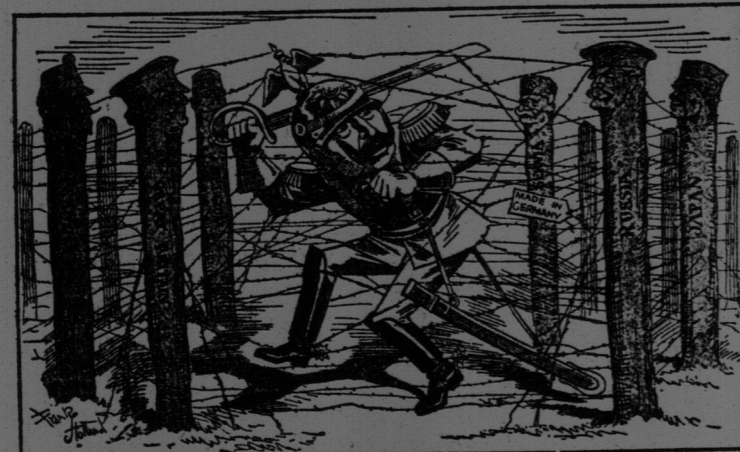


In The Toils



UNPATRIOTIC AND UNJUST, SAYS SIR WILFRED OF WAR BUDGET

Tariff Boost Little Benefit to Treasury But Much to Interests—Ingratitude to Mother Country in Increased Duties on British Goods -- Taxes Hit Poor Man in Days of Hard Times

Ottawa, March 10.—The Liberal members gave their leader an enthusiastic reception on his rising in parliament today to discuss the budget. As he touched upon the war and its grim calamities and responsibilities the lights in the building went out for some time and the incident lent an impressive touch to the picturesque figure speaking in the twilight of the darkened chamber.

Sir Wilfrid said that the Liberal party had not impeded the government by deed or words in the great and worthy task of rendering aid to the Motherland, but it would be derelict in duty if it failed to point out what it believed to be wrong in the budget resolutions now before the house.

The Liberals had refrained from discussing domestic problems since the war began, although reports of the most controversial literature were issued from the official bureau of the Conservative party. The Conservatives had proved themselves more partisan than patriotic, but the Liberals had not changed their course.

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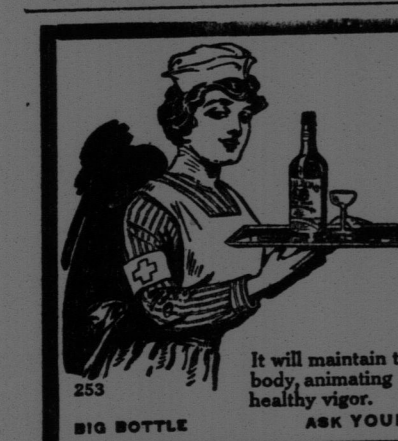
“What revenue does he expect upon items which we do not import at all? Sir, we are living in hard times. Unemployment is only two per cent. At this moment there are, in almost every large community, men to whom the proceeds of the daily bread is an arduous problem. That is the consideration which my hon. friend should have had, first of all. What revenue does he expect from the articles which go upon the table of all classes, especially upon the table of the poor? What revenue does he expect from the duty on meats and cereals? He knows very well that the revenue from such sources will not fill the hollow of his hand. But it makes it possible for speculators to speculate upon the price in order to make wealth for themselves at the expense of the poor. This tariff will profit somebody, but it will not be the treasury of the country.”

Sir Wilfrid compared the food taxes with the tariff on spirituous liquors.

COUNT TEN! BAD COLD RELIEVED FIGURE THREE HOURS—COLD CURED

Never a Failure With Catarrh-ozone; it Cures Completely

Don't snifle and sneeze with a nasty cold. Kill it at once by Catarrh-ozone. It's the surest thing on colds ever known; simply knocks them out in no time. The medicated vapor of CATARRHOZONE spreads through all parts of the breathing organs, and its beneficial action is felt instantly. Doesn't matter whether the cold is in the head, chest or lungs. Catarrh-ozone will reach it and cure it quickly. Easy to use—you bet it is—not a single drug to take because you simply breathe in the most healing and soothing of plency vapors that come from the wonderful Catarrh-ozone inhaler.



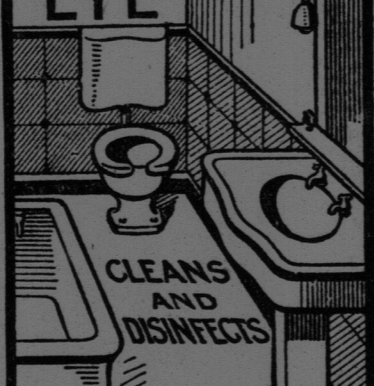
Be Healthy
For nervous breakdown, over-work, over-exercising, as well as for the correction of disorders of the blood, the nerves, the heart and premature decline of vital power.

