THE NEXT BRITISH ELECTION MAY BE THE MOST EPOCH-MAKING IN HISTORY CAPITALISM IS TO BE TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PEOPLE AND IN THE TRIAL BRITAIN WILL BE ROCKED TO HER DEEPEST FOUNDATIONS

"No One Will Believe the Flood Until It Is Upon Us," Warns David Lloyd George—"Weather Prophets Who Forecast Its Coming Will Be Laughed At."

HALF OF ELECTORS FAVOR A CAPITAL LEVY

By DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

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London, April 21.—A few weeks ago I predicted that the comparative calm which has prevailed in the political seas of Britain during the past few years was coming to an end. Recent parliamentary scenes leave no doubt that the prolonged political depression is to be followed by a period of storms—it may be hurricanes.

No amount of organization or propaganda can excite a deal of feeling in an electorate over trivial and unreal issues. The war was real enough. Why the cabinet split in 1916? Who was responsible? Should a general election have taken place in 1918 or 1919? Ought the open and declared opponents of the government of the day to have then received government support, or at least government neutrality?

These are questions which agitate a few who are personally interested, but they leave the nation cold.

But the war was supported by men of all parties and therefore provoked no political controversy. The minority which opposed it was negligible and challenged no parliamentary discussion on the question. The treaty of peace was on the whole accepted by all parties when first submitted to parliament. The leaders of the opposition parties in the Lords and Commons at the time of its presentation offered no serious criticism of its provisions. Legislation proposed by the Coalition—although in ordinary seasons much of it would have aroused angry passions—coming as it did after the war had exhausted emotion, passed with no more than a feeble murmur or protest.

Take, for instance, such controversial topics as adult suffrage, enfranchisement of women, wholesale reductions in hours of labor, representative government in India, and notably the conferring upon Ireland of a measure of home rule more complete than any proposed by Gladstone. Any one of these measures proposed before the war would have led to heated discussion throughout the land.

The case of Ireland is, perhaps, most significant of the changed temper of the nation immediately after the Great War. The conflict over Irish home rule has now culminated in a treaty accepted by the nation as a whole, and acquiesced in by the most violent among its opponents. But fiercer political passions were stirred up by the struggle between parties over Ireland than by any political question of modern times.

Underlying Causes.

The causes underlying the conflict dealt with two of the most powerful motives which make the human heart throb—race and religion. There was an old feud between Saxon and Gael extending over at least seven centuries. It drenched the moors of Ireland with the blood of both races before a new sting was given to its hatred by the introduction of an acute religious quarrel. After the Reformation, the religious differences which rent Europe with fratricidal wars added fresh fury to racial enmities, which made poor Ireland a cauldron of perpetual strife.

When Gladstone proposed to settle this raging tumult by wresting supremacy from a race which had been dominant in that island for 700 years, and a faith which had been supreme for 400 years, and transferring it to the race and religion which all that time had been in a condition of servitude; and when, in order to attain his ends, he had to secure adhesion of men of ruling blood and creed to his proposals, the passions raised were deeper and angrier than any witnessed in British politics for many a day. It led for the first time in the history of parliament to scenes of physical violence on the floor of the house.

It shows what we may expect when there are genuine divisions of opinion which profoundly move masses of men and women in a democracy. Those who recall the tropical heat of the parliamentary debates in 1893 naturally regard their voyage through the frigid proceedings of the last parliament as they would a sail through Arctic seas. That voyage is now over, and there are signs that the waters will soon be lashed into fury.

Reaction Inevitable.

For years political controversy between parties has been suspended in the presence of a common danger. Reaction was inevitable, and the greater the suppression the more violent the rebound. That does not, however, altogether account for the omens visible of a coming struggle unprecedented in its gravity. Fundamental issues have been praised of such moment to millions that they cannot bet settled without a struggle that will rock society.

The scene enacted in the Commons a few days ago was by no means as exciting as that which some of us witnessed in 1893. But it gave me an uneasy feeling that the period of calm is definitely over, and that parliament henceforth may expect gusts and gales—and worse. Emotions are once more welling up, and there are signs of a great stir coming in British politics.

The cause is easily explained. The sense of exhaustion is passing away, and issues containing a serious challenge to the privileges and rights of powerful classes in the community, and vital to the interests of all classes, have been raised by one of the great political parties that divide Britain.

