

SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved Just In Time By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. F. J. CAVEEN

632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.
For two years, I was a victim of *Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach*. It afterwards attacked my heart, and I had pains all over the body, so I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. At last, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from indigestion, no matter how acute." FRED J. CAVEEN.

Simple indigestion often leads to *Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body*. If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take "Fruit-a-tives".

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ST. MARY'S COUNCIL, CHOSEN FRIENDS, INSTALLED OFFICERS

St. Mary's Council, No. 533, C.O. C.F., installed their officers Wednesday evening, Howard Rogers acting as Grand Councillor and Joseph McDonald as Grand Marshall.

The officers are:
Past Councillor—Fred R. Haines.
Chief Councillor—Wm. T. Bailey.
Vice Councillor—Geo. R. Thompson.
Recorder—Joseph McDonald.
Assistant—Mrs. Jos. McDonald.
Treasurer—George Jamer.
Prelate—Mrs. Alfred Keen.
Marshal—Mrs. Thorpe.
Guard—James M. Stickle.
Warden—Alfred Keen.
Sentry—William Whitlock.
Organist—Mrs. Burpee Sherwood.
Medical Examiners—Dr. B. M. Mullin and Dr. S. F. A. Wainwright.
After the installation, refreshments were served by the ladies and Chief Councillor W. T. Bailey.
Joseph McDonald was appointed Deputy Organizer for the Council.

Wood's Peppermint Cure.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the "liver" nervous system, makes new and old blood, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, leprosy, heart, kidney, and bladder troubles, loss of energy, prostration of the body, indigestion, and all other ailments. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pack on receipt of price. Non-perishable, mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

MR. COPP OF WESTMORLAND CHARGES FAVORITISM

Contributes Vigorous Speech to the Debate on the Address—Eloquent French Canadian, M. P. Stirs Parliament.

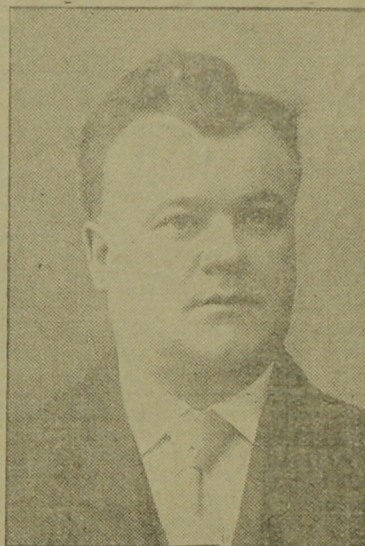
Ottawa, Jan. 28—Parliament got something of a real inspiration today. Ernest Lapointe, the French Canadian member for Kamouraska, who spoke for the first time since he entered the House in 1904 in the English language, made an earnest and eloquent appeal for national harmony and united consecration to war service, which will not soon be forgotten. His English was excellent, persuasive and winning, and he spoke, as no other member has yet spoken, the inspiration and the determination of his native province at this stressful time.

Mr. Lapointe followed Mr. Burnham, who had caustically scored parliament for "playing politics" instead of practicing patriotism. He likewise followed Dr. Edwards, who last night scored the disloyal position of certain French Canadian Nationalists. The people of Quebec, he said, resented very deeply the aspersions of certain of the press, Conservative, in other provinces that they were unwilling and unconcerned. Such aspersions of certain of the Ontario press were proving a greater obstacle to recruiting in Quebec than all the speeches of men of the Bourassa and Lavergne ilk. He asked the Nationalist members of the cabinet to aid recruiting by publicly withdrawing the anti-British sentiments they had expressed prior to the outbreak of the war.

He regretted that during perhaps the most stressful period of the war, Hon. Mr. Blondin had on July 30, 1915, as reported in the sympathetic *La Patrie*, addressed the people at Louisville, Quebec, not in an appeal for recruits or in a patriotic speech, but urging that if sufficient Conservatives were sent to the next parliament the Conservative party would see that French-Canadians everywhere secured the rights of the French language.

WANTS A PUBLIC REPENTANCE.

Mr. Lapointe rejoiced that in the strenuous electoral campaign days of 1911 he had been one of those candidates in the Province of Quebec who, inspired by the teachings and the example of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had appealed to his compatriots by pledging himself to support the voluntary entrance of Canada and Canadians into any struggle which the mother country was called upon to fight. The people of Kamouraska had supported that position, "and today," he added, "they are grateful and proud." The face of a "violent and demagogic campaign" in which men since promoted to the bench and men now in the cabinet and "entrusted with the sacred duty of guiding Canada's participation in the war" had participated. He believed these men should be manly enough to publicly withdraw and repudiate the sentiments they expressed at that time. By such a course only could they make their



A. B. COPP, M. P.

recruiting appeals in Quebec effective. As for Bourassa and Lavergne, Mr. Lapointe dismissed them with the epigrammatic observation:

"Leaders and generals lose their strength when they are abandoned by their army."

