

IN FIVE MINUTES! NO INDIGESTION, GAS OR SOUR ACID STOMACH

The Moment "Papes" Diapiesin
Reaches the Stomach All
Distress Goes.

"Really does" put bad stomach in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that just that—makes Pape's Diapiesin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapiesin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach regulator in the world.

TWO ARRESTS IN CHICAGO MURDER CASE

(Canadian Press.)
Chicago, Jan. 26.—Frank Pace and a woman said to be his wife are in custody today in connection with the robbery of the Cook Tourist Agency and the murder of B. A. Johnson, a policeman, last Friday. At the rooming house where the two were arrested, the police found three wigs, one of them answering the description of the color of the hair of the woman accomplice in the murder and robbery. A hat similar to that worn by the woman was also found. At the police station, the woman said that she and Pace were married in Canada last September and that since they had been at Pace's home in Kansas, coming from there the day before the Johnson murder.

GRANITE HILL.

Granite Hill, Jan. 19.—The men who are lumbering are now hauling their logs to the river bank.
The Baptist Sewing Circle will meet at Mrs. James Parent's tomorrow afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Morrison and Miss Jean Morrison were visiting friends in Fredericton last Saturday.
Miss Julia Morse has returned from St. Stephen, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. W. Clark, and will spend the remainder of the winter with relatives in this place.
Mr. John Gunter, who has been spending the winter with Mr. Wesley Sinnott, spent Saturday last with his niece, Mrs. Harry Morrison.
Rev. E. C. Budd, the rector at Queensbury and Southampton, will hold service at St. John's church, Bear Island, on Sunday next at 10.30 in the morning.
Miss Queenie Hanson is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Jos. Brown, at St. John.
Mr. Albert Jordan of Murches, spent Sunday last with his daughter, Mrs. Almon Morrison.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morrison spent Sunday last with Mrs. Wm. Saunders.

Often Food Makes or Breaks

It all depends upon the kind. A common cause of lessened vigor of body and mind is improper eating.

Food should be selected that will supply sound, well-balanced nourishment for the physical and mental forces, and this is richly supplied by Nature in the field grains.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

contains all the nutritive elements of whole wheat and malted barley, including the vital mineral salts lacking in many foods that make up the usual dietary. These elements are imperative for building sturdy brain, nerves and muscle.

Grape-Nuts is economical, ready to eat direct from the package—pure, crisp and delicious.

"There's a Reason"
for

Grape-Nuts

Made in Canada

Canadian Postum Cereal Co.,
Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

NO TRUCE TO BOODLING IN CANADA SAYS MR. CARVELL

Fighting Member for Carleton Makes Grave Charges
Against the Government Shell
Commission.

OTTAWA FREE PRESS NOT A LIBERAL PAPER

Shell Contracts Handed Out to Mushroom Companies—Huge Profits Made by Middlemen on War Orders—Many Specific Cases Cited!

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—F. B. Carvell, in resuming the debate on the address at the opening of the House, stated that he personally took a pessimistic view of Canada's financial outlook. The public debt of the Dominion on Aug. 31, 1914, had been about \$350,000,000; it was now over \$500,000,000 and on March 31 next would be not far from \$600,000,000. At the end of March, 1917, Mr. Carvell thought the national debt would not fall far short of \$1,000,000,000—an immense sum on which the interest alone would amount to \$50,000,000 annually. To this would have to be added the annual pension expenditure necessary after the war. Assuming that 500,000 men were recruited—which was very doubtful—or even if 400,000 were enlisted, the pension list would amount to \$30,000,000 a year at least. When this item was added to the interest payments on the public debt it would mean that these two objects of expenditure would consume all the ordinary revenue, and it would be necessary to raise \$100,000,000 in addition every year.

Mr. Carvell was not so confident that immigration would solve this problem as some opposite gentlemen seemed to be.

In view of such conditions, he continued, the opposition had a right to call the government to account for its financial dealings. When such attacks were made as those on Hon. William Pugsley as a result of his recent speech on shell committee affairs, it was therefore evident that there must be something behind the reluctance of the government to have these matters ventilated. Their only excuse was that the Liberals in 1902 had refused to allow the investigation of the purchase of a few tons of hay, as compared with the transactions in question, which involved hundreds of millions.

The member for Carleton referred to the speech made yesterday by the Minister of Marine. He stated the House had been horrified to learn from him that the Niobe, the only fighting ship that Canada had in its possession, had been dismantled. The Government had kept its pre-election contract with Bourassa in Quebec by allowing the Canadian navy to run down, and not until three weeks after the war started was the Niobe able to put to sea, as a result. If ever a party were justified in its past, the Liberal party had now been justified, said Mr. Carvell, for the stand it had taken on the naval question.

