

# CANADIANS CAN MAKE HISTORY AT YPRES

## Troops From Dominion Duplicate Glorious Feat Performed at Same Place Some Months Ago and Hold Line Against Strong Attack By Germans-- Forced to Give Way at First But Rally and Recover Ground--Losses Slight, But Whole Platoons of Germans Lie Dead Within Canadian Line.

Ottawa, Feb. 17. (Via Canadian Press)—A report received by the Militia Department today indicates that the Canadians have been in the thick of the fighting near Ypres, but that casualties are small. The report is not an official one, but is direct from the front.

Under the sustained enemy artillery fire the Canadians were forced to withdraw from the front trenches. The enemy's onslaught was met with a heavy fire from the Canadians, and the losses among the Germans are said to have been very heavy.

"There are lots of Germans in our trenches, whole platoons of them," reads the report, "but they are dead Germans, and our losses are slight."

The trenches attacked extended over a front of about 4,000 yards, and these, evacuated were re-taken. It is not stated what battalions figured in the engagement.

### NOT FOOT OF GROUND LOST.

"Not a solitary foot of our trenches in the possession of the enemy. The Germans got into them at many points and are still there, but they are dead." That was the terse way in which Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes described in the Commons this afternoon the result of the German offensive of the past few days on the British and Canadian front. He was answering a question from Mr. E. M. MacDonald as to the published report that the Canadians had suffered in the recent heavy fighting. Gen. Sir Sam said that while he had as yet received no official report his information was that the Germans had attacked the British and Canadian lines east and southeast of Ypres following a very heavy bombardment of two or three days. The Canadian troops, he said, did not seem to have suffered nearly as much as might have been expected from the severity of the bombardment. Casualty reports for the last three days showed less than ten killed, and only about thirty or forty wounded. This was just about the normal number of daily casualties which have been coming in recently under normal conditions.

To your correspondent Gen. Hughes said that the Canadians had apparently been well sheltered during the bombardment and the effectiveness of the defenses which had been strengthened by the Canadians during the past few months of comparative immunity from attack had been remarkably demonstrated. The Germans, said Sir Sam, had evidently done their best but the Canadians had stood their ground and had met the final rush firmly and successfully. The general believed that the toll of the German dead would be a heavy one.

## MASTERY SPEECH BY SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER

(Continued from page 1.)

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—At the opening of the sitting Premier Borden transmitted messages of sympathy on the destruction of the parliament building from the government of Japan through Consul-General Yada, and the government of the United States through Consul-General J. G. Foster. Mr. A. K. MacLean, who was greeted by Liberal applause, opened by pointing out that Canada's financial position, present and prospective, was one of gravity. It must be remembered in estimating the balance of trade that exports and imports were not confined to merchandise. Securities for Canada by other countries must be paid, for Canada was not yet any more a creditor nation. It was confronted with heavy interest payments to Britain and the United States, and had to take into consideration the fact that next year's crop would probably be less than those of the present bountiful harvest, and that the export of war material would also diminish.

Mr. MacLean believed that the time had come to abandon many administrative practices which prevail and had prevailed. Canadians were proud of the success of the domestic loan, but efforts should be made in future years to see that they were placed in the hands of permanent investors. The minister of finance prepared stereotyped prospectus for underwriters rather than for investors. He believed that many Canadians, including the members of parliament, would give aid in a campaign of publicity among the people, encouraging thrift and pointing out the opportunity for investment.

Sir Thomas White had announced, "ostentatiously and adversely" that there was a surplus of \$46,000,000. This, however, Mr. MacLean pointed out was not accurate. The surplus, after taken from domestic expenditure of the total revenue, was \$6,000,000. This surplus had not been secured by economy but by extra taxes. It had come from the people, not the government. The ordinary expenditure of last year had been close to the highest mark ever reached. If there had been business-like economy and sound methods in the conduct of public affairs at the present stressful time, the so-called surplus of \$46,000,000 would have been \$76,000,000 to \$80,000,000. The war had changed many conditions. One thing to go should be the present system of national bookkeeping.

The deficit last year was \$125,000,000. There should be earnest action with respect to expenditure, and as to making provision to meet the enormous growing public debt. The additional tariff had nominally yielded \$22,000,000 in revenue. At least three-quarters of this amount came from the customs tax of seven and one-half per cent. on merchandise

determined and untied effort upon the evils of patronage and corruption? I know that politics is not the only sphere that requires regeneration, but there is no better place to give leading to a new and better regime than in the nation's public and parliamentary life.

