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Those aggravating and disgusting pimples or blemishes on your skin are probably caused by bad blood. The remedy is simple—BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. This Great Blood Purifier tones the blood stream, regulates the inner system and your skin becomes clear and smooth again.

for **THE STOMACH**
BLOOD AND SKIN

END OF DEBT IMPRISONMENT

SOUGHT AS FACT IN BRITAIN

Reforms of Last Century Held to Protect Rich but Not Poor, While Thousands Go to Jail Directly or Indirectly for Money Default.

LONDON, March 31—The British Government at long last has set itself to write finis to "Little Dorrit," Dickens' novel criticizing conditions he described a century ago from personal knowledge of the debtors' prison in London.

"Little Dorrit" herself ministered there, and of the conditions "Sam Weller" said "its unekal and that's the fault on it."

Dickens' moving stories so stirred the conscience of England that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1869 prohibiting imprisonment for debt altogether. Nevertheless today nearly half the commitments to prison in the United Kingdom—although nominally on account of what is known as contempt of court—are in effect for nonpayment of money liabilities.

The action now being taken is to change this state of affairs. The Government is circularizing all those responsible for the administration of justice, in order that, ending the introduction of new legislation which is in contemplation, fuller use than is now the case may be made of legal procedure already available to prevent imprisonment from being imposed freely.

The Earl of Feversham announced this on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords. The Government's object, Lord Feversham said, was that there should be "no delay whatsoever in bringing to the notice of all courts of summary jurisdiction suggestions and considerations which may tend to reduce the number of imprisonments and may assist courts to confine the use of this extreme measure to cases where it is unavoidable if the authority of the courts is to be properly upheld."

This statement was the climax to a debate initiated by Lord Arnold, Labor Party peer, who called attention to the report made last autumn by a Government committee on this question.

Lord Arnold said that in 1932 no less than 24,272 persons in the United Kingdom were sent to prison for nonpayment of fines, maintenance orders, local taxes and other monetary demands.

In one case, he said, a youth was sent to prison as the indirect outcome of swinging in a public park in the wrong swing. The young man had been fined. He was careless, and because the fine was not paid, and perhaps could not be paid, he had to go to prison. In another, a man was similarly imprisoned for failure to pay a fine imposed upon him for sleeping in an automobile upon a public road. Yet in that instance, the ultimate demand for payment was prevented by an accident from reaching the culprit.

Baron Merrivale, a Lord Justice of Appeal, confirmed the fact that such a state of things existed. It had come to an end practically for well-to-do people a century ago, Lord Merrivale said, but it had not come to an end for "the poor people who are the subject of these various orders."

Baron Snell, late member of the Imperial Economic Conference, pointed out that Britain has much to learn on this question from the United States.

"When I was in America a year or two ago," he said, "a judge of the Supreme Court was good enough to express to me in the most emphatic way his admiration and the admiration of American jurists generally for the Common Law of England. I was thrilled with pride, but also very thankful that they did not know

about this blot upon that system which has been brought before your Lordships this afternoon.

I feel that prison should be the instrument for the punishment of acts of direct crime. It should not be a torture house for people merely because they are unable to meet their civic obligations."

The sentiments expressed by Lord Arnold, Lord Merrivale and Baron Snell were concurred in by the Marquis of Reading, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Ponsonby.

The Government is considering the early introduction of a bill to strengthen the law in the direction so unaniously desired.

THE WILL OF THE LATE RT. REV. E. A. LEBLANC

Estate of \$37,624.63 Distributed to the Church and Charity With Exception of Bequest To Brother and Sister.

Disposing of an estate of \$37,624.63, of which \$4,000 is real estate and the balance of \$33,624.63 personal property, the will of the late Rt. Rev. E. A. LeBlanc, D.D., Bishop of Saint John, was admitted to probate on Wednesday by Judge H. O. McInerney. With the exception of a bequest of \$2,000 to his brother, John L. LeBlanc, Weymouth, N.S., and \$1,000 to his sister, Mrs. Rose Theriault of Bellevue Cove, N.S., all is left to Church and charity.

The will is dated Jan. 31, 1935, and William M. Ryan, K.C., is proctor. The executors are Rt. Rev. Henri D. Cormier, D.P., of Moncton, and Rev. F. M. Lockary, pastor of the Church of the Assumption, West Saint John.