Wilson's INVULSION PORT
(A Quinine Preparation)
IS SPECIFIC.

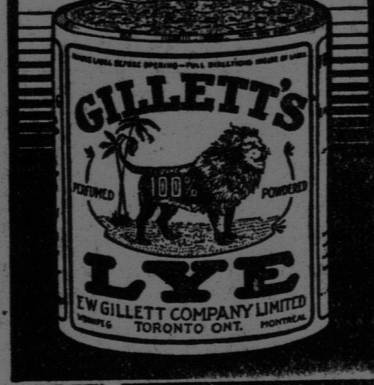
It will maintain the physical strength and energy of the body, animating all the organs of the human system to healthy vigor.

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BIG BOTTLE ASK YOUR DOCTOR ALL DRUGGISTS

GILLETTS PERFUMED LYE



CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
THE CLEANLINESS OF SINKS, CLOSETS, BATHS, DRAINS, ETC. IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH.



Why had Mr. White not imposed a corresponding excise duty on liquors? Sir Wilfrid understood that there was a financial advantage to the distillers of the country in that item. The tax upon what they produce, which he understood, was twenty-five cents per gallon upon the total production of the country. If there was no corresponding excise duty, an immense advantage accrued to the distiller. This twenty-five cents a gallon on a production exceeding 5,000,000 gallons would mean something to the distiller.

A Blow at Britain.

The Liberal leader then turned to the consideration of the increased taxes against British trade. “This tariff,” he declared, “has been called a war tariff, a tariff intended to help old England in the most stupendous struggle in which a nation was ever engaged. Yet, would you believe it, while it is given to us in the name of fighting the terrible war confronting her, the last feature of this tariff is to plan additional duty upon British goods and give a blow to British trade. It is only a few weeks ago that my hon. friend applied to the British treasury for his war loans, and having been relieved of his obligation, he gives a blow, which I am sure, would have been given to the British treasury, if only a few weeks ago that Mr. Lloyd George, speaking of the situation confronting Britain, declared that the battle would be won in the last resort, by all-levied bullets. Everything that has taken place since goes to show that the judgment of Mr. Lloyd George was well founded.”

“Already it is becoming apparent that this war is to be a war of attrition. The power will win—shall win—whose resources are able to long withstand the strain. It is not the rich man who is the basis of this taxation. It is wrong, and I hope that upon reflection he may agree with me. When you have poverty, as you have it at this moment, when you have, as you have it at this moment, it is not just that the same degree of taxation should be placed upon the poorer classes as upon the wealthy classes.”

Taxing the Bread of the Poor.

“What revenue does he expect upon items which we do not import at all? Sir, we are living in hard times. Unemployment is only two per cent. At this moment there are, in almost every large community, men to whom the proceeds of the daily bread is an arduous problem. That is the consideration which my hon. friend should have had, first of all. What revenue does he expect from the articles which go upon the table of all classes, especially upon the table of the poor? What revenue does he expect from the duty on meats and cereals? He knows very well that the revenue from such sources will not fill the hollow of his hand. But it makes it possible for speculators to speculate upon the price in order to make wealth for themselves at the expense of the poor. This tariff will profit somebody, but it will not be the treasury of the country.”

revenue, and that the said measure is particularly objectionable in that, instead of favoring, it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada, at a moment when the latter country is under a war strain unparalleled in history.

Dealing with the financial statement Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the net debt of Canada was less on March 31, 1914, than when the government had taken office. The government were not going to let their heads be destroyed by this country. They had to provide a million dollars a day for the war and other purposes. Canada would have to pay at least seven million dollars of interest on the debt incurred through the necessary operations of the government.

Hon. W. T. White in reply asserted that the large expenditures of the present government had been due to the unbridled extravagance and reckless mismanagement of the late government. He said that the government were not going to let their heads be destroyed by this country. They had to provide a million dollars a day for the war and other purposes. Canada would have to pay at least seven million dollars of interest on the debt incurred through the necessary operations of the government.

Dr. Clark was followed by Donnell, Sutherland, of South Oxford.

Dr. Michael Clark expressed satisfaction at the prompt and energetic action of the government in what it had done to back up the Empire in the war, and he expressed his confidence in the government's policy of raising revenue upon the war loan and the pension requirements. He charged that the finance minister instead of adopting the policy of raising revenue upon the war loan and the pension requirements, sought rather to make public extravagance a virtue. How could tariff increase raise revenue and at the same time promote the “Made in Canada” campaign?

