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NATIONAL UNITY IN CANADA ESSENTIAL

(Continued From Page One).

consultation with his colleagues. he was prepared to accept the proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, respecting the adjournment of the house and the business to be transacted in the meantime. The government, he said, would bring on no controversial legislation in the meantimatic after the adjournment. They would ask the house to vote the war to credit for the entire year, and the supcredit for the entire year, and the supply necessary to carry on government of the country until July 1. A bill would also be brought down authorizing further borrowing by the minister of finance. He could not say just when the house would adjourn until he again heard from England, but from advisor already received he know that the vices already received he knew that the coming imperial conference held at as

early a day as possible. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the program outlined by the government was quite

Railway Legislation. say that the government would also re-introduce the bill to amend and consolidate the Railway Act, which was introduced in 1914, and referred to a joint committee of both houses. We can probably agree to give it a second reading without debate, and send it to another committee of the two

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "If it is only to consolidate some existing legislation see no objection."
Sir Robert Borden: "It will contain some new provisions and the joint committee might do some work on the bill during the adjournment."

Marcil Resumes Defence. Resuming the adjourned debate on the address, Hon. Charles Marcil reiterated his declaration that if there were anything wrong with recruiting in the Province of Quebec it was due to lack of organization and effective effort on the part of the government. He instanced the national service campaign. The cards lacked indication of any definite object. If the govern-ment had appealed for 200 shanty men at \$2.00 a day for a period of six months tithey could have got them in Mr. Middlebro, North Grey: "If the

government had asked for 200 recruits in Bonaventure, could they get them?" Mr. Marcil: "I am glad to inform the

pensed by Sir Herbert Ames, which had kept Nationalist literature in cir-culation in Québec for election pures. Bourassa's paper, Le Devoir, said, had been circulated by aid of Conservative campaign funds.

Appeals for Unity.

to the consideration of this house," said W. F. Maclean (S. York), in beginning of this session. But an hour ago we heard the prime minister say from his place in this house that he accepted the and the adjournment of the house to the capital of the empire 1st the leader.

In small unit local banks, in addition to our chartered banks, with their local branches thruout the country.

New Heart for Struggle of the government and the leafer of Maclean admitted, in Mr. Oliver's pro-the opposition, with the acquiescence of posal to purify and improve our prea united parliament, can agree between sent situation by allowing the free themselves respecting the business of parties combine together, act together, and work together in the supreme, business of winning the war?"

Dessensions Weaken Efforts. Mr. Maclean went on to say that the speece ne did not condemn, aitho with certain portions of it he did not agree. It disclosed, to say the least of it, a great divergence of sentiment, when there should be absolute unity of sentiment, among the people of On-

tarto and Quebec. The byelection in Dorchester emphasized this divergence of sentiment. He was prompted, therefore, to ask whether we could not do away with the dissensions which at present were rending the country and weakening our efforts to win the war.

W. H. Bennett (East Sincoe)

There are none on this side of the Hon, Wm. Pugsley. "You do not represent the whole country."
"We are facing," said Mr. Maclean, a great military campaign in Europe in comparison with which all preceding wars, battles and campaigns will seem to the historian of the firture as mere anthills. At such a time we must not dissipate our strength, and scatter our energies in fruitless discussions and bitter dissensions. The people of this country

want to see national unity, which can brought about by

neans a new party."
W. F. Maclean: "I expected that from you. I think it can be brought about by the two old parties joining hands and forgetting past differences. If it cannot be done by the two old parties, then the necessity may arise for a new party, but it is the people of Canada who will have to decide if

that is necessary."

Mr. Maclean said the war was pro gressing slowly, and no one could truthfully say that victory was yet in sight. It might be necessary to put the Militia Act into force and it might e necessary to have conscription. Personally, he was of the opinion that the time had about arrived for these things to be done, but he asked if they could be done with real effi-ciency unless we had a united gov-ernment, a united parliament and a

"Farty politics," Mr. Maclean con-tinued, "is right enough, and is indeed the basis of our constitutiona? system. But in a crisis like this, would not the government be stronger if it were made up of the best material in both parties?"

