SPEED UP AMERICA, IS CRY OF ALLIES

Have Failed, So Far, to Get Europeon Viewpoint of the War.

ARTILLERY WILL WIN

Construction of Light Railways Also a Prominent Factor in the Conflict.

By Arthur Draper.
Special Cable to The World.

London, Jan. 20.—In the last fortnight I have talked with some of the highest-placed European statesmen and soldiers about the general war situation. For obvious reasons their names cannot appear, but it is sufficient to say that all the facts stated are on the best possible authority. Publicly, America's position has been treated with only a show of frankness, due partly to courtesy to the new ally and partly because of the fear of furnishing information helpful to the enemy, and partly because certain European politicians strengthened their hold by exaggerating the aid coming from us.

To a certain degree America is also responsible. As a result of various talks I have gained the following general impressions:

First: America has failed thus far to get the European viewpoint of the war. Our plans are based on the idea that England, France and Italy are prepared to carry on until American troops are ready to deal the final and crushing blow.

Second: America has failed to live up to her modest program, this being due largely to the shortage of tonnage; but whatever the causes, the fact remains that keen disappointment has risen.

Third: Not only have the past months proved the marked unpreparedness of America for the gigantic struggle, but only recently have the higher commands begun to organize on the proper scale.

Fourth: The international relations are good, there are widely different views among the allies on broad military questions.

Should Be Fully Appreciated.

These are not secrets even to the enemy, but if they were fully appreciated, there would be less talk in America about two or three years more of war, less discussion about dictating terms to Germany, and more serious thought on thei mmediate problems of the war.

First: Consider the military situation. There are more German divisions in the west today, than at any previous period of the war, the number being in the neighborhood of 165, and still troops are coming westward.

Young men are being combed from the eastern divisions and put into the western divisions, especially the front of the British, where the casualties were heavy all last summer and fall. Against the French, new divisions are being massed, as well as additional artillery.

Though the British hold only one-third of the western line, they face a greater numerical force than the French. During the winter it is unlikely there will be any considerable readjustment of the western line as there was last year.

Both sides are prepared to contest every foot of ground from the sea to the Alps, whether it is along the Ypres or Verdun fronts.

The Germans have advertised a coming attack against the French, but both Haig and Petain are prepared. A year ago Nivelle and Haig were preparing their great offensives, the former of which ended in disastrous failure, affecting the following campaigns.

Germany to Take Initiative.

Today it is common knowledge that Germany is expected to take the initiative. This fact should furnish brain food for those who boast, regardless of the number of troops America has in France.

Take the question of aeroplanes, a subject which has brought forth startling figures from America that are neither helpful to us nor our allies. One of the great figures of the war told me that neither the German nor the allied aeroplanes would end the war. In fact, he considered their military value extremely low, as compared with artillery or even railway transport, and he was certainly in a position to judge their relative merits.

The big feature of last year's fighting in his opinion was the heavy artillery work, and the improvement in the construction of light railways. Here are a few figures from a memorandum bearing General von Ludendorf's signature.

Against one British army the Germans had fifty-three per cent. casualties in the field artillery, and fifty-nine per cent. in the heavy artillery, thru counter battery work by the British. While seventy-three of their field guns were totally destroyed thru wear and tear, seventy-three were destroyed by British guns.

For heavy artillery the corresponding figures were twenty-one and seventy-two. Their total losses in guns from all causes were 1455. This gives a slight idea of what the struggle in material means in this war. To date the British have constructed and are now maintaining miles of light railways behind their lines in France. Before any offensive is launched, months of work are necessary in laying rails; once it is started railway men must keep right behind the infantry.

Caution Before Courage.

This war cannot be won by good marksmen, high morale, and dashing officers, great as these qualities certainly are. The British long since learned that caution is more valuable than courage, and big guns are worth more than a battalion of fine snipers.

After the old British army was cut to pieces in the first days of the war, Great Britain faced a problem much similar to that of America. It was slightly better off than America, because it had more high officers. It had a nucleus at least of high command.

That is America's great problem. He must have well trained brigade, divisional and corps leaders.