After direction for payment of all just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and provision for Masses the will sets out the following bequests:

To St. Joseph's University, \$1,000.
To the Sisters of Charity, St. John, for the use of St. Joseph's Hospital, \$500.

To the Sisters of Charity, St. John, for the benefit of the orphans under their care, \$500.

To the Sisters of Providence, Shediac, for the benefit of the orphans under their care, \$500.

To Hotel Dieu Hospital, Moncton, \$500.

To the executors in trust to be expended on the retreat house, Villa Madonna, Torryburn, \$500.

To the executors in trust to be expended on the retreat house at Buc-touche, \$500.

All the residue both real and personal is bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Saint John Incorporated absolutely.

People who often comment on the wide finger expanse Phil Baker has on the accordion are not aware that for eleven months the comedian used a special built cast on his hands to obtain this effect.

NASAL CATARRH

... Just a few drops up each nostril ...

CLEAR HEAD QUICKLY

VICKS
VATRO-NOL
for nose & throat

DANDURAND IS SEEKING PROV. PARLEY

Asks That Provinces Be Called to Consent To Social Reform Plans

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30—A suggestion that the Interprovincial Conference be reconvened within the next 30 days or three months to obtain consent of the provinces to the social reform legislation was made yesterday in the Senate by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader.

The proposal simply means a year's delay, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Senate leader, interjected.

If the provinces agreed at this conference to the social measures, Senator Dandurand said, returning to the constitutional question, it would justify public confidence in the legislation.

The people were fairly well satisfied that there was "just monkeying with the situation," Senator Meighen returned. The constitutional question had been discussed several times. The eight-hour day bill was under consideration at the time and debate on motion for second reading will be resumed next Tuesday.

In the day's developments the Upper House gave third reading to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, the bill for establishment of a economic council, heard from Senator Meighen on a motion to approve the 1928 minimum wage draft convention of the International Labor Organization and adjourned the minimum wage discussion until next week at Senator Dandurand's request. Moved by Senator A. D. McRae (Conservative, Vancouver), it adopted several reports of the divorce committee.

Invasion of Rights

The eight-hour day bill was, Senator Dandurand believed, an invasion of the rights of the provinces under the constitution. In 1932 an Order-in-Council was passed a year after the decisions of the Privy Council in the radio and aviation cases on a 1931 draft convention dealing with hours of work in coal mines in which it was ruled that legislative jurisdiction over hours of labor were within the provincial ambit of legislative authority, he said.

Section 132 of the British North America Act giving the Dominion power to perform treaty obligations toward foreign countries arising under treaties between the Empire with such countries were not applicable in the case of the Treaty of Versailles, because the Dominions were there sneaking for themselves and had signed the treaty, Senator Dandurand argued.

His proposal to have the Interprovincial Conference meet was an alternative to his previous suggestion for a reference to the courts on the constitutional aspect, he said.

Senator O. B. Turgeon (Liberal, Gloucester) said that the constitution should not be changed without the unanimous consent of all the provinces the older of which had made contributions in entering Confederation. The Dominion, he said, should not assume legislative powers belonging to the provinces without provincial concurrence.

CONFER PLANNED BY SPUD DEALERS

Toronto Wholesalers To Aid Marketing Board

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30—Toronto wholesale potato dealers will meet L. F. Burrows, chairman of the Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Board in Toronto on Monday to organize an association. One of the objects of the association will be to co-operate with the Marketing Board in endeavoring to stabilize the Toronto market so as to assist the growers.

Announcement of the intention to organize a wholesale dealers' association in Toronto followed a conference here yesterday of members of the Marketing Board with Samuel Hisey and representatives of the Toronto potato trade. Last night at the conclusion of the conference a statement was issued saying that Mr. Hisey's complaints concerning activities of

the Potato Marketing Board had been discussed thoroughly.

"Mr. Hisey announced that he was in entire accord with the policy of the Board," it was stated following the conference, "and the troubles of which he complained had been due to the demoralized condition of the Toronto potato trade rather than to the Board's activities."

In the bridge household of Oswald "Ozzie" Jacoby, member of the CBS team of Four Aces, Mrs. Jacoby is "The Boss" to her bridge-playing husband. That's the nickname which he has fixed upon her. Mrs. Jacoby is the former Mary Zita McHale, Texas tennis star.