The mere sentiment of the country strong the it might be could not bring about the desired end. prime minister was the one man in Canada who had the power to create a national government. Could he not, without loss of dignity, approach the leader of the opposition? He was not compelled to do so and there was no force to compel him except the indirect drive of public opinion, and even that he was free to disregard.

Demanded by Public.
That public opinion did demand union of hearts, of a joining of hands, Mr. Maclean was convinced. He thought a national government, even "coalition government," if you chose to call it that, would be approved by the great bulk of the people. There was a strong demand for national unity in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and especially in the great Canadian west. The re-cent Bonne Entente celebration in Toronto showed how anxious the people were to get away from race hostilities, or even from divergence of opinion which closely followed racial lines. Mr. Maclean said he had recently visited the west, and nowhere did the fire of patriotism burn more brightly. The western farmers were brightly. The western farmers were willing to give up the grain in their barns if it was needed to feed our soldiers, at a price to be fixed by the government, or without any price at all if the government lacked money

honorable member that Bonaventure and our troops lacked food.

Thus sent 300 recruits."

Mr. Middlebro: "But could they get 200 more?"

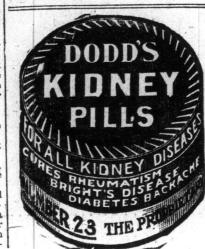
Mr. Middlebro: "But could they get the general election of 1911. Then we Mr. Marcil: "There are 2000 sturdy Scotch Presbyterians in the heart of Bonaventure, who will give the honorable member his answer."

While the Quebec Conservative party launched charges of lack of loyalty against the Quebec Liberals, it was conservative campaign funds, as dispensed by Sir Herbert Ames, which had kept National State of the party of the party of the party and progressive forces had appeared, especially in the west, and no peared, especially in the west, and no present time. But I am bound to say that to give effect to such views us that not contain representative of the formation of a national government of the parties at the present time. But I am bound to say that to give effect to such views us that to give an advanced to a national government of the parties at the peared, especially in the west, and no considered a truly national government which did not of a national government of the parties at the peared, especially in the west, and no considered a truly national government which did not of a national government which did not of a nation organized labor. The farmers and the workingmen were asking whether ilesh and blood was to be conscripted but dollars remain exempt. They had no objection to mobilizing the man power of the country, but they also wanted the industrial resources, and the accumulated profits, to be mobilized.

The present government out of once. He did not blame Mr. Maclean, he said, for not putting his views before the country earlier. He was justified in believing that the prime minister would himself see the wisdom of such a move. But, he added, the Tories wanted to run the affairs of the country themselves upon party principles

regeneration and reconstruction of the Conservative party. the country after the war. Great recome in a few months, he place in this house that he accepted the proposal made by the leader of the opposition for the conduct of our business to our chartered banks, with their

There might be some force, Mr. Maclean admitted, in Mr. Oliver's prowind of a general election to blow over the house, why cannot our two political the country. But we could not have a general election without stirring up great deal of bitterness like that now in vidence in the Dorchester by-election. What we wanted was not more disputes and dissensions, but greater speech for the member for Bonaventure unity among our people. If today the (Hon. Charles Marcil) appropriately Canadian Parliament resolved to lay paved the way for the proposal which aside all party politics to heal up all he (Mr. Maclean) desired to lay before dissensions to create a truly national the house and the country. That government the announcement would speech he did not condemn, altho with carry consternation to Germany; it



VERY WELL, UNK.

ILL BE A SECRET

WITHESS OF HIS

RAVINGS AS

YOU SUGGEST

everything else the Canadia. present on the hands of the Canadian people, Mr. Maclean said, was to put down for all time the contemptible doctrine that the Huns and Germans. are preaching today, that they elected by God to rule and govern n

Victory Still Far Off. "Germany has that in view today he said. "She has in view the destrict

tion of the parties, and would not hurt the Liberal party and would not hurt discounted \$19,000,000. the Conservative party. They would only be doing their duty, and would be representing the views of their constitution of the country. (Represent stituents and the country." (Renewed

applause).