If the American armies enter the war theatre as a separate body they must train all their own officers, construct their own railways, arrange for their own material, all of which means postponement of the time when American strength will be fully effective, and time is the most important factor today.

There are two alternatives—the Americans combining with the British to form an army, British forces being withdrawn during the training period, and, as the Americans increase numerically, eventually leaving the entire American army.

Another scheme which finds lots of favor in France provides for the enlistment of American brigades, right in the French army, or some advocates would sandwich American divisions between the French divisions.

Advocate Supreme Commander.

The objections to these schemes are legion, tho all are advanced because of a desire to get American assistance as early as possible. Most of the French advocate a supreme commander for the western allies, the commander to be a Frenchman, but Nivelle's failure has rather killed that scheme. The Versailles conference will probably be the nearest approach to a single command the allies will attain.

Any higher officer who played a part in the Ypres push last year will testify to the difficulties growing out of the combination of British and French troops on this front. The great number of liaison officers required, the two French forces were only a handful compared with the number of British troops involved, and of the complication of the transport service.

When the neighboring forces speak different languages and use different siege guns the problems of attack are multiplied. Naturally no figures as to the size of the American force in France can be stated, but it can be said that it is nothing like the estimates of last spring when spring problems were less grave. However, it is plain to everyone that the second half of 1917 changed the military situation tremendously and that American plans in June were radically different from those of December. I found a lot of optimism in France, but in high military circles there was also much disappointment.

The buoyancy of French spirits is unaccountably high just now, but among those qualified to judge, and informed as to every phase of the war, I found attention concentrated on the immediate future and not on conditions in a year or two hence.

The recent speeches of Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, in which they said that America's help was needed immediately, and President Wilson's recent visit to the headquarters of the American shipping board, are significant events.

Behind the British and French fronts there is no great anxiety over the fact that more divisions are facing them than ever before, and the advertised coming "German offensive" has frightened no one in high military positions.

Three Phases Involved.

The economic and political phases of the situation cannot be divorced from the military end, as the three are closely involved. Until Americans visualize the situation from each of these angles they will fail to realize the European viewpoint today. This winter is only half over, but it already has brought a lot of hardship and misery to Europe. The forces which are held in check by temporary measures, and by artificial stimulants, will be harder to deal with next fall.

War weariness makes for an inconclusive peace. What is the condition behind the enemy's lines? If they are as good as frequently reported there assuredly is cause for considerable alarm, but in the last week I have heard some facts which showed that the war weariness of Germany and Austria was spreading rapidly, and that the statesmen of the central powers have good reason to modify their war aims and to seek peace.

The present food shortage in England, France and Italy is not nearly so bad as it is in Germany and Austria, and the man-power problems of the allies are only a little more acute than those of the central powers. But in every country war weariness is making the people modify their views as to the essentials for a satisfactory peace, and politicians are becoming more fearful of shouldering the responsibility.

A promise that in two or three years more a decisive military victory can be won, leaves people cold. And what is highly important at this stage is the fact that soldiers now realize and admit this.

I venture to state that the socialists and labor people will play this year a part almost equal in importance to that of the soldiers. Their influence on the peace situation will depend largely on the turn taken by the military events.

War Weariness Evreywhere.

If after another campaign the present deadlock is maintained, soldiers will be relegated to a secondary position, unless at that time America has in France a force of such magnitude as to justify the expectations of a quick decision. Soldiers know a time limit has been placed on their efforts, and they know they cannot continue indefinitely; they know a war of attrition is no longer possible. There is much less pessimism in the lines than behind the lines. But there is war weariness everywhere and America must realize this.

America's job, big in April, if indefinitely greater today. America has done grand work to date, but not enough. America came into the war wofully unprepared. American diplomacy has been many strides in advance of her military effort. There is no reason to slacken pace and a thousand reasons for increasing the speed of her military organization.

I have talked with friendly critics. Circumstances prevent my telling the full story. There is no chance for pessimism, but there might be excellent reasons for speed, speed, speed, in America.

NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Since He Commenced to Take "Fruit-a-tives."

73 Lees Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

"Three years ago I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I thought I would try them. The result was surprising.

"I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I know now what I have not known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The British fixing fuses on Stokes mortars.
—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

NET OF INTRIGUES ENMESHES MEXICO

German Minister is Fiercely Attacked in Leading Paper of That Country.

