

FARMERS IN THE DOMINION STILL CRY FORWARD

New Party Prosperous, Yet It Has Made Some Compromise With Idealism.

By John R. Bone.

Toronto, April 26.—Forward is still the battle cry of the Canadian Farmers' movement. Striking episodes of the past month demonstrate that whatever be the ultimate fate of the Progressive party, it has not yet reached the zenith of its might and influence.

In Saskatchewan it has made a Premier walk the plank. In Manitoba it has brought about the defeat of a Government in the legislature and its subsequent resignation. Unless all signs fail, these incidents are but the forerunners of the formal taking over of the Government machinery of both Provinces by Farmers' Cabinets. When this is accomplished four of the nine Provinces: Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, comprising more than half of the population and wealth of the Dominion, will be in the hands of a party which four years ago was not represented in any legislature by a single member.

Politically it is evident that the new party is prosperous; its path has fallen in pleasant places. But already a detached observer it seems that there has been some compromise with idealism. The progressives no longer represent a crusade. They have become a political party. In the beginning they declared, apparently with sincerity, that they sought neither office nor power; that they wanted on the contrary to advance certain principles and bring a wholesome influence to bear on legislation and administration. Today they are loudly claiming office and power. It may be they have abandoned none of their principles. But principles do seem to have been pushed a bit into the background by more materialistic ambitions. It has been ever thus in the history of all parties—sooner or later principle must make terms with opportunity.

Saskatchewan where W. M. Martin has just resigned as, of course, one of the chief strongholds of the progressives. Containing no large city, its economic interests are unusually homogeneous. Martin, a Liberal, was confirmed in the premiership at the time when the Progressives were still disunited. He held the position by shrewd bargains with Farmers' leaders, some of whom he took into his cabinet, and by legislation in accordance with the Farmers. Indeed, it is said that Martin gave the Farmers more than they would have dared take for themselves. But Martin signed. He dismissed one of his Farmer ministers—that it was for cause didn't matter. And he supported a Liberal candidate in the Federal election last December. His resignation is the sequel. With vacancies in his cabinet he was unable to fill them because he did not know whom he could get a supporter elected to the Legislature. As a consequence he has handed the reins of power over to a colleague and passed on.

More Mixed in Manitoba.

In Manitoba the situation is more mixed with larger urban and labor elements and the old parties are deeply rooted. In the Legislature there are four groups, none with a majority over all. Only on suffrage has the Norris Liberal Government been carrying on. The other day the Farmers decided the Liberals had been in office long enough. They engineered the Government's defeat and now a general election is to clarify the situation.

Meanwhile in Ontario where the Farmers first achieved success, and are now near the end of their third year in office, the stage is also being prepared for an appeal to the people. That contest will be a crucial one for the Farmers' movement. It will be the first time a Farmers' government has given an account of its stewardship and sought a renewal of confidence. It will indicate on the other day the Farmers have made good or whether their success in eastern Canada was merely an accident.

Farmer Drury's Government in Ontario has developed certain elements of strength. It has given a good administration and won praise from sections of the community which at the beginning were apprehensive and hostile. Mr. Drury has scored a considerable personal success. He makes an exceedingly good impression on the platform and is recognized as a real figure in affairs. Moreover both the old parties seem badly disgruntled, whereas the Farmers have been gaining in prestige since the last election. Having only these points in mind prospects ought to be good for a long lease of power for the Farmers. But there is another side to the shield.

In the first place the Farmers' Labor ally has proved to be a weak sister. It has not developed leadership or strength. The election of a large group of labor members in 1919 seems to have been an accident due to the unsettled conditions of the period. Not likely more than two or three will be re-elected.

Neither have Mr. Drury's cabinet colleagues been a source of strength to him. He has been carrying and will have to carry in an election, most of the load himself. And finally there is dissension and a tendency to disintegrate within the Farmers' party itself. J. J. Morrison, the party secretary and organizer, while he declined cabinet responsibility himself, has always seemed jealous of Drury's growing power. Morrison is an agricultural Sinn Féiner—he stands for the Farmer alone. Drury wants to broaden out into a Peoples party. In many individual lanes they have come in sharp conflict. And Morrison is slightly in influence in the Farmers' ranks. These last named organizations, too, on their co-operative commercial side have been encountering trouble in the last two years, a fact which may be having a disintegrating effect.

Fearing Union Of The Red And German Armies

Berlin Would Use Such Threat If France Attempts Force.