The momentous character of that challenge may be gathered from the terms of the motion submitted by Mr. Philip Snowden to the judgment of the House of Commons:

"That in view of the failure of the capitalist system to adequately utilize and organize natural resources and productive power, or to provide a necessary standard of life for vast numbers of a population, and believing that the cause of this failure lies in private ownership and control of means of production and distribution, this house declares that legislative effort should be directed to gradual supersession of the capitalist system by an industrial and social order based on public ownership and democratic control of instruments of production and distribution."

Will Receive Support.

This motion will receive the full support of every member of the Labor party. A few men outside the Socialist party, who have acquainted themselves with the publications of that party, were quite prepared for this demand of complete change in the organization of society. And as they saw that party grow with startling rapidity, they knew we should not have long to wait before these subversive ideas would be formulated in the House of Commons.

Still, even for students of socialist literature, the actual introduction of the resolution on behalf of the second largest party in the state came as a surprise and a shock. Too much credit was given to the restraining influence of the trade union section of the party.

Sir Lynden Macassey, in his informing book on "Labor Policy, False and True," points out that it was in 1885 that the first avowed advocates of this proposal for the abolition of private property and for nationalization of all means of production and distribution, first stood for parliament. There were only two candidates standing on this platform, and they polled 32 and 29 votes respectively.

At the last election the aggregate Socialist poll reached the imposing figure of 4,251,011 votes. The party that secured a majority of members in the House of Commons polled only 5,467,871 votes. Mr. Ramsey MacDonald states categorically that he knows that independent Liberal members—exclusive of their leaders—favor nationalization and a capital levy.

If that be an accurate statement of the views of the majority of these gentlemen and of those who elect them, nearly one-half of the British electorate are already prepared to assent to socialism in easy stages—which is the purport of Mr. Philip Snowden's motion.

On the Eve of Big Changes.

On that assumption, we are on the eve of greater and more fundamental changes affecting the lives of every class and condition of men and women than has yet been seen in this country. Hence the new sense of struggle with which the political atmosphere is palpitating.

Capitalism is to be arraigned before the supreme court of the nation, condemned, sentenced and executed by installments—Chinese fashion. The composition of that court is not today favorable to the prosecution. But who will be the judges after the next general election?

It is customary in a political controversy to state that the election, which is for the moment impending, will be the most epoch-making in history. Without exaggeration, the next British election may well turn out to be so. The British people, with their inherited political instinct, are beginning to realize that grave decisions must then be taken. Hence the greater keenness shown by the voters at by-elections—hence the new interest taken by the public in the proceedings of parliament.

There is still a good deal of apathy and indifference. The average comfortable citizen is still inclined to think these Socialist schemes so crazy as to be impossible. They cannot believe that 21,000,000 of sane people can possibly contemplate giving their sanction to such fantasies.

There are two cardinal facts which are constantly overlooked by the complacent. The men and women who have no property for the state to seize constitute an overwhelming majority of the electors of the country. The second fact to note is the great preponderance of the industrial population over the steadier and more stolid agricultural population.

Majority Still On the Land.

America, in spite of its gigantic manufacturing and distributing industries, still retains 60 per cent of its population on the land. The same proportion of the French and Italian populations is agrarian. Barely 10 per cent of British workers are engaged in cultivating the soil. Most of our workers breathe and have their being in the crowded and excitable atmosphere of factories, workshops and mines. The air is filled with germs of all kinds, and isolation in these thronging areas is impossible. Hence the rapidity with which the fever has spread. Can it be arrested?

