

# WHY COL. GREGORY WAS COMPELLED TO RESIGN.

## Political Rulers of the Militia Attempted to Force On Him the Appointment of an Officer Who Was Not Qualified.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The treatment which Lt. Col. Gregory of the Ch. Cadets received at the hands of the government was the subject of a brisk discussion in the house yesterday. Mr. Lancaster of Lincoln read to the house a letter written by Col. Gregory some time ago, in which the latter outlined the main features of his trouble with the militia department. The officers of the regiment had refused to extend the term of his command, and Col. Gregory's extension of his command would not be extended. If, said Mr. Lancaster, Col. Gregory was in the wrong in refusing to recommend this promotion of Major Glasgow as second officer of the regiment.

Having read Col. Gregory's letter Mr. Lancaster proceeded to discuss the case. He said Col. Gregory was an excellent officer whose only fault was in giving too much of his time to the militia and making many sacrifices in its behalf. It was impossible, Mr. Lancaster argued, for an honest man to obey the order of the D. O. C. in regard to the promotion of Major Glasgow. Col. Gregory had been asked to do something that he did not think it right to do. He was told in effect that unless he complied his command would not be extended. If, said Mr. Lancaster, Col. Gregory was in the wrong in refusing to recommend this promotion of Major Glasgow as second officer of the regiment.

"He was qualified," said Sir Frederick Borden. "No, he was not," replied Mr. Lancaster, "for he has since done what Col. Gregory did not do. He has not qualified for promotion." Mr. Lancaster went on to say that Major Glasgow, a surgeon, had been selected for promotion over the heads of Major Stail and Major Burke, two thoroughly qualified officers.

Sir Frederick Borden declared that Major Glasgow was next in order of seniority. Col. Sam Hughes, who had been scrutinizing the militia list, promptly offered the information that the appointment of the three officers, Stail, Burke and Glasgow were gazetted on the same day, Feb. 8, 1904. Mr. Lancaster pointed out that Major Glasgow's experience in the militia was as a surgeon, and he was in no sense fit for the command of a regiment.

Sir Frederick Borden entered into a lengthy defence of the government's treatment of Col. Gregory. He referred to Col. Gregory in highly complimentary terms and made some serious accusations against that officer. It was exceedingly improper, he said, for Col. Gregory to write for publication a substance of the conversation that had just read by Mr. Lancaster. The letter was written when Col. Gregory was still commanding officer of the regiment and when he was in camp. It was a violation of the militia law and the army regulations. It involved an accusation against Col. Otter, against the officers of the headquarters staff and against the minister of militia himself.

Col. Hughes insisted that there was no violation of the regulations in what Col. Gregory had done since a member of the militia was not under the authority of his superior officers except when he was on duty or in uniform. He said, furthermore, that Col. Gregory was not in camp when the letter in question was written and gave dates to prove it.

man of the regiment, Col. Gregory had played a peculiar little game. Major Ferguson, the second in command, was for five years to fill that position, having lost his voice. He was kept there by Col. Gregory to give him an excuse for demanding an extension of his command. Major Glasgow was as well qualified as Major Ferguson.

"Why, then," asked R. L. Borden, "did not Col. Otter write to Major Glasgow advising him to take the course recommended by Col. Gregory?"

To this the minister of militia replied that Col. Gregory had made up his mind that Major Glasgow should not be appointed to the position of second in command till he improved his qualifications. That did not mean that Col. Glasgow was not already qualified. Besides, added the minister, Col. Otter wanted peace in the militia and was willing to co-operate with Col. Gregory. Sir Frederick then referred to the letter written by Col. Gregory to Col. Otter, D. O. C., in which he described Major Glasgow as a "fair" and "Major Glasgow as a "good" officer.

Col. Sam Hughes came to the defence of Col. Gregory. He pointed out that an officer not on duty or in uniform could write all the letters he wanted to and the minister of militia had no right to interfere. Col. Gregory was perfectly justified in keeping Major Ferguson second in command until an officer qualified to succeed him. His motives had been falsely represented. Colonel Hughes said he knew of a fact that Col. Gregory had urged Major Ferguson to secure the best medical treatment in order that his voice might be restored. As for Major Glasgow he had been a surgeon in the 4th Infantry Regiment, St. Catharines. Should such a man be kept over a qualified combatant officer who had received his training in a cavalry corps? Major Glasgow was not a professional quack.

