

Not The Cheapest in Price

But The Most Economical in Use

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only - Black or Mixed

Slants Of Humor

I SAID!

Now, once a young man from Calais left his home for the war far away; When the enemy popped, In a cannon he hopped, They expect him to come down in Mais.

WE CAN CLEAN 'EM ALL.

European Tourist—I tell you one thing, America is far behind Europe in watering places.

Yankee—So? European Tourist—It is! Take England, she has her Bath! France has her Aix les Bains; Germany has her Baden Baden. What's the United States got?

Yankee—Saturday night!

CONSOLING.

"What did you say your age was?" he remarked, between dances. "Well, I didn't say," smartly returned the girl, "but I've just reached twenty-one."

"Is that so?" he returned consolingly. "What detained you?"

month.

WELL, WHY?

Rep. Bowditch of Ohio, whose vigorous anti-suffrage speech was the feature of a suffrage debate, sat at a recent dinner party in Washington beside a suffragist.

The suffragist, desirous of showing woman's serfdom of servitude, said: "Mr. Bowditch, why does a woman, when she marries a man, take his name?"

But Mr. Bowditch, desirous to show woman's sheltered and easy economic position, smiled and answered:

"Why does she take everything else he's got?"

Expired On Learning Of Son's Heroic Death

(Canadian Press.)

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 22—Since the battle of St. Julien last April, Private John Harris, who enlisted with the Royal Grenadiers at the outbreak of the war, has been reported missing, but his wife and widowed mother have not given up hope. On Sunday, however, definite word reached the family from Ottawa, that he had been killed in action. Mrs. Ida Harris, the mother, bore up bravely when the news came, but yesterday morning she was found dead in bed. A physician stated that the constant worry and the shock of the news had caused heart failure.

CURE YOUR BAD COUGH BY BREATHING "CATARRHOZONE"

You may dislike taking medicines—but coughs are best cured without medicine. The modern treatment is "CATARRHOZONE"—it isn't a drug—it's a healing vapor full of pine essences and healing balsams. It spreads over the surfaces that are weak and sore from coughing. Every spot that is congested is healed—irritation is soothed away, phlegm and secretions are cleaned out and all symptoms of cold or catarrh are cured. Nothing so quick, so sure, so pleasant as Catarrhozone. Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine CATARRHOZONE. All dealers sell Catarrhozone large size which lasts two months, price \$1.00; small size 50, sample size 25c.

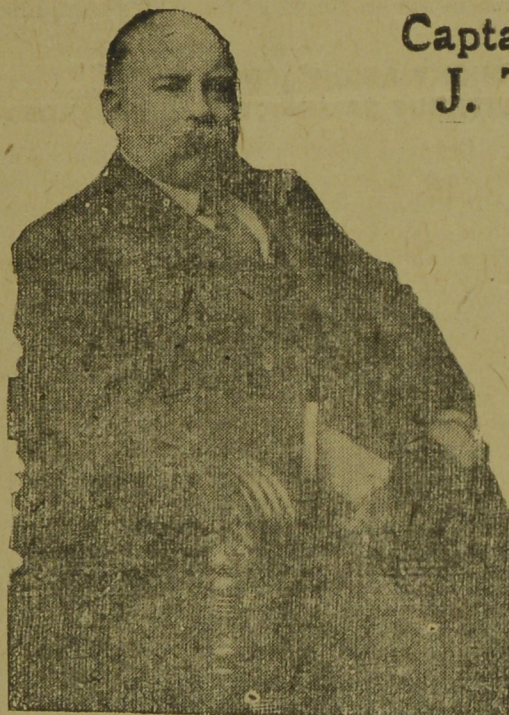
Bob McVey is wintering Billy M. 2:03 1/2, at Indianapolis.

Earl Jr makes his next public appearance in Madison Square Garden.

Ada Mars, 2:13 1/2, is going into the stable of Irving Pottle.

