

AN INNER CABINET TO RUN THE WAR; OTTAWA TO HAVE NEW SENSATION

Premier Borden Said to Have Reached Solution of Delicate Problem Caused by Sir Sam's Return -- Inner Council of Five, in Which Hughes is Not Included, to be Formed

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Toronto Star Weekly.)

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A cabinet within the cabinet to administer all business of war. This, the correspondent of The Star Weekly is informed, is the government's solution of the delicate problem confronting it in the return to Canada of Sir Sam Hughes. According to this report, which originated in circles usually well informed, this inner or war cabinet is to consist of the prime minister, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Senator Loughheed, and Hon. J. D. Hazen.

It will be patterned in principle after the war cabinet formed in Britain following the coalition, and, without consulting the other nine members of the government, will administer and be responsible for all matters pertaining to the war. The idea of a war cabinet, The Star Weekly is informed, is the outcome of strong representations by Senator Loughheed. The government leader in the senate has acted as minister of militia on several occasions in the absence of General Hughes and, as a result of his experiences and observations in such capacity became convinced that the administration of the militia department and questions of war policy should not be permitted to rest too much within the jurisdiction of one man, but instead should be turned over to a sub-committee of the cabinet, which would be in a position to more quickly reach decisions and more thoroughly grapple with situations than was possible in the case of one man or an entire cabinet.

The matter had been "hanging fire" for some considerable time and has only been brought to a head by the announcement that General Hughes will shortly be back in Canada. What failed to win approval or adoption on the ground that it would contribute to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, has won approval and adoption on the ground that it presents an avenue through which the cabinet can get rid of the minister of militia. The solicitor-general, minister of finance, and Senator Loughheed are leaders of the anti-Hughes wing of the administration. With these three dominating a war cabinet General Hughes' power and influence would be narrowed down to the vanishing point. And yet to all outward appearances he would retain his portfolio, political expediency and greater military efficiency being served at the same time.

Big Defeat for Hughes.

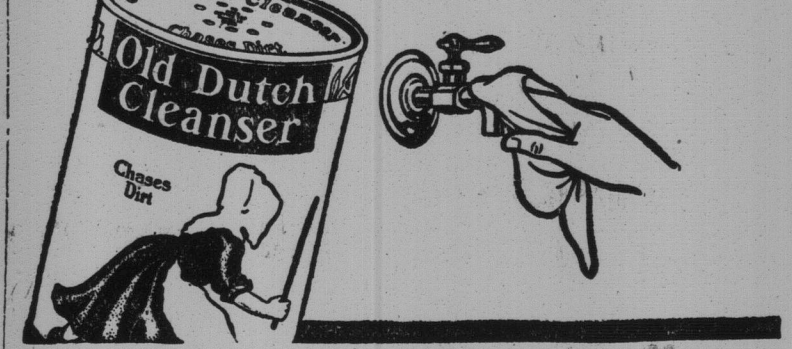
If this war committee is formed, and there is excellent reason for believing that it will, it will be the biggest defeat that Sir Sam has suffered within the cabinet since the beginning of the war. It has long been an open secret in inside political and newspaper circles in the capital that time and again the general's enemies in the government were frustrated by bringing about his resignation by the mere pranks of political chance. They tried to secure his downfall at Valcartier in 1914, and only the firm stand of Sir Robert Borden, who took up the cudgels on behalf of the general, prevented it. Again last session, after the Kyle charges and the Allison disclosures, it was well known by everybody in Ottawa that there were those in the cabinet who would not have been sorry if the Meredith-Duff commission report had made Sir Sam's resignation a political necessity. Indeed, there are well founded reports that strong influences, not only in the cabinet, but in the party, urged General Hughes' dismissal immediately the commission's report was made public. But the most that Sir Robert would do was to take upon himself a greater share of the administration of the militia department and encourage the idea of Sir Sam's going to the front.

Giving Sir Sam a Chance. Sir Robert, so report goes, argued with his colleagues that the dismissal of General Hughes would be a plain admission by the government that the Kyle charges had been fully borne out, and that his going overseas, while removing him from the centre of political controversy, would also possibly provide him with opportunity to regain national confidence and popularity by taking the field. But things do not seem to have worked out according to the premier's anticipations. Sir Sam had not been in England more than a week when the cables brought the information that he had created a council of militia officers to administer all matters in connection with Canadian troops in England. The general seemed, characteristically enough, to have entirely forgotten that his colleagues at home might want to have some say in the matter, and the oversight caused trouble. Nothing has been heard about this officers' council since, the reason being that it was promptly vetoed by the cabinet.

