

SUFFERED FROM BILIOUS HEADACHE

At Times Thought She Would Go Mad.

Headaches are one of the most aggravating troubles a person can have. They are many and varying; but when the headache starts you may be sure that there is some other chief cause of this most painful difficulty. The stomach may go wrong, the bowels become constipated, the blood may not circulate properly, but the presence of the headache clearly shows that there is some other painful disease which is liable to assert itself unless the cause of the headache is removed. Get rid of the headache and thus perhaps save your self many years of trial and suffering.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for the past forty years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and has also proved itself to be a remedy that cures where all others fail. It does this by removing the cause of the trouble.

Miss Mary A. Roberts, Hampton, N. B., writes: "For about two years I have suffered from bilious headache. At times I thought I would really go mad. Not long ago a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and after taking three bottles I have never been troubled with any kind of a headache. I think that B.B.B. is one of the wonders of the world. I can safely recommend it to all who suffer from bilious headache."

Burdock Blood Bitters is the oldest and the best-known blood medicine on the market today, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CASCARETS KEEP BOWELS REGULAR AND CURE COLDS

No headache, sour stomach, bad cold or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box. Colds—whether in the head or any part of the body—are quickly overcome by urging the liver to action. By keeping the bowels free of poison, take Cascarets tonight and you will wake up with a clear head and no doubt you will wonder what became of your cold. Cascarets work when you sleep; they cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the undigested food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels. Remember the quickest way to get rid of colds is one of two Cascarets; night to cleanse the system. Get a 10-cent box at any drug store. Don't forget the children. They love the Candy Cathartic and it is often all that is needed to drive a cold from their little systems.

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY USE SAGE TEA

Here's Grandmother's Recipe to Daren and Beautify Faded Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mar the face. When it fades, turns grey, streaked and looks dry, wispy and ragged, just an application of two Sage and Sulphur enhance its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thickness and lustre of your hair and remove dandruff, scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur because it makes the hair naturally and evenly grow, nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautiful dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

At all Drug Stores and Grocers throughout the Dominion

25c. and 60c.

Take ABBEY'S VITA TABLETS The Best Nerve Tonic

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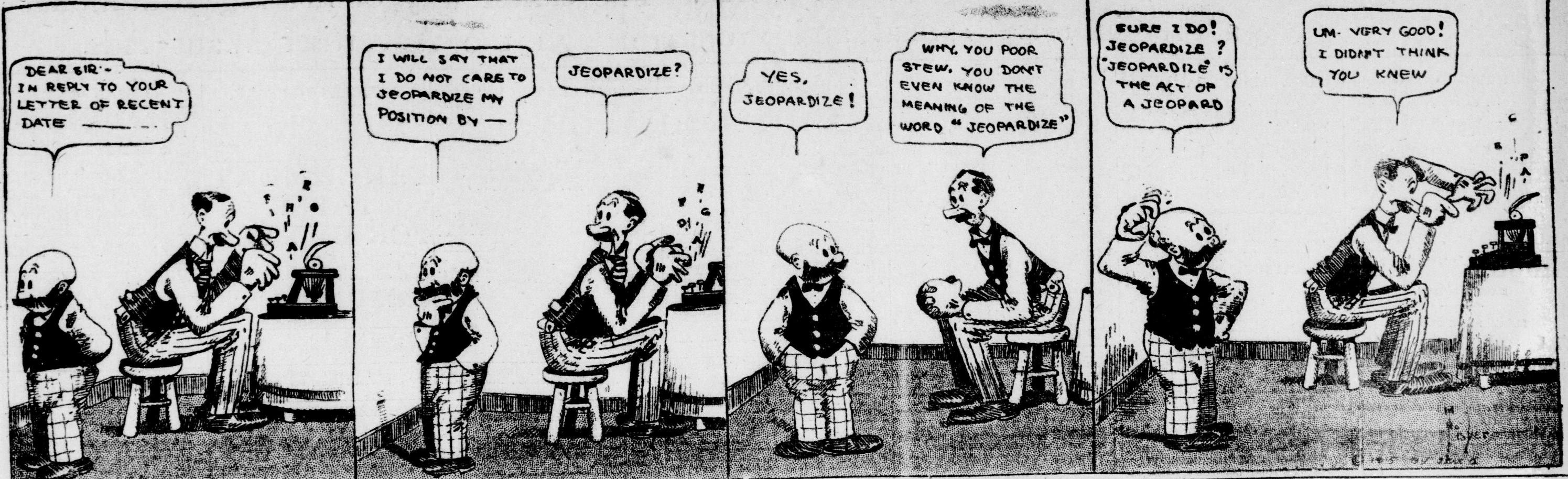
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MUTT AND JEFF



SIR ED GREY SAYS CHANCELLOR LIES

Calls Statement As To Scrap of Paper Absolutely False.