ASKS HIS DISMISSAL

Accuses Him of Fomenting Strikes and Violating Neutrality.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 21.—Germany is not having things all her way in Mexico, and H. von Eckhardt, the German minister, to whom the famous Zimmerman note was addressed, is discovering that an influential group of Mexican public men are behind the movement to have him expelled from Mexico. Copies of El Universal, the principal newspaper in Mexico City, the contents of which American correspondents there were unable to telegraph, reached here today. It reveals an incident that emphasizes the growth of pro-ally feeling, every evidence of which hitherto has somehow been kept from the outside world by Mexican censorship.

Felix Palavacini, editor of El Universal, not only calls upon the Mexican Government to dismiss the German minister for violation of Mexican neutrality, but accuses the latter of attempting to corrupt the Mexican chamber of deputies. Mr. Palavacini offers to submit proofs of his sensational charges, which he outlines in a front page display, headed by a seven column headline: "We ask the expulsion of Mr. von Eckhardt, who has violated the neutrality of Mexico and daily offends Mexican dignity."

The editor quotes first an article from the newly adopted Mexican constitution, and from authorities on international law, setting forth that a diplomat must abstain from fomenting agitation, promoting a revolt, or attempting to corrupt the functionaries of the country to which he is accredited. He then says: "Never in the diplomatic history of the world has there been any government that has proceeded in such an unscrupulous manner as that of Germany in the present world struggle."

Against Moral Principles.

"The rulers of Germany have proceeded against moral principles. They considered treaties as scraps of paper. They have considered the honor of women and the lives of children and the sovereignty of peoples as contemptible things before the omnipotence of force."

"Their brutality has caused the banner of barbarism to wave over that of contemporaneous civilization. And the distant contest caused no greater interest than that which is felt by all civilized beings inspired by humanitarian sentiments, present in all cultural Latin ideals generators of Spanish-American intellectuality."

"But the moment has arrived when this degenerate German interest with its incalculable cupidity and its unlimited audacity is spreading to all the corners of the republic its dangerous tentacles and have succeeded in enmeshing us in a net of intrigues that are endangering the interests of our country."

"It is time to raise the voice and point out the danger.

"We acuse his excellency Herr von Eckhardt minister from Germany, as the person responsible for the corruption in the chamber of deputies.

"We accuse his excellency, Herr von Eckhardt of Germany, of maintaining under pay many Mexican newspapers that are engaged in hostile politics toward the countries with which Mexico maintains diplomatic relations, and with which she must continue to maintain said relations.

"We accuse Herr von Eckhardt of having violated the neutrality of Mexico, and of having, therefore, made light of the confidence of the people and Government of Mexico."

"We accuse Herr von Eckhardt of having bought a newspaper in the City of Tampico, with the object of inciting the thousands of workers in the oil region to hamper thru strikes the exportation of that material of war produced in Mexico, and which is profitably sold to the allies.

Suborns Newspapers.

"We accuse Herr von Eckhardt of arousing daily by means of the newspapers he maintains under his pay, the passions of the Mexican people against the United States of America, a powerful neighboring country, from whose reprisals, in an unfortunate conflict, Germany could never save us, even with all the German gold.

"We accuse Herr von Eckhardt of having violated the Mexican constitutional laws and international laws to the detriment of the interests of Mexico.

"We accuse Herr von Eckhardt of slandering and defaming every day thru his newspapers those Mexican citizens who by means of their antecedents and political tendencies are an honor to Mexico.

"Defenders of the national interests and Mexican patriots: We denounce the policy of His Excellency Herr von Eckhardt, minister of Germany, as disloyal to the Government of Mexico and offensive to the Mexican people, and in the name of all the national interests that have been injured, and in the name of all the sons of Mexico who are suffering the consequences of the policy of Herr von Eckhardt, we ask his immediate expulsion from the country, for we have in our possession the original proofs, consisting of documents by reason of which the minister deserves to be handed his passports, all in accordance with the doctrines of international law in force thruout the world."

