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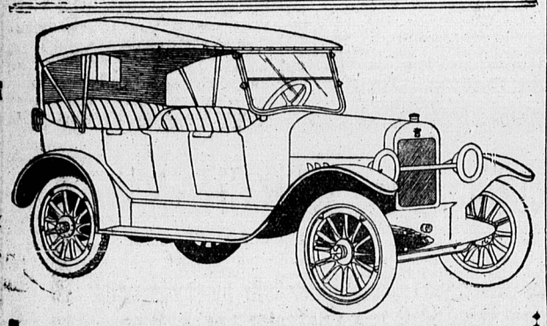

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The following Briscoe prices are F. O. B. Brockville, Ont. Standard Touring $1325.00. Special Touring $1410.00. Briscoe models will be in the hands of dealers shortly. They will not be seen at the Motor Show on account of being tied up in the freight congestion on the mainland.

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NOTICE.—Fishing in Hunter River mill pond strictly prohibited by order of J. W. Patterson. 7605-3-15-ME5i

WHO ARE THE MAKERS OF CANADA?—Hon. F. J. Nash will tell you at the Caledonian Club Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Every one welcome. 77201-3-19-ME2i.

CAVENDISH.—The Rev. John Stirling will preach next Sunday in New Glasgow at 11 a. m. in North Rustico at 3 p. m. and in Cavendish at 7 p. m.

BRADALBANE.—Mr Samuel Prof itt will speak next Sunday on the International Student Volunteer Convention to which he was a delegate. In Rose Valley at 3 p. m. and in Bradalbane at 7 p. m.

SPLENDID SPEECHES, BAND music, etc., at the Auto Show to night. Programme starts at 8 p. m. Be early tonight. Visit the show and see the autos. Hear the speeches and music. 7709-3-18ME2i

EARNSCLIFFE.—Messrs Amby and James Doyle have started in to finish pressing the remainder of the surplus hay crop for our farmers, which they were engaged in last fall when their work was halted by the stormy weather. Amby and Jim have a great hay press and they know how to handle it to best advantage, too; as their average work is two tons, three hundred pounds an hour. One day since they started pressing they pressed thirty seven hundred lbs., or twenty four bales in thirty three minutes.—Last week we got our mail four times, "Great record! In February we would actually get our mail three times a week. Some body is asleep at the switch, Guardian readers want their paper every day. Is Mr. Whear in his office this winter?—Mr. Frank Mutch and his boys, Roy and Houghton put their mud digger out on Pownal Bay last Thursday and are now getting home large quantities of that valuable fertilizer.—Mr. Henry Young returned home Sunday from a visit with his brother, Mr. Robert Young, Mill Cove. Why don't you come down to see us some time, Robert? There will likely be a large number of fat cattle for sale here this spring, on account of the big bonus received last spring by those farmers who sold on a rising market.—Q.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.—At the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England held in St. Peter's Schoolroom on Wednesday reports submitted showed receipts during the year of over $1400 while bales of clothing, costing $217, were sent to needy missions. The retiring president, Mrs. Simpson, gave a most interesting address giving a resume of the work of the society since its beginning here in 1897. Mrs. Simpson was presented with a complimentary address and a Dominion Life Membership certificate and badge by the members throughout the Province in loving appreciation of her years of service. Diocesans Life Memberships were presented to Mrs. A. B. Warburton, Miss Audrey DeBlois, Mrs. W. E. Hyndman. Mrs. Chester Acorn, Mrs. A. B. Cosh and Miss Margaret Cotton. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—Hon. President, Mrs. Simpson, President, Mrs Raymond, 1st Vice Pres., Mrs. W. L. Cotton, 2nd Vice Pres, Mrs A. W. Holroyd, 3rd Vice Pres, Mrs. C. A. Woodman, Rec. Secretary, Mrs. Bousfield, Cor. Secretary, Mrs Cosh, Dorcas Secretary, Miss Haviland, Thank offering Secretary, Mrs. J. Profit, Cent-a-week Sec. Mrs. John Pierce, Babies Branch Secretary, Mrs. A. D. W. White, Junior Secretary, Miss M. Essory, Treasurer, Miss Elaine Aitken, Leaflet Editor, Miss M. Cotton, Prayer Partners Secretary, Mrs. T. J. Harris.

