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ELECTRICITY THE WONDER WORKER has been trying to get acquainted with you for some time now. Enjoy the comfort that various electrical necessities will bring to yourself and wife. Each day is an electric opportunity day here.

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE LAST CHANCE

I have still a few imported Barred Rock Cockerels of high laying strain, which may be seen at my yards, corner of Brunswick and Northumberland streets. These birds come from the best bred-to-day stock in New England and are possibly the best ever brought into this province. They were hatched on May 4th and some of the pullets in the flock started laying on November 6th. One of them laid six eggs during the first seven days, beating all the birds in the egg-laying contest at the Fredericton Experimental Farm.

PRICE \$3 and \$4 While They Last.

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JANUARY THIRD

is opening day for the WINTER TERM at

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

In order that provision can be made for ALL who wish to enroll for the January classes, you are requested to apply for admission as soon as possible. If you have not had full particulars, write to W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

WARNS OF NEW OFFENSIVE BY THE ALLIES

By Viggo Teopfer

(Special to Daily Mail, by Cross-Atlantic Newspaper Service.)

Berlin, Nov. 13—The "Grosse Vaterland," the newborn Germany, is in danger, for it is about to be ruthlessly crushed by the militaristic entente powers, writes a member of the Reichstag from the Rhine provinces in the "Vorwaerts."

"The entente," he says, "at present has an army of 150,000 men in the occupied territory, which is far more than is necessary to maintain order. That this force is a direct menace to Germany and is intended for an offensive is proved by military preparations now actually being carried out in order to facilitate a sudden attack by far greater masses of troops which are held in readiness."

The writer adds that it is only the French and the Belgians that are making preparations in order to compel Germany to give in to their increasing demands.

STANDARDIZED.

For standardizing we are strong And now we've made a strike. For since the lipstick came along All kisses take alike.

CHIEF INSPECTOR WILSON HONORED WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY FRIENDS IN THIS CITY

Courts in Sympathy With the Enforcement of the Prohibition

Act Needed, According to Mr. Wilson and W. G. Clark—

Chief Inspector Refused to Give Revolver to Sub-Inspector on Request—Inspectors in Some Cases Daily Risk

Their Lives in Performance of Duty.

Prohibitionists of Fredericton honored Rev. W. D. Wilson who retires from the office of Chief Inspector at the end of the month, Wednesday night. The honor to Rev. Mr. Wilson took the form of a banquet. It was attended by some one hundred and fifty men and women interested in the enforcement of The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916. Supper was served by the women of the Brunswick Street Baptist Church the gathering being held in the school-room of that church. An excellent meal was served after which a toast-list was followed.

The addresses were full of confidence that Prohibition in New Brunswick would be followed with great success in the future and the belief that it had produced marked benefits in the past. Glowing tributes were paid to the retiring Chief Inspector and pleasure was expressed because of the fact that he was not to leave Fredericton in the near future, but was to continue his efforts.

Chief Inspector Wilson delivered a speech of some length thanking his friends for the kind words spoken and outlining some of the difficulties which had confronted the officials concerned in the enforcement of the Act. He went so far as to say that some of the inspectors faced death each day and also that in one case he had refused to furnish an inspector with a revolver although requested by him so to do. Both Mr. Wilson and W. G. Clark laid emphasis upon the fact that there was need of a strong public opinion or community conscience and further that the courts of the province should be sympathetic and not antagonistic to the Act.

During the supper a mixed quartet composed of Mrs. F. A. Good, Mrs. F. E. Smith, Ald. F. L. Cooper and F. E. Smith sang a selection which was well received.

The gathering broke up at about 9:30 with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

A. C. M. Lawson was Chairman.

"The King" the first toast on the list was received with musical honors.

W. G. Clark.

"The Prohibition Act" was the second toast. W. G. Clark in proposing it read a telegram from Donald Fraser expressing regret at his inability to be present. Mr. Clark mentioned that he had been associated many years with many present in temperance reform. In 1908 a Scott Act committee was organized in Fredericton which successfully resisted the attempt to repeal the Canada Temperance Act. It was found impossible however to enforce the act with a hostile City Council and Justice Committee in power. The committee tasted victory and defeat, ultimately succeeding. Provincial Prohibition was proposed many times. War restrictions gave the opportunity and an Act was prepared. It largely was a child of the Dominion Alliance and the Provincial Government. Many obstacles remained in the way of the enforcement of the Act however. Prohibitionists should not act as a separate political body. He was pleased to see all political beliefs represented at the gathering. Prohibitionists should exercise their political power within their own parties by insisting that only those prepared to support Prohibition, be nominated for the Legislature. In that way in time those interested in the enforcement of Prohibition would be elected. It was necessary to insure proper enforcement of Prohibition to have officials and others connected with law-enforcement, in sympathy with the Act. This meant inspectors, police magistrates and judges of the Supreme Court.

Said Mr. Clark in conclusion. "With in our parties we can win. We can see that representative men will be selected. Then our governments will be all right and this country continue to be the fairest and best in which to live."

Bishop Richardson.

Bishop Richardson said he was pleased to be there, if for nothing else to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. Wilson. The office he had held was a difficult one. The holder constantly was criticized and watched. In face of all discouragement criticism and difficulty, he had done his duty. If subject to criticism, let him thank God for it.

One of the attacks on the Prohibition Act was that it was a failure. Anything might be proven if one is not too careful of his premises and conclusion. The charge that Prohibition

did not prohibit was illogical. No other law is without its violations. Why should it be required that this one Act be without a single violation?