SHOWS GERMAN PERFDY

He Points Out That Violation of Oath Was Quite Deliberate.

In his address at Cardiff, to which Sir Edward Grey refers in the following statement, Premier Asquith said:

"In a communication to the German Government in 1912 regarding her future policy, Great Britain declared that she would neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack upon Germany. But that was not enough for German statesmanship. Germany wanted us to go farther and pledge ourselves to absolute neutrality in the event of Germany being engaged in war. To that demand there was but one answer, and that was the answer which the Government gave."

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, today authorized the following statement in reply to an interview obtained from Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, by a representative of the Associated Press, and published in London, Jan. 26 and in the United States Jan. 27:

"The secretary of state for foreign affairs authorizes the publication of the following observations upon the report of an interview recently granted by the German chancellor to an American correspondent:

"It is not surprising that the chancellor should show anxiety to explain away his now historic scrap of paper, a treaty being a mere 'scrap of paper.' The phrase has made a deep impression, because the progress of the world today largely depends upon the sanctity of agreements between individuals and between nations. The policy disclosed in Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg's phrase tends to debauch the legal and moral currency of civilization."

Words contradict him.

"What the German chancellor said was that Great Britain in requiring Germany to respect the neutrality of

belgium, 'was going to make was just for a scrap of paper.' That is, that Great Britain was making a mountain out of a molehill. He now asks the American public to believe that he meant the exact opposite of what he said; that it was Great Britain who really regarded the neutrality of Belgium as a mere trifle, and that it was Germany who 'took her responsibility towards the neutral states so seriously.'"

"The arguments by which Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg seeks to establish the two sides of this case are in flat contradiction of the plain facts. First, the German chancellor alleges that 'England in 1911 was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent of the Belgian Government.' This allegation is absolutely false. It is based upon certain documents found in Brussels which record conversations between British and Belgian officers in 1906 and again in 1911."

Defence of Neutrality Only.

"The fact that there is no note of these conversations at the British war office, or the foreign office, shows that they were of a purely informal character, and that no military agreement of any sort was at the time made between the two governments. Before any conversations took place between the British and Belgian officers, it was expressly laid down on the British side that discussion of the military possibilities was to be addressed to the manner in which, in case of need, British assistance could be most effectively accorded to the defence of her neutrality, and on the Belgian side a marginal note upon the record explains that the entry of the English into Belgium would only take place after the violation of our (Belgium's) neutrality by Germany."

"As regards the conversation of 1911, the Belgian officer said to the British officer: 'You could only land in our country with our consent; and in 1912 Sir Edward Grey gave the Belgian Government a categorical assurance that no British Government would violate the neutrality of Belgium, and that, so long as it was not violated by any other power, we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.'"

Chancellor Misquoted Again.

"The chancellor's method of misquoting the documents may be illustrated in this connection. He represents Sir Edward Grey as saying, 'He did not believe England would take such a step.' That is, he did not believe that the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and I did not believe that any British Government would do so first to do so, but the public opinion of the world has never approved of it."

"If the German chancellor wishes to know why there were conversations on military subjects between the British and Belgian officers, he may find one reason in a fact well known to him—namely, that Germany was establishing an elaborate network of strategical railways leading from the Rhine to the Belgian frontier, through a barren, thinly-populated tract. The railways were deliberately constructed to permit a sudden attack upon Belgium, such as was carried out in August last."

"This fact alone was enough to justify any communications between Belgium and the other powers on the footing that there would be no violation of Belgian neutrality, unless it was previously violated by another power. On no other footing did Belgium ever have any such communications."

Why Wrong Becomes Right.

"In spite of these facts, the German chancellor speaks of Belgium as having thereby 'abandoned and forfeited' her neutrality, and he implies that he would not have spoken of the German invasion as a 'wrong' had he then known of the conversations of 1906 and 1911."

"It would seem to follow that according to Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg's code, wrong becomes right if the party which is to be the subject of the wrong foresees the possibility and makes preparations to resist it."

