

SOME OTTAWA GLIMPSSES

Special Correspondence by H. F. Gadsby.

Plenty of Gloom At Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 13.—General sympathy is being extended to Sir Thomas White for the untimely fate which entangled a Finance Minister with a rising reputation for common sense in a foolish argument on Shell Committee and their mistakes.

It was a poor case and Sir Thomas knew it. He hemmed and hawed and floundered and stumbled but couldn't step out freely anywhere on account of the load he was carrying, a load of little quibbles more suited to Arthur Meighen whose special business is the small stuff debate—the smaller the better.

What's more he did the best he could with a bad job. He used all the arts of the orator to coax the applause, thundered, lightened, hurried—the usual stunts in fact but nothing doing. Hansard will be able to pick out at least a hundred sentences in which he waited for the rapturous cheers of his followers on the Government side.

Plenty of gloom, however. The Hon. Andrew Broder with a front of doom, Billy Macdonald scowling darkly, Mondou, and Lamarche considering in a corner how much good Nationalists should be asked to swallow, the rank and file of the party with long Sunday faces as who should say, "It's up to you. The worst is yet to come. Save ray of hope! That, rapids-are-near-and-the-daylight-is-past look everywhere!

Forced to Leave School, Had St. Vitus' Dance

Astonishing Cure of This Nervous Trouble Effected by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Here is a case where life-long gratitude will be felt for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a school girl and in later life Dr. Chase's Nerve Food came to the rescue when the nerves gave out. Now a healthy, robust woman happily gives the credit to this great food cure for restoring her to health and strength.

Miss Sadie M. White, 38 Waterloo street, Fredericton, N. B., writes: "When ten years of age a friend of mine had St. Vitus' Dance and she had to leave school and go under a doctor's care. Instead of benefiting by the treatment she appeared to get worse. Her tonsils and tongue became so swollen that she could scarcely take any nourishment. For two weeks she was this way and then took convulsions and nearly choked to death. She was ordered to the hospital and soon got worse again. I recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to her and she used nine boxes, steadily grow-

ing better. Three years later a severe fright brought on the nervous trouble again, and she suffered everything a human being could endure. Her mother bought a dozen boxes of the Nerve Food, and with this treatment she was fully restored. I wish you could see her now, a strong, healthy, robust woman with two lovely babies. She still uses the Nerve Food when she feels out of sorts, but has had no return of the old nervous trouble."

For weak, puny, nervous children there is nothing like Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to enrich the blood, restore the starved nerves and start them on the way to health. When they fail to get proper nourishment from the food they eat, this food cure presents the necessary ingredients in condensed and easily assimilated form, and strength and vigor is restored. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

EYES OF WORLD FOCUSED ON BASEBALL FIGURES.



On the right is shown Tyrus Cobb, of Detroit, the world-famous hitter and run getter. On the left is shown Benny Kauff, now of the New York team, who has shown wonderful "class" in the preliminary games, and whose showing in the season is closely watched.

own feelings in the matter, Sir Sam would be able to point out, as Sir Wilfrid did in his speech, that the principal of collective cabinet responsibility applies in this case as well as in others and that if one member of the Government falls, all fall. Which is no doubt the view Sir Sam would take of it also. Besides, to get down to brass tacks, how could the Cabinet and the acting ministers who have handled the Militia Department during Sir Sam's various absences, be ignorant of the business that was going on right under their noses?

Neither Sir Thomas nor any other member of the Government has attempted to answer these questions. Instead Sir Thomas went on to explain why he preferred a Royal Commission to a Parliamentary Committee—because it rejects rumor, hearsay, insinuation; because it insists on the rules of evidence, because it can star-chamber if it likes; because it needn't reveal state documents to the Germans—all the old arguments in fact and one or two new ones.

Such arguments in favor of a Royal Commission, as Sir Thomas overlooked, Macdonald of Pictou picked up and hurled back at him—as far as a judge without a jury, cold law without warm public opinion behind it, also that a Royal Commission is a pleasant, ambling, dilatory thing which needn't make a report until long after the events have been forgotten. And, if you don't believe it, consider how long the dear, old, dawdling Davidson Commission has been on the job already.

Incidentally Macdonald of Pictou spilled the fact that when General Bertram and David Carnegie were in the United States in June, 1915, the agent of a well known American company of standing came to them and offered to make fuses on a basis

of cost plus five per cent. When Colonel John Wesley Allison heard of this he suggested to the agent that he had 75 cents to the price of each fuse, said sum to be split four ways, one to the contractor, one to J. Wesley Allison and two to parties not named. The presumption is that the agent turned the proposal down. At any rate General Bertram a. l. Mr. Carnegie did no business with Yorkton, Cadwell, and the crowd of "minister adventurers"—as Sir Wilfrid calls them—"who leaved tot on the treasure of our land the blood of our soldiers."