Captain J. T. Walsh

It takes a man with a big brain to preside over a big shipping department. To be successful in such a position he must be an amphibious individual—one equally at home on land or water. Captain J. T. Walsh, the genial Assistant Manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines, is a keen business man, brisk and energetic, ever watchful to see that the lines proceed on their various courses safe and comfortable for the public and profitable for the Canadian Pacific Company. Captain Walsh has little to learn about the sea or about anything on land that concerns the sea, for ever since he was 16 years



of age his career has been floating along on the waves. Like Lord Shagbessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Company, Captain Walsh is the son of Irish parents; he first saw the light in Chichester, England, in 1857. After receiving his education at the schools of the Christian Brothers he began his career as a seaman, and from the outset success followed his track. He had travelled on merchant ships to most parts of the world, and he had obtained a wide knowledge of his business. In 1890 he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. While at Lagos, West Africa, during the Ashanti War in 1900 the dexterity with which he managed the embarkation services gained him honourable mention in the despatches of Colonel Sir J. Wilcox. In 1902 Captain Walsh retired from the Naval Reserve with the rank of Commander. He then took up the responsible position of Superintendent of the Elder Dempster Line in England. But, in a short time afterwards, when that concern was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Company, Captain Walsh became connected with the greatest transportation corporation in the world. Ever since embarking on the steamship business, in 1883, the Canadian Pacific marine service has had a triumphant career. From the outset there were competent men at the helm of the ships and at the head of the various governing departments, but none has filled the post of superintendent with more foresight and general ability than Captain Walsh. During his regime the Saint Lawrence route to the British Isles, thought always popular, has advanced considerably in popularity. At present many of the C. P. R. big vessels are in the service of the Empire. Captain Walsh pays a high tribute to the worth of the Mercantile Marine in the struggle that is being conducted on land and sea. Addressing the Montreal Sailors' Club a short time ago he said: "At one time it was considered that on account of the officers and men being distributed all over the globe the number procurable at short notice would be so small that their value as a naval reserve would not be very great. On this account a short service scheme was created from which men passed into the Royal Fleet service, and through this an immediate reserve was always available. It was found that directly the Royal Naval Reserve was called upon they flocked to the rendezvous in such numbers that it was difficult to place them all." On the same occasion he said: "As a sailor I am absolutely satisfied, and what may, that the Mercantile Marine may be relied upon to do its part to the bitter end. When the history of the war comes to be written the splendid services rendered by the Mercantile Marine are likely to find favourable mention, and the C. P. R. vessels are certain to have their meed of praise for the C. P. R. liners 'Metagama' and 'Missanabee' have carried more Canadian troops to the war zone than any other vessels. They also have brought back to Canada many wounded warriors."

The superintendent of these and other Atlantic C. P. R. vessels takes a wide interest in many departments of life in Montreal; he is President of the Catholic Sailors' Club of Montreal; member of the Royal Colonial Institute; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and Trustee and Vice-President of the Last Post Imperial Navy and Military Contingency Fund. Under the heading of "War and Meritorious Service" the major part of Captain Walsh's official Government services are embodied in Colonel Walsh's Royal Naval List.

CONSERVATIVE M. P. PRAISES SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Col. J. A. Currie, Back From the Front Takes an Independent Stand in the Budget Debate.

NAME OF LIBERAL CHIEFTAIN ETCHED HIGH ON EMPIRE TABLET

Sir Thomas White's Budget Proposals Come in For Some Well Deserved Criticism From Liberal Members.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Colonel John Currie, North Simcoe's Conservative member and a veteran of St. Julien, gave to the Commons this afternoon a soldier's viewpoint on the war. It was the first time he had spoken in the House since he left with the first contingent in command of his battalion of Highlanders from Toronto.

The House has now many khaki-clad members serving in an honorary capacity or preparing to actually go to the front. This was the first time, however, that the members had heard from one of their colleagues who had actually fought and suffered. They received him with a cheer and gave him a close and appreciative hearing. That the applause came most frequently from the Liberal side of the House was due to the fact that Colonel Currie cut loose from party politics, lauded the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier since the outbreak of the war, criticized the budget proposals of his own party and bitterly condemned the parish politics of stay-at-home politicians who sought to take advantage of race or creed to stir up strife and make political capital.

"Orangemen and French-Canadians who have fought and faced death together at the front," he said, "will know how to take care of such men when the time comes." As to his own personal experiences and the "gossip" which had been circulated about what happened at St. Julien, he read to the House a letter from General Turner, V. C., written just after Colonel Currie had been invalided to England after being gassed. In this letter General Turner spoke of Colonel Currie's good work at St. Julien and added that he was glad to forward his name for mention in the despatches.

"Only two men stood between me and my decoration or mention in despatches," declared Col. Currie. "They were General Alderson and the Minister of Militia. One was six miles behind the firing lines and the other several thousand miles behind. I prefer to take the verdict of the men who stood with me in the trenches."

Starting Probe Again.

The Public Accounts Committee, which held a preliminary meeting this morning, will start to work on Friday investigating a formidable series of expenditures of public money during the last fiscal year, in which grave irregularities are alleged. There are a score of cases to be taken up if time permits, but it is probable that the committee will only be able to touch the fringe again, as was the case last session.