RECENT DEATHS

The death of Catherine, beloved wife of Louis Smith, occurred yesterday at the residence of her husband, 51 Military road. Mrs. Smith, who was in her 80th year, leaves, besides her husband, two sons, two daughters, thirty-two grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

The death of George F. Lyon, after a trying illness, occurred on Tuesday evening in the General Public Hospital at the age of 69. He belonged to Westfield and is survived by six young children and three brothers, James, of Westfield, William of Harlow's Point, and Edward D., now in England with the removal department. The funeral was held at Westfield today and interment made in the Church of England cemetery at Woodman's Point.

George M. Elliott of Cole's Island died on February 28 as the result of an accidental fall. He is survived by his wife, his father and two sisters.

The death of Mrs. Hugh W. Taylor occurred yesterday at her home in Westfield. She was 74 years of age and is survived by her husband, four sons, two daughters, four sisters and three brothers.

Edward W. D. Forsyth, aged 44 years, formerly of Newcastle, died on Saturday last in Superior, Wisconsin, where he had resided for twelve years, as the result of accidental injuries.

CARLETON COUNTY RECRUITS

The following have been recruited by Major J. B. Bull in the Woodstock district for the 40th Battalion and are being drilled at Woodstock by Lieut. Leo Graves, of Jacksonville:

Richard Beach, Joseph Starkey, F. L. Phillips, Fred Martin, Charles Wright, Wm. Stevens, Fred Brock, J. G. Gogger, James Cooley, Wm. Nelson and Charles McLean, of Woodstock; Charles Branscombe of Somerville, Benjamin Fournier, Claude Hawkins of Grafton, Fiedle Chasson of Tinigah, P. E. Eldred, Charles of Lunenburg, N. S., Mike Chesler of Bath, Guy Clarke, Frank MacDougal and Ray Anderson of Plover; George J. Dyer, Demetrius Dionne and Paul LePage of Edmundston; Coleman Moorehouse, Robert Turner, Chas. Hallett and Earl Brewer of Perth; Leslie Morrell and Weyman Braydon of Four Falls; H. Harrington of Digbar; Roland Collier of Bristol; Frank Metcalf and A. Dwyer of Muniac; Charles Miles of Bath; Guy Tompkins of Sackville; Wm. Hayward of Victoria; Wm. O. Marney of Pinder; Jas. A. Keenan of Johnville.



MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO

The Naval Constructor says: “Many a Dreadnaught” has been planned with the comforting help of Master Workman Smoking Tobacco.

This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c. a cut at all the best stores.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EARL OF CADOGAN, WHO DIED FEW DAYS AGO

Earl Cadogan, whose death the Times announced the other day, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1895 to 1902. He also had been lord of the privy seal, and secretary of war and member of parliament for Bath.

Five years ago, the earl married his cousin, the Countess Adelaide Palagi, at Florence. His first wife, a daughter of the second Earl of Craven, died in 1907. The second marriage caused a sensation in London, particularly among his own family and intimate friends.

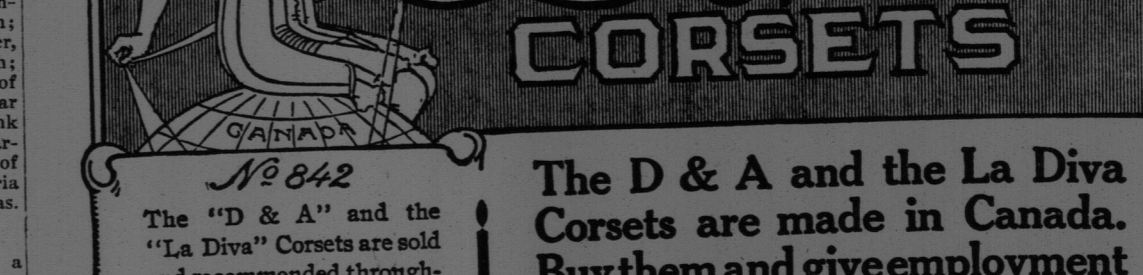
The earl was followed by the death of his wife, a woman of great beauty, charm and social accomplishments. The earl had not been on good terms with his own family since his wife's death, and that probably led him to look for companionship elsewhere.

His new wife was twenty-seven years old when he was nearly seventy. She is an extremely beautiful woman of the blonde Italian type. Her grandfather, George Cadogan, was a first cousin of the earl's father. The earl was a Knight of the Garter, and one of four who carried a canopy over King George at the latter's coronation. The earl was a small, slender man with a dark complexion, clean-cut features and very youthful in appearance.

