

STEELE BRIGGS

PROVED THE BEST BY EVERY TEST

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE"

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

SEEDS

Returned Verdict Of Wilful Murder

(Canadian Press)
Orangeville, Ont., Feb. 24.—After deliberating eight hours in the case against Thomas Duckworth, charged with shooting his brother-in-law, Harry Strutt, on the afternoon of November 2nd, at a lonely house in East Luther Township, the jury brought in a verdict this morning of wilful murder against the accused, with a strong recommendation for mercy.

His Lordship Justice Kelly, after asking the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, a question received in silence, sentenced Duckworth to be hanged here on the 12th day of May, next.

BATTLES WON BY SOLDIERS' FEET.

Sounds peculiar, does it not? But quite correct. A military expert says: "Much of the success of the Canadian Army depends upon its feet!" Napoleon said: "Wars are won by marching." Imagine an army with blistered, sore, frost-bitten feet! What good would it be?

Zam-Buk applied to sore feet act like magic. It loothes soreness, cures blisters, frost-bite and chilblains; and if used regularly keeps the feet in first-class condition. For chapped hands, cold cracks and sores due to chafing, blistering from trench digging, etc., Zam-Buk is fine! At the front everybody praises Zam-Buk! One soldier writes: "On the retreat from Mons (a 37-mile march) not one man who used Zam-Buk on his feet, fell out." Be sure to include Zam-Buk in your next parcel to "the front."

Gibbs—So the doctor said you must not smoke.

Dilke—No, sir; he said I should not smoke. I allow only my wife to tell me I must not do a thing.

They were knitting socks for the soldiers.

"Gracious!" cried one girl, "how do you manage to knit so much in so short a time?"

"Oh," replied the other, "every time I do four rows I treat myself to a bon-bon."

You may have noticed that a man who says life isn't worth living is the first to make an effort to save himself when danger threatens.

Slants Of Humor

ASSAILING THE GOVERNMENT.

A Kansas farmer, a Dane, applied for naturalization papers. The judge asked him:

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of the cemetery?"

"Yes," drawled the Dane.

"Does the government suit you?"

"Yes, yes; only, I would like to see more rain," replied the farmer.

BRAVE AND VIGOROUS.

Junior—So you didn't propose to her, after all?

Weed—No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom.

HIS RAISE.

Elevator Boy—I told de boss today wanted a raise.

His Chum—What did he say?

Elevator Boy—He told me to git in an' pull de lever.

NO BLUFF.

"I called a doctor last night."

"Was anybody sick?"

"Yes; he was when he saw the head I held."

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Book Agent—Here's a volume crammed with useful information. Chapter one, for instance, tells you how to manage the servants.

Housewife—Don't want it. One can't get any help in this town to manage.

Agent—Then, here's another chapter in the book on self-help.

THE FIRST THING.

"What would be the first thing you'd do if you were to get a million dollars?"

"Express my real opinion of people who are always asking fool questions."

THE VALUE OF RETICENCE.

"What makes you think Stillwater is such a clever fellow? I never heard him say anything more than 'yes' and 'no!'"

"That's what convinces me he is clever."

A LEAP YEAR WOOING.

Tom—Is it true that you are engaged to Miss Wilking?

Jack—Well—er—I haven't given her my answer yet.

OVER CAPITALIZED CONCERNS TO BE LOOKED AFTER

Hon. G. P. Graham Secures An Admission From the Finance Minister That Changes Will be Made in Resolution.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The criticisms which have come from the Opposition side of the House from some of the members on the Government side and from business interests all over the country against some of the obvious injustices and inequalities of the Finance Minister's new taxation proposal, have borne some fruit at least. In the House tonight Hon. Geo. P. Graham drew from Sir Thomas White an admission that in the bill which would be introduced giving effect to the resolution which came down with the budget, there would be a clause preventing "any undue advantage being derived by over-capitalized companies." In other words, despite the declaration of the Finance Minister in his budget speech that it was impossible to go behind the "paid-up capital," he is now going to eliminate the water from the capital stocks of the big corporations in so far as the taxation of profits is concerned. Evidently the bill is to be radically different from what the country has been led to believe from the first presentation of the new taxation proposals.