Largely through conditions which had grown up Mr. MacLean found that during the past year there had been "an indefensible prodigality in expenditure." The Post Office Department had had a discreditable record for some years. For this he believed that the former postmaster-general (Hon. Mr. Pollett) was primarily responsible. On taking office with the post office department on a paying basis, he had proceeded to remove the control from officials and place it in the hands of patronage brokers. The present postmaster-general (Hon. Mr. Casgrain) had been apparently unable to restore it to its official. As a consequence the extra postal charges which had been introduced last year by the minister of finance, which were dedicated to the war, had gone to pay for departmental inefficiency and extravagance.

Sir Geo. E. Foster Replies.

Sir George Foster referred to Mr. MacLean's speech as a moderate and careful review, and then went on to say a tribute to the spirit of 7,500,000 Canadians at home who were contributing to pay that the 100,000 Canadians abroad might fight.

The minister of trade and commerce then replied to Mr. MacLean's criticism of last year's domestic tax as not a popular and general one. Sir George pointed out in this connection that of the \$100,000,000 subscribed \$75,000,000 had been contributed by lesser investors and only \$25,000,000 by the banks, insurance companies, etc. Besides, he added, the present budget provided for the issue of Dominion bonds in small denominations for popular investment.

Sir George then took up Mr. MacLean's contention that ordinary and capital expenditures should be lumped. "The minister said that a good reason had existed in the past for separating ordinary and capital expenditures, since in a young and growing country like this where it was impossible for the present generation to bear all the financial burden of the development, these expenditures which had reference to the future were properly segregated from those of the present. It was his belief that this should be continued during the years of war when immense burdens had to be incurred for the benefit of future generations. But with this reservation Sir George would favor the proposal of ordinary and capital expenditures into one, now that the country had passed through the period of expansion and before the end of the fiscal year the total drawdown would be six to seven millions. "The consequence is," commented Mr. MacLean, "that we had the additional tariff taxation has yielded revenue, but proved an impediment to profitable trade. The minister of finance took the easy course, but not the business course. He stated last year that his course would stimulate Canadian industry and agriculture and relieve unemployment. His statement, said Mr. MacLean, was the statement of a politician and not the statement of a capable administrator.

During the years 1915-16-17 the national debt would increase \$485,000,000 and the total debt of the country to \$2,000,000,000. The interest charges would nearly equal the total revenue from customs and excise. It was well that Canadians should be impressed with the fact that rapidly which the national debt was growing.

His idea of a Future Policy.

"With these conditions confronting us," proceeded Mr. MacLean, "what should be our true policy for the future? Three considerations should govern our course—rigid economy in all unnecessary capital expenditure and the elimination of all waste in war expenditure. These reforms should be accompanied by the adoption of a wise and proper system of taxation for revenue.

"Could we not introduce business and conscience into the estimates," asked Mr. MacLean. It was a time to end, and mend the present system and establish a higher standard in the expenditure of the taxes of the people. "The government will naturally say," commented Mr. MacLean, "that it is easier to advocate such a reform from the left of the speaker than from the right, it is quite true that it is easier. But is not this the time of all times to bring about the change, both sides of the House co-operating together in bringing it about? We all know, members on both sides of the House, that since the beginning of the war we have realized perhaps as never before the grip that patronage and other evils have upon our conduct of public business. We know it exists in disgusting proportions. I have seen it myself. We all have seen it. More than that, I want to say I know of some ministers who have fought against it. I know of other ministers who have succumbed. When is it to end? Why not now? Why not make a

## FIRE SWEEP PARLIAMENT BUILDING CAN BE REPAIRED

### Architects Report With Exception of Central Interior and Rear Walls Building Itself Can Be Repaired With View to Providing More Commodious and Convenient Quarters—Will Take Two Years and Probably Cost \$1,500,000.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—A report by Messrs. Pearson and Marchand, the Toronto and Montreal architects who were asked by the government to examine the condition of the parliament building after the fire was read to the Commons this afternoon by Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works. After a careful survey of the fire-swept building, they report that with the exception of the central interior and the rear walls, the building itself can be repaired without entirely rebuilding. Most of the walls are still intact and what is left of the building represents a value in labor and material of approximately two million dollars or considerably over half of the original cost.

The architects find that the new northwest wing, built six years ago, at a cost of half a million dollars, and made fireproof at the time, is practically intact, the only damage being from smoke and water. The walls and masonry of the east, south and west sides are standing practically in their original condition and have not been damaged by the fire. The central interior of the building is a practically all destroyed together with a part of the north wall. The roof is also gone over most of the building and will practically have to be replaced in the entire. The main tower is undamaged.