The net result of all this and other happenings has been that Sir Sam has gradually lost the support which the prime minister was inclined to give him in the early days of the war. Sir Sam glorified Allison, and Allison was later condemned. He championed the Ross rifle, and the Ross rifle had to be rejected. It all told in favor of his enemies, who did not fail to grasp their opportunity of saying to the premier, "I told you so." And now when Sir Sam is on his way home and the auditor-general is about to leave for England to straighten out a tangle in Canadian war accounts, the anti-Hughes men in the cabinet are "making hay." They have urged upon the prime minister that with at least another year of war ahead, and the whole empire challenged for the fullest possible measure of sacrifice and effort, it would be neither the task of wisdom nor patriotism to give General Hughes a free hand in the conduct of our share in the war. They are said to represent that, whether he be blame-worthy or otherwise, he has in large measure forfeited the confidence of a wide circle of the Canadian people.

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Ottawa Would Welcome It.

Apart from the Hughes end of the matter, it is pretty certain that Ottawa would welcome a war cabinet. In the first place the men who are mentioned in connection with it are those who are recognized as the ablest and most active in the government. Senator Loughheed has been known in Ottawa as one of the men who has all along urged more prompt and vigorous action in connection with various war matters.

COWS FALL 400 FEET

Frightened in Pasture, Thirty-one Plunge to Death.

Thirty-one blooded cows pastured on the Whitmore farm on the high bank of the Genesee river, near Mount Morris, N.Y., took fright recently and leaped over the bank, which has a sheer drop of 400 feet. Several of the cows landed on a ledge 200 feet from the top and were uninjured. The balance of the herd went to the bottom and were killed or so badly injured they were dispatched later.

MOTHER is always happy KENT FLOUR TAKES THE WORRY OUT OF BAKING BUY BY THE BAG OR BARREL

days ago a flock of sheep pastured near this farm jumped over the bank and all were killed.

HINDU SHUNS CANADA

Sir Rabindranath Tagore Will Not Set Foot on Our Soil

Sept. 29, 1916. Editor of The Toronto Star: As no doubt you are aware, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Hindu poet, has arrived in the United States to give a series of lectures before the universities, etc. Through a personal letter of introduction I had the pleasure of meeting him yesterday. He arrived here on Tuesday evening, so I considered I was indeed favored to have met him so soon.

He is a very distinguished looking man, with beautiful brown eyes, and decidedly Hebraic cast of countenance. He is very tall and wears a square cap of plush, and a gown of blue material. His hair is thick and wavy and slightly tinged with grey, as is also his beard. His voice is rather thin at first, but becomes deeper in inflection as he continues speaking. He is very grave and dignified, but very gentle and kind and quite approachable. One is impressed at once with the fact that he is a man set apart, and is the true philosopher and poet. He reminded me in the way of Mount Sir Donald, the highest point in the Rockies, whose head is always in the clouds and yet his songs and writings are sung by the most simple and ignorant, and are the songs of the people.

Among things mentioned, I asked him if he would visit Canada, and he said most emphatically, "No, he would never visit Canada on account of the manner in which his countrymen had been treated by the Canadians." He said he had been invited to both Toronto and Montreal, but refused to go, and he wishes this published and generally known. He said he was asked to go ashore at Victoria, but refused. He said he would never set foot on Canadian soil or that of Australia, while his countrymen were treated as they were. I hope you will publish this, as it is his wish and desire. He said, of course, things would not change until the psychology of nations was changed.



When face to face with the facts the necessity for including a sanitary hair-dressing in one's scheme of personal cleanliness is apparent. The use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE gives even the consequences of having the hair greasy, sweet and clean and a feeling of pleasing self-assurance. Its value is attested by the disappearance of dandruff, the cause of most hair troubles, and the absence of loose hair on the clothing or in the comb.

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Work of moving the West Telephone Exchange from King Street to New Building on Duke Street will be started Saturday, Oct. 7, 1916, at Midnight.

During process of moving Switchboard, Telephone service in West Exchange will be discontinued. Service will be resumed as soon as lines are re-connected, which should not be later than Monday night.

The Company regrets to cause this interruption of service and has arranged to give emergency service to districts served by West Exchange with Stations connected direct to Main Exchange. These Stations will be located at the following points:

FAIRVILLE, T. H. WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
MAIN STREET, MAIN 3360

WEST END, N. B. TEL. CO., NEW BLDG.,
DUKE STREET, MAIN 3361

WEST END, N. B. TEL. CO., OLD BLDG.,
KING STREET, MAIN 3362

WEST END, W. C. WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
133 UNION STREET, MAIN 3420

West Subscribers may obtain free service to Main Subscribers from these Stations. Charges for Long Distance Calls will be collected at time of conversation. Due to the limited number of Stations we are able to install, the Company respectfully requests all persons using these Stations to limit their conversation to a period not over three minutes.

In order to give Main Subscribers an opportunity to reach persons located in West End by telephone, in cases of emergency, a messenger service will be maintained at the Old Office on King Street. Upon request a messenger boy will be sent to residence or place of business of person desired, and request him to come to the nearest Emergency Station. Connection will then be made with the party calling.

Without doubt this move will cause some annoyance and inconvenience and we earnestly solicit your co-operation in making it a success.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co., Ltd.