Lop Off That \$30,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Graham put in a vigorous plea for lopping off the \$30,000,000 from the estimates for this year, which the Finance Minister had himself admitted as being unnecessary and which he had promised would not be spent.

He urged that the government itself should practice the thrift which it advised the people to practice. He criticized the budget proposals as a tax on industry and integrity, while wealth and water escaped. He closed with the declaration that the United States was of far greater service to the Allies as a non-combatant than it would be as a combatant nation.

As to the question of honesty in expenditure of public money, Mr. Graham declared that what had happened in Peel was merely an intimation to the Government of the serious thinking that the people of Canada were doing about scandals in war purchases. A change of some 1,200 votes in one constituency should be enough to point the moral to the Government.

Mr. Verville's Stirring Speech.

Alphonse Verville, of Maisonneuve, the "Labor party" in Canada's House of Commons, caused the parliamentarians to sit up and take notice today when he spoke in the budget debate. The labor man believes that other things besides charity ought to begin at home. He wants direct war taxation equitably apportioned and efficiently collected. Tariff increases, he believes, mulct the pockets of consumers and fatten protected interests. He advocates direct taxation on land and the imposition of income tax.

The labor man was not content to merely present theories. He proposed to apply them practically, and wanted to start with parliament itself. The first step to be taken—a step that would give parliamentarians another chance to practice some of the patriotism they had been preaching—was for ministers of the crown to tax their folio stipends, and members of the Senate and House of Commons to assess their indemnities.

"Let every member pay upon his indemnity, and every minister upon his salary," said Mr. Verville, amid ominous silence, followed by some cheers from opposition benches. "I am ready to pay my share for one."

Mr. Verville spoke for the labor party in their relation to the war, answering a rather depressing speech from H. Boulay, of Rimouski, one of the Conservative Nationalists in the House.

Mr. Verville said that he had, like the President of the American Federation of Labor, changed his attitude toward war when he had seen the working men of Great Britain and of France going to the defence of civilization and liberty. He was too old to go to the front himself. He had not asked any man to go, but he "took off his hat" to every man who did go.

Boulay on the Warpath.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—H. Boulay, of Rimouski, continued the debate on the budget at the opening of the house. Mr. Boulay, in commencing his address, referred to the increase in the cost of living as disclosed in the report on that question presented to the house last week. In the opinion of the Rimouski member the two principal factors in that increase had been a too large immigration, particularly of members of the Hebrew race, and the tendency of young men to flock from the farms to the cities.

"The immigration of Jews," said Mr. Boulay, "is a veritable scourge. In Montreal there are 50,000 of them."

Ald. Louis Lapointe, of Montreal, interrupted to state that "they were good citizens."

Mr. Boulay said he did not doubt that, but did not think Hebrews were the proper people to bring into Canada since instead of going on to the land they became merchants or real estate agents, and now numbered 75,000 in Canada. No immigrants who did not come to the Dominion with a view to tilling the soil should be allowed in at all. No foreign workmen, real estate agents or dealers were wanted.

The member from Rimouski then devoted his attention to the war. His views varied on this question. While he believed that no Germans should be allowed to work in the civil service during the war, Mr. Boulay said that for Canada to raise 500,000 men to fight the Germans abroad was going too far. He did not think sufficient restrictions were placed upon the freedom of alien enemies in the Dominion. No reliance could be placed on the word of a German, even a naturalized one.

Bi-lingualism.

Turning to the bi-lingual issue, Mr. Boulay said that while French-Canadians were being persecuted in Ontario, they were at the same time being asked to join the army. Although they were descendants of those who had settled in Canada they were being treated like traitors and Prussians. All the French-Canadians asked was to be allowed to teach their children the country's two official languages.

Mr. Boulay did not think statements in the Ontario press to the effect that French-Canadians were not furnishing a fair proportion of recruits were well founded since thousands of them had enlisted in English regiments and had been accounted as English Canadians. This was particularly the case around Ottawa. From his own constituency 200 had gone to war and four of them had already laid down their lives.