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THREE COUPONS and 98 cents will get you a new University Dictionary. Send postage for out-of-town orders. 7285.

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COAL. ORDER YOUR COAL TODAY while the hauling is clean and dry. A. Pickard & Co. Phone 240. 7556-3-17-ME3i

DICTIONARIES, only a limited quantity on hand. Get yours today, only 98 cents. 7285.

A SPECIAL LINE OF WOMENS VOILE waists in white only. Special Saturday $1.00. Prowse Bros. 7728-3-19ME2i

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WOMENS DOUBLE SILK GLOVES in mode or grey shade. Price $1.75. Prowse Bros. 7728-3-19ME2i

PERSONALS

Messrs. James McLeod and J. H. McGregor of Montague, were visitors to the city yesterday.

Dr. Porter has wired Mr. Joseph McCarey that he will arrive Friday night to make certain of his engagement for Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Mary McInnis, who has been in Boston the past year or two is visiting friends at her old home in Earnscliffe, all of whom are very pleased to see her again.—Q.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

VICTORIA HOTEL

Mrs. E. Power, Gasperaux; J. S. Ackhurst, Halifax; H. W. Carry, Halifax; F. R. Mason, Fredericton, N. B.; A. S. Harding, St. John; W. Morley, Toronto; V. Woods, Toronto; W. T. Zuicker, Halifax; C. McKeown, Ottawa; J. A. Ingraham, Wolfville; B. S. Abbott, Toronto; A. McLachlan, St. John; G. E. Bailey, New York; R. M. Desmond, New York; D. J. Greig, Byronville; B. H. Vaight, New York; A. Scharpe, Ottawa; J. G. Simpson, Amherst, N. S.; J. A. McIsaac, City; A. R. Harold, New York City; C. Roach, Amherst; D. J. McLean, North Wiltshire.

REVERE HOTEL.

Louis McDonald, Montreal; G. M. Reay, Montreal; G. C. Colter, Halifax; D. A. McIsaac, Antigonish, N. S., Frank Hughes, Toronto; Kenneth G. Frizzell, Kensington; E. M. Watling, Truro; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Winnipeg; G. B. Beer, Summerside; J. K. McEachern, Souris; Earl DeCoursey, St. John; C. T. Hyslop, Buffalo; L. D. Daigle, Halifax; Jos. Howatt, Tryon; P. Ranaghan, Kinkora; Gorden Dawson, Cape Traverse; A. A. Trueman, Halifax; George C. Sharp, Detroit; J. J. McGilvery, Vernon; W. R. Callaghan, St. Louis; J. A. Lyman, Tryon; John Steele, Summerside; J. C. Jardine, Summerside.

W. B. McArthur, Kensington; D. Murchison, Victoria; R. Villet, Victoria; A. F. McQuaid, Souris; G. C. McNeil, Sydney; R. W. McNeil, Sydney; F. T. Nelligan, S. D. U.; S. J. McDonald, S. D. U.; A. M. Smith, Boston; W. Cass, S. D. U. F. J. Stapleton, S. D. U.; Paul F. Hughes, S. D. U.; J. G. Dalton, S. D. U. W. R. Durant, Summerside; A. B. Palmer, Summerside; G. MacCormack, New Glasgow, N. S., E. Bradley, Truro; S. Hughes, Truro; H. A. Spray, Summerside; P. A. Campbell, Baltic; H. A. Murphy, Souris; J. S. Jarvis, Baltic; Geo. Basler, Summerside. James P. White, Georgetown; P. McPhee, Georgetown; H. H. Nicholson, Georgetown; J. A. McCarthy, Georgetown; A. D. McLellan, Georgetown; A. Freedman, St. John C. A. McDonald, Montague; J. S. U. Jardine, Freetown; E. A. McRae Alberton; W. H. Harris, New Glasgaw N. S.; R. H. Ross St. Pauls, Ill., E. L. Palmer, Amherst; H. J. Long, Toronto; W. S. Woods, Halifax; Harry Hecbert, Summerside; Geo. Johnston, Tyne, Valley.