The reply of the German minister evidently was the publication in a German-owned newspaper of photographs of several handsome residences alleged to be owned by Editor Palavacini, the inference being that the latter received these properties as compensation for his efforts in behalf of the entente.

A Clever Reply.

With characteristic cleverness Mr. Palavacini promptly published an open letter in his newspaper, addressed to the German minister, as follows:

"As unfortunately you have found Mexicans who are capable of amassing quickly a fortunte thru underhanded means, I sincerely desire that you be kind enough not to confuse me with someone else; and in this connection, tho I believe my labors deserve a better remuneration, I am nevertheless not as rich as your press considers me to be, but as I have no other means of proving to you what I state here, I attentively and respectively invite your excellency to make immediately an inventory of all the real estate which I possess, and which from now on I place wholly at your disposal, with a view to having them accepted by you as a humble tribute to the victims of the German invasion of martyred Belgium and to the outraged and heroic sections of France occupied by the armies of His Majesty the Kaiser.

"In exchange, I beg of you to expend a small sum of money out of the funds disbursed by the office of the German propaganda located at the Mexican Hardware Company (old house of Mr. Boker), for the purpose of alleviating the condition of ten poor Mexican families, who are suffering from hunger as a consequence of that German propaganda, which has created a foreign distrust of Mexico and has produced a serious scarcity of food and high prices for articles of prime necessity. Not doubting in the least the courtesy with which you will accept the invitation. I have the honor to remain, your humble servant, etc."

Thus does the fight against German propaganda in Mexico rage, and it is gratifying to our officials here that the Mexicans themselves are beginning to realize how Minister von Eckhardt has complicated the food question for Mexico and brought about restrictions on export to that country which might not be operative if so many Americans were not suspicious of German intrigue.

Canadians Rewarded

Canadian Associated Press Correspondence.

London, Jan. 2.—The following have been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal:

Sgt. A. J. Addy, Railway Troops; Sgt. H. P. Allberry; C.S.M. R. F. Allen, Engineers; Sgt. H. A. Buckle; Sgt. W. H. Charlesworth, Railways; Sgt. D. Collins, Railways; Sgt. J. Craddock, Pioneers; Sgt.-Major E. B. Davies; Sgt. J. C. Davies, Engineers; Sgt. H. W. Dawes, Sub-Staff; Sgt. W. H. Dean, Railways; S.-Sgt. R. Drummond, A.S.C.; Sgt. J. Duckworth; Q.M.S. H. W. Dunk, Ordnance Corps; SM. P. G. Fairbrother, Cavalry; S.M. J. Farmer, Sub-Staff; Sgt. W. H. Foote, Corp. H. H. Goodall; A.S.M. S. W. Graham, Ordnance Corps; Corp. J. Grier; Sgt. J. Harper; S.-Sgt. G. A. Harris, A.S.C.; B.S.M. E. Hineson, Artillery; Q.M.S. H. G. Iliffe, Sub-Staff; S.-Sgt. W. A. Jeffs, Cyclists' Corps; A. Q. M. S. W. Johnson, Sub-Staff; Corp. C. Kennedy, Railways; Sgt. W. King, Railways; S.M. C. E. Lamb, Sub-Staff; Corp. J. G. MacGregor; Labor Batt.; W. M. MacLeay, Railways; Corp. R. McDonald, Railways; Sgt. J. Milroy, att. Gen. Base Depot; Corp. D. R. Murray, Sgt. G. Morgan; L. G. Mounce, Forestry Corps; S.-Sgt. H. Prior, Sub-Staff; Sgt. A. E. Ross, A.S.C.; Corp. M. E. Rugg, A.S.C.; Sgt. K. S. Russell; Gnr. L. A. Shaver, Div. Artillery; C.S.M. W. R. Spencer, Engineers; Q.M.S. D. H. Strutt; S.-Sgt. G. H. Taylor, A.M.C.; Q.M.S. A. E. Tomlin, Sub-Staff; Sgt. T. M. Turner; S.-Sgt. R. Webber, Railways; B.M.S. J. Whitta, Artillery.

ADMITS THE HOLD-UP.

Special to The Toronto World.