"I can add this," he said, "within 24 hours of the announcement that the bi-lingual question has been settled, and the French-Canadians will get justice, there will be at least 1,000 men in the county of Rimouski willing to join the army."

Labor Man to the Rescue.

Mr. Verville, of Maisonneuve, expressed his surprise at Mr. Boulay's reference to the Jewish people. The Jews, he said, were a law-abiding and democratic people and anxious to become naturalized Canadians as quickly as possible. The member for Maisonneuve also paid some attention to Ontario affairs. "I am tempted to believe," he said, "that they have a system of espionage to prevent recruiting in the province of Quebec. Count Von Bernstorff could not have got a better means of setting race against race than they have in Ontario."

Mr. Verville said statistics in the report of the commission which investigated the cost of living, showed that bread was twice as dear in Montreal as in Liverpool and London, and four as dear in London, England, than in Winnipeg. He had predicted that the bread trust which was organized in Toronto some time ago would be a powerful one and his prediction had been verified.

The corporation had extended its operations to Montreal and other cities. He did not know to what extent the company would be taxed under the budget proposals. He thought it would be advisable to tackle the question of the high cost of bread by first securing a reduction in the price charged by the millers for flour.

Tariff Causes Dear Food.

Mr. Verville said the tariff fixed the prices paid by the working man for commodities he required. On every dollar's worth of goods which such a man bought, 30 cents went for customs duties.

Mr. Verville favored direct taxation and an income tax. He said that while the cost of living had risen, wages had actually fallen during the past two years. He thought it would be a good thing to adopt the Wisconsin system of taxation under which a bachelor was taxed on an income over \$800 and married men were granted exemptions according to the number of their families. A bachelor with \$800 a year was better able to pay a tax than a married man with \$1,500 a year.

"The bachelor has only to pay his board and sometimes he jumps that," said Mr. Verville.

He hoped the Minister of Finance would adopt a system whereby the burden of taxation would fall upon those who could bear it and not upon the poor man.

Mr. Davidson, of Annapolis, said he had never seen anything in the attitude of the member for Maisonneuve to show that he had any clear idea of the difference between a labor representative and a hide-bound Grit. When Mr. Verville had denounced the budget and the tariff made for the benefit of the labor people, Mr. Davidson had come to the conclusion that there was little in common between the Maisonneuve member and the Labor party he claimed to represent.

Pius Michaud, of Victoria, N. B., followed with a appeal for national economy backed up by the expression of his belief that the war would not soon be followed by any great influx of new settlers and that there would be little demand for capital, that the country would have to bear the cost of caring for the soldiers who returned from the front.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT!
STOP DANDRUFF AND
BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR
Hair Stops Falling Out And Gets
Thick, Wavy, Strong And
Beautiful.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Dandérine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Dandérine and carefully draw it through your hair taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Dandérine dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair, growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25-cent bottle

PACIFIC COAST TEAM AFTER STANLEY CUP

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—That there will be a Stanley Cup series at Montreal next month, was intimated today by Trustee William Foran. Some time ago, following the split between the eastern and the western leagues, Mr. Foran decided to continue in operation the system of playing alternate series in the East and West. Emmitt Quinn accepted, in behalf of the National Hockey Association, while Frank Patrick deferred the Coast decision.

Yesterday Mr. Foran received from Frank Patrick, as president of the Pacific Coast League, an informal challenge for the cup. Patrick explained that the Portland team wished to play, having clinched the western title, but in view of the fact that the Coast race closes this week while that of the N.H.A. continues until March 18, he thought that difficulty might arise, pointing out the improbability of their being good ice in the east by that time.

After putting on the boxing gloves a man realizes why it is far more blessed to give than to receive.

of Knowlton's Dandérine from any drugist or toilet counter, and just try it.

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.

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

Don't miss half the usefulness of this Cocoa. Try it for icing—good results!

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

Registered