Lemieux is Impressed.

Tomieux, who Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, who followwhat the member for South York had said. "I can quite conceive." he said, "that there are rumblings in the country from one end of the continent to the other that there should be a change in the direction of the affairs of this country."

of this country."
In support of his contention that national government was demanded by the people he read a resolution passed in Regina recently, in which Sir Robert Borden was called upon to hand in the resignations of his cabinet ministers to the governor-general, and that he then proceed to construct a from one end of the country to the

"Mr. Maclean's remarks and the ideas he has expounded." Mr. Lemieux declared, "are deserving of very great respect indeed. I commend so old a partisan, so old a fighter, for the sacrifices which he is making on the altar of his country for the cause which he has impressed upon us."
Wants Laurier at Helm.

But Mr. Lemieux thought the mem-ber for South York would have done well to have given expression to the onservative campaign funds.

Appeals for Unity.

"I could not wish a better setting for mecessary for carrying on the war, the observation I am about to present the consideration of this house," said come in a few months, he said, in an election, after which the opposition

> Mr. Sinclair (Guysborough) said that if in voting for the extension of the life of the present parliament he would be approving the Yoakum, Allison, motor truck, Garland and Foster scandals, he must be expected to vote against any extension. He referred to those in the Conservative ranks who charged the opposition with disloyalty as the Pole-cats of politics."

He suggested that the 50th annivers ary of confederation be celebrated by the endowment of \$50,000,000 home and hospital for returned soldiers, similar to the famous institution in Chelsea,

DEPUTATION ASKS FOR COMPLETION OF CANAL

Peterboro Interests Want Immediate Water Connecion With Great Lakes.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Jan. 25 .-- Urging that the contract for the last section of the Trent Valley Canal, between Lake Couchiching and the Georgian Bay, be placed, in order to give canal connection to Peterboro with the great lakes, a deputation of 40 prominent citizens of Peterboro and the adjoining country met Hon. Frank Coching country of railways and canals. minister of railways and canals rane, minister of railways and canals, today. It was specially urged that the minister make a pronouncement at once, as the Quaker Oats Co., whose Peterbero plant was recently destroy-ed, would be influenced in reconed, would be influenced in recon-structing if the canal was completed thru to the Georgian Bay within the next few years. They figure on ship-

SO I SEZ TO CLEOPATRA, "YOU FORGET THAT I !

GIT THIS, ASHUR

GIT THIS!

AM MARC ANTHONY, MY DEAR GIRL, AND

THAT I AM NOT W THE HABIT OF T

BEING TRIFLED WITH!

from Port McNicoll and Midland.

Mr. Cochrane, who expressed hearty sympathy with the rapid completion of the canal, pointed out that war conditions were such that there was considerable difficulty in keeping on the contract at present in force. He would submit the matter to his colleagues and endeavor to reach a decision at an early date.

STATEMENT BY WHITE ON TEMPORARY LOANS

"Germany has that in view today, he said. "She has in view the destruction of the libertles not only of Britain and Europe, but of all America and especially of Canada. And if any man wants to tell me we are on the eve of a great victory, altho I hope it is so, no evidence is in sighit. More fighting has to be done, more recruiting has to be done, and more money has to be spent. There is no happy day in sight for any of us in this house for the rest of our lives, the losses have been so great. We are an absolutely sobered people now by reason of this war. There is one thing for us to do, and that is to cease this political struggle in connection with this war."

"I appeal to the members of this house," he concluded, "to unite irrespective of party. You can only do it by political means. It can only work by union of the parties and consolidation of the parties, and would not hurt the Liberal party and would not hurt the Lib

To Meet February Seventh

Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, who to directors of national service has been ed Mr. Maclean, agreed with much of directors of national service has been what the member for South York had will called for February 7 at Ottawa. It is expected that by that time all the

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Half Million Has Been Spent in

Purchase of Seed Grain. By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Governor General's that he then proceed to constitute that he then proceed to this, he said, had been discussed to this, he said, had been discussed to this, he country to the country to the partial that he then proceed to constitute the constitute that he then proceed to constitute that he then proceed to constitute that he then proceed that he then proc of finance today, were as follows. \$100,000 for the rollef of sufferers by forest fires in Northern Ontario, and \$1,200,000 for the purchase of seed grain for Manitoba, Alberta and Sas-

atchewan, of which half a million has been expended. Unforeseer expenses include \$2,883, parliament building fire inquiry; \$916 for the civil service convention, \$1,312 for the New Zealand and Australian parliamentary delegates, and \$1,003 for the commission of inquiry into industrial conditions at Cobalt.