Hints for the Housewife

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Allenby Issues Strong Proclamation

(Special to The Guardian.)

CAIRO, March 18.—Field Marshall Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Soudan, has issued a proclamation which sternly forbids any meetings, proceedings or resolutions by the legislative assembly of the provincial councils or other elective bodies or members of the same outside their legal competence. Violations of the proclamations are to be dealt with by martial law.

Ex-Kaiser's Home to be in Utrecht

(Special to The Guardian.)

THE HAGUE, March 18.—A royal decree issued March 16 says the place to be allotted to former Emperor William of Germany as his residence will form part of the Province of Utrecht and it will be fixed later by the government. The decree was issued in connection with an announcement to the Allied Premiers regarding their recent note concerning the one time monarch.

GREAT SPEECH BY SIR T. WHITE

Continued From Page Nine.

amount owned was very small. It was a perfectly healthy situation because our loans had been distributed all over Canada among probably two or three millions of people. They are the bond holders of Canada; they have got that stake as well as other stakes in the community. What about our securities, and from a market standpoint? No country in the world—including Great Britain that my hon. friend so properly holds up as an example —where the Victory Loan securities stood at par or above, at the end of the except Canada—not one. In the United States, 90-92. How did the bond owners feel all over the country? I would like to have all the bond holders of Canada here that took Victory Loans but you could not gather them in Ottawa, the place is too small—one million and a half and two millions of them. Yet my hon. friend gets up and contends we should have put the loans out at such a figure they would be down to 90 now instead of par where my tax-free bonds are. That is not good politics even. The public in this country that have bought Government bonds like to see those bonds stand up in the market. Because they need money from time to time they want to realize, and they do not want to realize at a loss. Take the insurance companies that represent the interest not only of stockholders but policy holders. Supposing in the United States they wrote down their securities to the market value? In this country they can show them the market value and there is no loss to policy holders of insurance companies who took tens of millions of dollars of our securities. At the close of the war Canada was in a position to say: The public of this country subscribed enough money to send 500,000 soldiers overseas and to fight thousands of miles from their base; to provide the necessary credits for the purchase of our agricultural and other products; and at the end of the war our banks had no securities had made loans upon securities to only a limited amount, and our accounts stood far above par on our stock exchange. I will rest my reputation upon that statement before this House and before posterity.

Why, Mr. Speaker, we appealed to the public to save. By a publicity campaign, by direct personal appeal, by every proper method we asked our people rich and poor, to save their money and give it to the Government in return for our securities; we took possession of the securities marketed in Canada and would not allow issues to be made except for essential purposes; we shut luxuries out of Canada by Order in Council; through our bond houses and our banks we discouraged the purchase of Anglo-French and other securities in New York in order that all the money of Canada might be available for the purposes of our loan; and we appealed through our Victory Loan organization—the greatest organization ever put together by any country during the war—from the Atlantic to the Pacific for subscriptions to our loan. No Minister of Finance ever had such an instrument as that Victory Loan organization, which, with the patriotism of our peole, made those great loans a success.