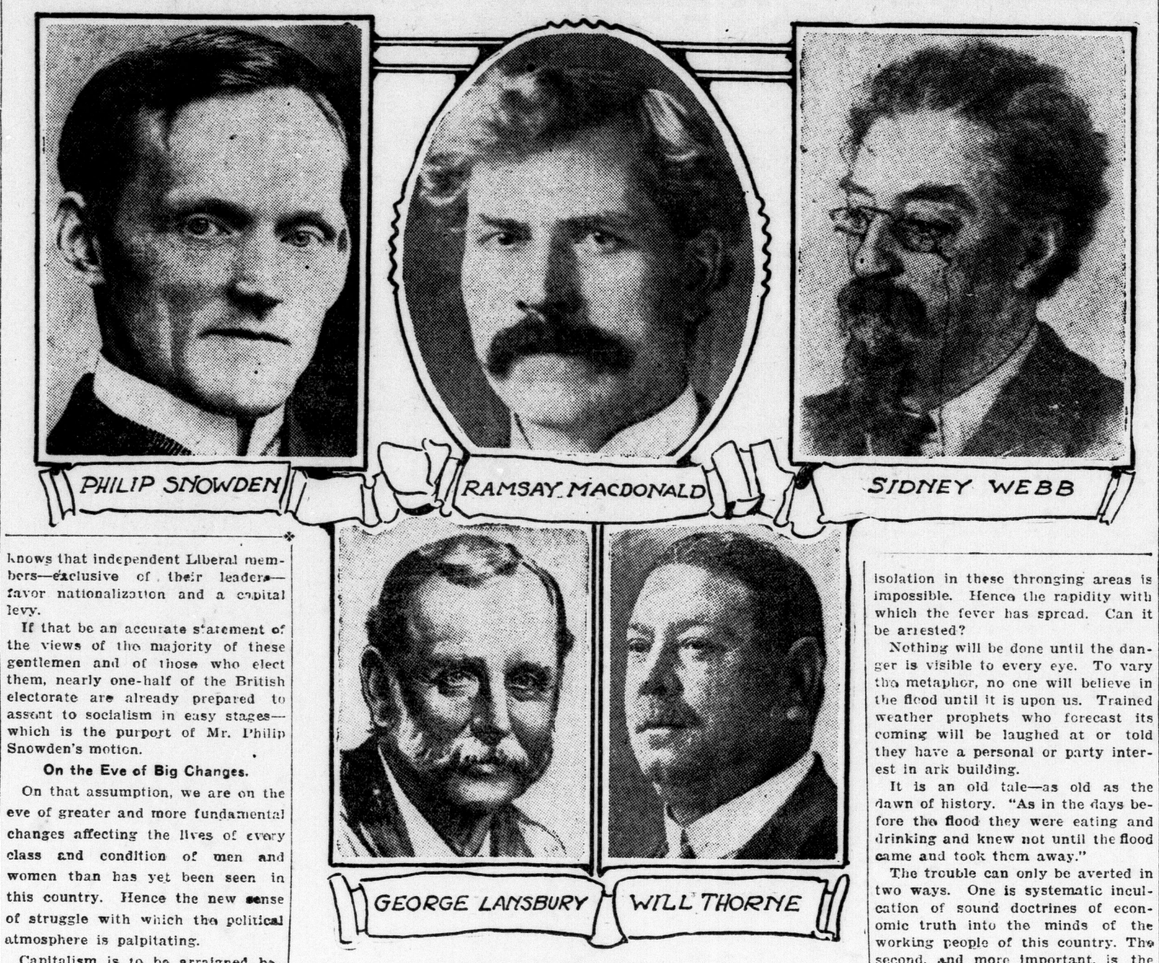
Nothing will be done until the danger is visible to every eye. To vary the metaphor, no one will believe in the flood until it is upon us. Trained weather prophets who forecast its coming will be laughed at or told they have a personal or party interest in ark building.

It is an old tale—as old as the dawn of history. "As in the days before the flood they were eating and drinking and knew not until the flood came and took them away."

The trouble can only be averted in two ways. One is systematic inculcation of sound doctrines of economic truth into the minds of the working people of this country. The second, and more important, is the rooting out of social evils which furnish the revolutionary with striking and indisputable object lessons of the failure of the capitalistic system as an agent of human happiness. Without the latter the former effort will be futile.

Arguments in favor of the existing order will be refuted by glaring and painful facts. Meanwhile, let the champions of that order take note of the efforts put forth by the Socialists to advertise their eagerness to redress the wrongs of the ex-service men, and to soften the asperities of discipline for the soldier.

The Socialist leaders have already taken note of the causes that produced the overthrow of their Italian brethren, and they mean to take such steps as will insure that if Fascism comes in Britain it will be an ally and not a foe.



"COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION."

