

Lloyd-George Issues Manifesto; Greatest Conflict in 250 Years

Chancellor of the Exchequer Speaks of Various Issues Raised by the Budget—How Sir Wm. Harcourt's New Taxes Were Wasted by the Succeeding Administration—Rural Life Must be Recreated in Great Britain.

In the course of an article contributed to the London Nation, entitled "The Issues of the Budget," the Chancellor of the Exchequer writes:

There are ominous signs that we may be approaching one of the greatest constitutional crises in the history of this country for over 250 years. If the struggle comes it is a struggle for the future of the nation. It is a struggle which should arise over a measure which will probably raise a clearer and more decisive issue than any other legislative proposal within living memory some of the most important issues that divide Liberalism from Toryism. The efforts made by the Tariff Reformers to defeat the budget prove that they at any rate are fully alive to the fact that when it has become law it will make it much more difficult for any succeeding Government to carry through the great operation which Protectionists have in contemplation for passing on the burden of taxation from the banking accounts of the rich to the bread and meat of the multitude.

That is not the only fiscal issue raised by the budget. There are others of equal importance. Should taxation be borne by those who can best afford to bear it or by those who can least afford to pay? Should it fall on the necessities or on the luxuries of life? Most momentous question of all—Has the time not arrived for the state to call to a reckoning those who have secured valuable monopolies at the expense of the community, and too often, at the expense of the state itself? And, when you come to the purposes to which the state ought to devote its revenues, should not the national resources be charged with the avoidance and prevention of unmerited poverty and distress? Lastly, has the state not responsibilities for the organized development of the neglected wealth of the land? All these fertile and suggestive questions are raised by this year's budget.

As a constitutional conflict between Lords and Commons is, having regard to the events of the last few years, inevitable in the immediate future, I think it is well to ask whether the budget is a challenge to the existing order of things, or rather a series of proposals, which embody so much of the Liberal plan for dealing with the social problems which confront us, as to be a definite object. That object was the building of a new industrial, which some of the more glaring evils of city life and of rural life might be avoided—a city in which the public security might be more effectively secured, while at the same time private life should be not only not interfered with, but given a larger scope and a freer field.

The Garden City has been started in order to show by a concrete example—a far larger scale—how a nation may deal with the twin evils of overcrowding in a city, and of depopulation of the villages. This double purpose is attained by combining in one enterprise the advantages of town and country, and by securing, as far as human foresight can do so, the permanence of that combination. Now it will be observed that the outlying agricultural area will be gradually made more attractive and profitable to the rural inhabitants by the coming to the central area of a considerable population (30,000 is about the ultimate number) which will give to them a market for their fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, flowers, etc., and besides offer them many social opportunities and means of enjoyment; while, on the other hand, the town area will be all the more attractive to dwellers from large towns, because these will find the coming to it may have the full assurance of the complete development of the enterprise will still leave the town surrounded by its own neighboring fields, hedgerows and orchards.

This was the theory, and that theory is even at this early stage being borne out by practice; for not only has the depopulation of the villages of Leitchworth and Norton and the concentration within the estate been arrested, but the number of people working on the land has been considerably increased—numerous small holdings having been taken up in our agricultural estate; while the population of the whole estate has grown in five years from 400 to about 6,000.

AFTER FIVE YEARS OF SUFFERING

ODD'S KIDNEY PILLS EFFECT
ANOTHER GRAND CURE IN
NOVA SCOTIA.

Mrs. Margaret Brady Tells How They Relieved Her of Rheumatism and Made Her Stronger in Every Way.

Green's Brook, Pictou County, N. S., Nov. 26.—(Special).—That diseased kidneys are the cause of the ills from which so many women suffer, and that they are cured completely and permanently by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is once more proved in the case of Mrs. Margaret Brady of this place.

"For five years," says Mrs. Brady when interviewed regarding her sickness and cure, "I was ill with Kidney and Liver complaint, which caused Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Heart Fluttering. My nervous system was affected and my blood seemed to lack vitality."

"I tried medicines and was under the doctor's care, but received no benefit till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Diamond Dinner Pills. They relieved me of Rheumatism and made me stronger and better in every way. These remedies and no other cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure diseased kidneys, and all diseases that are caused by diseased kidneys or impure blood.

will have themselves to blame if they resist these manufactured cries of national peril.

I sincerely hope that our scheme of social reform will not end with the establishment of a national system of insurance. The budget has revealed the intensity and the universality of the interest taken in the land question by this country. It affects not merely every class and every industry. My opinion as to the feeling in the country on this subject is not in the least affected by the result of the Bernersley election. We have had five by-elections since the introduction of the bill. They all showed a majority of voters for the budget, and Bernersley is no exception to this rule.

The real meaning of the enthusiasm aroused by the budget is that the country has risen in revolt against the land monopoly. It has impoverished our rural districts. It has driven out industries away from our villages and has prevented the establishment of new ones; it has emptied the Highlands and scattered the robust population from which flowed the most splendid material for the defence of the country.