R. L. Borden said that the minister of militia in his condemning Col. Gregory was more influenced by inference than facts. It was shown that Major Ferguson was under medical advice when he hoped to recover his voice and being otherwise qualified, to obtain promotion; and Col. Gregory was justified in recommending that either Col. Ferguson should take a further course of instruction. This Major Ferguson admitted and so also did Major Glasgow, who on 27th February last wrote Col. Gregory that he intended to go to the school and improve his qualifications before the June camp. The minister of militia had shown no good reason for overruling Col. Otter's strong recommendation of Col. Gregory for another year's extension of command when there was any explanation of Col. Otter's statement to Col. Gregory that it was his bounden duty to recommend Major Glasgow as second in command within his right and duty in making the recommendations he had made. The correspondence showed that while the question of Col. Gregory's extension of command was in abeyance the colonel was being urged by some one with political influence to recommend Major Glasgow for second in command without further qualification. The remark of Col. Otter to Col. Gregory, "You may be sure I have good reasons for asking this action on your part," in view of the minister's denial did not refer to him; but certainly there was an action of some kind in matters of this kind, and it was evidently on account of the threatened extension of his command that Col. Otter dared to make that statement to Col. Gregory. In this connection it should be remembered that Col. Gregory for an extension of two years, and that recommendation was still in abeyance when Col. Otter was fencing with Col. Gregory to compel him to make a recommendation which Col. Gregory thought he should not make. Then on January 26th, Col. Gregory wrote Col. Otter that he had arranged with Major Glasgow to retain his squadron command till after the June camp and in the meantime take a course of instruction to improve his qualifications, on which condition Col. Gregory would command him for promotion to second in command. And again on November 2nd, 1903, Col. Otter again wrote to the department pressing for the sake of the efficiency of the corps, that Col. Gregory's term be extended to two

years. In the meantime, the matter of the extension being in abeyance, Col. Gregory wrote to know if his proposal in regard to Major Glasgow was acceptable and if his own term was to be extended. Col. Otter's reply to this is contained in a letter dated March 30th in which he said that Col. Gregory's recommendation to extend his term should be sent in at once, "and the extension of your command. I have every reason to believe, will follow."

"That," said Mr. Borden, "is as plain as words can make it. If Lt. Col. Gregory, against his better judgment will, without qualification, recommend Major Glasgow to be second in command of that regiment, then his period of service will not be extended. There is the whole thing in black and white. You are not left to inference; there is Col. Otter's direct statement of the situation."

There was another letter, continued the leader of the opposition, addressed by Col. Gregory to Col. Otter, and reading as follows:

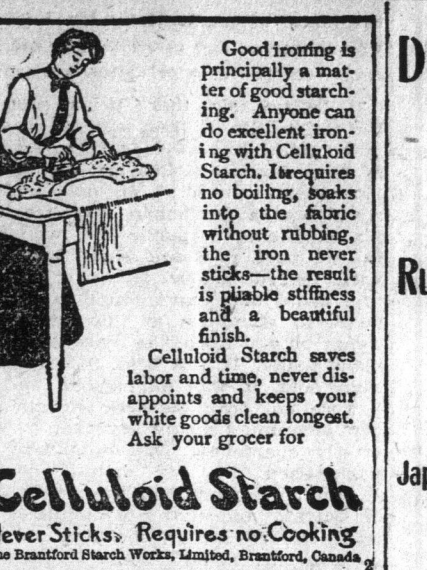
"SARNIA, March 7th, 1903. "Dear Sir—I have yours of the 2nd inst., re promotion of Major Glasgow, and in reply beg to say that if Major Glasgow does attend the school he has promised, he should remain in command until after the June camp, when his promotion will be immediately followed. I am firmly convinced that the proposition which I made was not only reasonable but in the interest of the militia, and I have come to the conclusion that my extension of tenure depends upon me according to the demands of Major Glasgow and not better resign my command at once."