For reasons in the matter of patronage, "I have been," he said, "for thirty-four years in public life. I have been a pretty close student of administration and I cannot point to a single instance in which patronage has helped the status of the bench, the status of the civil service or the public administration or has helped a member of parliament in reality, or a government in reality, but almost always brings the dry rot which breaks up a government. I would wish that in the white heat of this struggle we could speak from the heart and make an agreement between the parties that patronage should have no influence in regard to our public works. If there is any lack in the public virtue of this country today, in 99 cases out of 100, you can trace it to the baleful effects of political party feeling."

Mr. MacLean's Criticism Only Half-Heard.

Mr. MacLean's criticisms of the budget, continued Sir George, had been at most half-heard. He had refused to take the responsibility of saying the proposals were utterly without merit, which was pretty good for a member of the opposition, whose duty was, wherever possible, to criticize. Mr. MacLean said that at best he would be taken only as a temporary expedient. "Very good," said Sir George, "it is only meant as a temporary expedient, good to the autumn of 1917."

The Minister of Trade and Commerce referred to the Halifax member's criticisms of the retroactive feature of the budget proposals. "What we were after in raising revenues for the prosecution of the war was to make those revenues coeval with the duration of the war," said Sir George.

The minister thought that foreign capital would scarcely be prevented from investment in Canada industrial securities by the retroactive position criticism feared, since not only was a flat seven per cent. profit allowed but of any profit above that one-quarter was taken. As for the suggestion of an income tax there was a great deal to be said of such a plan but it must be remembered that

from those other millions of maimed, of blind and bruised humanity. Not from Germany for it would be many a long year before a German could come to these countries beyond the seas and feel comfortable in the coming. The thin spirit had revealed itself too clearly, the antipathy, the hatred, the loss of sympathy, the output of those feelings of humanity which rebelled against his inhumanity, would live on in the minds of generations to come. Canada's immigration method must be to invite those whom she wanted and when they came to help, to sympathize with, direct them to people the unused lands of the dominion.

Economic War That Will Not End When Peace Declared.

Sir George urged his hearers not to take too restricted a view of the present contest. It was not only one of armies. There was an economic war going on which would continue when that of armies and fleets ended. It was today a thing well understood in every ally world, that this economic warfare must be finished as well as that on land and sea.

And the Germany of that time, said Sir George, would not be the Germany of 1914, but a country chastened and restricted, with not a single possession left in the outside world, no posts of observation, no naval bases, wireless stations, or spies and agents in every quarter of the world, with a depleted navy and dilapidated mercantile marine, with a sympathy lost, a hatred nursed, and arrayed against her hostile tariffs as potent as had proved the guns of the Allies on ocean or plain.

The period during which peace negotiations were under consideration would be a strenuous and a dangerous time. Canada had to be prepared to face it. There would come a period of dislocation which the Canadian people must have to meet and face and worry through. "But we shall meet it and face it and worry through it all the better if we make our plans beforehand."

Lessons had been learned by the British people. The lesson had been taught that it was possible for all parts of an empire, even as vast as the British empire, to co-ordinate and the general benefit. After the war would come the revision of old treaties and old tariffs. The commercial treaties of Germany had limited trade between France and England, had won their way into Austria, into Russia, into Serbia and the Balkans, and into every coterminous country. Today that state was clear and the Allies had joined together.

After the War

Sir George then turned from the budget to the consideration of the general economic situation of Canada after the war. It was a matter which should command the attention of parliament and equally to every citizen of Canada. The great struggle was still ahead when the tremendous work of reconstruction in this country, in the empire, with our allies and with the world, would have to be undertaken. The country today was prosperous. It had a two-year crop in one, abnormal production with abnormal prices; the manufacture of munitions to fill the gap left by the languishing of ordinary industry; a favorable trade balance of \$200,000,000. All these were things that had prospered Canada up to now. It was his duty to say that in the by and large no country stood today, after nineteen months of war, in a better or sounder position.

The country would make a great mistake, he continued, if it took all this at its face value and concluded that tomorrow would be as today, drove away all care and found itself, with the coming of the supreme economic struggle that peace would bring, utterly unprepared. Too much optimism would be more injurious than a tinge of pessimism. The optimist spoke of examples for property to follow the war. "I would like to think so but I can't," said Sir George. Prosperity was based on profitable production and the manufacture of munitions was not to be ceased. He referred to the statement in a Montreal newspaper that Canada would have from twelve to fifteen millions of people three years after the war. This he characterized as a mischievous suggestion which would prepare the country for disappointment and depression when the hopes held out were not realized.

Where was this immigration to be obtained, out from the miller's pile dead on the world's battlefields. Not

## 5 YEARS SUFFERING FROM PILES

Mr. J. McEwen of Dundas, Ont., writes:—"For fifteen years I suffered with Piles and could get no permanent cure until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this best-kept secret has resulted in a complete cure, and I have not been troubled with the painful ailment since."