"Those who are content with older and more generally accepted standards are likely to agree rather with what Cardinal Mercier said in his pastoral letter: 'Belgium was bound in honor to keep her oath. The other powers were bound to respect and to protect her neutrality. Germany violated her oath. England kept hers. These are the facts.'"

"The second part of the interview with an American newspaper correspondent consists of a discourse upon the cruelties of the war. The things which Germany has done in Belgium and France have been placed on record by those who have suffered from them and who know them at first hand. This it does not do with the German chancellor to read to the other belligerents a lecture upon the conduct of the war."

Rejected Peace Again.

"The proposal for the second conference between the powers was made by Sir Edward Grey with the same straightforward desire for peace as in 1912 and 1913. The German chancellor rejected this proposal, and he implied that he would not do so again."

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German View of Responsibility.

"That a man knows the right while doing the wrong is not usually accepted as proof of his serious scientific nature. The real nature of Germany's view of her 'responsibilities' toward the neutral states may, however, be learned on authority which cannot be disputed by reference to the English White Paper."

"If those responsibilities were in truth taken seriously, why, when Germany was asked to respect the neutrality of Belgium, if it was respected by France, did Germany refuse to question at the same time, agreed. This would have guaranteed Germany from all danger of attack through Belgium."

"The reason of Germany's refusal was given by Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg's colleague (the German foreign secretary, Herr Von Jagow), it

may be paraphrased in the well-known phrase upon Shakespeare: 'Twice he put arms that hath his quarrel just, but four times he got his blow in first.'"

"They had to advance into France," said Herr Von Jagow, 'by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations, and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible.'"

Real Prussian Attitude.

"Germany's real attitude towards Belgium was thus frankly given by the German foreign secretary to the British ambassador, and the German chancellor, in his speech to the Reichstag, claimed the right to commit a wrong in the name of the military necessity of attacking his way through. The treaty which forbade the wrong was by comparison a mere scrap of paper."

"The truth was spoken in these first statements by the two German ministers. All the apologies and arguments which have since been forthcoming are after-thoughts to excuse and explain away a flagrant wrong. Moreover, all the attacks upon Great Britain in regard to the matter and all talk about the 'responsibilities' towards neutral states come badly from the man who on July 26 asked Great Britain to enter into a bargain to condone the violation of the neutrality of Belgium."

"The German chancellor spoke to the American correspondent of his 'efforts for years to bring about an understanding between England and Germany.' An understanding, he added, which would have 'absolutely guaranteed the peace of Europe.'"

British Pledge Ready.

"He omitted to mention what Mr. Asquith made public in his speech at Cardiff that Germany regarded as the price of the understanding an unconditional pledge of England's neutrality. The British Government were ready to bind themselves not to be parties to any aggression against Germany, but they were not prepared to pledge their neutrality in case of aggression by Germany."

"An Anglo-German understanding on the latter terms would not have meant an absolute guarantee for the peace of Europe but it would have meant an absolutely free hand for Germany so far as England was concerned, for Germany to break the peace of Europe."

"The chancellor says that in his conversation with the British ambassador in August last, he 'may have been a bit excited at seeing the hopes and work of the whole period of his chancellorship going for naught.'"

Test of Sincerity.

"The sincerity of the American chancellor's professions to the effect that he would be brought to a very simple test, the application of which is more opposite because it serves to reveal one of the leading facts which produced the present war."

"Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg refused the proposal which England, Italy and Russia concurred for a conference at which the dispute would have been settled on fair and honorable terms with England for peace, why did he not accept that proposal? He must have known that the British ambassador in London that England could be trusted to play fair. Herr Von Jagow had given testimony in the Reichstag to England's good faith in those negotiations."

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Sent For Assistance.

"While the fire was threatening, the Johnson and Wilcox buildings, Alisa Craig and Forest, were telephoned for assistance. The Alisa Craig house was, however, too small to fit the Parkhill mains. The Forest department refused to come. The chief claimed that he had no authority to send any of the fire apparatus out of the town."

The loss to the building and its contents will exceed \$50,000 in the opinion of J. H. Lindsay, one of the big losers. Mr. Lindsay had intended retiring from business in the near future and it is not likely he will rebuild. The building and the two stores were only partly insured. The loss of adjacent buildings was slight. The fire was well under control at midnight and no further outbreak was expected."

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The admiralty tonight made public the following statement from the naval general staff at Petrograd concerning the incident:

"Monday morning, a Zeppelin appeared above Libau and had time to drop nine bombs on the undefended part of the town. After being fired at by the forts, the Zeppelin fell into the water. Small craft were sent out and destroyed the Zeppelin and took her crew prisoners."