Are Nearing Million Mark WILSON REBUKED **Unclaimed Bank Balances**

By Staff Reporter.
Ottawa. Ont., Jan. 25.—Unclaimed ank balances at the end of the year 1915 total no less a sum than \$916.535. Unpaid dividends amounted to \$1,434, Resolution Introduced is Aimand unpaid certified cheques \$171,224. The following are the principal unpaid balances: Bank of Montreal. \$111.279; British North America, \$73.807; Toronto, \$4,672; Banque Nationale, \$19, 276; Merchants, \$37.262; Prion, \$89,-200; Commerce, \$103,786; Royal, \$70,-982; Dominion, \$56.168; Hamilton, \$58,-893; Ottawa, \$24.299; Imperial, \$20,925.

DELAY IN CONFERENCE UPSETS OTTAWA'S PLANS

Fear Felt That Session May Be Prolonged Into Summer.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The government is still without any information as to the date of the imperial war conference. The government has been making its plans in the understanding that the conference be called the end of February. If it is not summoned until the middle of March, as intimated in a cable today from London, it will up-set all plans for adjournment. The opposition agreed to an adjournment for the middle of February on the un-derstanding that there would be no-thing contentious in the meantime. If the house did not adjourn until the middle of March, and then for two months, it would throw the session in-to summer. An attempt might now be made to finish everything before adjournment.

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SUMMONS COUNCIL STAGE COLLAPSES DURING HOT DEBATE FOR BIGGER EFFORTS

Cannon and Sevigny Figure in Lively Discussion at St. Germaine.

Liquor, Promises and a Multitude of Caballeurs is Charged to Sevigny.

Special'to The Toronto World. St. Germaine, Que., Jan. 25.—
Judging from indications today the close of the political campaign in Dorchester County promises to be a lively one. The meeting at St. Germaine, the Liberal stronghold of the county, was a stormy one. The col-lege hall was packed, and before the meeting was formally opened part of the stage collapsed. Later another section fell.

The greatest disorder among the audience was during Mr. Cannon's arraignment of the Hon. Mr. Sevigny, when partisans of both candidates engaged in dispute and completely drowned the voice of the speakers be serious trouble, and at least one man was struck on the head. Mr. Cannon turned to Mr. Sevigny and accused him of having engaged rowdies to prevent him from speaking, which charge was ignored by Mr. Sevigny.

Cannon's Charge.

Mr. Cannon said Mr. Sevigny presented himse'f in Dorchester County with the influence, power and patron-"He is here," he said, "with liquor, promises and a multitude of caballeurs." He stated that these supporters of Mr. Sevigny went around promis-ing to establish a postoffice at every

Mr. Cannon also accused the minister's supporters of distributing liquor promiscuously thruout the province.
He also accused him of going from
louse to house paying exorbitant
prices for pieces of carpet or mat made by the French-Canadian habi tant out of rags. He said he kney the Bordan government was trying to buy the county, but the vote cast on Saturday would not be the vote of the

BY SENATOR POPE

ed at President of United States.

MUST NOT INTERFERE

'Peace Without Victory" Absurd Phrase, Says Senator Pope.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—In the senate to-day Senator Pope proposed that in "the opinion of the Senate of Canada representatives of nations which have taken part or have been engaged in the present war should participate in the negatiations for peace."