Socialism has never had such a strong representation in the British Parliament than it has today. The brains and debating ability of these five outstanding figures in the Socialist wing of the Labor party are a combination second to none that the other parties can put forward in the coming trial of strength.

EXPECT TO USE WAR INVENTION TO AID SHIPPING

Interests Seek To Obtain Langevin Apparatus For Commercial Work.

OBVIATES FOG RISK

While Sound Waves Help Vessels They Kill All Fish In Path.

Special Cable to The London Advertiser and The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Paris, April 21.—An official announcement of tremendous interest to the maritime world is likely to be forthcoming in Paris during the next few weeks to the effect that the famous war-time invention for detecting submarines by using "ultra-sonorous" waves is finally to emerge from the control of the admiralties and be adapted for purposes of peace.

It will mean that henceforth the greatest danger of the sea—fog—may be reduced to a minimum. For with this invention at its present stage of development, vessels will be capable of warning each other of their respective positions within a radius of about five miles and long before the sound of fog sirens can be heard.

Invented By Russian.

The work of bringing the invention to its present stage has been accomplished by Prof. Langevin of the College De France, who worked with the original inventor — M. Chilowsky, a Russian — in person for two years during the war. It was Prof. Langevin who in 1917 succeeded in uniting the first apparatus for the emission and reception of ultra-sonorous wave signals.

Naturally, the naval hierarchy of the allied powers strictly reserved that invention for military purposes. The war ended before it could be used in anything more than a trial, and since then the admiralties of the different countries have been discreetly continuing to study the problem on their own account.

In France the Langevin apparatus offered too great an interest for the commercial navy not to attempt to make use of it, and within the last few weeks representatives of commercial and maritime interests both of England and the United States have been in conference in Paris for the purpose of putting the invention on a commercial basis.

Professor Langevin has continued his experiments since the war and now declares he can send ultra-sonorous waves through the water in the same fashion as Hertzian waves are sent through the air. When the war ended he had not sufficiently perfected the wave vibrations to be always sure of getting a "return message;" that is, he could send out a "wave shock," but the return vibrations were insufficient.

Can Direct Waves.

At present the Langevin apparatus can direct a mass of waves a distance of five miles ahead of vessels. If there is no response the indication is that the way is clear, but if they encounter obstacles—rocks, icebergs or submerged vessels—the waves will give forth an echo when striking the object, thus bringing the sound back to the emitting apparatus. The measure of time taken for the echo to return permits the exact distance of the object from the ship to be calculated.

However, if the invention will diminish the risks of sea for men it apparently increases the dangers for the animal life of the sea. During recent experiments fish caught in the bounds of the ultra-sonorous waves were killed immediately.

O. L. LEWIS, K.C., DIES AT CHATHAM, ILL SHORT TIME

City Solicitor and Able Criminal Lawyer Succumbs To To Heart Trouble.

HOLD POST MORTEM

Prominent Citizen Was Born In Barrie In Year 1862.

Special to The Advertiser.

Chatham, Ont., April 21.—O. L. Lewis, K.C., city solicitor, and one of the most prominent and able criminal lawyers of Western Ontario, died of heart trouble late Thursday, following a comparatively brief illness.

The late Mr. Lewis was a member of the firm of Lewis & Richards, and has handled the legal affairs of the city of Chatham for many years.

Hold Postmortem.

A postmortem was held on the body this afternoon by Drs. Rutherford, Duncan, Riseborough and Northwood, and revealed the fact that the immediate cause of death was the failure of the right side of the heart to pump blood to the lungs, which was responsible for the difficulty which Mr. Lewis experienced in breathing during the seizure which proved fatal.

Mr. Lewis was sixty-one years old and was born near Barrie, being a son of the late T. L. L. Lewis. He received his early training in the local public schools and high school and was called to the bar in 1886. For some years he was a partner with the late D. M. Christie, who met his death by drowning. In 1894 the deceased entered into partnership with W. G. Richards, a business arrangement which has proved very successful.

He was a bencher of the Ontario Law society and was made a K.-C. in 1908. During his life he fought many legal battles in courts which won for him many admirers. His tenacity in contesting the most complicated cases with the foremost lawyers of his day made him famous from coast to coast.

Was Lifelong Liberal.

