

YEAR 82 NO. 124

SOME OTTAWA GLIMPSSES

Special Correspondence by H. F. Gadsby.

McBride, the Immortal Boy

Ottawa, May 27.—It never rains but it pours. Accidents never come singly. Tack, tack, toe—three in a row. Three out, all out. These and other wise saws are passing from mouth to mouth as the result of the Roblin Government's downfall.

The three accidents the soothsayers have in mind have all happened to the Conservative party within a year, and are pretty well distributed as danger signs. First, Premier Flemming of New Brunswick was investigated and unseated; next Sir Richard McBride was sandbagged by his chief friend and adviser, Attorney-General Bowers; and Sir Rodmond Roblin yields to fate and a graft enquiry that must be dodged if it can't be headed off.

The blight, as far as its course can be traced by public events, seems to effect the Maritime Provinces, the middle West and British Columbia. It extends from ocean to ocean, seizing on those spots which will give it room to spread to the most advantage. It is being recalled by persons skilled in reading the writing on the wall that the Conservative popular majority in 1911 secured an election in thirty-two thousand, and that very little more of this sort of thing will Belshazzar—the word is used as a verb—the Borden Government for good.

As matters stand the Liberals control five provincial governments out of nine, and are reaching for Number Six. The Yukon Territorial Council is Conservative at present, but as the Yukon never aims to be out in the cold any more than its position in the Arctic Circle warrants, there is little doubt it would be Liberal if public opinion in the larger part of Canada slanted that way. No one blames the Yukon for wanting to be on the sunny side of politics if only to offset the hard winters. At all events things are getting no better fast, and that is one reason why the Borden Government looks forward to an election in September, unless otherwise detained.

The catastrophe in New Brunswick has been printed, and need not be explained again now, but Sir Richard McBride's misfortunes in British Columbia are still wrapped in a certain amount of mystery. It seems that Sir Richard was challenged to a test of strength by his grand visitor Bowers. When the caucus showed twenty-one to twenty-one in the matter of an election which the young Premier had set his heart on, Sir Richard realized that his kingdom had become divided, called for his horse, metaphorically speaking, and rode away to London to see his friend and exemplar, Winston Churchill, who once advertised him as having "the seal of high destiny on his brow." Rumor has it that Bowers removed the seal and that Sir Richard would be quite satisfied now to become Agent-General for British Columbia in London with a fair salary and opportunities to indulge his taste for the best English society.

In spite of reports to the contrary, Sir Richard is not a rich man. All he got out of politics was a good living. He is the Immortal Boy, takes no thought of the morrow, spends his own money that way, and adopts the same policy toward crown lands and railway subsidies. It's the Irish generosity in him that makes him as free with your money as he is with his own—that and a faith in human nature which leads him to accept the word of land-grabbers and subsidy hogs as being good on their bonds, which isn't putting too high a value on it at that. At any rate, the rare old, fair old golden days of dream surpluses with a backing of promissory notes are pretty well over in British Columbia, and Sir Richard is looking around for another job. Sir Richard is no hand at financial details. Bowers makes a better fist at it. Being originally a Bluenose, he can face a blue outlook better than Sir Richard, who is a typical son of the Pacific Slope. Still he was the

bright little morning glory while he lasted.

Externally, Sir Richard modelled himself on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, copying his hair and his clothes and other outward and visible signs, but when it came to copying his mind and his statesmanship Sir Richard couldn't come up to the specifications. However, he once spent twenty-five thousand dollars welcoming Sir Wilfrid to British Columbia's midst, said nothing but admiration and half-political flattery for a week or so, and then, at that time, certain advanced thinkers in the Conservative party, including Rufus Pope, subsequently Senator, having groomed him to replace Robert Borden, who wasn't such a success there as he became afterwards. The twenty-five thousand dollar reception was Sir Richard making a splash for the Ottawa conspirators. But that was as far as it got. Sir Richard wisely stuck to his own little flower pot, did not invite comparisons by entering the larger arena, and remained true to British Columbia as long as British Columbia could afford it. The "seal of high destiny" may result in his becoming a Unionist candidate for an English constituency, picture the Three Musketeers, Winston, Dick and Gallinger Smith—but it will hardly lead him back to the premiership of British Columbia again.