A. B. Copp, in a vigorous speech this evening, punctured Hon. Martin Burrell's defence of the New Brunswick hays contracts and gave specific instances of low political pull or personal influence brought to some firms higher prices for shell orders than were given to other firms who were not on the inside.

A. B. COPP'S ADDRESS.

A. B. Copp agreed that it was unfortunate that references should be made to the politics of men appointed to commands in the overseas forces but it was more unfortunate that men should be chosen for these important positions because of their politics.

Speakers of the government side, he said, had today complained that the Liberals were talking about an election but the word "election" had never been mentioned by the opposition. No one could reasonably object to fair criticism, which was proper under all circumstances, and unfair criticism was not being offered.

Mr. Copp expressed himself as being quite willing to admit that in many ways the government had conducted affairs relating to the war vigorously. For that they were entitled to all possible credit but the ever seemed to create a disturbance slightest criticism of any kind what the government benches.

Dr. Pugsley, he said, had made a straightforward and fearless criticism in regard to the shell committee and the government had not yet made an attempt to reply. The solicitor general (Continued on page five.)

WEEKLY CABLE LETTER BY MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

Great Credit Due to Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law For the Passage of the Conscription Bill Through the House.

POSITION OF IRISH PARTY HAS BEEN ENHANCED

Great Changes Must Come After the War—Our Attitude to Every Subject Under the Sun Must be Reversed.

(By T. P. O'Connor.)

London, Jan. 29.—The collapse of the opposition to conscription in the British Parliament has already produced momentous results. The first of these is greater confidence amongst her allies of England's iron determination to make all sacrifices to win this war.

In Paris I found that French opinion was ignoring our internal difficulties and a small division was enormously impressed by this extraordinarily tranquil subversion of our national traditions.

The second result is a considerable modification in the political values of our chief public men. In this respect Premier Asquith reaps the richest reward. Everybody, in all parties, acknowledges that he alone, with his incomparable gifts of tact and persuasiveness, could have maintained the unity of his mixed cabinet and made easy the passage through the House of Commons of such a difficult measure.

An Adroit Move.

One of his most adroit moves was to leave absolute charge of the bill to the hands of Andrew Bonar Law, whose able conduct of the bill has enormously enhanced his reputation. Bonar Law is now regarded as the next Prime Minister in case accident deprives England of the services of Mr. Asquith. As things look now, however, Mr. Asquith will remain the Premier until the end of the war.

The third unexpected result of this last event is the decided enhancement of the position of the Irish party and the irony of this result.

All Irish leaders had looked with grave apprehension of a struggle over conscription. On one hand they had reason to count with the intense hostility of Ireland to conscription, and upon the other with a secret campaign of well paid pro-German cranks, who whispered that the Irish party would betray Ireland. Of course no such thing was possible, but the bold, tactful stand taken by the Irish party and their success in getting the unanimous approval of the ministry, including such strong opponents as Bonar Law, A. J. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, to agree to the exclusion of Ireland, has given the final blow to this insignificant and now extinct minority.

Labor's Attitude.

In spite of violent speeches and resolutions, the general opinion now is that no labor movement or other serious resistance will confront the operations of the conscription bill, especially if the administration of it be conducted with tactful consideration.

The mere passage of the measure will produce such a response as to make the application of the compulsory powers of the bill entirely unnecessary.

Some correspondents in America have asked me regarding the composition of the Inniskilling regiment who saved the British and French armies by their brave rear-guard action at Saloniki. The great majority of these battalions came from the Nationalist counties of Fermanagh, Cavan and Tyrone, but some of the battalions are mainly Protestants. I am glad to say that these sectarian differences of home life have entirely disappeared in the trenches.

A cabinet minister asked me, beginning with the complimentary observation that I am something of a seer, what did I think would happen in England after the war. I have already repeated the remark which I first made: "We shall not be any longer able to talk of wicked dukes," which, as the minister was Mr. Lloyd George, had just that touch of irony which makes the eyes of that great master of humor twinkle with childlike delight.

Taking up the question in a more serious mood, I enter on a slight forecast of some of the possible results. I must, however, begin with the preliminary observation that nobody can speak with the least approach to definiteness on a subject so remote and so uncertain.

"God knows," said a prominent Unionist minister to me "where we shall be or what we shall think. We shall have to revise our attitude to every subject under the sun."

National Solidarity.