The late Mr. Lewis was a member of St. Luke's Hunting Club at Mitchell's Bay and was also a life-long Liberal. He was one of the oldest members of the Kent regiment, and ended his service by acting lieut.-colonel, officer commanding, for two years during the war, taking much interest in the training of the troops. He was also prominent in the local Oddfellows, being a Past Grand Master of Chatham Lodge No. 29 and a member of Chatham Encampment No. 10, and was also a member of Wellington Lodge A. F. and A. M., Wellington Chapter of the Kent Preceptory, a charter member of Victory Lodge and a shriner. He was an alderman in 1987 and had been city solicitor since 1907.

Mr. Lewis is survived by his widow, one brother, Fred Lewis of Kelowna, B. C., and one sister, Mrs. John Lennox of Toronto.

The body will be sent to Toronto on Saturday afternoon for interment in the family burial plot.

EIGHTY-ONE ASSIGN.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, April 20.—Notices of assignment under the bankruptcy act officially gazetted this week number 81.

Avers Canada Will Enjoy Great Era of Prosperity

J. C. Hodgins Speaks At London Kiwanis' Luncheon, When Club Concludes Successful "Courtesy Week" Campaign.

Courtesy Week found its successful conclusion last night in the weekly meeting of the Kiwanis Club, held at 6:15 in the Tecumseh House, instead of the customary hour of noon, for the benefit of a large number of guests from St. Thomas and Ingersoll.

A speaker of unusual ability, and one who speaks as an authority on the problems of both Europe and this continent, was secured for the special occasion in the person of J. C. Hodgins, editor of "The Outlook," who predicted Canada one of, if not the foremost manufacturing country in the world, based on the abundance and easy access of the hydro power

Has Greatest Watershed.

"With the roof of the world extending from the Labrador Highlands, Canada has the greatest watershed of the world," Mr. Hodgins said.

"This means hydro, and hydro will solve the problem of our Canadian National Railways. In the future every line of railway in Canada will be as clean as fresh hay, run by electricity."

Mr. Hodgins commenced his address with a reference to the tangled European situation.

"The situation over there is so appalling that I feel an extreme reluctance to prophesy concerning it. The confusion of thought is universal. The whole world is marking time and few men will venture to prophesy beyond tomorrow.

"But in spite of this, and in spite of the consequent depression of trade, the United States is enjoying almost the greatest era of prosperity in its history, which is conclusive proof that this continent is self-contained.

"And it is not unreasonable to suppose that Canada, as well, will enjoy an era equally as great and equally as prosperous.

"Yet to attain success," Mr. Hodgins continued, "Canada needs warm and firmly established fraternal relations between five widely separated blocks of the Dominion.

"The Maritime Provinces, the prairies, the Northwest, British Columbia, are joined by ribs of steel, but as far as fraternal relations are concerned, we are five empires.

Form Enduring League.

"It is necessary that we get away from the local, the parochial, into a broader sense and realize that we are part of the British Empire, a great and enduring league of dominions, which has been called the most remarkable agency in the world for the propagation of human justice and the defence of human right."

Mr. Hodgins was introduced by Mr. E. R. Dennis.

Another visitor who spoke briefly was George Savoy of St. John, Quebec, and speakers from the St. Thomas and Ingersoll representatives were Arnold Elliott of the former and Vern Buchanan of the latter.

The program was augmented by several numbers from Hiram Berry, the well-known colored entertainer from Hamilton.

Kiwanian Colin French was the booster and the lucky prizewinners were the Murray Brothers, "Bill" and "Hugh," and Frank Jones.

Wanted To Get Home To New Jersey Youths Try To Make Trip on Hand Car

Special to The Advertiser.

Chatham, April 21.—Warren Heald and Vincent Lyke, claiming their home in Newark, N.J., were arrested by Chief Peters of the county police on the farm of John Early at Charing Cross yesterday. Mr. Early had gone out to the barn at an early hour this morning to feed his stock and noticed the young men asleep in the hay mow. A hand-car lying on its side in the ditch close to the M. C. R. tracks, made him regard their presence as suspicious, so he called the police.

Both young men told Chief Peters they had been working in Detroit, but were desirous of returning to their home in New Jersey. They crossed the border at Detroit yesterday and hopped a train as far as Essex. They stole the handcar to work their way to the Niagara border, where they hoped to be able to cross to the United States. Tired from the hard pulling from Essex to Charing Cross they sought a night's rest in the farmer's hay mow. They were committed to jail for one week by Magistrate Arnold this morning.

