

Prohibition Pays!

The Story of the Two Dakotas

BEWARE of the empty claim that Prohibition is just a "war baby," which can be effective only for "duration of the war." Now, twenty years is plenty of time for a thorough-going try-out of any law. Let us see how North Dakota has prospered under Prohibition during that long test. During the same period South Dakota under license provides an eloquent comparison—a striking example of the failure of license. Here are the facts:

Both states adopted Prohibition in 1890. After six years South Dakota returned to license. North Dakota has continued under Prohibition to this day. The area of the two states is about alike. South Dakota began the period with a population just about the same as New Brunswick has at present, North Dakota with about half as much. In twenty years (1890 to 1910) South Dakota's population increased 67 per cent., while North Dakota under Prohibition increased 202 per cent.

Between 1910 and 1915 South Dakota *lost* 4,350 people, while North Dakota *gained* 51,000! The increase of town and city population in South Dakota in twenty years was 168 per cent., while that of its "dry" neighbor jumped 494 per cent.

The increase of wealth in the Prohibition state, between 1890 and 1912, was a trifle less than double that of her rival. Values of the northern state's farm products were greater in proportion than those of any other state in the whole union. From 1898 to 1913 her bank deposits increased by more than 1,000 per cent. Prohibition pays!

How do the rivals compare in regard to employment and production: South Dakota, increase in ten years 87.5 per cent.; the Prohibition state, 205.7 per cent.!

In dry North Dakota, for the year 1909, 2,789 men produced

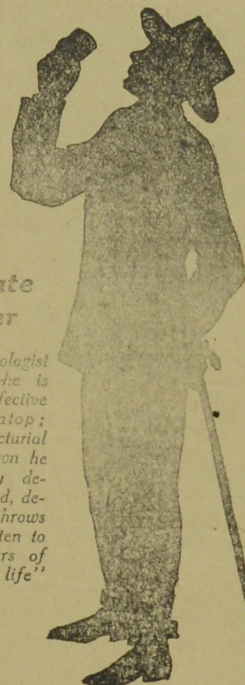
\$19,137,000 worth of manufactured goods. In the licensed state it required 3,602—811 *more men*—to produce only \$17,870,000 worth of manufactured goods, \$1,267,000 *less!* That is worth reading again.

In 1890 commitments to insane asylums in South Dakota were forty persons per 100,000 *less* than North Dakota. After twenty years of license they were forty *more!*

South Dakota has since joined the "dry" column. Twenty-five states now enjoy Prohibition, and nine others are preparing to vote.

The Moderate Drinker

"The Physiologist shows that he is morally defective—poisoned at the top; the medico-actural man has shown he is physically depleted, warped, defective and throws away from ten to thirteen years of his imperfect life."



Help to Enforce Prohibition

No law is automatic. New Brunswick's province-wide Prohibition has not twenty years to prove itself. Its determined enemy hopes to throttle it, perhaps within as many months from now. The law must be *enforced!* The whole burden of enforcement must not be left to zealous officers alone. All must help. Eternal vigilance is the watchword!

Dominion Temperance Alliance

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH

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THE PROHIBITION MEASURE DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

Newspapers Will be Prohibited From Publishing Liquor Advertisements—Prohibition Measure to be Brought Under the Doherty Act of Dominion Parliament.

The Legislature spent the greater part of Friday afternoon considering the prohibition bill, and agreed to all except the section relating to the advertising of liquor. The House adjourned at five o'clock to meet again on Monday evening at 8.30.

When the House met Mr. Mersereau reported for the committee appointed to the present the address in reply to the speech from the throne and submitted His Honor's reply which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"I thank you for your address. I need not assure you that I entertain the fullest confidence in your earnest desire to promote the happiness, prosperity and best interests of the people of this Province."

The reports of the committees on standing rules and municipalities were presented by their respective chairmen.

Notices of inquiry were given as follows:

By Mr. Murray (Kings) as to the future of the Farm Settlement Boards.

By Mr. Smith (Carleton) as to the assistance given to steam navigation.

By Mr. Smith (Albert) as to bonuses if any, given to wheat mills in Albert county.

Mr. Michaud introduced a bill to amend the Towns' Incorporation Act so far as related to the Town of Edmundston.