All would agree with the colonel, Mr. Borden continued, that his usefulness would be gone if he were not permitted to extend his term. In his judgment in such an important matter, it is not to be taken lightly. Col. Otter's letter of June 15th, in which he distinctly referred to political intrigue, Colonel Otter denied this, but it would be better if he could furnish some explanation of these letters.

"And I have to say that, if I had anything to do with him and he could not give any explanation to show that political intrigue was not the cause of his political judgment in these matters, I would consider that he was worthy to be dismissed within 48 hours," declared Mr. Borden. "It is not to be taken lightly," he continued, "that this gentleman has taken his position upon Colonel Gregory, as a matter of military command, that which should be left to the right and true judgment of the militia. How does he venture to take upon himself the question of extending Lieut. Col. Gregory's term of office? How is it that we find a D. O. C. descending to the work of a militia officer? If you withdraw your stipulations as to qualifications, your term will be extended for another year, if you preserve in that which you believe to be right to be the interest of your argument, your term will not be extended."

It was slight time, Mr. Borden continued, that there is some rule in the militia to prevent a D. O. C. trafficking in that way. The minister's statement that he knew nothing of it was to be taken as a challenge. Col. Otter, who is somebody, knew of it. Col. Otter was somebody at the instance of somebody. People were not quite fools when they read this correspondence not to understand what it meant. If you would give some explanation of it forthwith. To show the bona fides and wisdom of Col. Gregory, there was a letter dated February 19th, in which Col. Gregory, by Mr. Otter, was recommended to Lieut. Col. Gregory by this mail a letter asking that I be recommended as second in command of the militia. At the same time, there was written by Col. Otter, dated Feb. 19th, concurring and advising further qualifications at once. Yet the house was told by the minister of militia that Col. Gregory was not acting in good faith when he insisted on his qualification. Was Col. Otter acting in good faith when he advised it? The minister of militia was not acting in good faith when he described him as a conspirator. For the correspondence showed that in every action he took with regard to Major Glasgow he was not only supported by Major Ferguson, but also by the direct advice of Col. Otter.

"Under the circumstances," said Mr. Borden in conclusion, "it seems to me that Lieut. Col. Gregory comes out of this with his reputation absolutely unblemished; comes out of it as one who has acted the part of a good soldier and an honest man. He has been tried from the regiment when he found that his usefulness was gone by reason of certain influences which were being exercised against him, and which prevented him from giving to the regiment that direction which he thought was his due."



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list. He instanced the case of Col. Ponton, of Belleville, an officer on the retired list, who had been called upon to explain his utterances at a public dinner.

A VEGETABLE DIET.  
Its Advantages and Adaptability for Hot and Cold Weather.  
(Matthias Palm, in New York World).  
I adopted a vegetable diet about 19 years ago, but previous to that I had always been a meat eater. I had obtained proper nutrition for the human system. It happened accidentally that I changed my views on this subject. It was in the first week of January, 1903, when I was writing a manual to me with the question perplexing to all housewives, "Oh, what can I cook today?" I had just been glancing over a copy of a magazine devoted to the development of bodily strength as well as to vegetarianism. So, in answer to the above question, I jokingly handed my wife the little book, saying, "Here is a menu for dinner." After looking at it she laughed and remarked that that would only mean that she would have to get a roast for supper. "Well," said I, "let's try it."

It is putting it mildly if I say that my children—and I have four, ranging in age from four and one-half to 16 years—were delighted when they saw the table. That night I expected to get a good deal of support for my diet, but to my surprise they all began to give similar food again. We then concluded to give the matter a fair trial, but I must admit that I was not prepared for the result. I was through a great deal of anxiety. I was constantly watching the children as well as my wife for any symptoms that might indicate a tendency to weakness during the next few months. I was immediately returned to the meat diet. However, no such signs appeared. I had every member of the family weighed once a week and found that my own decreased the first month from 155 pounds to 152 pounds.