Thus does Sir Wilfrid Laurier aptly express the full horror of it in one eloquent phrase—the millions stolen, the battles lost, the brave men slain while these Yankee high-binders and their fellow conspirators were juggling contracts and manipulating commissions.

Three weeks before these contracts were made with the two mushroom American companies a responsible Canadian company offered in writing to make delivery of fuses to the Shell Committee at \$4.20 each. This Canadian company subsequently got orders from the Shell Committee for 250,000 fuses at \$4. each and another order for 250,000 fuses at \$3. each—or a net average price of \$3.50 each which was significantly enough, 75 cents less per fuse than the contracts let to the

To Remove Dandruff Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little into your hand and rub well into the scalp with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of this awful scurf will have disappeared. Two or three applications will destroy every bit of dandruff; stop scalp itching and falling hair.

American Ammunition Company and the International Fuse Company for which Colonel J. Wesley Allison and his friends were the providers. Of course the Canadian companies were expected to do it for less. There was no nigger on the fence in their case—no seventy-five cents added to be split four ways—and consequently they were offered less money.

Facts like these, cropping up from time to time, keep the Government guessing. Major General Sam and his friends take a lot of explaining. What next? This explains the hunched look of the Government front-benchers. Meanwhile they jiggle about like a hen trying to cross the road in front of a funeral.

—H. F. G.

NON-COMMITTAL REPLY

On Bilingual Matter Given In The Commons.

Ottawa, April 14.—A non-committal reply in regard to an embarrassing question which is worrying the Government at the present time was given in the Commons by the Minister of Justice. He was asked by Ernest Lapointe what position the Government intended to take on the petition of the bilingualists who have asked for the disallowance of the Ontario Act, generally known as Rule 17. Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the Ontario Government's answer to the petition for disallowance had been received on Monday last. He would go no farther, however, at present towards indicating the Government's position than to say that the question of disallowance "was receiving careful consideration."

As pointed out by Mr. Lapointe, this consideration will soon have to come to a deciding point, since the two-year time limit within which the Provincial Act may be disallowed expires on the 28th of this month. Meanwhile, although the fires have been banked so far this session in the Commons on the potential conflagration, both sides in the House know that it will have to come up for discussion, and neither side welcomes the subject.

OBJECTS TO FURTHER DRAIN

On the Farming Population For the War.

Ottawa, April 14.—Senator Choquette struck a discordant note in the Senate when in a somewhat sensational speech he protested against further recruiting in Canada. Speaking on the bill granting \$50,000,000 for immediate use in carrying on the war, Senator Choquette declared that more men were being recruited now than were being used. There were, he said, 135,000 men enlisted in Canada, and he thought until these were sent overseas it was little use to continue recruiting, especially in view of the fact that the country was now very short of farm laborers.

He declared it was a crime for the Government to have professional men going as recruiting officers into parishes, asking young men to leave the farms and go to the cities, where they would spend a year or so before they actually got to the front. The Senator asserted that many were recruiting in the winter time simply to get a little money to tide them over the winter months, and then in the spring they returned to the farms.

LET THE GERMANS COME!

The French Will Give No More Ground.

Paris, April 14.—The German troops have passed the last point of human endurance, and rest and retreating is necessary. There are also the dead to be buried and the great masses of wounded to be shipped back to Germany.

If the renewal of the assault does not come, the Germans can expect no retiring battles with the French. General Petain has given his last inch of ground, and from now on the battles will be fought with a ferocity undreamed of even by the old men. The Verdun defenders have been ordered, as Joffre ordered his armies at the Marne, to stand firm and die rather than yield.

Success has never yet been known to make a man up and ask to be taken down. You and I can never borrow a dollar on ancestral pride.

NEW STANDARD OF WARFARE

Is Set By the Battle of Verdun.

REVOLUTION WROUGHT

IN METHODS BY THE ARMY OF FRANCE

Crown Prince's Army Beaten By Tactics—These Were Developed From the Last Great Battle at Champagne.

According to a French officer interviewed by John L. Balderson, a European correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, the battle at Verdun has revolutionized modern warfare. The revolution has been wrought by the French, who seem to have taken this sort of initiative from the hands of the German strategists. When this war began it would be a justifiable exaggeration to say that nobody but the Germans knew anything about war. They knew the value of high explosives as contrasted with shrapnel, and they knew what an important part trench fighting would play in the campaign. The Allies went to school to the Germans. In the past few months it would appear that they have surpassed their teachers and are now prepared to give lessons on their own account. Unfortunately, the Germans may learn the lessons taught at Verdun, and try to turn them to their own use when the Allies' great offensive is launched.