Now, my hon. friend from Red Deer (Mr. Clark) says: "You made the bonds tax-free." Unhappily for him he has taken a particularly unfortunate time to put that argument forward. It would have seemed more weighty last year than this. Last Fall we put out a taxable loan, whereas before our loans had been tax-free. The responsibility for that is upon the Government, and the credit, if any, for it, is due to the Government. In July of last year, before leaving office, I called together the leading members of the Victory Loan organization and the best bond experts in Canada and asked them to determine, among other things, whether we should put out a taxable or a tax-free loan, telling them that if it could be done, I would prefer the taxable issue. The situation had cleared a great deal since the war, our securities were all selling on a better basis, and we came to the conclusion that we should try the taxable issue. There was some dissent on the part of a few of the ablest bond experts. They said, "You will get the loan out, but we are a little doubtful as to whether you can hold it out, because it is a little out of scale with the price of securities today, and those which we expect will prevail." My successor, Sir Henry Drayton, who threw himself with great energy and enthusiasm and ability into the campaign, was able, I am glad to say, to make a great success of that Victory Loan. Today the securities of the taxable loan are 96 and 97; the securities of the tax-free loan are at or slightly above par. In other words the advantage of the free-tax privilege is a real market factor, which brings about a constant buying power in the country, which in turn tends to keep your market right.

Now, I say further to the hon. member for Red Deer that on his assumption—in which I do not agree, and I will state the reason later—that on his assumption if we had put out all the loans—$2,000,000,000 of securities—on a taxable basis, instead as we did most of them on a tax-free basis, all the Victory Loan securities today would be at 90 or lower, for there is no market situation to sustain them. What has happened the last few monts is this, and it throws a little light on the question of exchange—which I am coming to a little later—spoken of by the hon. member for Red Deer in terms rather derogatory to myself: Our exchange has gone down compared with the United States'; but Great Britain's exchange is lower. Unless my hon. friend the Minister of Finance (Sir Henry Drayton) had taken the steps which he recently took, Great Britain would sell back to us or would offer in our markets the securities of our municipalities, —of our provinces, the securities guaranteed by the Dominion and by the provinces that we sold to her years ago and which have been years overseas—she would have sold and continued to sell those here until our exchange dropped to the level of sterling exchange; that is what would have happened.

I told my hon friend what would have happened on this theory that we put out 5½ per cent taxable bonds during the war. Now I will tell him that we could not have done it even if we desired to do so. There are two essentials, Mr. Speaker, which a Finance Minister must consider when he is putting out a loan, and he makes a great mistake if he overlooks either. In the first place, he must get his money—the offering must be a success; and, in the second place, he must consider the market situation after the loan, especially if he is going back for another loan. You have got to look a little further than the end of your nose in public finance where you are offering large loans which, to a certain extent, are taken on the inspiration of patriotism. I might at the start have put out a 5½ per cent Victory Loan taxable, and the public would have taken, not as much as I got, but a very substantial amount, —although I know we could not have got anything like the amount we did get because those skilled in investments could have bought scores of securities of the highest quality in New York to yield as high as 7, 8 and 9 per cent. among others the Anglo-French loan backed by the credit of Great Britian and France.

Supposing I had put the first loan out taxable at 5½ per cent. the trouble is it would not stay out. it would keep coming have finished the war on a 6½ instabilize the market I should have had to pay out tens of millions of dollars to keep that loan up, so that when I went back to the public my loans would get the reception which our subsequent loans were accorded, because my loans were as a matter of fact stabilized. I say to my hon. friend from Red Deer, and that there is not a financial man in this country of high standing who will contradict me, that if we had put out taxable loans during the war we would have finished the war on a 6½ instead of a 5½ per cent. basis. What would have been the result? My successor would have his interest charges increased in respect to the debt of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and he would not have got one fraction of that amount back from the comparatively few people in the country who derive a substantial advantage from purchasing the tax-free bonds. My hon. friend might say "Well, I would rather that the Dominion Government should have to pay $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 more rather than A. B. and C., wealthy men, should be able to buy tax-free bonds and not pay the full amount of taxation called for by the legislation of this Parliament." Well, I would not. You have got to look at this thing as a whole. Any Finance Minister looks at his balance sheet, he wants to get his best results there; and that is what we got.