Shell Contracts.

Mr. Carvell then took up the question of shell contracts. After intimating that Hon. Mr. Hazen knew more about the methods pursued in securing a contract for shell making for the McAvity firm, of St. John, than he had communicated to the House, the member for Carleton referred to the case of the York and Cornwall Cotton Company, also of St. John, which had secured a shell contract and then turned it over to the Phoenix Foundries. This, the Minister of Marine had stated, but he had neglected to inform the House that the cotton company secured a commission of 10 per cent. from the foundry company and was paid nearly \$5,000 in this connection, until D. A. Thomas, representative in Canada of Mr. Lloyd George, had discovered what was going on.

The shell committee, said Mr. Carvell, was an imperial committee only in name, as had been proved from the statement of Sir Robert Borden himself, and by Hon. Mr. Hazen on the previous day, when he had produced record after record from the office of the shell committee in support of his arguments. It was a Canadian committee, and not only that, but a political committee of the Conservative party of Canada, manipulated and worked by the government for the benefit of its own political friends.

J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, here interrupted with the remark: "This is a truce?"

"No Truce to Boodling."

"There has been no truce to boodling in Canada," replied Mr. Carvell. He then referred to "the main apologist for the old shell committee and the chief exponent of its virtues, an Ottawa publication called the Free Press, a paper which has castigated Hon. Wm. Pugsley after his speech attacking the shell committee. Its editorial had been hawked from Ottawa to every Conservative paper in Can-

ada up to date, with one notable exception in Montreal and another in Ontario, and reproduced as the absolute abolition of the shell committee. Mr. Carvell proceeded to read the Free Press out of the Liberal party.

Free Press Not a Liberal Organ.
"As far as I am concerned, I don't intend to allow the Free Press to speak for me," said the member for Carleton. "I don't think there is a man behind me in the House of Commons who is willing to allow it to speak for him. It is not the organ of the Liberal party of Canada, it is not the organ of the Liberal party of Ottawa, it is not a Liberal paper at all, owned or controlled by Liberals. I am not saying anything against the two estimable gentlemen controlling it at the present time. I am finding fault, not so much with the management of the Ottawa Free Press as the Conservative party of Canada, which hurled its editorial broadcast as a castigation of the member for St. John by a Liberal organ at Ottawa."

Mr. Carvell continued to the effect that less than 33 per cent. of the stock of the Free Press was controlled by the men running it. The remainder was held by a Conservative lawyer in Toronto, acting as trustee for certain newspaper interests in Ottawa, one of the men concerned being close to the prime minister himself. No by-law could be passed, nor even the minutes of a meeting signed, until the written consent of the Conservative trustee was obtained. Under no condition could the ownership of the paper pass out of the hands of this trustee until the year 1923. Mr. Carvell concluded with the hope that he would see no more quotations from the Free Press as the organ of the Liberal party of Canada.

The member for Carleton then returned to shell contract affairs. Never had the British Empire, he said, been so close to going over the precipice as in April and June of 1915. He described as almost legalized murder the way Canadian troops had been sent into battle, unsupported by artillery, because they did not have the munitions to back them up. In one battle between twelve and fifteen thousand Canadians had thus laid down their lives. It was therefore the duty of the government at such a time to see that everything was manufactured which would help to win the war.

Contracts to "Mushroom" Concerns.
Mr. Carvell had no objection to contracts being given to large firms, which were able to do the work quickly. He referred to the "taunts" hurled at the Hon. Geo. P. Graham because he had been connected with the Canada Forgings & Foundries Co., a shell manufacturing firm. Outside of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. there was not another firm in Canada so well equipped as the Canada Forgings & Foundries Co. to undertake contracts, said Mr. Carvell. What he objected to, he continued, was the millions of dollars worth of contracts given out to little mushroom companies organized and controlled by Conservative politicians all over Canada.

To prove that such had been done, he quoted letters which had been written between Feb. 27 and July 8, 1915, by various firms, without political influence, to the shell committee to secure shell contracts. In all cases the answer they had received had been that there were no orders to give, all of them having been allotted. These were firms already equipped to manufacture shells, such as the Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co., of Woodstock, N.B., and others. Yet during this very time, said Mr. Carvell, mushroom companies, organized by Conservatives all over the country, were receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of contracts.

A Flagrant Case.