The committee is located in the quarters of the Canadian National Art Gallery, which is in the east wing of the new Parliament building. The man who selected these quarters for the Public Accounts Committee had an eye for the fitness of things. Facing the witness stand on the east wall is a huge painting by Watts, "Life, death and the judgment." If that is not sufficient to induce the witnesses to tell the truth, and to awe the blockers, there hangs on the opposite wall Daniel Mytens' painting of Charles I. of England, beheaded for thwarting the wishes of the people. As a softening touch, however, Frank Brangwyn's "Charity" hangs immediately over the chairman's seat.

Colonel Currie in his speech said that if an army of 500,000 men were required they would be secured in Canada. Moreover, he thought if it were considered necessary to adopt some form of national service the people would say "Amen."

"Why," asked Col. Currie, "should the middle-aged men with large families go to the front while young men remained at home?"

The member for North Simcoe said that the war was not going to end in six months or in a year. Canada must not hesitate to establish arsenals. It was a great mistake to send away money to buy arms when Canada possessed nickel and chromium which could be used in making steel which would retain its temper in spite of enormous heat.

Col. Currie pointed to the manner in which the British government had encouraged companies producing war supplies of various kinds, and expressed the opinion that the Canadian government should do something of the kind.

"I see a glorious future for this country and the whole empire," concluded Col. Currie. "The day will come when we shall have a glorious victory and a united empire presided over, as Pitt said, by a pious and a patriotic king."

Criticism of Militia Department.

E. W. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, said that the people were prepared to provide recruits for the army and to contribute toward the cost of the war. He asked why men who enlisted for active service were often kept in a village for a considerable time before joining the units, and why battalions were often kept a long time at their headquarters before going to centres where they could be trained.

Mr. Nesbitt urged that the estimates for the coming year should be reduced by the omission of appropriations for public works which were not to be proceeded with, and by the reduction of votes for such projects as were not immediately needed, for instance, the Hudson Bay Railway. Mr. Nesbitt was opposed to the finance minister's proposal to increase the duty on apples. Passing on to the proposed business tax, he complained that companies having large issues of bonus stock technically paid up would escape lightly.

"There will be a definition," said Sir Thomas White, "of paid-up stock which will prevent undue advantage from over-capitalization."

Mr. Nesbitt then asked what right the Government would have to declare arbitrarily that certain stock was or was not paid up, and to penalize men for doing what the law would allow them to do. He said that the man who worked his own business would have to pay. The man at the head of large over-capitalized companies, the man who promoted such companies, and the man who did nothing and whose money was invested in bonds or realty, would escape.

Mr. Nesbitt replied to Colonel Currie's assertion that the International Nickel Company was said to be controlled by Germans. Mr. Nesbitt knew a number of the officers and was in a position to state that no human being in Germany had anything to do with the nickel industry of Canada. Furthermore, the firm was perfectly willing to submit to investigation.

Partisan Politics Passing. J. E. Armstrong, of East Lambton, continuing the budget debate, stated he did not expect there would be any display of bitter partisan politics in parliament for some years to come, and he followed this statement with an expression of congratulation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his eloquent deliverances on the death of Sir Charles Tupper and on the occasion of the passing of the resolution for the extension of the Parliamentary term.

Mr. Duncan Ross, of West Middlesex, praised Sir Geo. Foster for his eloquent delivery on the budget last week, criticized the inadequacy of the separation allowances and pensions paid by Canada to its soldiers, and then went on to oppose the apple tariff. The apple growers of Lambton and Middlesex, who sold to the prairie provinces, did not want this tariff, he claimed.

This government took the stand that Canada could not build ships, grow apples or do anything else without subsidies. It was time, instead that the country should stand on its own feet. Apples were the poor man's food and should not be taxed.

Mr. Ross criticized the loan made in the United States to pay off capital expenditure. He stated that with good financing it could have been borrowed for 4 1/2 per cent.

Turning to the new war taxes Mr. Ross urged that a greater difference between munitions companies and legitimate long established industries like the C. P. R. should be made, and that 7 per cent. profit was not enough to allow. He thought a lumber company with a shell box contract should be taxed only on its profits from the contract. The whole taxation scheme he said was wholly impracticable and would require an army of officials.

Machine Gun Fund.

In the Senate tonight, Senate McSweeney was informed that the over-shoes supplied for troops at the front were bought from the Gutta Percha Rubber Company, were two buckle, and cost \$1.96 a pair.