Church Closes After 54 Years

Special to The Advertiser.

Exeter, April 21. — Bethany Methodist Church, built fifty-four years ago, has been sold by public auction. The congregation has dwindled to a few families who can no longer keep it open. This remnant of a once-flourishing charge, will unite with Thames Road Presbyterian Church after conference.

OPERATION PROVES FATAL TO ROY WRIGHT, CHATHAM

Special to The Advertiser.

Chatham, April 21.—Roy E. Wright, well-known taximan, passed away suddenly in St. Joseph's Hospital following an operation.

Besides his wife, he is survived by five children. The funeral will be held from the residence of his father-in-law, Robert Evans, third concession, Harwich Township, Sunday afternoon. Rev. J. T. Marshall of the Baptist Church will conduct the services.

THOMAS RYAN, GREENOCK, CONTRACTS PNEUMONIA

Special to The Advertiser.

Cargill, April 21.—Thomas Nicholas Ryan, son of Mrs. M. Ryan of Greenock township, who was to have been married at Walkerton Tuesday, contracted pneumonia and is now in a serious condition at the Bruce County Hospital.

DEFEAT LIQUOR BILL.

Associated Press Despatch.

London, April 21.—For the first time in its history, the House of Commons debated a liquor prohibition bill, and at the expiration of the arguments on it, killed the measure, rejecting its second reading, 236 to 14. The bill was that recently introduced by Edwin Scrymgeour of Dundee, who has devoted his life to the cause of prohibition.

GALT FIRE DEPARTMENT TESTS OUT NEW TRUCK

Special to The Advertiser.

Galt, April 21.—The local fire department's new combination hose and chemical truck was put into service yesterday when Mayor McIrvine and members of the council went on it for a trial spin and it lived up to all expectations, climbing the steepest hills of the city with ease.

The truck was equipped by Fire Chief Keyes and his men and thus a saving of about $3,000 was effected. It is equipped with the first fire bell ever used in Galt.

DURHAM WOMEN'S CLUB GIVES HOSPITAL FURNITURE

Special to The Advertiser.

Durham, April 21.—The board of management of the Durham Red Cross Hospital has been presented with a complete suite of dining-room furniture, valued at $200, by the Ladies' Aid of Durham Methodist Church. The Misses Gertrude and Marie Cole have also presented the Hospital Board with a sterilizer, at a cost of $100.

WILL TAKE LIQUOR VOTE IF REPORT IS ADOPTED

Alberta Government May Submit Four Questions to the Electorate.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Edmonton, April 20.—Four questions—prohibition, licensed sale of beer, government sale of beer and government sale of all liquors—will be submitted to the electorate of Alberta in the form of a referendum if the report of the special committee on the liquor control referendum is adopted by the Alberta Legislature. The ballot would be taken in the form of a preferential ballot with transferable vote.

The report was submitted to the Legislature last night and created quite a stir in legislative circles. It is expected there will be a keen debate when the report comes up for discussion today. The committee recommended that the four questions be submitted to the electorate and that an amendment be made to the direct ligislation act in order to allow the additional questions of the ballot, beside the one as to whether beer shall be sold by the hotels as asked for in the petitions to the legislature.

Premier Greenfield obtained the right to call a sitting of the house this morning, it being stated that an effort would be made to prorogue the legislature later in the day. Owing to the feeling over the liquor question it is unlikely, however, this will now occur.

TORONTO CITIZENS FIGHT ORDER TO LEAVE HOMES

Canadian Press Despatch,

Toronto, April 20.—The residents on the peninsula south of Woodbine race course on the shore of Lake Ontario have decided to fight the board of health's order to vacate their houses.

About 40 families are affected. The boards order is based on "failure of the harbor commission to provide proper sanitary conveniences and a wholesome supply of drinking water."

The land on which the house stand is owned by the commission.

NEW GALT INDUSTRY.

Special to The Advertiser.

Galt, April 21.—The Snappy Manufacturing Company of Canada has been incorporated here to manufacture a new type of patented mouse and rat traps. The company has secured a building on Water street and expects to soon start operations.