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FIRE DESTROYS BUSINESS BLOCK

Entire Central Section of Parkhill Threatened For Time.

LOSS REACHES \$50,000

Volunteers Fight Blaze For Three Hours Before Subduing It.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRATTLE, Jan. 26.—One of the worst fires that ever broke out here completely destroyed the Lindsay Block, one of the finest and best business blocks of the city, tonight and caused a loss of over \$50,000. For a time the whole business section of the village was threatened, and calls for assistance were sent to Alisa Craig and Forest. Splendid work by the local firemen prevented it spreading, however."

The first started in the hardware store of James B. Lindsay. An overheated stove is thought to have caused it. The stove dropped into the cellar when the floor above it burned through, and in a few moments the whole lower part of the building was in flames. The fire had gained considerable headway when first noticed."

Three-story Building.

The building is a three-story one, and adjoining the hardware store is Peter Lindsay's dry goods store. The flames soon ate their way into this part, and the whole block was a raging furnace half an hour after the alarm was sent in."

Front of Store Blown Out.

The local apparatus made a quick run and several streams were soon playing on the building. The water pressure was excellent and it is due to this and the efforts of the local volunteers that the blaze was confined to the one block. Numerous explosions occurred in the hardware store. The whole front was blown out by one particularly large explosion. The fire narrowly escaped serious injury when the plate glass window fell beside him, slightly cutting his leg."

During the height of the fire, the Johnson and Wilcox blocks adjoining were in grave danger. Fire walls, however, separated the three buildings and when the Lindsay building was blown together with the back walls, collapsed, the fire was confined to the one area. Holt's barber shop in the Wilcox store, suffered considerable damage by water. J. W. Skinner's produce store adjoining the Lindsay building was also damaged. The store was not slightly damaged, however, the fire wall affording it protection."

One Man Injured.

Only one person was injured as a result of the fire. Albert Atkins, a clerk in Gibb's drygoods store, was knocked down by the hose cart when it was on its way to the fire. He had three ribs fractured and was considerably shaken up. His injuries are not serious, however. Many curiosities exploded, while the fire was licking its way through the hardware store, but, fortunately, no one was injured."

The second story of the Lindsay building was occupied by the Women's Institute. Many valuable papers belonging to this organization, and many of the music, belonging to the town band, which held its practices there, were burned. On the top story, the local Oddfellows and Orange Lodges had their rooms. These were also totally destroyed."

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SAYS GERMANS WILL NOT SEIZE ANY FOOD

Von Bernstorff Notifies Washington of Intention of Berlin Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, notified the state department today that his Government had given official assurance that no foodstuffs from the United States to Germany would be seized for military or any other governmental use."

The ambassador's notification to the state department was given verbally, but it was understood that later he would send a formal note on the subject."

Officials surmised that the embassy might have been instructed to make this communication as an explanation that imports from America would not be affected by the announced purpose of the German Government to seize certain food supplies, as reported in new dispatches from Berlin."

No word had come today, however, either to the embassy or the state department, concerning this announcement, and while it was mentioned when the ambassador called at the department, it is understood not to have been made a subject of discussion."

The department called Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, for information concerning Germany's intention to appropriate wheat, corn and flour."

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FORMER WINDSOR MAN IS JAILED FOR BIGAMY

Married Ten Years Ago in Ontario, and Later in West.

MOOSEJAW, Sask., Jan. 26.—Thomas French, married ten years ago in Windsor, and last year again married to a Saskatchewan lady, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment on a charge of bigamy."

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The following casualty among the Canadian expeditionary force is announced by the militia department:

Death: Jan. 24.—Pte. F. G. Heal, Sixteenth Battalion, at Brimston Bottom Hospital, from pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Annie M. Heal, Aldermans, B. C.

Operation Decided On As Only Means of Relief

But the Writer of This Letter Resolved To Try Dr. Chase's Ointment First and Was Cured.

This is not an isolated case, for we frequently hear from people who have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a respected citizen of St. John's, Que., writes: "For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles or hemorrhoids and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a well-known physician who could not help me, and my doctor decided on an operation as the only means of relief. But, for instance, I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Ointment first. The first box brought me great relief, and by the time I had used three boxes I was completely cured. This is why I give no such great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everybody suffering from hemorrhoids as a preparation of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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