

Some Canadian Political Topics

Winnipeg Telegram Thinks Meighen Measures up to Prime Minister's Job—Tariffs and Vassalage—Patru and Naval Effort.

Mr. Meighen's Speech. (Montreal Gazette.) Hon. Mr. Meighen's speech at Winnipeg on Wednesday was the most spirited and effective defence of the Borden Government's policy that has been heard from a minister since the late prorogation of Parliament. In the record of the Government's work he had much material to use and he used it effectively. In a section of the country supposed to have been won over to the free trade theories and heavy income taxes, he pointed out that there was a limit to the practicable possibilities of raising revenue by levies on individual or corporate earnings. The mainstay of the national revenue, he declared, was the tariff, and it would be stepping the wrong way to seriously reduce the amount now secured from that source.

Eternal Servitude. (Winnipeg Telegram.) Meighen, speaking for the moderates of all classes, says that the tariff should not be taken off. He holds it needs regular investigation, so that it can be moderated if any injustice to the consumers, for instance, is being done by any industry. But he, as the moderates all declare, regards it as a fundamental necessity for Canada, to help stop the flow of United States goods into this country, and to produce the revenue so badly needed. But others, like the Farmers' party, to quote a specific body, want to do away with the tariff. What will that mean? What would be the result? Leave aside for the minute the loss of revenue to the country. Do away with the tariff and you make it easier for more imports to come into Canada from the United States. They will rush in in a flood. Won't that make the balance of trade even worse than it is, very much worse than it is or has been? And won't that place Canada, as Mr. Meighen said, quoting from the Montreal Herald, which does not favor the government of which he is a member—won't that place Canada in eternal servitude to the United States?

A West Ontario View. (London Free Press.) "Were the federal elections to be held tomorrow" we should probably find when the polls had closed that Canadians had elected a Parliament composed of the representatives of several parties and interests, with authority given to none to rule. What has occurred at Toronto would likely be repeated at Ottawa. We would have protectionists and free traders, near-protectionists and near-free traders. We would have United Farmers and Liberty Leaguers and prohibitionists and Grigs and Tories and whatnot. There would be returned a goodly number, and possibly a majority, who were representative of that spirit of loyalty and courage that looked in the face the situation as it was presented in 1914 and again in 1917, and who never flinched. Canada needs these men today as she needed them then. They stood in the breach when politicians were dividing this country and causing it to engage in internal turmoil while the enemy was at the gate. They saw only their higher duty, that of standing behind the men of Canada who had thrown themselves voluntarily into the balance in defence of freedom and righteousness."

Return to Tradition. (L'Evenement.) "Whether it be Unionist, Conservative or Coalition in name—the name is only of secondary importance—the Government, in order to recover its administrative equilibrium and effectiveness, must, as far as possible, return to the great Conservative traditions. It is the duty of men with open minds and generous hearts to aid the Government to this end, before we are dragged into a condition of free trade, economic ruin, and social dissolution, according to the dreams of Macdonald King and Cerraz."

Meighen for Premier. (Winnipeg Telegram.) Mr. Meighen's address at the banquet proffered him by the Board of Trade dealt principally with the tariff.

Be Young in Body, Mind and Looks Despite Your Years

Many a man, even in his middle forties, has a vague feeling that he is "getting old"—and right at a time when he should be at his very best physically. And he is growing old, not in the sense that his years are pressing heavily upon him—but in the sense that his vital forces are wasting away faster than Nature replaces the worn out tissues. Thousands of my millions of people find themselves in this condition early in life. And there is no excuse for it. You can check that tendency to grow old. You can carry your youth with you to the end of your days. You can be young in body, mind and looks. But you must give Nature all the help you can. The best assistant you can find—assistance of a sound, constructive character is in the use of

PHOSPHONOL

THE GREAT GENERAL TONIC—brings back your pep, punch and mental vigor—chases away that tired, worn-out feeling and replaces it with a spirit of buoyancy. Phosphonol is a distinctive preparation, scientifically correct in its combination of medicinal ingredients, and there is nothing more invigorating, more strengthening or more rebuilding. Get a box from your druggist today—tomorrow you will feel better for it. Price \$2.00 a box, or 3 for \$5.00. The Scott's Drug Co., Montreal, Can.

WIFE'S WORTH TO A HUSBAND

More Straight Talk by Mr. Justice McCordie.

Mr. Justice McCordie had more to say in the Divorce Court yesterday about the legal cash-value of wife. Charles Hinsley, a gardener, petitioned for a divorce from his wife, and named as co-respondent Joseph Nevill, farmer of Orléans-on-Tyne, against whom \$2500 damages were claimed.