Sir Rodmond Roblin lived by the sword, so to speak, and he perished by it. Autocrat though he was of fifteen years standing, he could not stand before the march of the Conservative party, and he became Lieutenant-Governor. The immovable obstacle had to give way before the irresistible impulse. In short, Sir Rodmond met his match. Outside of the million dollar mystery laid together, Sir Rodmond brought his fate on his own head by his own mental and temperamental habits. A tyrant can do much with a free country as long as he uses finesse, but course work like the last Manitoba election is almost sure to get him in wrong with the democracy. Bowers, however, was left appreciably weaker when Bob Rogers went to Ottawa. Ever since then Sir Rodmond has allowed his right hand to know what his left was doing—indeed, he could hardly prevent it. With Bob away—and the consequence was a terrible mess. At the time Bob went to Ottawa there were rumors that Sir Rodmond was jealous, but events seem to have justified Premier Borden's choice. At any rate, Bob Rogers is on the job yet, while Sir Rodmond has lost his. Sir Rodmond as the "fixer" at Ottawa, doing Bob's work, wearing Bob's smile—what do you know about that? And yet Sir Rodmond thought he had it in him.

There is reason to believe that the Hon. Doctor Montague was only a pale, cereal substitute for Bob Rogers in the Roblin cabinet. The Doctor drew a good long bow in 1887, when his election in Monk was twice voided, and he did fairly well in the Bowers and Tupper cabinets as long as they lasted, but he seems to have been a dud in the election of 1898, when he disappeared from Dominion politics, and in 1913, when he bobbed up again in Manitoba. Politics is very much like billiards—you lose you touch if you stop playing for seventeen years.

The truth is that Dr. Montague is and has always been a first-class hoodlum. Sir Rodmond Roblin should have dodged him on his record. To take him into a cabinet any time during the year 1913, or any year with a 13 in it, was simply tweaking Fate by the nose. Dr. Montague has a special affinity for moribund governments. The Conservative Government in Ottawa lasted just six months after he joined it; the Conservative Government at Winnipeg lasted eighteen months under similar circumstances. Will it be necessary for the Doctor to board the ship for the third time to prove that rocking the

boat is the best thing he does? I trow not. Caesar asked for fat men who sleep o' nights to act as cabinet ministers, but there is no sleep where Dr. Montague is. He is fat, but his burden is disaster.

—H. F. G. APPROVE REDMOND STAND. Irish Party Ready to Do All Possible for New Government. Dublin, May 27.—The Irish party at a meeting unanimously adopted a resolution approving John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new cabinet. The party issued a statement declaring that "the events of last week have created a situation demanding the serious and careful consideration of the Irish people."

Repeating Premier Asquith's assurance that the coalition would not involve the surrender by any person of his political purposes or ideals, the statement continues: "We accept that declaration, and so long as the pledge is honorably and strictly observed we shall be ready to give the new Government, in carrying on the war, the same hearty co-operation as has been given by the party to the last Government."

"This war, as the world has repeatedly been assured by British statesmen, is being waged for the strict and honorable maintenance of treaties and for the right of small nations to freedom and the unhindered development of their national life. These principles are very dear to Irishmen

GERMANS FAIL

To Drive Back the Russian Right Wing.

BATTERING RAM STAYED

ALLIED ENEMY THREATENED ON BOTH FLANKS

Between Jaroslavl and Przemyśl Hesitates to Move Further Eastward—The Russians Have the Advantage.

Petrograd, May 27.—(Despatch to the London Morning Post)—After forty-eight hours of recuperation, the Germans have renewed their onslaught on the Galician front. This interval apparently has been employed, not merely in refilling the complete ranks of men and munitions, but also in a re-grouping of forces. Thus considerable forces have been sent across the Upper Vistula to strengthen the German left, which after its defeat and pursuit by the Russians had fallen back too far for any further movement eastward by the main head of the

attempt any further move eastward. Energetic attacks in a direction at right angles to the above, namely, on a front running southeastward from Przemyśl, have also been conducted in carrying finally any of the Russian defences. In this section there has been no lull in the strenuous fighting for a week past.

Why This Energetic Attack? The Germans, encouraged by temporary successes on two occasions when they managed to capture some sections of trenches and hold them several hours, evidently counted on reaching the main line of railway, which is only a few miles distant and runs over a considerable part of this section. Success in this attempt would immediately set free the head of the German battering ram for a further irresistible drive toward the east. Hence the extreme energy with which the attacks were pressed here incessantly during the past forty-eight hours.

Reinforcements have been sent to this front by the Germans, but the Russians moved up their magnificent artillery, which swept away with terrible losses all German attacks. Presuming that an attack by ten or a dozen picked army corps adopting phalanx formation of the ancient Greeks is still the main object of the Germans, all these other conflicts are subsidiary and intended only to clear the flanks of the principal driving force.

Meanwhile, the Germans battering ram has been checked in its progress, and the incident that passes necessarily weakens its power to drive even directly forward. The task of keeping half a million modern soldiers who are misled into a close phalanx on a narrow front adequately supplied even with railroads, must tax the entire resources of the German transport service, apart from the vast stores of ammunition that will be needed the moment the advance is renewed.