It is often put forward that a man with an income of say $11,000 derived from $200,000 of tax-free bonds does not pay any income tax. Neither does he. But what could he do? He could do what men are doing today, buy municipal and provincial and Dominion guaranteed 6½ and 7 per cent. securities and pay his tax and still have more than $11,000 income. I admit that when the income derived is above $25,000, $30,000 or $40,000 a year there is a considerable advantage to those who buy tax-free bonds. But that advantage is negligible as compared with the savings of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year which I contend has been effected in the balance sheet of this Dominion by reason of our having floated loans at 5½ instead of 6½ per cent.

My hon. friend says that the lowering of the credit of Canada is due to faulty administration of finances. Now, that is a very sweeping statement. Is the lowering of the pound sterling due to faulty action of the British Treasury? What is the world situation in exchange today, brought about by the war? The Italian lira, corresponding with the French franc, at 6 cents; the French franc at eight cents; the German mark at one cent; the pound sterling as low as $3.30 as compared with $4.86 two thirds, the par of exchange. One third of the pound sterling wiped off—the pound sterling, to which before the war all the currencies of the world touched their hats. Is the British Treasury to blame because its exchange is at a discount with that of the United States. My hon. friend failed to observe that the British pound is at a discount with the Canadian dollar. The Canadian dollar is down 15 per cent; the pound sterling is down 30 per cent. My hon. friend says that it is the free trade policy of England that has brought about the exchange situation which confronts her today.

Mr. MICHAEL CLARK (Red Deer): My hon. friend cannot produce an extract frbm my speech showing that I said that I did not make any such remark.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: Well, I accept my hon. friend's correction. That, undoubtedly, was the impression he gave. He did say that the lowering of our credit— I that I am quoting his precise words — is due to faulty action of the Finanec Department. Why is not the lowering of the British exchange to a greater degree due to faulty action of the free trade Government of England? Now, let me say this for my hon. friend's comfort:—

Mr. MICHAEL CLARK: Is that a question?

Sir THOMAS WHITE: No, it is a rhetorical question? Let me say this for his comfort; free trade has nothing whatever to do with it, one way or the other. It is the war that has brought about a lowering in the value of the British pound sterling, just as it has brought about a fall in the Canadian exchange. If we had free trade here today it could not improve our exchange situation; it could only aggregate it. Would our exchange be any better than it is today if there were no tariff in this country; if goods were coming in from the United States under a free trade policy?

An hon. MEMBER: No.

An. hon. MEMBER: Worse.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: Worse,—I should say it would be worse. Economic laws show clearly that it would be worse, because on top of our tariff with United States you have another tariff of 17 per cent by the reason of the fall in our respective merits of tax-free and taxable bonds is not new. In fact, there is hardly anything new in the world. If my hon. friend will look up the Democratic platform laid down in the Civil War he will find a plank against tax free bonds. The Republicans adopted tax-free bonds, because they carried on the war; they were the people who had to face the financial satuation and get the money. The Democrats could criticise; they did not have to act; and they put a plank in their platform after the war condemning the Republican party. History simply repeats itself. Why, Mr. Speaker, when war breaks out and nobody knows whether it will last one year, or two years, five years or ten years, or whether the country is going to come through bankrupt, or what the taxation is going to be, is it not advisable that there should be some certainty in the amount which a man may rely upon getting for his money, at a time when he can otherwise obtain the highest possible rates for it? The Republicans were confronted with that condition in the Civil War and we were confronted with it here.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to offer the Government any advice. I have worked with them; I know their zeal; I know their ability. I have entire confidence in them to meet any problem that is likely to arise during the further term of this Parliament, I believe it is the settled opinion of this country that the Government should carry on.