Hinsley admitted that he himself had been guilty of misconduct more than ten years ago while living apart from his wife. His counsel had asked the court to exercise its discretion in his favor, and Hinsley added that he still claimed the \$2500 damages.

The judge: What are you claiming that for? Do you say that you have lost that in cash?—I have lost two homes, and when I came back from the war I lost a good situation in consequence of my wife going away.

The judge: You would have made money out of your wife if she had remained with you? We should have had good wages and lived comfortably.

Mr. Tysdale (for the wife and Nevill): Do you think a farthing is too low?—It is plenty low enough.

The judge: I think he will agree that it would not be excessive. (Laughter.) Mrs. Hinsley said that the woman with whom her husband formerly lived left a baby on his doorstep in Sheffield, and it had to be sent back to the woman. She admitted misconduct with Nevill, for whom she was acting as housekeeper.

The judge said that there had been deliberate suppression by the husband of his own misconduct to the last possible moment, and in the circumstances he was not entitled to a decree. "The case," he added, "illustrates the importance of investigating claims for damages. Had I to consider a question of damages, I can imagine no case in which, when one considers the general conduct of the husband, the judge to reduce any damages at all because the husband has suffered no loss or shock."

The petition was accordingly dismissed. as an implement of revenue production. The question has been before the people of Canada for weeks, maybe months, and is fairly launched as the big issue to be decided in the national forum. The attitude with which the moderates of all classes in the country face the question could not be more brilliantly expounded than it was by Mr. Meighen. It is doubtful if there was one in his audience last evening who would declare this estimate to be exaggerated. His dictation has that rare distinction which makes his public utterances as simple as were the famed speeches of Lord Rosebery at his best. When the tariff question is traversed by most men and many ministers it slumps into an incoherent jargon; but to Mr. Meighen has the enviable gift of being able to bring a clarity, a sequence, and a mastery in summary, comparable with that of Gladstone, possibly the only British prime minister who made a prose perfection out of a budget speech. But no matter how grandiose or pompous might be others' rhetoric, it is insufficient of itself to compel the sustained attention of seriously minded business men. They need be given the facts and figures they demand before they determine any of their own commercial problems, and the national is very skin to the individual. The building of the argument has to stand their rigid inspection. They did Mr. Meighen the honor of not anticipating in his address in the first place these salutations which are the war of the stock politicians; but they could not have realized the wealth of the material he had to submit. What he gave were the facts, like the diagnostician disclosing to the clinic the state of the body, from which inevitable conclusions had to be deduced. There may have been some who in the spirit of the day, came to criticize; but they went away openly voicing the sentiment that Canada can find in Mr. Meighen a prime Minister of the first magnitude.

Frowns on Naval Effort.

Certain of our contemporaries pretend that the Federal Government intends to submit to a Unionist caucus a moderate programme of naval defence which will propose, amongst other things, the purchase of several British warships to be used as training ships. It is given to understand that the plans will also include a certain amount of ship construction. It would be interesting to know how such a proposition would be received by the Canadian people. My impression is that at the present time Canadians, with our distinction of political party, will consider all proposals for naval construction as being extremely repugnant, not only because all measures of naval defence would be useless in Canada, but also because the war has placed such enormous financial obligations upon our shoulders that we ought to turn from all expenses which can be avoided. We believe the public opinion is so settled on this point that it would equally oppose the purchase of warships from the British fleet for service as training ships. Before 1914 we had two such training ships—the Niobe and the Rainbow. We were then in face of a certain peril; yet these two war vessels were virtually laid aside until the declaration of war. At the present time we have not sufficient money available to apply to the upkeep of these ships; and rather than enroll thousands of our young men in a service of naval defence, current opinion would rather that they should be induced to take up agriculture. This would enable them to accomplish a work which would be immediately profitable. Canada has done quite enough war service to earn a little reparation. There is no peril on the horizon. Even if there were dangers approaching the exhausted condition in which we find ourselves at the present time would make it impossible to do much to effectively cope with it. The part of wisdom for us is to avoid warring with resources we have left in futile efforts to create means of defence alike on land and sea. Let us rather apply ourselves to the recuperation of our forces."

THE RETURN OF LORD JELICOE

Naval Problems of the Far East—No Extensive Naval Programme Looked for.

(By M. C. Ferrey, Daily Express Naval Correspondent.)

Lord Jellicoe, who arrived at Portsmouth recently in the battleship New Zealand, has brought back with him from the Pacific a great deal of valuable information that will be at the disposal of the Board of Admiralty during the ensuing weeks, while the preparation of next year's program of naval expenditure is under revision. I think it can be taken as certain that there will be no new shipbuilding program of any consequence in the forthcoming Navy Estimates. We are at present well enough supplied with ships of all classes for our immediate needs. Moreover, the technical experts' examination of the lessons of the war is as yet far from complete. Navy Estimates, however, are concerned with policy as well as material, and there is a vital problem of policy to be settled by the Admiralty and the Cabinet this spring. It is our future naval relationships with the Dominions.