After that it gradually increased again. The weight of the children increased from the beginning of the trial regularly the first six months about eight ounces per week, which I consider more than a normal increase. At that time I mentioned my experiment to a friend, a physician, who naturally answered with a doubtful smile, some predicted sure death and a physician whom I consulted in the matter said that it had been proved beyond a doubt that the human system needed animal food to sustain life and that if my idea would stand the people might as well go out in the meadows and chew grass.

How, then, I had only found signs of improvement in the health of the family, and for this reason I left all such advice unheeded. I felt I was getting stronger from day to day and that the appetite was good. Instead of complaining of being entirely worn out from the day's household work, as she used to, I noticed very soon that her weariness in the evening disappeared, and she seemed to feel as bright and fresh at night as at morn.

ROBBERS IN MEXICO DID NOT GET MUCH FOR THEIR TROUBLE.  
EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—A train crew which has just arrived with a light engine from Santa Rosa, reports that Rock Island passenger train No. 4, which left El Paso yesterday morning, was robbed by a gang of about 200 men, and robbed. The passengers were lined up and their valuables taken from them, after which the train was allowed to proceed. The robbers were seen about two miles up the track and there dynamited and robbed.

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# DESPERATE FIGHTING

## Russians Had 120 Guns At Ta Tche Kiao.

Japanese Soldiers Asked Permission to Attack at Night, and by Doing So Gained the Victory.

MUKDEN, July 30.—A correspondent of the Associated Press who witnessed the battle of Ta Tche Kiao, July 28 to July 29, and who drove over 100 miles on horseback to Mukden to bring the account, gives the following personal description of the engagement: "The correspondent was awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning of July 23 by the booming of guns. He had slept in the village of Tien Tsai-tai, four miles south of Ta Tche Kiao, where the regiment to which he was attached was stationed. He hurriedly rode to the Russian outposts and found them engaged in a hot artillery duel which continued for two hours, when the batteries slowly retreated on the main position, where General Zaroubieff decided to accept battle. The Russian gunners then poured a well directed hail of projectiles, effectually stopping the Japanese advance and enabling the various outpost detachments to fall back in safety. The artillery fire ceased about 11 o'clock, and then for three hours the Japanese were engaged in a hot battle with the Russian forces in order of battle. At two in the afternoon the bombardment recommenced and lasted until 5 o'clock. The Japanese fired several large caliber guns and all their batteries poured shrapnel on the positions, but not causing much harm. In fact the losses at first were insignificant. The night was perfectly clear."

The correspondent slept in the village of Simintin, directly behind the Russian positions. The real battle began the next morning. The first gun was fired at 7 o'clock and thenceforth the roar of artillery did not cease for an instant till 8.30 in the evening. At times the firing acquired extraordinary violence. The site of the battle was a narrow strip of land, about 7 miles long and 2 miles wide, between the railroad. The sea was plainly discernible, the heights overlooking the battlefield, but nothing occurred in that direction. The Russian position fronted south with a slight inclination eastward. About two artillery corps were engaged. The correspondent was able to follow only the experiences of General Zaroubieff's corps, and so confines himself to recording the incidents of this portion of the Russian troops. Zaroubieff's corps occupied a position on two hills, of which the largest was crowned by three summits. The commander and his staff stationed themselves on the highest point, the centre one, whence they had an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country. The general had placed batteries on the plain behind these hills, the guns being cleverly masked by lofty Chinese corn. The Japanese tried vainly the whole day to locate them, and the Russian losses therefore were slight. The men suffered more from the scorching heat of the sun than from the Japanese projectiles.

It was essentially an artillery battle, but it was remarkable and even uncanny that during the thirteen hours it lasted the Russians could not make out a single Japanese soldier, even in the most favorable places. Except the position occupied by General Zaroubieff's troops not a single rifle shot was fired, but the gunners on both sides worked like madmen. The air was filled with the noise of approaching shells, which on striking, dug deep craters in the hillside, whence the spouting fire looked like miniature volcanoes. When this spectacle of savage splendor had lasted four or five hours, one after another of the Russian positions became untenable.