Senator Bostock was told that subscriptions for machine guns received by the government totalled \$661,272 and that sum had been deposited with the receiver general.

Hon. Mr. Loughheed informed Senator Bostock that the New York bank ing houses which signed the notice for the Canadian \$45,000,000 loan were J. P. Morgan & Company, Brown Brothers & Company, the First National Bank and the National City Bank.

A PSALM OF KNITTING.

(With apologies to Longfellow.)

Tell me not with mournful sighing,
"Knitting is an awful bore."
Hear the lips of soldiers crying,
"Knit us socks to wear to war."

Neither theatre nor concert
Is permitted to us now,
But to knit and so be expert,
Then to tell the others how.

Work is slow, and time is fleeting,
And our hands, though swift and light,
Seem like leaden weights while knitting
Socks our soldiers wear to fight.

With four needles bright and shining,
And the wool so warm and light,
Turn the heel without repining,
And toe-off! 'Tis easy, quite!

Trust no needle, howe'er lengthened,
Lest it let the stitches slide;
Watch with eyes by practice strengthened,
Or the loops may not abide.

Socks of great men all remind us,
We can all experience gain,
And when finished leave behind us
Very little of the skein.

Knit your socks for some poor fighter,
Fighting with all might and main,
Proving he's no shirking blighter
Wearing may take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and knitting,
With a care to make socks fit,
Still keep toiling, unremitting,
Learn to labor and to knit.

Opposition Platform

The following platform was adopted at the Opposition Convention held in St. John recently:
In the event of the Opposition being returned to power, we pledge ourselves:—

NO PARTIZAN CONTROL OF CROWN LANDS.

1. We pledge ourselves to completely reorganize the Crown Lands Department, so that its administration shall be entirely severed from politics and administered on sound business principles under systematic plans by a non-partizan commission specially appointed for that purpose, responsible to the Legislature and working in co-operation with the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

TAKE THE HIGHWAYS OUT OF POLITICS.

2. We pledge ourselves to take the highways out of politics, giving the expenditure of the money collected from the people and the control of the labor, together with the Government appropriations, into the hands of supervisors, chosen by the people of each parish, to whom a detailed and audited account must be rendered every year at the annual meeting, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the Department of Public Works, the work of the supervisors to be under the inspection of a competent provincial engineer.

We also pledge ourselves to set aside the money collected from the licenses upon automobiles and other motor vehicles, together with an equal appropriation from the revenues of the Province each year, to pay the interest upon the bonds to provide for permanent roads, which shall be constructed as rapidly as possible.

PROHIBITION PROVINCE WIDE.

3. We pledge ourselves at the first session of the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province to the fullest extent allowed by the Constitution, and within three months after the passage of said Act to submit the same by referendum to the electors of the Province, and should the majority of votes cast be in favor of the said law, then to bring the same into force by proclamation within one year thereafter.

ELECTION LAW.

4. (a) To amend the electoral law so as to make it impossible for members of the Legislature to traffic with the Government and still retain their seats.

(b) To make it possible for young men, when they reach the age of 21 years, to register their names and be placed forthwith upon the voters' lists, instead of waiting for the tedious machinery of revision as it now exists.

(c) To divide the counties into electoral districts which shall each be represented by one member.

(d) We will also consider amendments to the election law to make bribery in municipal as well as provincial elections impossible.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

5. To obtain at once a correct statement of the financial condition of the Province in order that the people may have definite knowledge of the vastly increased public debt and the enormous obligations of guaranteed bonds they will be called upon to pay; and to so reduce the cost of the administration of affairs and the number of useless officials as to avoid the necessity for direct taxation now confronting us.

AGRICULTURE.

6. To give the farmers all the practical assistance that the resources of the Province will permit, to improve agricultural methods and the quality and quantity of the stock upon the farm; to reduce the enormous salary list in the department, and to spend the educational grant received from the Federal Government without regard for political patronage.

VALLEY RAILWAY.

7. To complete the Valley Railway from a point on the Trans-continental Railway at or near Grand Falls, to St. John, and insist upon the Dominion Government carrying out the terms of the original legislation and allow the Province forty per cent. of the gross earnings thereof.

EDUCATION.

8. To always maintain and improve the educational service of the Province and to co-operate with the Federal Government in carrying out the recommendations of the commission upon technical education.

IMMIGRATION.

9. The inauguration of a vigorous immigration policy to properly place before intending immigrants, whose number will be large after termination of the war, the advantages of the agricultural possibilities of New Brunswick.