Mr. Carvell took up the case of the Albion Machine Company, of New Glasgow, which was the most obnoxious, not to say disloyal case, which had come under his observation. It had been organized for the express purpose of manufacturing shells. Walter McNeil being president, Charles McNeil vice-president, and Alex. Fraser secretary. In the spring of 1915 the company had sent a consignment of its shells to Quebec to be inspected. Some 1,500 shells had been returned as rejected and so marked. A month later the same shells, with the marks obliterated, had been found mixed up in another consignment sent up for examination. They had again been returned. So glaring had the case been that one member of the Shell Committee had written to the committee objecting to having anything more to do with this company; but members of the firm had come to Ottawa, the prime minister had been consulted. "He

knows all about it," said Mr. Carvell, "and yet the men were allowed to go on manufacturing shells."

The member for Carleton then instanced the case of the Transcona Shell Company, to whom the Transcona shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific had been turned over for the private manufacture of shells. There were no better equipped shops in Canada. Mr. Carvell referred to the statement previously made that the Minister of Railways had offered to convert the shops into a shell factory, to be operated by the Canadian government. He could state that, as a matter of fact, the request had been made by D. A. Thomas, and consented to by the Minister of Railways and Canals.

Mr. Carvell read a letter written by J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, to the secretary of the Machinists' Union in Winnipeg, to the effect that the government should have undertaken the whole work of shell manufacture in Canada, an action which would have kept profits out of the pockets of the profiteering leeches and employed more Canadian workmen. Not only the Transcona shops, but the Government shops at Quebec, Moncton, Sorel and at Prescott should have been utilized, and if they had been, Canada's shell production would have been doubled.

Contracts Huckstered.

Not only were contracts huckstered, he continued, but there had been profiteering out of the sale of the stock of shell manufacturing companies. He instanced the case of the Truro Steel Co., of Truro, N.S., of which W. A. Hendrie was a director—and he wondered if the Prime Minister knew who Mr. Hendrie was. This company had sold stock for months before it would start to manufacture shells.

Enormous Profits.

Mr. Carvell then went into shell prices. He had been told the cost of machining an 18-pounder shrapnel shell was 75 cents, or less. Even when \$1.75 was given to manufacturers for this work the profit was handsome. What sort of a profit was made when the price was \$5.70? He instanced a number of firms who had received orders first at \$5.70 and then at lower prices, variously graded down to \$1.75 each. Among them was the firm of M. Beatty & Sons, of Welland, which had manufactured at \$5.70 \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$1.75 each; the Dominion Bridge Co. of Montreal, which had received its first order for 200,000 shells at \$5.70 each, making \$800,000 profit out of this order alone—\$800,000 which the Solicitor General had sought to prove was needed to pay for the installation of machinery for shell making. The company had made \$1,400,000 profit on two orders alone, said Mr. Carvell.

Other companies were the Massey-Harris Co., of Toronto, which had made \$400,000 profit on 100,000 shells at \$5.70; the Mechanical Engine Co., of Montreal, which had manufactured shells at \$5.70 and later at \$4.00; the Manufacturing and Contracting Company, of Toronto, which had made \$600,000 profit on shell orders at \$5.70 and \$4.00; the Universal Tool & Steel Co. of Canada, of which Sir Donald Mann was a director, which had made \$500,000 profit on shell orders at \$5.70 and \$4.00.

Contracts to Middlemen.

In May, 1915, said Mr. Carvell, further, a contract had been let by the Shell Committee to a Montreal middleman for a very large quantity of shells, which he had sub-let to an American firm. Some eight days later the committee had given an order to one of its own member at 75 cents more per shell, and he too handed it over to an American manufacturer.

Returning to the question of shell profits, he instanced the cases of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, of Sherbrooke, which had manufactured shells at \$3.25 and \$3.00; Darling Bros. of Montreal, which had manufactured at \$4.00 and later \$1.75; the Peterboro Lubricating and Machine Co.—"real patriots, these"—since they had manufactured at only \$3.25; the National Mfg. Co., of Brockville, which had made shells at \$3.25; the Northern Electric Co., of Montreal, which, on its first order, had manufactured 16,000 shells at \$1.75, and seemed at this price to be able to install the machinery which it was urged \$5.70 per shell was necessary to pay for. In December the E. Long Company, of Orillia, had received an order at \$4.50 for 60-pounder high explosive shells; a few days later the Canadian Malleable Iron Co., of Owen Sound, had received an order at \$4.75 for similar shells. And in January—the present month—the Montreal firm of E. A. D. Morgan & Sons, of which the Conservative candidate in Richelieu was a member, had received contracts for 25,000 shells at \$5 each.