In the meantime the gunners serving the Russian batteries behind the hills redoubled their energies, and the Japanese were evidently nonplussed by the fierceness of the fire from the unlocated batteries. They even directed their attention to the Russian right, which was quite unoccupied. Then the Japanese shifted their fire to the Russian centre, but not a single man was withdrawn therefrom. The fire of the Japanese diminished at about 5 o'clock and ceased altogether half an hour later, whereas the Russian batteries continued to fire. When the Japanese gunners re-opened the artillery duel later they had changed their position to the westward, whence they obtained an uninterrupted range of the plain behind the Russian position, and their projectiles began falling dangerously near the Russian batteries.

The Chinese villagers in the vicinity suffered terribly. The whole plain was ploughed and pitted by the explosion of the shells. With the approach of evening the Russians had a little relief from the heat, but none from the Japanese, the latter being a little that the flashes of the Japanese guns were discernible on the slopes of the hills facing the Russians, revealing their exact positions by the red sparks of each cannon's

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## With Reference to Chamberlain's

## Proposals.

LONDON, July 31.—Rudyard Kipling, who is well known as a strong admirer of Joseph Chamberlain and an earnest supporter of his present views, and who believes that his tariff proposals will contribute largely to weld the empire, has written a striking poem which will appear here tomorrow and which is sure to cause a great interest and discussion in political circles as well as in the literary world. It is entitled "Things and the Man," and is of five stanzas, each ending with the italicized refrain, "Once on a time there was a man."

"Oh ye who hold the written tale  
To all save all unwritten things  
"And, half a league behind pursue  
"The accomplished fact with flouting sneer  
"Look! to your knees your baby brings  
"The oldest tale since earth began—  
"The answer to your worrings:  
"Once on a time there was a man."

## NO MORE CUT PRICES.

## Patent Medicines Will Not Be Sold Below Regular Rates.

(Special to the Sun.)  
TORONTO, July 31.—A meeting of the Wholesale Drugists' Association was held here yesterday. It developed that the purpose of the meeting was to consider a new combine now in process of organization, and which is intended to do away with cut prices on patent medicines. Travellers of wholesale houses have been going through the country recently securing signatures of their customers to an agreement not to cut prices, while the manufacturers have also been approached with a similar idea. The response is said to have been most satisfactory, and it is expected that the new agreement will come into operation soon, and the day of cheap patent medicines is over.

## GAIETIES OF I. C. R. SUBURBANITES.

The rival suburbs, namely C. P. R. and I. C. R. way, have been waging a merry war in gaieties all summer, but of late the I. C. R. way seems to have taken the lead. The other night there was a happy barn dance at Torryburn, to which all the suburbanites roundabout were invited. Another event of the same nature was held the same night further up the line and a lawn party was given as a week of theatricals has kept the out-of-town people on the amusement go. The theatricals consisted of a quartet, two comedies, two musicals, and a play. The women who played to the capacity in the vicinity of Newburg, danced, played, put on short sketches with lots of house-wifery, and succeeded admirably in separating both summer residents and natives from considerable cash. This aggregation is now doing the Newburg-Pasadena-Moody Farm circuit. A few weeks ago they were seen by some St. John people at the Palace, Boston, a cheap show house.

## COLD TREATMENT.

An attendant at Mount Vernon, not long since found a woman, according to the Indianapolis News, weeping most bitterly and audibly with her handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to her and said, "What's the matter?" "Are you in any trouble, madam?" "No sir," she sobbed. "I saw you weeping." "Ah!" said she, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the Father of his Country?" "Oh! Indeed! madam," said he, "that's it! The tomb is over yonder. This is the ice house."

## MANBION AT BLOMINGTON.

Karl Kuhn, a German artist of reputation, who has caught the charm of Blomington in a six months' residence there, announces that he will build a \$10,000 mansion in the near future. The mansion will stand on the hill overlooking Mill Creek, on a portion of the old William Porter place, and the value of all will be \$25,000. Mr. Kuhn has already the deed of the site in his pocket, but before further carrying out his plans proposes a brief visit to the Fatherland.—Wolville Academics.

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