Garden City in England An Interesting Experiment

Advantages of Country and Town Combined—War Against Unemployment, Poverty, Disease and Dirt.

The estate, Garden City, England, which is situated about two miles east of Hitchin and about 34 miles from London, consists of 3,815 acres, or about six times the size of the old walled-in city of London. It is egg-shaped, and measures three miles from north to south, and about two and a half miles from east to west. This land was purchased by the First Garden City, Limited, a little more than three years ago, from various owners, at a cost of about £750,000, and was divided into one compact estate, with a very definite object. That object was the building of a new industrial, which some of the more glaring evils of city life and of rural life might be avoided—a city in which the public security might be more effectively secured, while at the same time private life should be not only not interfered with, but given a larger scope and a freer field.

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The next point to notice is that, it being intended to establish the town on a practical business-like basis, enterprise must be found for its workpeople. To this end the promoters of the Garden City have laid out a portion of their estate as factory sites. And now, already, new as is the venture, several large industries have been established in the town.

Again, while Parliament has been discussing temperance legislation, the directors have been carrying it out. On the estate, when purchased, were two fully licensed public-houses. These were in our agricultural belt, and at least a half-mile from the centre of the town. These inns have been placed under the control of a body called The People's Refreshment House Association—founded by the Bishop of Chester—the chief principles of which are, manager in charge to have no interest in the sale of intoxicants, and all profits over 5 per cent on capital to be expended on counter-attractions. But now the question has arisen, a town having been built up in the centre of the estate, what is to be done? The directors decided to take a vote of the inhabitants—in short, to accord local option; and not only so, but to give women the vote. A considerable majority voting against the directors have decided that at least for the present no additional licensed house shall be opened.

But this is only what may be styled the negative side of temperance reform. Far more than a negative policy is required. Not a little has been done there should be a positive direction, though far more should be done. Two of the directors, Mr. Anselm Williams, chairman, and Mr. Edward Cadbury, have built the Skittles Inn, an unlicensed house, with full-sized billiard table, reading-room, dining-room, bar and skittle alley—generally used as a gymnasium. There are also now an open swimming bath, a beautiful club for

the country to the ends of the earth; it has cramped the natural, healthy growth of our towns. Traders, manufacturers, professional men, business men, builders, and workmen in town and country have long been smouldering with dissatisfaction against this oppression of landlordism, and with the budget their discontent has burst into flame.

The budget campaign must be the beginning and not the end of the Liberal effort in land reform. The intelligent foreigner who studies the Tariff Reform party with ideas has foreseen that the British democracy are profoundly dissatisfied with the conditions which land monopoly has now owned and managed. He has therefore pressed upon his leaders, and has met with some measure of acceptance, a scheme of state purchase. But the success of such a scheme must necessarily depend on the price paid for the land. If the extravagant prices which have hitherto accompanied every acquisition of land for public or industrial purposes are to rule in future, the peasant proprietor of Mr. Ellis Barker is doomed to a subsidized insolvency. The new state valuation must be the basis for all plans of municipal purchase. On this basis municipalities ought to buy the land which is essential to the development of their towns. And the state could also buy up land necessary to the policy of creating rural life in Britain. We are pledging credit to the extent of some scores of millions for the purpose of giving Ireland a fresh start in life, freed from the crippling influences of landlordism. Is nothing to be done for Britain? The budget has excited a real hope in the breast of the people as to the answer to which the Liberal party are prepared at last to give to that question. The future of Liberalism depends on the courage and the firmness with which party faces the task of restoring that hope.

GIVEN UP TO DIE

No. 100 George street, Sorel, Quebec.

"I suffered from womb disease for seven years, with dreadful pains over the front of the body, over the back and down the legs. I had indigestion and chronic constipation and the constipation was so bad that I went sometimes for ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels. At one time I was so low that everyone thought I was going to die, and the last rites of the church were administered to me. I was treated by six different doctors without any benefit."

MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE.

Then I got a sample of "Fruit-a-tives." I had no faith in them at all, and I would not have taken them only my husband begged so hard for me to try them. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I grew stronger. The bloating was relieved, the sleeplessness was cured, my stomach acted, and the bowels were moved, but above all the fearful womb pains were made easier.

I have taken eighteen boxes in all and I am now perfectly well again."

MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE.

50c box—6 for \$2.50—or trial box 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

MICROBES WAR IN A BOTTLE

Multiply So Fast That the Battle Explodes the Bottle.

London Daily Mail. Soon after the opening of the medical exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, the glass bottle which had been betraying symptoms of uneasiness exploded, and scattered its contents, a creamy foam, over the rest of the stall.

Originally the bottle contained milk—just milk and a few millions typhoid bacilli, which lived and grew happily together in the bottle for some time. Then, for demonstration purposes, a horde of typhoid germs were introduced into the bottle of milk. The milk became a mass of germs, and the bottle exploded.