His family learned of his marriage from the newspapers, being particularly astonished that it was solemnized by a Catholic archbishop, showing that the earl had subscribed to all the conditions exacted by the Vatican in mixed marriages.

He was a grand nephew of the first Duke of Wellington. He began his political career as a Conservative member of parliament for Bath, and was at various times a supporter of Lord Salisbury's policies. He became fifth earl of Cadogan on the death of his father in 1878.

His popularity was partly because of his Irish descent, partly because of his Irish descent, partly because of his Irish descent, partly because of his Irish descent.



NON RUSTABLE Life CORSETS

The D & A and the La Diva Corsets are made in Canada. Buy them and give employment to Canadian Workpeople securing at the same time the best fitting and most stylish corset at lowest possible prices. There is no increase in the retail price of the D & A and the La Diva Corsets. We pay the war tax ourselves.

many thousands of pounds to Dublin traders.

As a London landlord he was a model. He lived in Chelsea House, among the tenants, his heirs, courtesy title being Lord Chelsea. When he sold North street, Chelsea, he insisted on every tenant being given a five-year lease at his own low figure, the syndicate paying him \$250,000 less than it would but for this condition. This caused him to be called “the best landlord in London.”

He and his father transformed Chelsea from a section of slums and open fields into a fashionable and expensive residential quarter with enormous ground rents and big premiums. He presented an extensive site in Chelsea, known as Blacklands, to the Guinness Trust, for the erection of workmen's dwellings.

If you grow tired to substitute another tea for “SALADA” you may be sure his object is to obtain larger profit than “SALADA” shows him, and you can be just as sure that the other tea will be inferior in flavor and strength, and remember that “SALADA” Teas are free of dust. All Pure Virgin Tea Leaves.

Several lumber firms in Maine made a specialty of selling kyanized spruce, sure against the elements and decay. The kyanizing of wood is accomplished merely by soaking it in an open tank in a 1 per cent. solution of bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate. Inasmuch as this chemical rapidly attacks metal of any sort the tanks used are generally coated on the inside with pitch. Immersion in the tank is usually one day for each inch of thickness of the stock and one day additional; 2-inch lumber, for example, would receive a 3-day treatment.

This treatment is similar to chloride of zinc, in that, being aqueous, the use of treated timber under exposure to water tends to produce leaching of the preservative from the wood. This effect is not so marked with the kyanizing treatment, however, because of the fact that the mercury bichloride tends to combine with the albumen of the wood elements, forming a compound which, while not absolutely insoluble, is comparatively so. The administration of the white of an egg as an antidote for bichloride of mercury poisoning is merely an application of this principle, forming an albuminate compound in the stomach.

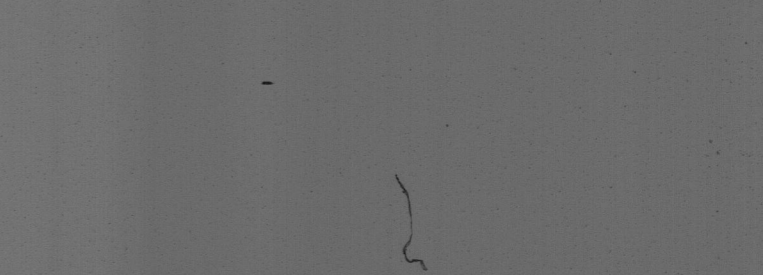
Fred J. Hozie, in a recent paper read before the American Wood Preservers' Association, which was reviewed by the American Lumberman, suggested the use of this process for the treatment of timbers for factory construction where the creosoting process is undesirable because of the increased inflammability of timbers so treated and because of the fact that they can not practically be painted. Kyanizing has long been widely practiced in England, where it originated, and in France, Germany and other countries of the European continent. Thus far it has been taken up in the United States by only a few firms and chiefly in connection with spruce.

WHERE WAS THE S. P. C. P. Woodstock, N. B., on Friday morning E. D. White of Highgate, seven miles from Hartland, drove into Woodstock with two cows, hitched to a sled, with his home at three o'clock the same morning and made good time. The cows were driven with harness and bits, instead of yokes as are oxen and were well broken in. It is a rare sight to see milk cows driven in this manner, in fact oxen are very seldom seen nowadays in this town.

First Shopper—“It's so hard to find just what you want.”
Second Shopper—“Yes, especially when you don't know what it is!”

REGULATE YOUR BOWELS AND STOP HEADACHES, COLDS, SOUR STOMACH

Cascarets make you feel buoyant; they immediately cleanse and sweeten the stomach, remove the sour, indigestible and fermenting food and foul gases; take your Stomach regulated, Head clear and Liver and Bowels in fine condition for the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and months. Don't forget the children.



CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.