Mr. Henry Fongere of Pomona, N.S., says:—"I suffered terribly with Piles and could find nothing to give me relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This cured me. I consider Zam-Buk the finest ointment on the market."

The above are specimens of the many letters we are constantly receiving from men and women who have cured their suffering by using Zam-Buk. Why not do likewise?

Zam-Buk is best for eczema, blood poisoning, ulcers, sores, cuts, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. See box, all druggists and stores, or post free from B. & C. Co., Toronto. Send this advertisement with name of paper and one-cent stamp for free trial box.

### ZAM-BUK

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

er to drive the Hun from his prospective place as dominator of the world would be disposed to unite in trade. The last and least supply would be Germany until the German people had renounced their mad and wild dream of the superman and the superstate which had been their ideal and their delusion in the present war. (Continued on page 5)

## Use Coconut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain, unperfumed coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for washing the hair. This can't possibly injure the hair. It simply moistens your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get purified coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

## To Put On Flesh And Increase Weight

Most people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-meat food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky fellows eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all back to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Most thin people say this because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb very little of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay there in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition it is well to recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe a patented drug, but is simply a careful combination of six of the most effective and powerful assimilative and flesh building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet has been wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often, according to reports of users, has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by all good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

If you find a druggist who is unable to supply you send \$1.00 money order or registered letter to the National Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, and a complete ten days treatment will be sent you postpaid, in plain wrapper.

## NEGLECTED COLDS VERY OFTEN TURN TO CONSUMPTION.

Never neglect what at first seems to be but a slight cold. Your head becomes enough to light off to cough; an irritation in the throat follows; it gets lower down; settles on the lungs; you start to raise phlegm of a greenish, yellowish color sometimes streaked with blood, and you cough persistently.

You think perhaps you are strong enough to resist colds, but colds are not easily fought off in this northern climate. Colds if not attended to will sooner or later develop into some serious lung trouble.

Mrs. Willis H. Monk, Lower Ship Harbor, N.S., writes: "Last winter I took a severe cold and my cough and phlegm would not go away. I had the cough for nearly a month, and I got no medicine from a doctor, but it did me no good. I thought I had consumption. My friends advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I did, and it gave me great relief. I am the mother of ten children, and I always keep a bottle of 'Dr. Wood's' in the house. I will highly recommend it to all, especially all who have little ones to care for."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It has been on the market for the past twenty years. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three plus treat the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c.

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## MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS

Read How to Care for Their Health.

New Orleans, La.—"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough, for I know my daughter never would have been so well if she had not taken it. For more than a year she had suffered agonies from irregularity, backache, dizziness, and no appetite, but is now well. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers and daughters who can publish this letter."—Mrs. A. Estrada, 129 N. Galvez Street, New Orleans, La.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"My daughter was feeling tired and all run down with no apparent cause. She had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before and knew its value so she again purchased it and she was able to keep to work, her eyes became bright and natural, and her system was built up completely. We generally keep the Vegetable Compound in the house for it is to be relied on."—Mrs. E. J. Purdy, 531 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Women Have Been Telling Women for forty years how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored their health when suffering with female ills. Try it if you are troubled with any ailment peculiar to women.

Write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

## A Certified Cure of Bilious Headache

### Chronic Liver Trouble Was Entirely Cured by the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills—Endorsement by Justice of the Peace.

Many people are habitually bilious. Mode of life tends to make chronic a torpid condition of the liver. The result is spells of biliousness with sick headache, stomach derangements and much irritability and depression of spirits.

Too many neglect to take active means of curing biliousness. The bad spells pass over and for a time they are all right. But an unusually heavy meal upsets the liver and consequently the usual discomfort and suffering.

The writer of this letter has broken up this habit of biliousness and is now enjoying the best of health. Her experience should prove of value to many who like her, have suffered for years from bilious spells and sick headaches. I have taken doctor's medicine and other preparations, which did little good.

"When I had the sick headache I would vomit a lot and could keep nothing on my stomach. My mother got Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and I was soon improved, and continued the treatment until entirely cured. My condition generally was greatly benefited, and I am now in the best of health."

Mr. J. J. Keohan, J. P., writes:—"This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Miss Cora Cochran and believe her statement in regard to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be true and correct."

Keep the liver active by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you will prevent a multitude of petty ills. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

## ANOTHER TOWN

an forces have reached the Athens despatch to the northwest of Erzerum, on

men engaged since 1900. The report compares between 15,000 and 20,000 words and copies are being forwarded to the governments at Ottawa and Washington where the details will be made known in due course.

### MAY GET WAR POST.

General George W. Goethals has been mentioned for the post of Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison. General Goethals is a republican in politics, according to his friends in Washington.

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