The Germans' original plan has definitely failed, and any hopes of success they may still entertain rest upon tactical movements to make good the failure of the main idea. The Russians, however, hold the inner lines and the Germans have no railways, but must take their tactical readjustments on flat feet, and at the same time the Russians have shown on many occasions that they can easily give the Germans points and beat them.

CALLS IT AN ACT OF WAR Morning Post Says First U. S. Ship To Be So Attacked.

London, May 28.—The naval correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The attack made by a German submarine upon the American steamship Nebraska is technically an act of war on the part of Germany, and the United States Government is not bound to treat the outrage as an act of war, any more than a man who has been wantonly insulted is obliged to prosecute by assault. In the affair, however, differs essentially from the sinking of the Lusitania. That vessel was a British ship, flying British colors. That she was sunk without warning was an offense against international law, but it was an offense committed primarily against this country, which is already at war with Germany."

"The charge made by the United States against Germany in the case of the Lusitania is in effect a charge of killing neutrals. The torpedoing of the Nebraska is another business altogether. American property has been destroyed and American lives have been endangered on the high seas. The Nebraska is the first American ship to be thus attacked by a German submarine. As the United States Government take their stand upon international law, so they will apply its doctrine to the outrage. In no circumstances whatsoever has Germany the right to attack a neutral vessel without warning. The attack upon the Nebraska is equivalent to the bombardment of an American coast town by German men of war."

"The only conceivable excuse to be proffered by Germany is that the submarine officer made a mistake. But if that plea is presented Germany has still to explain the series of such mistakes, extending over many months, made in respect of Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish vessels. By what process does that which is obviously a predetermined design in the case of other neutral countries become a mistake in the case of the United States?"

The Daily News, in an editorial discussing the attack on the Nebraska, says: "The incident takes at its lowest, is not likely to make easier the relations between Germany and the United States. This is the fourth American vessel attacked by the Germans, not to mention the 370 odd American subjects murdered on the Lusitania. Clearly no aspect of respect power can suffer this sort of thing to go on indefinitely. President Wilson has rightly, in our opinion, shown great patience in his dealings with the German Government; but if the latter are determined to construe his patience as weakness, they are under a delusion which may prove very disastrous to them."

COUNT-TISZA'S RAVINGS Will Wage War To Last and Force Victory From Fate.

Budapest, May 27.—via Amsterdam to London, May 26.—Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, delivered a stirring speech before the Chamber of Deputies. He explained Austria-Hungary's position toward the Italian demands during the past four weeks and requested a tremendous ovation when he closed with the following declaration: "We shall now, more than before, astonish the entire world with the spectacle of our power of action, vitality and resolution. The Hungarian nation, united with all the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and with our powerful ally, will wage this war to the last breath against all the devils of hell and force victory from fate."

WHEN DINNER COMES One Ought to Have a Good Appetite. A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer, and children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use. It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby. "When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk, and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner. "My little grandson was sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Canadian Eastern Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pgs. "There's a Reason."

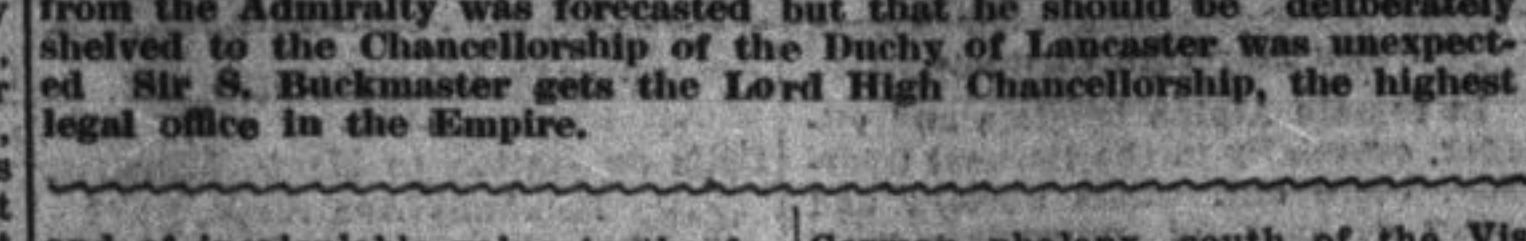
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



