

THE PAIN OF RHEUMATISM!

"Fruit-a-tives" Rid Him of Trouble of Long Standing

A sufferer from rheumatism for years, Mr. F. Floyd, Nanaimo, B.C., turned to "Fruit-a-tives". He writes: "It is a short-cut I had rather. 'Fruit-a-tives' worked like a charm. Do you have the terrible agonizing pains of rheumatism—can't work, can't sleep, torture all the time? 'Fruit-a-tives' will give you relief just as it has helped thousands of others. No more pain for the rest of your days! Get a box to-day. Sold at all druggists."

COAL

We are now well stocked with high grade Coal comprising:

- ALBION ROUND
ALBION STOVE
ALBION NUT
OLD SYDNEY SCREENED
SPRINGHILL SCREENED
INVERNESS SCREENED
AMERICAN HARD CHESTNUT
AMERICAN HARD STOVE
WELSH STOVE
COKE.

Prompt deliveries, lowest prices. Special prices on car lots.

Please to your requirements.

W. D. Gillis Co.

PHONE 178.

Special Dinner on Sunday's at the PARKER HOUSE

MENU

- Consommé à la royal, Lettuce and Celery, Queen of Fritters, Sliced Tomatoes, Roast Dressed Chicken, Brown gravy, apple jelly, peas, asparagus tips, cream of potatoes, prime sirloin roast beef, dish gravy, sliced beets, mashed turnips, mashed and boiled potatoes, English plum pudding, hard sauce, apple and lemon pie, french pastry, vanilla ice cream, chocolate sauce, sponge cake, tea, coffee, Vi Tone, cocoa.

Genuine hospitality

THE discerning traveller, with an eye to home comforts and personal service—tempered by a sense of values—finds that the Queen Hotel of Halifax exemplifies intelligent, modern hospitality...

The 150 cozy, outside rooms of the Queen Hotel... all have hot and cold running water... 75 of them are private baths... the cuisine is far-famed for its sea food and countless other delicious dishes...



QUEEN HOTEL

L. G. Sampson, Managing Director

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson, Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned.

Continued From Page 4

WILSON SELECTS DELEGATES

It was generally agreed that the preliminary conference should be held in Paris, and without further discussion Versailles was naturally chosen as the place for the formal conference to which the Germans would be admitted.

The final decision that the Principal Powers should each be represented by five delegates still left it open to President Wilson to appoint two outstanding members of the Republican Party. He had discussed the matter on various occasions with House before the latter left to take part in the Armistice conference. House had urged the appointment of Root or Taft, or both; but the President had expressed no enthusiasm. As late as November 14, his cables to House indicate that he had not yet decided upon the personnel of the commission. As finally selected, the choice made by Wilson showed an obvious disregard for the exigencies of party politics, which might prove to be of dangerous importance when it came to the ratification of the Treaty.

Such a disregard of political factors was a courting of difficulty. Attorney-General Gregory, on whose personal judgement Wilson placed great reliance and to whom he had, two years before, offered a position on the Supreme Bench, discussed the problem frankly with the President. He believed that Wilson's letter previous to the election, in which he asked for the return of a Democratic Congress, had been a tactical error largely responsible for Republican victory. It was all the more important that the Republican Party and, if possible, the Senate should be adequately represented on the Peace Commission. Writing the political circumstances of the moment:

GREGORY MEMORANDUM

The first mistake was the issuance of the letter in the autumn of 1918, a few days before the Armistice, urging the electors to vote for Democratic candidates only, on the ground that he (Wilson) should have a Democratic Congress to assist in carrying out his policies. The letter was not only a political mistake, but it was utterly un-Wilsonian. It should be remembered that in 1912 the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt was largely more than that for Wilson; that by 1918 Wilson had converted a minority party into a majority party and that this had been accomplished by rallying to his standard a host of voters who were ordinarily Independents and Progressive Republicans. The war was drawing to a successful close and during its continuance thousands had been working under Mr. Wilson's leadership and sacrificing their private interest and forgetting their political affiliations; many had served without the slightest compensation. There were scores of Republicans in the Senate and House who had voted consistently for the President's policies and held up his hands during the struggle, at a time when many of his own party were doing their best to thwart him. Loyal Republicans and disloyal Democrats were candidates for re-election.