This uncertainty as to the future is very much due to the feeling of national solidarity which the war has produced. The spectacle of the high aristocrat starving, shivering, dying by the side of the miner or the dockworker; of the Irish or Scotch or the Welsh soldier coming at the critical moment to the rescue of the English, or vice versa; of the Orange Protestant on the best of terms in the same trench with the Catholic Nationalist—all of these things have helped to obliterate many of the divisions which for centuries have divided races and creeds and classes in Britain. This mingling of formerly opposing factors on the battlefield is augmented and symbolized by the coalition government, which has almost obliterated party spirit. It sounds even still curious to my ear to hear myself addressed by Lord Robert Cecil, one of the most eager and passionate of the strictest school of Tories, and it is with a start that I see some of the stoutest Tories sitting immediately behind the most prominent Liberal leaders and "devilling," to use the English phrase, their work for them.

Further, this topsy-turvy world has been made even more topsy-turvy by the extraordinary response of the Empire to the demands of the Motherland.

You now knock up against an Australian, a Canadian or a New Zealander wherever you go. You find them in hotels, dining side by side with the Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman. You hear their somewhat unfamiliar accent in the streets. You see many of them on crutches and limping, taking tea in the House of Commons, or wandering through picture galleries. They call England "home," and they literally have found it a home, affectionate, hospitable and sympathetic.

Changes Must Come.

I take up the suggestion made by this last statement first as forecasting one of the great changes in point of view which must come after the war; and that is a closer knitting of the bonds between the dominions and the mother country. This tendency may take either of two directions. The tariff reformers are still as eager as ever to find the path to closer ties in free trade within the Empire, or what the Germans call a "Zollverein." This scheme necessarily involves tariffs against countries outside the Empire, and of course primarily against Germany. The feeling against Germany is so fierce that any scheme to make

HEALTH WRECKED THROUGH LA GRIPPE

It Generally Leaves the Patient Debilitated and an Easy Victim to Other Diseases.

One of the foremost medical writers says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of la grippe or influenza." The real danger from this disease, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. Grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption. It is a condition that calls most emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. Mrs. Howard D. Chaffey, Indian Island, N.B., says: "For several years in succession I was attacked by la grippe, which left me weak and badly run down. In each case I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most beneficial results. Last winter, when the trouble was again prevalent, I took the precaution of fortifying my system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and escaped the trouble, while many of my neighbors were down with it. In fact, I enjoyed the best of health all spring and feel sure this medicine will so fortify the system as to prevent the trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

war on her trade is bound to find strong acceptance among large sections of the people, and to that extent the cause of tariff reform has been enormously strengthened. On the other hand, Liberal free traders—of whom I myself am one—see in any such proposal a deadly blow to the fiscal system, which in our opinion has made Great Britain reach so powerful a position among the commercial nations of the world.

Imperial Federation.

A second path toward Imperial union in which all parties will probably agree is some form of Imperial Federation. The movement for Imperial Federation has been steadily making headway, silently and slowly, for several years.

I remember once meeting a couple of young Orange Tories in the city of Toronto the day after I had made a speech on Home Rule. I had put Home Rule forward as part of a general scheme for the evolution of local affairs into Imperial affairs. My two friends said they agreed with every word I had said. But the possibility of a concordat on these lines was destroyed by the violent movement in Ulster, to which the name of Sir Edward Carson was added. Yet it did not die, and toward the close of the struggle the idea of Imperial Federation once more took hold of many minds, and possibly, if it had not been for the war, they might have hammered out a scheme which would have found a method of escape on the Ulster question with the assent of all parties. With the war, however, and the necessity of putting the Home Rule bill in its original form on the statute book, these hopes had to vanish.

Since the war the idea has once more come to the front, and of course has been enormously strengthened by the gigantic support given to all such ideas by the actions of the dominions and the splendid bravery and magni-

(Continued on page 3.)

Help to Make Her Dream Come True

SHE is one of some Three Million Belgians who, since they refused to sell their honor to Germany, have lived on the brink of starvation. A thriving industrial people, used to life's comforts, they have been reduced to a state where they dream, not of luxuries or pleasures, but of having enough to eat!

True to their character as the war has unmasked it, the Germans callously refuse to help the starving. The task of feeding them has been undertaken by Belgium's Allies and Neutral Nations, through the

Belgian Relief Fund

provided by voluntary contributions and administered with wonderful economy and efficiency by a neutral Commission.

Absolutely none of the supplies go to Germans, and most of the food taken into the country is paid for by Belgians who have still a little money. But to feed those who cannot pay, nearly \$2,500,000 a month is needed!

Surely no people ever deserved our sympathy and aid more than do these starving Belgians!

\$2.50 KEEPS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

They face a winter of necessity, while we are living in plenty. The Fund needs regular weekly or monthly contributions rather than larger but spasmodic gifts. Let us plan to deny ourselves, if necessary—share with our needy Allies—and help to save their lives.

Send your contributions to Local or Provincial Committees or to the

Central Executive Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.



Avoid dangerous preparations containing caustics, acids, ammonia, etc., by using

Old Dutch