\$20,000,000 a Year.

Lord Jellicoe's report on naval defence of the Far East, which was handed to the Australian Government last October, was in part made public, and it then became known that he advocated the establishment of a strong Far Eastern fleet of British, Australian, and New Zealand warships, working in common. His plan requires eight battleships, eight battle-cruisers, ten light cruisers, forty destroyers, and thirty-six submarines, and he estimates the annual cost of maintenance at some £20,000,000, three-fourths of which will call on the home Exchequer.

Advocates of air power will of course ridicule the scheme, but Lord Jellicoe, in a further report to the New Zealand Government, answered all their arguments by pointing out that he was planning only for the next five years, and it is hardly conceivable that in that time aerial navigation, whether for commercial or warlike operations, will have completely superseded the seagoing ships. Whatever may be the position after 1925, we must until then be prepared to continue that protection of our millions of tons of seaborne trade which the Navy has hitherto given.

Crux of the Problem.

Expense is the stumbling-block. All naval students see clearly the trend of the world's ocean-carrying towards the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, and desire to see the White Ensign on those trade routes. It may even be that, with the shifting of the centre of naval gravity, we may find British and even European waters almost abandoned by our main squadrons. It is certain that we shall not be able financially to maintain in full commission the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets and a new Far Eastern Fleet.

This is the Crux of the Problem

confronting the Admiralty at the moment and it is with that problem that Lord Jellicoe's advice will be of assistance.

Cured His Piles

Now 88 Years Old But Works At Trade of Blacksmith and Feels Younger Since Piles Are Gone.

The oldest active blacksmith in Michigan is still pounding his anvil in the town of Homer—thanks to my internal method for treating piles.

Mr. Jacob Lyon, Homer, Mich.

I wish that you could hear him tell of his many experiences with hemorrhoids, piles, and what he has done to cure them. He has tried my method. Here is a letter just received from him: Mr. E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich. Dear Sir: I want you to know what your treatment has done for me. I had suffered with piles for many years and needed professional aid and all kinds of treatments, but never saw relief until I tried yours. Am now completely cured. Admittedly I am 88 years old, and the oldest active blacksmith in Michigan. I feel years younger since the piles have left me. I will surely recommend it to all I know who suffer from these troubles. You can expect any way you wish and I hope it will lead others to try this wonderful remedy. Yours truly, J. LYON.

There are thousands of afflicted people who suffer with piles who have never yet tried the method of treating them. Don't be cured. Don't waste money on foolish salves, ointments, dilators, etc. Get the real cure. Write for my internal method for the healing of piles.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development—whether it is occasional or constant—write me today for a free trial of my internal method for the healing of piles.

Write me where you live—no matter what your age or occupation. If you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you. I am sending you a free trial of my internal method for the healing of piles. Write me today. I will send you a coupon—but do not send your name.

FREE PILE REMEDY

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THE PLAGUE OF PIMPLES

Body Covered With Them.

The primary cause of pimples arises from the blood not being in a good condition. When the blood becomes impure you will find that pimples will break out all over the body, but more particularly on the forehead, nose and chin, and although they are not a dangerous trouble they are very unsightly. What you need when pimples or boils break out is a real good blood purifying medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters.

This preparation has been on the market for over 40 years and is the most reliable remedy for all troubles arising from a bad condition of the blood. It removes all the impurities from the system, and will leave a clear, healthy skin.

Mr. Emerson G. Goodwin, Cambridge, N. B., writes:—For nearly two years I suffered from boils and pimples on my face and neck, and nearly all of my body was covered with the pimples. I tried most everything, but got no relief. One day a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using three bottles the pimples and boils had all left me and there is no sign of their returning. I can strongly recommend B. B. B. to any one who is troubled with skin disease. Manufactured by The T. M. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

The death of Gaby Deslys is one of those dramatic catastrophes on life which seize the imagination of every one. Two days ago the mention of her name would have recalled the picture of a fluttering, evanescent, outrageous butterfly of the stage; a fluttering, graceful creature, only concerned with the pretty bubbles in the game of life. Then comes the news that a woman of thirty-eight is lying dead after her thirteenth operation. The contrasted scenes that appear before the mind have a disparity of meaning that is cruel. In the one scene is the fantastic favorite of the theatre, bowing her preposterous head to an applauding audience—in the other one sees the poor creature submitting again and again to the surgeon's knife, and pitifully realising that never again would the butterfly be able to soar. Her life was a drama, and she died in a wonderful climax, and ending in a tragedy of the "macabre." Whatever qualities she may have lacked as an artist, she possessed the rare gift of personality, which she used in the silent art of the cinema as well as on the legitimate stage. In recognition of that, Sir James Barrie wrote his only revue for her—"Rosy Rapture." Now that she is dead people will say that Gaby Deslys was shrewd and practical; that she nursed her fortunes cleverly. Her epitaph was spoken by the clown in "Pagliacci": "The comedy is finished!"—London Express.