Another attack was that it was a moral failure because some people are opposed to it. He did not hesitate to say that the overwhelming majority of the people of the province were in favor of the act. There were numerous cases of drunkenness but the offenders were few, appearing again and again on the court records.

It was said that the Act encouraged the use of substitutes. Pain killer, lemon extract and even brown shoe-polish were being sold to men who before were drunken-sots. In time this would work itself out. There would have to be some people buried before that came. In twenty-five years there would not be even recollection of such substitutes.

It was urged that Prohibition encouraged the drug habit. It was true there was increased importation of drugs, but connection between that and Prohibition never had been proven. Statements that Prohibition increased drug habits had their source in the liquor traffic.

Some said that Prohibition substituted many evils for one. But the drink-habit itself covered many evils. The great army of rising boyhood and girlhood would escape them. Were all the evils complained of comparable to the evil of intemperance? Is even an ineffective Prohibition Act comparable with the evils of the liquor-traffic as we have known it.

Prohibition is attacked as opposed to personal liberty. Such was not the case. It was a guardian of personal liberty. Attempt to be what one wished was license not liberty. Governmental and social organization are based upon restriction of personal liberty. Whenever individual liking comes in contact with collective good, civilization compels individual liking to stand aside.

"You cannot make a man good by Act of Parliament," was one of the most often heard arguments against Prohibition. Who but a fool would think that it would. Acts of Parliament were barometers by which moral improvement could be measured.

He did not wish to claim perfection for the Act. The sobering up process always was difficult. The country was in process of sobering up. Where did some of the factors of ineffectiveness come from? Administration was one source. There might be weakness there. Liquor can come from Quebec into New Brunswick in spite of the efforts of the officials. The legislature was asked for a referendum. Ninety per cent of the responsibility rested upon those legislators who did not give the people the chance to vote.

If Prohibition was a failure then thank God for it and glory in the failure.

Judge Wilson.

Judge Wilson said he was present to do honor to a Christian gentleman and an efficient official. He had the opportunity of personally noting the beneficial results of Prohibition to which Bishop Richardson had referred.

Judge Wilson gave reminiscences of the first New Brunswick Prohibition Act introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley in 1856 and the circumstances attending the enactment and repeal of that measure. The interference with personal liberty was an argument then. He spoke of the great advance in temperance sentiment in York County and the work accomplished by Sir George Foster and the late Joseph McLeod. As far as interference with law was concerned there never had been a law with which there had not been interference, courts existed on that very account.

Mr. Wilson had been a most efficient official. In the Police Commission he (Wilson) had had opportunity of learning just what a canny Scot he was. (Laughter.)

He had heard a man say that he thought little of a man who left the pulpit to enforce Prohibition. Mr. Wilson left a monument in Fredericton. It was in Regent street where the improvement in property was most noticeable. Whatever office to which Mr. Wilson might be called he would perform its duties like a man and Christian gentleman.

Rev. Z. L. Fash

"Our Guest" was proposed by Rev. Z. L. Fash. The latter said that Eng-

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and Interpretation.

Hollinshead will sing the songs the people know, and in the way they want them sung, and will be found the equal of McCormack in both the popular and classical.

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PRICES \$1.50 and \$1.00.

SEAT SALE OPENS SAT.

Not once or twice but often, disaster had been averted by the sanity and good judgement displayed by that Advisory Board.

In 1916 New Brunswick had the best Prohibitory law in Canada but much had happened since that date. The act was not now the best because needed amendments to it had not been made.

The courts ought to be sympathetic. They should be supporters and not critics. They should be impartial. All that was wanted was fair play, no favors.

A community conscience was necessary. Formerly much of the fighting was done in the open. But in the past four years there had been much fighting behind closed doors—fighting without any British fair play.

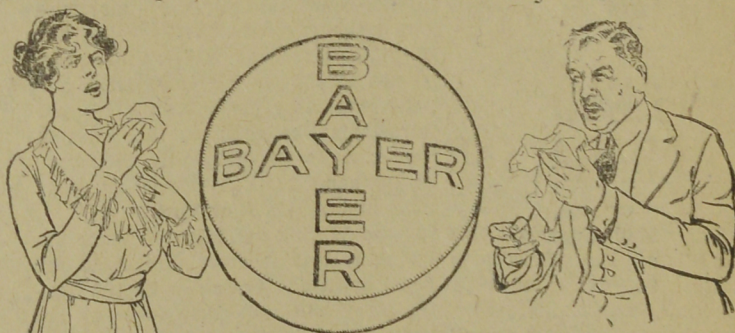
A quickened community conscience was needed. Three hundred and fifty thousand people were wanted to be

(Continued on Page Three).

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TRAIN SERVICE ST. JOHN FREDERICTON

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103 | 105 | 15 | 101 | 104 | 16 | 102

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 5:00 pm | 4:10 pm | 3:00 pm | 6:30 am | Lv. St. John, Ar. | 12:05 pm | 12:20 pm | 8:25 pm |
| 6:50 pm | 6:50 pm | 4:35 pm | 8:05 am | Lv. Fr'ton Jn. Lv. | 10:30 am | 10:57 am | 6:55 pm |
| 7:40 pm | 7:40 pm | 5:20 pm | 8:55 am | Ar. Fred'ton, Lv. | 9:15 am | 9:15 am | 5:35 pm |

N. R. DesBRISAY, District Passenger Agent, St. John, N. B.