WILSON'S MISTAKE

It was claimed by the opponents of Mr. Wilson that the letter stigmatized every one who was not a member of the party and gave an opportunity to the Republicans, which up to then had been lacking. Previously they had no right in them, and indeed could not afford

to attack Administration measures which the best of them had supported. Now they had some reason to complain of a document which injected a partisan issue at a moment when none of them could well claim they had forgotten everything in order to win the war. Without this issue the Democrats would have carried the election easily, on the basis of Wilson's prestige and the fact that the war had been won. I am sure that no member of the Cabinet saw this letter before its publication. The Republicans rallied to a man, many Independents deserted the Democratic ranks and the election gave the Republicans a majority in both Senate and House. But for this result and the feeling engendered by the letter Mr. Wilson would have been able to control the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate, and the Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations could have been put through. I have no personal knowledge as to how this letter came to be written. Some supposed that Burleson advised it, for the President consulted more with him regarding matters of a political nature than he did with any of us. But Burleson has told me that while he knew the President was considering publishing a letter, he was not consulted in regard to the text of the one given to the press. I believe that Mr. Wilson signed this letter in a moment of extreme weariness, for these were harrowing times, at the end of a long day when his nerves were taught and his intellectual sentinels were not on the lookout for danger. I repeat that the letter is thoroughly un-Wilsonian.

The second mistake was made in the selection of the Peace Commissioners. I have always thought that it was best for the President to go to Paris. It is foolhardy to speculate now as to what might have happened if he had not gone. Just before the names of the Commissioners were announced, but after it was known that three would be five, I asked for a special appointment.

I began by asking the President whether he had decided to appoint any members of the Senate to the Peace Commission. He said he had decided not to do so—that the Senate was an independent body and that it did not seem fair to him to influence its free judgement of diplomatic negotiations by appointing Senators who would take part in the negotiations and then act upon them as judges. I said, in that case, Mr. President, our interview will be considerably shortened. I had in mind to suggest two Republican members of the Senate—Knute Nelson, that grand old man from Minnesota, and Knox of Pennsylvania. The appointment of those two men would have guaranteed the ratification of the Treaty; but I recognized the justice of his argument that it would not be fair to put Senators on the Commission.

I then said to him, "Mr. President, I have four names to suggest for the Peace Commission; three Republicans and an Independent. The choice of any two of these men will make impossible any organized opposition. These men agree in sum with your policies, they would be of valuable assistance and would not obstruct. The effect upon the country and the Republican Party would be of the utmost value. They are Root, Taft, Governor Moell of Massachusetts, and Mr. Elliot." I could see that he drew back a little bit from the suggestion. Governor McCall he thought ought not to be named because he had been publishing letters approving Wilson's policies, and the President felt that his appointment might be considered as a direct reward; he thought that in all other respects the selection would be a happy one; I strongly urged that Governor McCall's well-known views constituted the best of reasons why he should be selected and insisted that the appointment would arouse no proper criticism.

Why he did not name any of these men I cannot tell; there was in him

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SCIENCE



Man's Mastery of Science



WORKING far into the night by the guttering light of tapers, chemists of old played their small part in the development of many products of today.

Substances such as Duco, which has revolutionized the paint industry; Fabrikoid, which has replaced leather in well-nigh imperishable form; Pyralin, from which is made beautiful toiletware, are examples of what can be accomplished with the aid of chemical engineers.

Canadian Industries Limited, through its affiliation with Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, of Great Britain, and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc., of the United States, shares the results of the scientific research of these great companies.

Any product bearing the oval trade-mark shown here carries the guarantee of inherent excellence.

This is No. 7 of a series of illustrated talks on scientific research and modern industry.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL - BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Domestic Ammunition Division
Canadian Salt Division
Pyralin Division

Canadian Explosives Division
Canadian Ammonia Division
Triangle Chemical Division

Flint Paint & Varnish Division
Grasselli Chemical Division
Fabrikoid Division

EXPLOSIVES AMMUNITION DUOCO PAINTS FABRIKOID PYRALIN SALT HEAVY CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS

no personal feeling against any one of them. Taft and Root had both approved the League of Nations; he was later to utilize their advice, and he had a high opinion of both. For Governor McCall he had a feeling akin to affection, and he had the highest respect for President Elliot. The men that he appointed to the Commission with the exception of Colonel House, were of little value in dealing with the League of Nations problem. Mr. Henry White, a delightful gentleman that he is... was named as a Republican, but his appointment merely angered the Republican Party for they said if he was going to name a Republican why didn't he choose an active full-blooded one? The selection of General Bliss was ideal in so far as military problems were involved. Secretary Lansing and the President disagreed on vital points and cooperation between them became impossible. It was Colonel House who shared Mr. Wilson's labors, and his complete confidence, and filled his place at the Conference table when sickness prevented the President from doing so....

By George McManus

BRINGING UP FATHER



Advertisement for 'THE RUSS' hotel on Prince Street, featuring a 'Nice Place to Stay' and listing amenities and rates.