HOME MERCHANTS

Home owned stores that The Daily Mail would like to see patronized.

AMUSEMENTS:

Gaiety Theatre.
Capitol Theatre.
Capital Billiard Parlor.

AUTOMOBILES:

Philips & Pringle.
J. Clark & Son.
Capital Garage.

DRUGGISTS:

Kenneth Staples.

DRY GOODS:

R. L. Black.
Joseph Kileel.

ELECTRICAL WORK:

Clarence Mills.
Harry C. Moore.

FARM MACHINERY:

J. Clark & Son.

GROCERS:

Harold Yerxa, York Street.
A. E. Eardley.
A. T. Sweed.
M. M. A.

HABERDASHERS:

J. H. Fleming.

HARDWARE:

J. S. Neill & Sons, Ltd.
E. M. Young.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Colwell & Jennings, Ltd.
Lemont's

HARNES MAKERS:

H. A. Burt.

HOTELS:

Waverly.
Queen.

INSURANCE:

H. H. Blair.

INVESTMENTS:

Consolidated Investments, Ltd.

JEWELLERS:

Shute & Co.
Mavor Bros.

MEAT STORES:

York Meat Market.

MEN'S GOODS & SHOES:

Joseph Kileel.

PLUMBING:

Arthur F. Betts.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Harvey Studio.

RESTAURANTS:

Lannan's.

STATIONERY & BOOKS:

C. W. Hall.
McMurray Book & Stationery Co. Ltd.

TAILORS:

T. M. Boyd.
Karl Walker.

UNDERTAKERS:

Shaw & Terry.

WOODWORK:

J. C. Risteen Co., Ltd.

THE DAILY MAIL

Is on sale at the following places of business in the city—

UP-TOWN:

W. G. Quinn, 147 Westmottland St.
F. Donahoe, Smythe, & Charlotte St.
Geo. A. Farris, 332 York Street.
W. A. Erb, grocer, York St.
Alonso Staples, York Street.
S. Keetch, grocer, Charlotte-York St.
J. E. Saunders, 199 Northumberland Street.

DOWN-TOWN:

Crowley's Cigar Store, Queen St.
Royal Cigar Store, Queen street.
Hawthorne's Cigar Store, Queen St.
A. E. Eardley, Grocer, St. John and Brunswick Streets.
H. C. Jewett, cor. Charlotte & Regent.
VanWart Grocery, Cor. Charlotte and St. John Streets.
C. C. Wood, Grocer, University Ave.
White's Grocery Store, George St.
John F. Timmins, Grocery, King St.
Devon, N. B.

Claude J. MacDonald, South Devon.
J. R. Monteith, North Devon.

and from the carrier boys in the city and in Devon and Marysville.

If you have any trouble in the delivery of your paper, please complain to us. Ring Phone 67 and we will have your paper at your door at ONCE!

Of Interest to Women

THINGS TO EAT IN LENT

Let's Have Bigger and Better Omelets

(Elizabeth Ann Baker
PUFFY OMELET

4 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1-6 teaspoon paprika
4 tablespoons cold water
2 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoon Rumford Baking powder
Separate the whites from the yolks. Add the Rumford Baking Powder to the whites and beat until stiff. Beat the yolks until thick. Blend the two add the salt, paprika and water, then turn into an omelet pan in which the butter has been melted. Cook until the bottom and edges begin to set, then place in a moderate oven to finish cooking. Fold together, turn onto a hot platter.

SCRAMBLED EGGS

(To Serve Six)

8 eggs
1-8 teaspoon pepper
8 tablespoons milk
1-3 teaspoons Rumford Baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
Beat in the eggs, yolks and whites together, until they are light and frothy. Add the milk, the seasoning and the Rumford. Whip up once, again so as to mix all ingredients thoroughly. Butter a hot frying pan generously. Turn in the eggs, let them set a little before you start scrambling them with a spatula. Cook slowly until the mixture is thoroughly done, but not too dry. Serve immediately. To vary the seasoning, a little onion or celery salt may be substituted for the usual salt in the recipe. Or grated cheese, chopped parsley and vegetables may be added to egg mixture.