Belleville, Jan. 22. — Oscar W. Pearce, aged 16 years, of Trenton, has been arrested here and admits that on Sunday night last he held up K. Lum, the proprietor of a Chinese cafe in this city, and obtained $12. Pearce was recognized on the street as the party who committed the offense, altho at the time he wore a mask which partially concealed his face. The revolver used was found in his vallse. After his arrest he confessed to the crime. He was remanded to jail until Saturday.

BELGIANS DESTROY TWO AEROPLANES

Also Capture a Big Bombing Flyer Wih a Crew of Four.

Washington, Jan. 22.— Destruction of two enemy fighting airplanes, and the capture of a big bombing flyer with its crew, was described in an official despatch received today at the Belgian legation. The message said:

"On the afternoon of Saturday, enemy airplanes crossed over the Belgian trenches, and over No Man's Land. The Belgian anti-aircraft guns fired with shrapnel.

"At 1.15 p.m. one of our shells struck an enemy airplane and knocked off one wing, above the Route de Woumen at Steenstraat. The airplane dropped, and the body of the pilot fell in our barbed wire from which it was removed during the night.

"Twenty minutes after this action a second enemy fighting plane was brought down in the same region, and smashed to earth at Clercken.

"Towards evening our gunners brought down a third airplane, which belonged to the enemy bombarding squadron. This airplane, finding both its motors wrecked, hastened to drop its bombs without aiming, hoping to be able to escape, but having been struck in a vital part of its machine it landed within the Belgian lines in the neighborhood of Wulveringhem, where our soldiers made prisoners of the officer, and the three non-commissioned officers who constituted the crew."

FIRE AT TRENTON.

Special to The Toronto World.

Belleville, Jan. 22.—At Trenton yesterday a fire broke out in a portion of the town known as Martinville. A large tenement, the property of O. Martin, was completely destroyed, rendering several families homeless. Also an adjacent building, formerly a brewery, was burned to the ground.

Colds Settle On the Kidneys

Hence the Backaches, Rheumatic Pains and Lumbago—Relief Comes When the Action of the Kidneys is Aroused.

Kiltarlity, N.S., Jan. 22.—It is not only the lungs that suffer during the cold, damp seasons. The kidneys are almost equally susceptible to sudden changes of temperature, and many a serious case of kidney disease has its beginning with a cold, which settles on the kidneys.

Persons working out of doors are most likely to be victims of such trouble and suffer from backaches, lumbago, rheumatism and crippled, aching limbs, but anyone is liable to sit in a draught or expose his back to a current of cold air.

Cold settling on the kidneys causes congestion, a clogging of these filtering organs and consequent derangement of the whole digestive and excretory systems. The liver fails to work, the bowels become constipated and the stomach gets upset.

Because of their direct and combined action on these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of most prompt and most lasting benefit for such derangements. They are positive in their effects and are backed by the experience and integrity of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author.

Mr. Neil A. Cameron, Kiltarlity, N. S., writes:—"I am glad to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to anyone who is suffering from rheumatism. For about twenty-five years I was bothered more or less with this affliction. I was treated by doctors all over Nova Scotia, and when on business in New York, had an opportunity to consult one of the greatest specialists there; but I never gained more than temporary relief. In an effort to get rid of the accumulating development of the disease, I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and when I had taken eight boxes, I was, to my astonishment, totally cured. I therefore heartily recommend these Pills to all who suffer from rheumatism, and anyone who doubts this testimonial may write me as proof to the contrary."

(Rev. James A. Collins, P.P., says: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Neil A. Cameron, and believe his statement is true and to my personal knowledge correct.")

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

PRINGLE TO RAISE NEWSPRINT PRICE

Commissioner Recommends Advance of Seven Dollars Per Ton.

CANNOT FIND COSTS

Investigator Discovers Too Many Questions Yet for Enquiry.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—A. Pringle, who was appointed by the government a commissioner to enquire into the newsprint situation, today sent an interim report to the minister of finance. He recommends that for three months, from Feb. 1 next, the price fixed by the government be $2.85 per hundred pounds. This is an advance of 35 cents on the price which the newspapers have been paying. Should, at the end of that period, the commissioner find from the investigations of the United States federal trade commissioner or from other investigations that this price is excessive, he reserves the right to make any reduction ordered retroactive to Feb. 1.