The Thin, Blue Lines.

At Verdun, when the attack began, Joffre asked the defenders of the fortress, numbering 60,000 men, with 1,000 guns, to meet the assault of 500,000 Germans and 4,000 guns, at least 500 of which were larger than any French guns on the spot. It was not because the French were outnumbered, or because they were short of guns, but because it was considered good tactics to conduct the opening movements with few men and few guns. The Germans began the most terrific bombardment in military history upon the first-line French trenches, using, it is said, 2,000,000 shells in the process. Then whole army corps rushed to the assault, only to discover that the trenches were held by a few brigades, which had been deliberately left behind in order to deceive the enemy. Twice again the same thing happened until the remnants of three French divisions stood along the Douaumont plateau four days after the general assault began. Not until the Brandenburgers had carried the position were the French reserves sent in, and the Germans were held back from breaking the main French line.

Beating The "Drum Fire."

The French hurried all their available reserves to the first-line trenches they would have been blown out of ground, and Verdun would have fallen for lack of a living army to defend it. As it happened, the Germans lost heavily through the French artillery and machine-gun fire when they began their infantry attacks, and as a preliminary to these attacks, the Crown Prince's army was forced to use up a large part of its store of shells, acquired through the winter.

So the French have solved the problem of that "drum fire" which was supposed to be invincible. As the French officer said: "You simply retire, yield as many lines of ground as the enemy cares to plow up thoroughly with big shells, and when his bombardment slackens, as it must, and his infantry wears out, you have probably suffered less than he has if your artillery in the rear is well served. If you are strong enough you can counter-attack, with excellent chances of success, his troops which are organizing themselves in your

wrecked positions, but in any case he cannot decisively defeat you."

A Limit to Bombardments.

He explained that it would be impossible for the enemy to continue these intermittent attacks and drive the French back indefinitely, because the drain on the ammunition would be too great. He calculated that 5,000,000 shells were fired at Verdun against 60,000 men, and that only a few miles had been won. Even the Germans cannot turn out shells enough to use them so lavishly. Thus Verdun becomes the standard battle, but how long it will remain so is uncertain, for there have been several standards set up in this war. The French officer says that more has been learned about the science of war since the battle of Neuve Chapelle. He learned between the invention of gunpowder and the battle of Austerlitz.

Champagne And the Marne.

Champagne was the last standard, and it was from the lessons learned at Champagne that the tactics at Verdun were developed. At Champagne the Germans, believing that a properly-organized trench line could be held against the strongest attack, rushed 93 fresh battalions into the trenches when the guns began to destroy them. The result was that, whereas they had 115,000 men when the battle began, they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners in three weeks 140,000. Had they abandoned their front-line trenches as Petain did at Verdun, they might have claimed Champagne as a victory. The Battle of the Marne is said to have been the last old-fashioned battle on the west front. It was conducted according to a formula taught in the French military schools for twenty years, namely, that in the course of a retreat, reserves should not be sent to the front, but concentrated in the rear ready to take part in a counter-stroke when the retiring army reaches them. This is sometimes dangerous, for if a miscalculation is made the retiring army may be destroyed before it reaches the reserves, but when the plans are executed with a brilliant victory is achieved.

Decides To Collect Taxes.

Ottawa, April 14.—The Ottawa Separate School Board, replaced by the Ottawa Separate School Commission appointed by the Ontario Government, has decided to collect the Separate School taxes, despite the authority of the Commission and in defiance of the Provincial Act. A suggestion was made by several members of the defunct board that militant methods be resorted in safeguarding their rights. The bilingual teachers were not included in the payments made by the Commission, owing to their disobedience of the famous regulation 17.

Reclamation of Surplus Kits.

London, April 14.—Col. Frank Reid, formerly of London, Ont., expects that \$2,000,000 will be saved to the Dominion Government through the system just initiated of the reclamation of surplus kits. Col. Paul Hanson, of Montreal, is in charge of this branch of the work at Shorncliffe.

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We Have It in a Remedy Containing the Three Oldest and Most Famous Tonics Known.

Vinol contains the three oldest and most famous tonics known to medicine, viz.—the medicinal extractives of fresh cod livers, without oil, peptonate of iron and beef peptonate.

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We return money in every such case where Vinol fails to benefit the purchaser. Mahood Drug Co., Limited, Kingston, Ont.

They Should Have Stamped the Czar and Sent Him Parcel Post

By Bud Fisher