Hon. J. D. Hazen observed that these last orders had been granted by the new Imperial Munitions Board.

Mr. Carvell replied that there was no difference—it was all politics.

Mr. Bennett's Bad Break.

W. H. Bennett, of Simcoe, stated that in the case of the E. Long Company, who were Liberals, he himself had written the Minister of Militia recommending the firm, and they had secured a contract.

Mr. Carvell—How long would the firm have waited if the Conservative member for Simcoe had not written the letter, written it, the House will observe, not to the shell committee, but to the Minister of Militia? It's all politics.

Mr. Carvell went on to point out that though the Liberal firm had obtained a contract through Mr. Bennett's recommendation, they had secured it at a lower price than was given the Conservative candidate in Richelieu a month later.

Mr. Carvell said that Mr. MacGregor, the Conservative candidate in Picton county, had come to Ottawa to protest against the manner in which

contracts for shells were let. Mr. MacGregor had charged that no one could secure a shell contract unless he purchased the votes required from the company with which the chairman of the Shell Committee was connected. Mr. MacGregor had also alleged that the Nova Scotia Steel Company had re-let contracts for shell boxes.

The member for Carleton said it was difficult to obtain information regarding contracts for fuses, because most of them had been placed in the United States. Two contracts for fuses had been awarded to the American Ammunition Co., of New York, one for 833,333 fuses at \$4.50 each, and the other for 1,666,666 fuses at \$4.00 each. To the International Ammunition & Fuse Company, two contracts had been given, one for 833,333 and the other for 1,666,000 fuses, but the price was \$4.50 a fuse in both cases. Then the Russell Motor Car Co. had secured an order for a quarter million fuses at \$4 each, and a second for a similar quantity at \$3 each.

Mr. Carvell said that the fuses being made in Canada were not filled with powder, while those being secured in the United States were complete. He declared that it was a disgrace to the shell committee that there had hardly been a fuse delivered yet.

Atlantic Hay Co. Contract.

Mr. Carvell said that politics had played a part in the awarding of contracts for hay in New Brunswick. The Atlantic Hay Company, of which B. F. Smith, the Conservative candidate in Carleton at the last election, was a member, had received a contract prior to the last session of Parliament for 10,000 tons of hay at \$24 or \$24.50 a ton. Later, through the instrumentality of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, smaller contracts had been let to three other parties—Kinneally & Wetmore, Stevens, of St. John, and Charles Sears, at \$21.50 a ton. The Atlantic Hay Company was able, by the difference in price, to take \$35,000 out of the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick, or out of the British treasury.

Mr. Carvell alleged that he had brought this situation to the notice of Hon. J. D. Reid, acting Minister of Agriculture, last session, and had been told that it would be remedied. However, the Atlantic Hay Company had secured a further contract for 15,000 tons at \$23 a ton, and had paid the farmers only \$13 a ton.

Mr. Carvell told of interviews which he had had with Sir George Foster, while Hon. Martin Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, was ill, and in which he had urged that the Atlantic Hay Company be required to pay the farmers \$15 a ton, or that a contract be given McCain & Co., which had offered to supply the hay at \$22.50 a ton and pay \$15 per ton to the farmer.

Shortly afterwards an embargo was placed on the export of hay. Mr. Carvell said that he had written to Mr. Burrell, who had merely replied that he had instructed his officers to look into the question. The member for Carleton said that he had sent a strong letter to Mr. Burrell, who had replied begging him in God's name not to bring the matter before the House of Commons.

"I did not beg you in God's name to say nothing about the matter," interjected Mr. Burrell. "I gave the same reasons which I gave to the leader of the opposition."

Refused to be Pulled Off.

Mr. Carvell replied that if there was not something crooked or dirty about the transactions, the Minister of Agriculture would not be so anxious to stifle discussion. He (Mr. Burrell) had gone to the Liberal whip and the leader of the Opposition and begged them to pull him off. Mr. Carvell said that he had expressed willingness, if a contract was given to the McCain firm, or if the Atlantic Hay Co. were required to pay \$15 a ton to the farmers, to let the matter drop. Mr. Burrell, however, had not taken either course, because the Minister of Marine would not permit him to do so.

Mr. Carvell launched out into a discussion of the investigation by the Davidson commission of the purchase of 1,000 Colt automatic pistols for the first contingent. He asserted that the evidence showed that the purchase was made through Col. J. Wesley Allison, and that the price paid for the weapons was higher than that which was ordinarily paid in small lots by wholesale dealers. He asked if any member was so innocent as to believe that the Minister was not behind the whole transaction, and that the whole amount paid by the government went to the Colt Arms Co.