MEAT EATING AFFECTS SHOES

How the Spread of Vegetarianism May Boost the Price of Footwear.

There are six really big shoe factories in the United States. These turned out 100,000 pairs of shoes last year. Shoes to the value of \$10,000,000 were sent abroad, and the remainder, valued at \$30,000,000, were used in this country. Although the trade in rubbers increases every year, only \$20,000,000 was spent for such things last year.

We are told that the preaching of vegetarianism interferes greatly with the shoe business. Last year, Germans took a notion to eat less meat, and the shoe manufacturers in the land of the Kaiser were in despair. It is necessary to sell a great deal of meat in order that hides may be obtained without loss.

This is another instance of the need of co-operation between manufacturers of all kinds. Unless Swift and Armour and the other packers are able to sell their goods the factories in the east must do with less leather. When the factories are forced to get along with fewer goods, and must also pay a higher price for those it does buy.

It is interesting to know that the foreign shoe trade is constantly increasing. American salesmen are entering darkest Africa and inducing the natives to court bunnions and corns by departing from their good old ways of going barefoot.

POSTCARD, OLD IDEA.

Now we are talking of plagiarists and wondering which of the two invented a phrase or discovered a plot, we may dive into the past after the picture postcard. It seems modern enough. Ask an ordinary man and he would say that the late Mr. Gladstone, if he did not invent the postcard, penned it into popularity, as he penned "Robert Elsmere" into fame. And if you inquire further as to the postcard, you will find that the picture postcard was the product of the Franco-German war and the longings for communication between home and field.

But the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are merely plagiarizing the eighteenth, for there were postcards—

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SOUVENIR RANGES

Are superior to any other make. The thousands of satisfied users in Canada go to prove this. Housewives prefer SOUVENIR RANGES for their excellent cooking qualities, simple construction and handsome appearance. Husbands buy the "SOUVENIR" because they know it is a coal-saver and that the best of materials and workmanship are employed in its making.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN BUY A 'SOUVENIR'

The GURNEY, TILDEN COMPANY
Manufacturers Limited
HAMILTON WINNIPEG TORONTO VANCOUVER MONTREAL
Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. Call and see the Souvenir Ranges.

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KEENE BROS., 125-127 King Street

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From the methods used to locate the stones, the new diamond fields in Germany, South Africa, etc., every well known diamond is very small, but are exceedingly plentiful. They are found in the open desert, where nothing but sand, unrelieved by the slightest sign of brush or shrub, is to be seen for vast distances. The men who search for the stones—needless to say, they are all natives—have ten miles to go every morning from camp. The searchers work on their hands and knees, apparently regardless of the blinding sunshine, sifting the surface sand through their fingers. Most of them are old Kimberley boys, and they are very keen on discovering stones. The district is hardly a paradise for the masses, but it is a paradise for the frequent dust storms and terrible heat.

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"The Korean women are the best Handsomely Decorated Silver Toned VIOLIN"

the exact model of the famous German Violins. This magnificent instrument, made by the famous maker, is on sale only at the SHARP BROS. & CO. Ltd. of the Blue and our extensive Premium Catalogue showing numbers of other Handmade and valuable Premiums which we give for selling our goods. Send no money. We trust you with the Blue until sold.

Address: Household Specialty Co., Montreal

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ALL ENJOY

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS

Appetizing and Nourishing they invite to the table and strengthen for the day's duties. ALWAYS READY! Mother is saved the work and worry of preparing.

As they cost less than the price of the beans alone, if cooked at home, money is saved and everybody is happy.

As they are "CLARK'S" their quality and excellence are established.

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5c., 10c., 15c. and 20c. a tin

WM. CLARK, Montreal

Manufacturer of High-Grade Food Specialties

Baby's Own Soap
"Best for Baby—best for You."

Albert Soap Co., Ltd., Montreal

**Had a Bad Cough
For a Number of Years.**

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon but insist on getting "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. M. B. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SHREDDED WHEAT

Fresh from our sunlit bakery. Crisp, delicious, nutritious. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream, salt to taste.

swimmers in the world," said a life-guard. "The Korean pearl diving is in their hands. They swim—they don't boat—they swim out to the pearl fisheries of Quelpart lugging baskets with them. After this swim of half an hour they dive down 50 feet and bring up queer one-shelled pearl oysters as big as babies. They dive till their baskets are full—the baskets are corked to keep them afloat—and after three or four hours' work they swim back home with their catch. The big one-shelled oysters are valuable as pearl mines, and as food, too. A half-dozen Koreans will sit down to an oyster supper as gaily as you or I sit down to a boiled lobster. Sometimes when the great shellfish is eaten raw it quivers and moans slightly as the knife is plunged into it."

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for every form of itching, bleeding, and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 6c. at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

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