BIGGER ISSUES THAN ADRIATIC DEVELOP

Europe Wonders How Far Senate Will Support All Wilson Settlements.

Washington, Mar. 3.—Larger issues than the settlement of the Adriatic controversy are arising out of the discussion which has been revived by the ultimatum of the allied premiers to Jugoslavia, and the objections raised by President Wilson. To what extent the President's assurances may be considered as binding upon the Government of the United States, and how far he will be supported by the Senate, are questions that are being raised in connection with the Adriatic settlement, but they apply equally well to any other territorial settlements of which the United States, through the President's approval, may be expected to become a guarantor.

The attitude of some of the European foreign offices as reflected in Washington embassies is that no assurances can be given, even if an agreement is reached on the Adriatic question, that the Senate will accept it or act upon it so promptly that the countries involved will not be subjected to further disastrous delay in returning to a peace basis. The objection is also made that it is futile to proceed upon the assumption that the United States is to take an active part in carrying out the decrees of the League of Nations when the Senate has shown itself decidedly hostile to the acceptance of such an obligation.

In support of the position taken by Great Britain, France and Italy, the argument is advanced that even if President Wilson succeeds in inducing his Government to accept the view of the Adriatic problem advanced by the President, it is not without the realm of possibility that the Senate when called upon to approve the settlement, might either decline to do so, either because of specific objections or upon the ground that it is unwise to be drawn into understandings or agreements in which the interests of the United States are not directly involved.

Because the Adriatic settlement is to be incorporated in the Hungarian treaty it must go to the Senate for ratification. The same condition will apply to the Turkish treaty, in which the Senate has shown much interest. If President Wilson decides, as he has intimated, to send a representative to the forthcoming conference at Paris, in the case of Hungary, however, the United States is a party to the negotiations because they involve the disposition of the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire with which this country was at war.

The American note on the Adriatic situation still awaits its final dressing before transmission. It is understood now that the note will review at great length and exhaustively the whole course of the negotiations which have continued for nearly a year with final control of the port of Fiume as the real question at issue regardless of the numerous collateral questions which from time to time have been intruded

for one reason or another. The arrangement proposed in the joint proposals of the United States, Great Britain and France on December 1, and which was acceptable to President Wilson, will be reiterated as the American position on the question and set over against them will be the modifications which the action of the Powers attempted to present in their conference of January 3 of this year.

The differences between the two proposals, in the opinion of President Wilson, are vital in the last degree. The American note will take up the various differences seriatim and suggest to the Powers which of them the American Government accepts as not in conflict with the American principles previously enunciated. But also it will point out which of the proposed changes are invasive of the rights of self-determination and of abstract justice as between nations, and reiterate that on these points the United States is not prepared to recede from the position heretofore assumed.

While the note is not expected to assume the force of an ultimatum, it is known that it will indicate with great clarity the American position on the question and to assure the negotiations that changes in principle will not be supported by the American Government.



Let Them Play!

Children need fresh air and exercise, and must have it in winter as well as in summer. But coughs, colds, etc., as a result of their play, must be guarded against.

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is a cough medicine that is just right for children. It contains no ingredient that could possibly harm the child, and will check any cough or cold in its incipency, preventing serious diseases of the throat and lungs.

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This was a good post not so very long ago but it has now gone beyond redemption. Think of the trivial cost of the paint to protect the post and keep it sound.

Every crack in this post started from the outside. Those deep checks were at the first little checks. Once the surface was broken down, the damage was under way.

How much is similar deterioration under way on your property? Do you dare to say? Have you examined it or just taken for granted that its condition is sound? Have you examined the siding of your building? Have you inspected the eave troughs and other metal trim? Have you seen the roof lately—have you really looked at it in years? Are you watching the floors, and woodwork, and furniture, inside the house?

Your thoughtful answer to these questions we do not ask that you give us: give them to yourself. You owe it to yourself and to those who will inherit your property to ask these questions and answer them.

All over this country property is rotting, rusting, crumbling, wearing, which a surface coating of paint and varnish would save.

The most needless, useless, senseless, and most aggravating loss in the world is loss due to neglect on our own part. Isn't it so?

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservation and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

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