Will, Midland Lawyer Forgot To Sign As Witness, Declared To Be Invalid

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, April 21.—Because W. Finlayson, a Midland, Ontario, lawyer, forgot to sign his name as witness to a will which he drew for a client named Fitzpatrick, the omission resulted in the will being not properly executed and was held invalid. Mr. Justice Lennox, to whom the question of validity was submitted, ordered that the solicitor should pay to the widow of the testator whatever she might lose by reason of his oversight. Under the document she was to have had the entire estate. Under the intestacy she received only one-third, the remainder going to her children.

The appellate division has reversed the order as regards payment by the solicitor and holds that he is not liable. There was no contract between him and Mrs. Fitzpatrick. In any event, it is pointed out, the widow will not be seriously affected, as she would have had to use the bequest to support her children, and she can draw from the children's share for that purpose.

CONSTABLE CONDONES SLAPPING MOTHER-IN-LAW

Special to The Advertiser.

Mildmay, April 21.—Provincial Constable Melville of Kitchener was here Monday investigating a complaint against a Carrick township man, who was charged with having slapped his mother-in-law.

It appears that under certain circumstances such conduct is permissible and the constable decided that on this occasion prosecution was not warranted.

"My Hands Trembled and I Could Not Sleep"

Mr. Thomas Honey, Brantford, Ont., writes:—

"When I began taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I was so nervous that when I picked up a cup of tea my hand would tremble like a leaf. I could not sleep well, could not remember things, and there were neuralgic pains through my body. After taking seven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, however, I am in perfect health."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

URIC ACID

Does Not Cause Rheumatism!

Furthermore, I claim that Uric Acid is a NATURAL and NECESSARY constituent of the blood—that it is found in the body of every new-born babe—that without it we could not live! Strange statements? Yes—to you perhaps, because you have always been told differently.

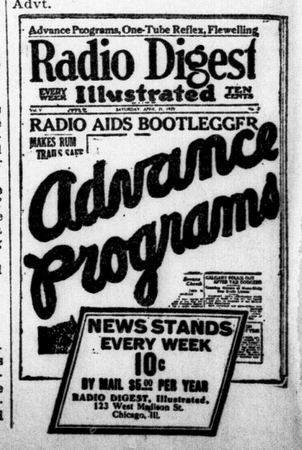
But my book, The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism, just published, tells you the real truth about Rheumatism. Tells what actually DOES cause it and how it is now being successfully treated in all its different forms and stages by entirely new, advanced scientific methods.

The writing of this unusual book is the result of my twenty years study, experimentation and research in this disease, and I want every sufferer of RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, SCIATICA, GOUT, etc., no matter in what form or how chronic, to read it. Therefore, although valuable, I will gladly send one complete copy only of the book absolutely free if you will send your address, or that of any sufferer you may know, plainly written, to H. P. CLEARWATER, Ph. D., 57th Water St., Hallowell, Maine.—Advt.

Pale Faces And Worn Out Nerves

Due Solely to Weak, Watery Blood—A Tonic Is Needed.

Anaemia — literally impoverished blood—comes on so steadily that it is often well-advanced before its presence is recognized. Feelings of fatigue and discomfort are the earliest manifestations of the trouble, and these are seldom taken seriously. Gradually small tasks become an effort, and exertions causes the heart to palpitate violently. The complexion becomes sallow or pale, and there is a loss of weight. The nerves grow weak, and the victim displays irritability under slight provocation, and is extremely sensitive to noise. The appetite is fickle, and indigestion often follows.

A condition of anaemia calls for a tonic, one that will enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves, and for this purpose there is nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills give the blood all those missing elements necessary to give strength to the nerves, color to the cheeks, and nourishment to the starved organs and tissues. Miss Margaret J. Fraser, R. R. 2, Thessalon, Ont., has proved the value of this treatment. She says: "I was very pale and weak. My blood was poor, and I was very nervous. I lost my appetite, my feet and ankles were swollen, and I was in a very miserable condition. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got two boxes, and found before they were finished that they were helping me. I continued the pills until I had taken a half dozen boxes, with the result that I am now enjoying the best of health, all symptoms having disappeared. I feel confident that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others, if given a fair trial."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail, at 50 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.—Advt.