WHAT TO WEAR

(New York Sun)

Dresses alone are not enough. They are ever so much better this spring if

they have accompanying jackets or coats. Nothing gives that couturier look to your clothes so much as the repetition of motif, be it print or plain fabric, or identical workmanship in a two-piece or three-piece costume.

Most prevalent are the print dresses with coats in solid colors lined in the same print, and the print repeated often at cuff or coat pocket. There are the classic brown and navy ground print dresses with coats of brown or navy. Favorite are the polka dots, and very well bred they look, too, when beautifully worked. Another interesting all-over pattern which makes a practical town ensemble was seen in one of the Fifty-seventh street shops. The dress is blue with an all-over circle pattern, with a three-quarters blue woolen swagger coat, with broad lapels of the circle print.

Show Your Sleeves

Interesting is the jumper outfit photographed. This is extremely high style and immensely practical as well. The ensemble consists of four pieces, skirt, blouse, sleeveless jacket and three-quarters coat lined with the print of the blouse. The grand thing about this costume is that it could be worn with the jacket and skirt and a great variety of blouses.

Then there are the silk dresses with silk jacket. And most popular of these is taffeta. These come in the crisp little models that every young girl adores, and the more sophisticated ones, beautifully made, which older women will find it hard to resist. Ideal for spring afternoons are sheer crepe dresses which go on to don't dress evenings, removing their jackets for dinner and later. A lovely one of these for around \$80 is of black sheer crepe with a white eyelet top to the dress, and a neat, unadorned jacket. At the same shops is a good-looking outfit of the same idea, but with a light jacket to the dark dress, which would look well even into summer.

GLADSTONE'S BOYHOOD

(By Bertha E. Bush)

Over one hundred and twenty-five years ago, on the 19th of December, 1809, a boy was born whom all Englishmen and all who speak the English language and have English blood in their veins, were proud to honor.

Why do we honor William E. Gladstone? He was one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived. He was four times prime minister of England. He was a member of the British House of Commons more than sixty years, and for fifty a member of the Queen's Privy Council.

These are world-acknowledged reasons why Gladstone should be honored, but there are others still more honorable. Through all his long life of almost ninety years, amid the tremendous temptations that come to the leader of a great party, he was never known to do a mean or a dishonorable act. He always stood by the oppressor, and worked with all his strength and might to have justice established everywhere. He was the first member of the House of Commons to speak of the working people as "being of our own flesh and blood."

Some people have an idea that great men were actually bad boys. It was not so with Gladstone.

He studied his lessons with all his might. Wherever he was, in his student life, it is said that no one ever saw him from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon. He was shut up with his books, studying as hard as he could study and he began it again at eight o'clock at night. He didn't waste time, not a minute of it. That was why he could do so much more than other men.

When he was a boy at home, his mother used to call him the Chancellor of the Exchequer. She would give him charge of the household pocket-book and say laughingly to the others "Go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and tell him to give me some

money." Little did anyone think that some day he would be the real Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. But if he had assuredly known that he would fill the office, and the still more honorable one of Prime Minister he could not have trained himself better to hold them. It was his patient and faithful work that fitted him for the positions.

Would you like to know what books he read when he was a boy? Scott's splendid historical novels, Froissart's "Chronicles of Knightly Deeds and Battles," "Arabian Nights" and "Pilgrim's Progress." He read them over and over until he knew them almost by heart.

And here is a little incident that tells how he studied. A long time afterward, when he was an old man, he heard some young men say that students did not remember much of what they learned. They were talking about Homer.

"I learned my Homer so that I could remember it," he said. "believe I could still repeat the Greek anywhere you could start me in the Iliad. Just repeat a little and try me."

The young man was much embarrassed, for he could not remember any Greek lines to say. But at last, by hard thinking, he managed to recall a single line.

"That is in the sixth book somewhere about the three hundredth line," said Mr. Gladstone. "It goes this way."

And he repeated ever so many lines before and after the one given.

"Is that right?" he asked.

The young man could not tell. He had quite forgotten. But when he looked in the book, it was just right. Can't you imagine what kind of a boy young William Gladstone must have been, galloping along the hard sand of the beach, on his pony that he loved so much, studying hard at school, walking and running farther than any of the other boys could without being tired, working, playing and doing everything he did with all his might.