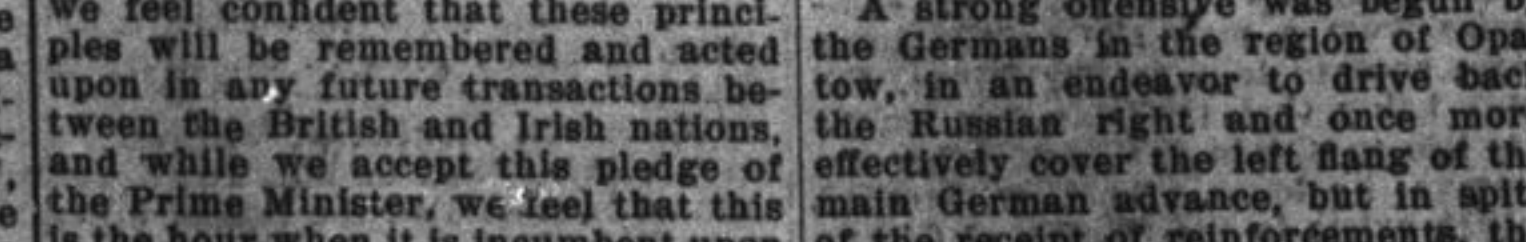
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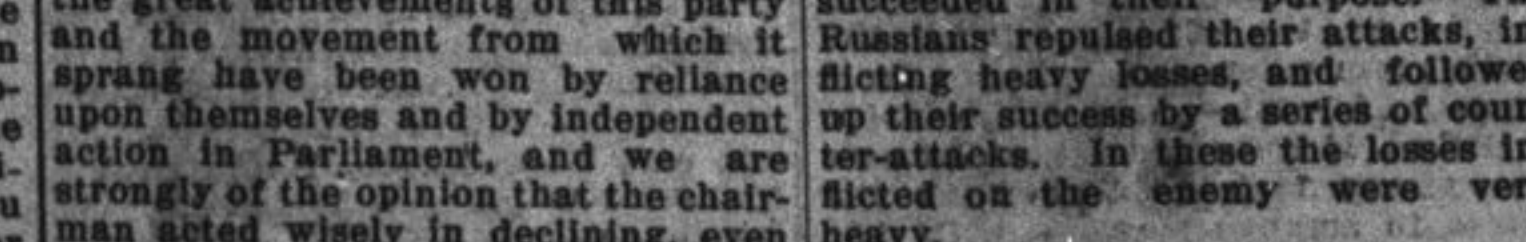
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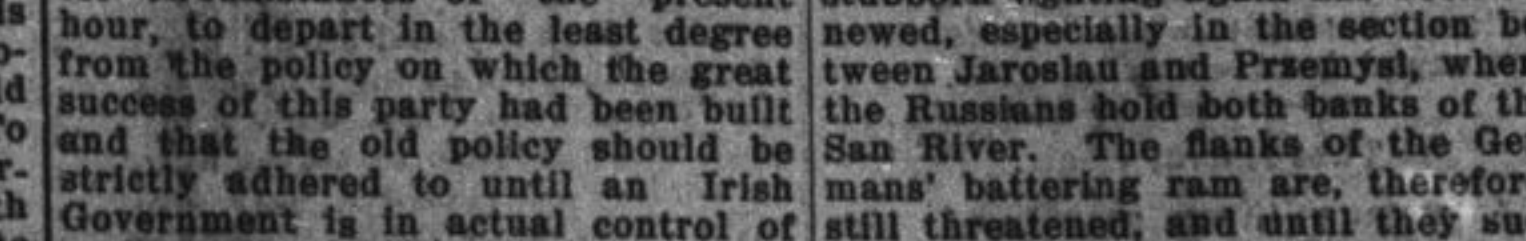
REGINALD MCKENNA



SIR EDWARD CARSON



WINSTON CHURCHILL



SIR J. BUCHAN

BIG SURPRISES IN COALITION CABINET. Sir John Simon is new Home Secretary. As former Attorney General he was probably offered the High Chancellorship. Walter Long is President of the Local Government Board, he replaces Samuel, whose exclusion is a great surprise. Reginald McKenna gets High Chancellorship of the Exchequer in place times regarded as the post next in importance to the Premiership. Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General gets the office with the most money in it. Winston Churchill's removal from the Admiralty was forecasted, but that he should be deliberately shelved to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster was unexpected. Sir J. Buchanmaster gets the Lord High Chancellorship, the highest legal office in the Empire.

PREPARING TO USE GAS English Inventor's Scheme Accepted by War Office.

London, May 28.—The British Government is preparing to meet the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans by employing the same method. It is understood that two years ago an English inventor devised a scheme for the use of such gases in warfare. He submitted the plan to the British War Office, but received no encouragement. When the news of the use of gas by the Germans appeared, this man went to the War Office again and his plans were readily accepted. He was asked how much money he wanted for the method, but declined to accept a penny, turning over the chemical formula and the mechanical device without remuneration.