Mr. Carvell argued that unless the Government showed its willingness to investigate charges, it would be difficult to get Liberals to fill up the ranks of the authorized army of 500,000 men.

Derisive laughter and shouts of "Hear, hear," provoked him to assert that Liberals were only allowed to fill up the ranks.

"Absolutely false," interjected Major W. R. Smythe, of Algoma.

"You are paid to say that," shouted a Liberal member.

"Absolutely false, also," retorted Major Smythe.

Mr. Speaker Seigney called Major Smythe to order, and the latter announced his willingness to withdraw, saying that he had characterized Mr. Carvell's assertion as false because the Colonel of his own battalion was a Liberal.

Mr. Carvell asserted that even if Mr. Lloyd George did not want an inquiry on his side, the Opposition wanted an inquiry here. If things were all right, he asked, why did the British Government send D. A. Thomas, and why was the old Shell Committee disbanded?

When you hear a man complaining of having a family to support, the chances are that he lives on the fruits of his wife's labor at the wash-tub.

NEGLECTED COLDS VERY OFTEN TURN TO CONSUMPTION.

Never neglect what at first seems to be but a slight cold. Your head becomes stuffed up; you start to cough; an irritation in the throat follows; it gets lower down; settles on the lungs; you start to raise phlegm of a greenish, yellowish color sometimes streaked with blood, and you cough persistently.

You think perhaps you are strong enough to fight off this trouble, but colds are not easily fought off in this northern climate. Colds if not attended to will sooner or later develop into some serious lung trouble.

Mrs. Willis H. Monk, Lower Ship Harbor, N.S., writes: "Last winter I took a severe cold on my lungs, and I would cough and spit up phlegm and blood. I had the cough for nearly a month, but I got medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good. I thought I had consumption. My friends advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I did, and it gave me great relief. I am the mother of ten children, and I always keep a bottle of 'Dr. Wood's' in the house. I will highly recommend it to all, especially to all who have little ones to care for."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It has been on the market for the past twenty-five years. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

London, Jan. 26.—The morning papers emphasize the renewal of heavy fighting on the western front. They believe that there was a serious German attempt to break through the French lines close to the Elanders coast on Monday, and predict that German activity in the west will probably reach its highest effort on Thursday, when the German emperor celebrates his fifty-seventh birthday.

Turkish losses in battles with the Russians in the neighborhood of Erzerum are reported as being heavy, according to unofficial despatches from that sector. A news agency despatch from Petrograd asserts that, apart from the casualties in actual battle, the Turks lost fifty officers and four thousand men made prisoners, and also scores of machine guns and quantities of munitions captured.

If reports from Turkish headquarters, coming by way of Berlin, are exact, the British forces in Mesopotamia have suffered a reverse in their endeavor to reach the besieged town of Kut-el-Amara. According to these advices, the Turks, in counter-attacks on the British, drove them back several miles and the British are said to have left on the field about three thousand dead. The Turkish losses are declared to have been comparatively slight.

Aside from the usual bombardments, mining operations and aeroplane raids, little fighting is going on in any of the other theatres of war. Vienna asserts that there has been no resumption of hostilities in Montenegro. The king of the Montenegrins, with his family, has arrived at Lyons, France. The disarming of the Montenegrin army, according to Austrian despatches, is progressing without interruption and without resistance.

Allied airmen have again dropped bombs on Monastir and Givigli and a hundred persons are estimated to have been killed or wounded in the latter town. The Germans, on their part, have let loose explosives from aircraft on Dunkirk, where five persons were killed; the aerodrome at Nancy and factories at Baccarat.

While no battles of importance have been reported from the Russian front, Vienna says the Russians have shelled several sections of their line, and that they are actively reconnoitering. Unofficial advices from Petrograd say the recent successes of the Russians have brought them to within less than three miles of the town of Pinsk, in Volhynia.

The British Military Service Bill is making fast progress in the House of Lords after its passage by the House of Commons. The Upper House has passed the second reading of the measure without division.

A BIG INCREASE IN STREET CAR ACCIDENTS

London, Jan. 26.—When the full statistics for the metropolitan area of London are completed, an enormous increase in deaths from street accidents will be noted, perhaps as much as 50 per cent. over 1913, the year before the streets were darkened. In 1913 there were 579 fatalities due to street traffic. The darkening of the streets in the latter part of 1914 raised the figures to 637, and it is said that 1915 will show more than 800.

The egotist naturally leads a lonely life.