Commissioner Pringle finds from evidence so far available that from July 1 last a price of $2.60½ would not have been unreasonable, but instead of availing himself of the retroactive arrangement and ordering newspapers to make up the difference to the papermakers, he fixes the price for the next three months at $2.85, which will produce the equivalent of the $2.60½ for the previous seven months. No increase is ordered in classes of newsprint other than rolls.

First Difficulty.

Commissioner Pringle's report says in part:

"In dealing with the question of prices to govern from the first of February, 1918, a difficulty presents itself by reason of the provision in the order of June 30, 1917, which is as follows: 'This order is made subject to revision as to price in the event of it being decided at a later date that the price now charged is either too high or too low.' A similar provision has been made in all orders fixing price subsequent to June 30, 1917. If an increased price were now fixed dating back to July 1, 1917, I have very grave doubts as to whether it would be feasible to collect from the small newspapers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the amounts that might be found due by them. Recognizing the injustice that might be done in he event of my making an order fixing price until I was thoroly satisfied there was sufficient evidence before me to fix it with some degree of accuracy, I refrain from either increasing or lowering the price when making my order of November, 1917, extending the price then in force from November 20, 1917, to Jan. 20, 1918.

"It has been urged upon me by the manufacturers that as their record shows a cost with allowance for consumption to May, 1917, of over $50 per ton, and that such costs have increased very materially, that price shall now be increased.

"It will be seen, by reference to bulletin number 426, issued by the Canadian Press Association, that reference is made to informal conferences that Mr. Tilley and Mr. Imrie had with myself and Mr. Clarkson, and at which they pointed out points in the summary that required explanation. I had given every consideration, up to the present time, to the different points raised, altho it is manifest further evidence will be required as to some of the points raised.

Pulpwood Values.

"Some question has been raised in regard to the value of pulpwood on the stump. I have taken the position that pulpwood has a value. It has been contended that when obtained under concessions it should be taken into costs at the amount of the royalties, paid in respect of it only. Where pulpwood has been purchased by the mills, it has been taken at cost in arriving at the cost of newsprint. Where a mill has large limits and their woodland investment is eliminated in considering their cost of manufacture of newsprint, I have allowed a price of $2 per cord, and there is abundant evidence to be found in the evidence filed with this interim report to justify this allowance. As a matter of fact, the evidence shows that in the Province of Quebec accessible pulp areas have become very valuable, and a much larger price than $2 per cord has been paid for pulpwood on the stump in that province.

Expensive Industry.

"A pulp and paper industry," the commissioner continued, "is one of the most expensive industries to establish—it requires a capital of $25,000 to $30,000 for every ton of production, with the result that a successful industry cannot very well be established in the forest without an outlay of two or three million dollars, and once it is established, my opinion is that pulpwood adjacent thereto has a value of $2 per cord as cut."

"With the price fixed in the United States of $60 per ton, and if the price in Canada remains at $50, the differential that will require to be paid by the manufacturers short of Canadian tonnage to the manufacturers long of Canadian tonnage will run into very large figures. The newspapers of Canada will have from the first of March, 1917, to first of February, 1918 (11 months), their paper at a price of at least ten dollars a ton less than the price that the manufacturers of newsprint could have obtained in the open market. I have given to this matter every possible consideration. I have been urged by the manufacturers that in view of the evidence submitted to date I ought to, as controller, fix the maximum price to be allowed for newsprint from the first of July, 1917, at $60 per ton. On the other hand, it is contended by the Canadian Press Association that prices should remain as they are."

Production in Danger.

After pointing out that there are many difficulties in the situation apart from settling the principle upon which a fair profit to the manufacturers is allowed, the commissioner continues: "The manufacturers claim they are met with increasing difficulties in the prosecution of their business, and the evidence indicates in some instances that they are suffering from shortage of labor, of water, fuel and shipping facilities to an extent which may impair their production and increase the cost to them of a lower production.