Two large factories, it is said, are now preparing the necessary chemicals and the other necessary parts. Paint Killed Cows. Woodstock, May 28.—Five cows on the Wier farm, just west of the city, died a day or two ago by poisoning. The animals were grazing in a field where there was a freshly-painted bathhouse. They licked the paint and five of the herd died, while a number of other cows were rendered sick and had a narrow escape.

J. A. Stewart, Perth, has donated a very beautiful cup for competition between the High Schools and city, day or two ago by poisoning.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Doctor Said Sciatica—Rheumatism—Lumbago

But He Could Not Help Me, and Endorsed the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Wm. Parker, 105 Cayuga street, Brantford, Ont., tells in the following letter of his remarkable experience with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: "My doctor treated me for some time for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, but to no purpose. I had to lay off work. The visiting officer of Sick Benefit called to see me and advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, stating that he had been cured of the same trouble by their use. I asked the druggist about them and he recommended them highly. Not being satisfied with this I went back to my doctor, and when he said they were good I began their use. The promptness with which they calmed the action of the kidneys and bowels was wonderful, and it was not long before I was rid of all my trouble. "I was so laid that I could only walk by hanging on to a chair or the wall. My wife had to lace my shoes. Only those who have had this ailment can realize the way I suffered. I am writing this letter to let people

who have my trouble know of these pills. You are at liberty to use this letter, and if anyone interested will call or write me I will give every detail."

Write to Mr. Parker, enclosing stamps for reply, and he will verify this statement. He will do this out of the gratitude he feels for his cure and because he realizes how difficult it is to obtain the cure of these dreadfully painful ailments. There are so many treatments recommended for rheumatism that you naturally doubt them all. Here is an opportunity for you to verify the cure and put this great medicine to the test. It will only cost you a quarter to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They get at the very foundation of rheumatism, and by removing the poisons from the system take away the cause of pains and aches. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Men's \$12 & \$15 Suits, Sat. Special, \$7.50

50 Men's Odd Suits, which we have not a complete range of sizes, but they are from sizes 36 to 44; also a lot of black and blue serges and Tweeds, sizes from 33 to 42. Reg. \$12 to \$15. Special for Saturday \$7.50
45 other Men's Suits, all first class quality; reg. \$18 and \$20. Special for Saturday \$12.50
BOYS' SUITS, SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY, \$6.50
Boys' Norfolk Suits, in blue serges and Tweeds, made in latest English models; sizes 27 to 34; bloomer pants; reg. \$8.50 and \$10. Saturday for \$6.50
Boys' Tweed D. B. Suits, with bloomer pants; sizes 27 to 34; reg. \$6 and \$8.50. Saturday for \$3.50
Boys' Tweed Bloomer Pants; all sizes; reg. \$1.50. Saturday special \$90c
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, Reg. \$1.50, Sat. 75c
A special purchase of Men's Negligee Shirts, with laundered cuffs, assorted stripes, fast colors; perfect fitting; sizes 14 to 16 1/2; all new patterns. Also a small lot of Men's Negligee Shirts with soft cuffs; sizes 14 to 16 1/2; reg. \$1.50. Saturday each 75c
Men's 50c Summer Half Hose for 25c
Men's Lisle or Silk Hose, an ideal sock for summer wear; all colors; sizes 9 1/2 to 11. Sat. for 25c
A full range of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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All Kinds of Fresh Meats and Pickled Meats at

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Tungsten points put on Spark Coils—superior to platinum. Columbia Ignitor Batteries, always fresh stock. Halliday's Electric Shop, Phone 94, 345 King Street.

SUCCESS OF NEW CABINET MEN DO NEED AMMUNITION

London, May 28.—The Duke of Rutland claimed certain knowledge that the troops at 18 Irons are actually suffering from a want of ammunition in a speech he made at Leicester. He said that the "hopeless forgetfulness of the military authorities" is to blame, and added that one thousand part of the high explosive shells necessary is being supplied. In some instances, he remarked, regiments went into the trenches with a couple of dozen hand grenades, which in a conflict would be of about as much use as any many peashooters.

THE LICENSE COMMISSION

Is Soon To Start On Tour Of Province. Toronto, May 28.—The members of the Ontario License Board, now that they have got most of the hearings of the state, will be kept busy for a month or more on organization business, the most important of which will be the division of districts and appointment of inspectors. Chairman Flavelle stated yesterday that after this work was accomplished the board would start on a tour of the Province, and it was likely that eight months would be occupied in this way of making the Commission's thoroughly conversant with prevailing conditions.

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