The Prime Minister is ill. I have been pleased with the remarks of hon. gentlemen opposite with regard to the Prime Minister; there is always a chivalry in this House for men under disability. Nobody knows the extent of the work carried on and the burden of the responsibility borne by Sir Robert Borden during the war and in the period since the war. Nobody knows the weight carried by the ministers. After all, men are only flesh and blood, not steel and iron. Sir Robert Borden is not the first Prime Minister of Canada who has been ill. Sir John A. Macdonald was seriously ill on various occasions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was seriously ill in 1900. He told me about it once; so serious was his illness that it was looked upon as remarkable that he recovered. Prime Ministers are like other men, subject to human infirmity. The Prime Minister should have all the time he desires in which to recover his health. The Government is in good hands; at its head is one of the ablest parliamentarians in this House, if not the ablest. Carry on —that is what the people of Canada desire this Government to do —carry on, always dealing with questions from the standpoint of the national interest as opposed to the sectional interest. Unless I am much mistaken, the public will make short work at the next election of extremists of this kind. I have every confidence in the ability of the Government to deal with the weighty problems that may come before it,—the problem of promoting immigration; the problem of maintaining our trade and industry; the problem of dealing with soldiers' pensions and the Civil Re-establishment and rehabilitation of the soldier; the railway problem.

An election at this time? The leader of the opposition surely would not want an election unless he had some hope of coming back as leader of the House and of the Government. We have taken over one of the greatest railway systems in the world, if not the greatest. The Government and those on this side of the House have committed themselves to the largest project of public ownership that has ever been attempted. What is the problem? The problem is to organize and administer that system and its finances through competent men, who will not be influenced by nor exposed to partisan interference, so as to get the best results for Canada out of that great railway system. Who is most likely to do that well—the Government that risked its political life on the great experiment, or hon. gentlemen opposite? I must say that if Liberalism be a vital principle, as is so often put forward in this House, I am amazed that when it comes to concrete cases, such as taking over those railways, it does not exhibit something of that principle. This Government the people of Canada will believe, can take over those railways and provide for their operation much more capably than hon. gentlemen opposite who do not believe in nationalization at all. There is no doubt about that. A great deal can be done in developing all our national resources, such as our fuel resources and our power resources, through the development of our canals. These are great and weighty problems, but not beyond the capabilities of this Government as it exists today. I say to the Government: Continue, as I know you have been doing, look at every question from the national standpoint; rely upon the excellence of your administration, and carry on.

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Catarrh Of The Stomach Is Dangerous

Thousands Have It and Don't Know It," Says Physician. Frequently Mistaken for Indigestion—How to Recognize and Treat.

"Thousands of people suffer more or less constantly from coated tongue, bad breath, sour burning stomach, frequent vomiting, rumbling in stomach, bitter eructations, gas, wind and stomach acidity and call it indigestion when in reality their trouble is due to gastric catarrh of the stomach," writes a New York physician.

Catarrh of the stomach is dangerous because the mucus membrane lining of the stomach is thickened and a coating of phlegm covers the surface so that the digestive fluids cannot mix with the food and digest them. This condition soon breeds deadly germs in the fermented, unassimilated food. The blood is polluted and carries the infection throughout the body. Gastric ulcers are apt to form and frequently an ulcer is the first sign of a deadly cancer.

In catarrh of the stomach a good and safe treatment is to take before meals a teaspoonful of pure Bisurated Magnesia in half a glass of hot water as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water washes the mucus from the stomach walls and draws the blood to to stomach, while the bisurated magnesia is an excellent solvent for mucus and increases the efficiency of the hot water treatment. Moreover the Bisurated Magnesia will serve as a powerful but harmless antacid which will neutralize any excess hydrochloric acid that may be in your stomach and sweeten its food contents. Easy, natural digestion without distress of any kind should soon follow. Bisurated Magnesia is not a laxative, is harmless, pleasant and easy to take and can be obtained from any local druggist. Don't confuse Bisurated Magnesia with other forms of magnesia, milks, citrates, etc., but get it in the pure bisurated form (powder or tablets,) especially prepared for this purpose.

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