Mr. Baxter introduced a bill relating to a payment of fees for persons inmates of the St. John Hospital, who were unable to pay them themselves, also a bill to amend the act relating to permanent sidewalks in the Parish of Lancaster, also a bill to confirm an agreement between the Victorian Order of Nurses and the St. John Hospital.

Mr. Smith (Charlotte) introduced a bill relating to the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Company.

Mr. Crockett introduced six bills relating to the City of Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Byrne presented the petition of the Bishop of Chatham and other

ers in favor of a bill to incorporate St. Michael's Society.

The Prohibition Bill.

The House went into committee with Mr. Magee in the chair and took up the further consideration of the bill to amend the Prohibition Act.

On the section prohibiting liquor advertisements in newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that if the section was amended to stipulate that the newspapers must print and publish in the province that would cover the point raised by the ex-attorney general.

Mr. Baxter said his only desire was to make the act as effective as possible. How was it proposed to deal with "dodgers" which, while published in the province by delivery from door to door might not be printed there?

Advertising Booze.

Mr. Tilley said the section seemed to him rather sweeping. The names of the licensed vendors would be published in the Royal Gazette. Would not that be advertising?

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the section only referred to advertising liquor for sale and hitherto no advertisements of that kind had appeared in the Royal Gazette.

Mr. Potts wanted to know how far a licensed vendor would be justified in letting the public know he was such. Would it be legal for him to say in his ordinary advertisement that he was a licensed vendor of liquor, otherwise how were people to know where liquor could be got?

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that liquor could only be bought for medicinal purposes and the doctors from whom the prescriptions would be obtained would tell them where to get it. Licenses, however, would be authorized to sell liquor under certain circumstances and to advertise that fact would not be illegal.

Hon. Mr. Roberts thought the spirit of the act required that a licensed vendor should be allowed to advertise the fact that he was licensed. Under the act it was made pretty hard to procure liquor and those who had the right to

get it should not be hampered by lack of knowledge where to go.

The section under discussion was stood over.

The Case of Dentists.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that under the original act dentists were allowed to keep a pint of alcohol on their premises for administration to patients. As they frequently required alcohol for mechanical purposes the quantity they would be permitted would be increased to a gallon.

Mr. Tilley wanted to know in the Government had fixed the amount to be charged for beer licenses.

Hon. Mr. Byrne replied in the negative.

Mr. Potts expressed the hope that they would not be heavy as there seemed to be no reason why a good many people who now sold beer and were not able to do any other sort of work should be penalized more than possible.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the Government would bear that in mind, but the hon. gentleman should not forget that the cost of administering the act fell upon the province and the Government desired to get back as much of that cost as possible in the interests of the revenue.

Mr. Mersereau asked what was the difference between alcohol and proof spirits.

Mr. Baxter said that proof spirits contained 50 per cent. of pure alcohol.

Mr. Mersereau said in that event beer which contained not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirits contained 1 per cent. of alcohol which is practically nothing, in fact it was about in the same class as milk.

Mr. Sutton said the beer license system had not been a success in Woodstock but had only increased the number of people engaging in the business and which businesses had not always been carried on as well as they might be.

Mr. Baxter said there must be some sort of control or grocery stores and such like which were in the habit of selling soft drinks as well would very soon be selling prohibited liquor, in fact he might say they would keep a special bottle for special customers.

The Doherty Act.

On the section which permits the so-called Doherty Act to become operative in the province Mr. Campbell expressed the hope that the Government would not press the section. In that portion of the province where the prohibition act is in force there was he thought on the part of the people a disposition to give it a fair trial and it was having a good effect which should not be destroyed, but if the act was pushed too far it would have that effect. The act was put through without consulting the people, quite a large section of whom did not like it. The object of the Government in trying to prohibit liquor being brought into the province from outside points would only antagonize these objectors more. The section he was discussing seemed

to him ambiguous and if it was the intention of the Government to bring the Doherty Act into force why not say so outright?

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the Doherty Act prohibited liquor from being brought into any province in violation of the provincial laws. Under section 94 the Doherty Act would be made applicable to this province and there would be no escape for those who shipped liquor here from other provinces. He wished to express thanks for the courteous remarks made by the honorable member for St. John (Campbell).

Mr. Tilley questioned if the man with the full cellar would be affected.

The section was adopted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Byrne the committee reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5.30 p. m. until Monday at 8.30 p. m.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wilkes.)



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