"Having regard to the costs indicated by the companies' records and the evidence offered as to the increase in costs which have taken place in recent months, also the difficulties which some companies are met with in financing, and the inequities which may be presented in fixing an average cost, thereby possibly penalizing the high cost mills with the risk of interfering with their ability to do business, and with a view to maintaining production in the interests of the consumers and the publishers, I feel it incumbent upon me to fix a price that will at least keep up production until such time as all these involved questions have been thoroly disposed of.

Demand Equals Supply.

"Supply and demand," said the commissioner, "are running very closely together. I have yet to find any attempt on the part of the consumers to curtail in the use of paper. The man-power used for the production of paper is getting very scarce owing to the requirements of the war—evidence has come before us of very large amounts of money being expended by one of the companies in an endeavor to get men for this winter's wood operations. England has taken drastic steps to prevent waste of paper. France has also passed strict regulations. Up to the present Canada has not been called upon to take any similar steps. The federal trade commission in their report in June, 1917, has called attention to the necessity for the strictest economy in the use of newsprint paper. I am thoroly convinced that the only desire of the newspapers of Canada is that which has been expressed to me time and again by their representatives and perhaps as strongly put by anyone by the president of the Daily Newspaper Publishers of Western Canada at a meeting held in Calgary, where he stated that the newspapers had every desire that the manufacturers of newsprint should have a fair profit on their product. I have fixed this price until the first of May, 1918. Possibly I may be doing an injustice to the manufacturers, but I have given to the matter my most serious consideration and I have gone thoroly and carefully into all statements, evidence, etc."

Federal Prices.

The commissioner also says: "The federal trade commission will have fixed a price by the first of April, 1918, but as there is a provision for appeal, and the appeal may not be disposed of until the first of May, 1918, I deemed it more advisable that instead of making the order operative to the first of April, 1918, that I should make it operative to the first of May, 1918. In the meantime I am proceeding to hear all evidence that may be brought before me, and possibly the same evidence that will be brought before the federal trade commission will be available for me."

MOST HUMAN ILLS TRACED BY SCIENCE TO COMMON SOURCE

Remarkable Demonstration of This Theory Found in Toronto Woman's Case.

Science has discoverd that most of the many ills that afflict humanity are traceable to a disordered condition of the stomach and intestines. Keep these organs healthy and active and you will remain strong, sturdy and well, as nature intended you should be.

Then if you are a victim of stomach trouble or any of the numerous disagreeable symptoms resulting from it, the experience of others in your own city or community who have testified to the benefits they have derived from the use of Tanlac should appeal very forcibly to you.

Among the many strong endorsements recently given the "Premier Preparation" is the following from Mrs. Kate Lucas, a highly esteemed resident of 114 Watson avenue, who says:

"For the past six years I have hardly had an hour's ease or comfort on account of my stomach. My food would sour almost as soon as it reached my stomach and fill me with gas and misery. I never knew what it was to be hungry and would eat very little at any time. I could eat no meats or any of the more nourishing foods; just had to confine my diet to the very lightest things, and even these gave me trouble. Just a mouthful or two of anything would start up a gnawing pain in the pit of my stomach that was almost unbearable. The gas pressing on my heart made me so weak at times I felt like I was fainting away. My face would turn white as a sheet, my lips would turn purple and I hardly had strength to raise my hand. I felt so tired and bad in the mornings I could hardly get out of bed, and it was impossible for me to do my housework. I always had a bad taste in my mouth, my tongue was coated and my nerves were shattered.

"Well, it would be impossible for me to tell how I really suffered, and when I read about Tanlac and decided to try it I was right on the verge of breaking down completely. But I'm feeling altogether different now, and I'm just so glad to see how perfectly my health is being restored that I want to tell everybody about Tanlac. I feel stronger than I have in a long time, and my stomach trouble is so much better that I hardly notice it any more. I'm not bothered with the gas like I was, my food digests better and I relish my meals more. I don't have those weak, fainty spells like I did and am just getting along splendidly. Of course my case is one of long standing, but Tanlac is making me into a new woman. It is the only medicine out of the many I have tried that has ever helped, and I'm going to stick to it."

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by Tamblyn's Drug Stores and by one regular agency in every town.—(Advertisement).

NUXATED IRON

$100.00 FORFEIT

increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. $100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

G. Tamblyn, Ltd., always carry it in stock.