Senator Pope said that the resolution should be seriously considered, as it involved a question of grave importance, which the senate should pass upon in a manner worthy of its

dignity.
Observing that representatives of nations which had not seen fit to participate in the struggle, were taking the liberty of making suggestions as to the terms of settlement of the con-flict, he thought it but proper that Canada, which was sharing in the conflict, should express, thru the senate, an opinion as to who was entitled to pass upon terms of peace. The President of the United States had just declared to the world that there should be peace without victory. T Senator Pope that seemed absurd. The speaker referred to Wilson's failure to secure peace in Mexico, and to his passive attitude regarding the Belgian atrocities. Debate on the resolution was ad-

SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS.

Special to The Toronto World. Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 25.—William Forbes was appointed superintendent of Oxford good roads by the county council today at a salary of \$1320 a ret remedy. Formula on every package. See doctor's statement soon to appear in this paper. Bon-Opto prescription filled by all druggists, and especially in Toronto by G. TAMBLYN, and other druggists.

(Continued From Page One).

many questions of equal moment. All the different problems connected with making peace, as was stated in the government's invitation, will be threshed out; the war policy of the empire will be clearly defined, and of STRONG CHARGES MADE great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace. That will involve not only demobilization but such after-the-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the empire, the ettlement of soldiers on the land commerce and indus-

"You have not hesitated to depart

from precedent?"
"We certainly have not," answered the premier, "but in these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war, and we would be failing in our duties if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders get together from time to time. You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of the best man-hood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition. That is why one of the first acts of the new government was to ask the overseas preniers to come over, not to a formal imperial conference, but to sit in executive cabinet of the empire. That is why we have arranged for a representative of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our commo

cause, to be present also."
"This implies," suggested the cor respondent, "that the conference should t as soon as possible?"
To Exert Maximum Strength.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Lloyd George. The war is not won yet and we want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at the critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that during the last and nost trying phase of the war the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front. Up to the present the British Government has shouldered responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish and in its negotiations for peace, it will be carrying out a policy upon by representatives of the whole empire sitting in plenary council to-gether."
"What about after the war?"

Not Same After War.

"If you mean by that constitutional reconstruction," replied Mr. Liloyd George, "I can only say it is too soon to talk about 'after the war,' but I can say this: Things can never be the same after the war as before it. Five democracies, all parts of one empire, cannot shed the blood and treasure with a heroism and disregard of cost which has been beyond all praise, without leaving memories of comrade-ship and great accomplishment which will never die. Of this I am certain. The peoples of the empire will have found a unity in war such as never existed before—a unity not only in history but for purpose. What practical change in imperial organization that will mean I do not venture to predict. That it will involve some change is certain. I believe that all the states-

"If we see the war thru I certainly peoples."

credit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruc-tion of human liberties that the world ered a new ground of friendship.
On Verge of Liberation. "We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation that the world has seen since the French revolution. Do you tell me that peoples who have stood together and staked literally everything in order to thing that liberation about are not going to find some way of perpetuating tha unity afterwards on an equal I am certain that they will.

am," the premier answered. "You do

tion of peoples who make up the em-pire can have stood steadfastly to-gether with their allies in order to dis-

not suppose that the great con

terms will be only a beginning. they are sufficiently have to set to work to build up ordered freedom and fraternity What practi- is the only security for human destroyed; and is it not certain the nations which have borne the and burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take a lead men of the old country and the dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming war council however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war, problems, but it may afford some insight into the form they may take."

"Then you are sanguine about the future of the empire?"

"If we see the war thru I certainly in overthrow and burden of the day in overthrowing that militarism will take a leading share in building that new earling share in building share in building share in building share in building share

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By Sterrett

Polly and Her Pals

WE HAD THE GOODS ON THIS

LOONEY BEAU OF MAGGIES

A MILLION TIMES BUT MY

WORD AWT ENOUGH TO

CONVINCE THE

FAMBLY!

Mark Anthony Couldn't Keep Ashur Awake

OH! SWEETHEART? ILL LEAVE IT TO YOU ASHUR IF WE AUT COMIN! GOT THIS BIRD'S MAGGIE. NUMBER, NOW! ME OWN

WOT AILS YOU ASHUR URL PERKUS. AUNT YOU GOT NO BED TO GO TO ? LIFTO DEPERET J. 26.

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