Paris April 26.—The new Russo-German treaty, which is considered here merely as remodelling the Brest-Litovsk agreement, which the civilized world refused to recognize as valid, was received at Paris tonight with no little unbelief at first; but when it was confirmed by official sources it was immediately said in certain circles that it furnished fresh proof that the Soviet Government is planning to throw Europe into a state more terrible than any yet experienced. France did not credit early reports that Prime Minister Lloyd George knew of the details of the treaty before it was signed, for the British Premier's attitude during the first week's sessions was almost in every instance for the conservation of the Anglo-French entente, and for forcing the Germans and the Russians to realize they were attending the conference in order to collaborate, instead of defying the more powerful nations in the reconstruction of Europe.

The French now are relying upon Mr. Lloyd George to rush through some sort of Anglo-French treaty to offset Germany's new potential militarism. Although it professes to be merely an economic accord, the treaty will be interpreted here as having a new significance on the part of Germany should the Allies try to force the payment of her debts under the treaty of Versailles. France continually has pointed to the existence of the Russian army as one reason why she cannot disarm her land forces beyond a certain limit.

The German intention, as it is seen here, is to use this same objectionable force to frighten the French in the event reparations demands are not met by May 31. Instead of the French army of 800,000 being available for the collection of payments due France under the Versailles treaty, it now becomes a question of Russian forces totaling 1,500,000 supporting the German colleagues in an effort to evade signed pledges, for none will suppose for an instant that the agreement has as its end merely economic relations. "This movement has been predicted for several months, but we are confident the Allies will realize it not only justifies the French position on disarmament and her insistence upon reparations collections, but that it provokes a situation which will be dangerous to the peace of the rest of Europe," a high French official told the New York Herald correspondent tonight.

The maneuver also is considered significant here that the Germans and the Russians planned it before the opening of the Genoa conference. According to information reaching the Quai d'Orsay, the general lines were certain from the Soviet delegation's stay in Berlin, notwithstanding M. Tchitcherine's and other Russian delegates' denials at that time that they had arranged any sort of an accord there.

Whether the new menace increases the danger that the French may withdraw from the conference still is uncertain, but it is considered unlikely for the present. Louis Barthou, chief of the French delegation, had a long telephone conversation with Premier Poincaré, wherein he gave the latest details of the Russo-German alliance, and it is expected that the remainder of the Cabinet will hold a special session tomorrow to define France's future course of action. Some believe that M. Poincaré will decide to spend a few days in Genoa to confer privately with Mr. Lloyd George, without actually entering the conference. But the more likely policy would be to combat by all possible measures the application of the Russo-German contract to the approaching crisis over the payment of reparations.

Influence on the whole movement. Whether this first Farmers' Government secures a re-election or not will depend almost entirely on Mr. Drury, on his generalship in the choice of issues, in the placing of allies, and in the tactics of the campaign. Already indicated, though a brand new party will appeal to the electorate no great question of principle is up for decision.

Current gossip is that Ontario Farmers and Ontario Liberals are going to fuse into a single party—so much has the new movement already lost its distinctive features. And it is not without its significance an evidence of opportunism that the tendency to co-operate with Liberals in Ontario is developing at the same time that in the West, Farmers are kicking Liberals out.

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NEW PHOTO OF MEXICAN LEADER



Latest photo of President Obregon of Mexico, taken while out for an airing at the Mexican Capital. This is the most recent photo of President Obregon of Mexico, who now seeks American recognition of his government while he is also busily engaged in sitting on various and assorted revolts and teapots in his country.

Women Attacked Non-Union Miners Near Uniontown

Used Clubs, Stones and Red Pepper in Vigorous "Persuasion."

Pittsburg, Pa., April 26.—Wives, sisters and daughters of striking miners led on tonight against non-union miners to enter the pits at the Newcomer mine of the Amend Coal Company, near Uniontown, and at the Collier mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. Two women, Mrs. Mary Redman and Mrs. Caroline Treke, alleged to be leaders in the attack at the Newcomer mine, were arrested and lodged in the Fayette county jail at Uniontown.

A crowd of 100 strikers led by a dozen women, marched to the Newcomer mine, and attempted to turn back seven diggers who had remained at work. Armed with clubs, stones and red pepper, the women worked vigorously to "persuade" the men to remain away from the pits. The men in the mob were passive witnesses. Red pepper into their faces and eyes was the answer the women gave to the miners' question of "persuasion." W. H. Klingensmith, superintendent of the mine, who was temporarily blinded by red pepper, caused the arrest of the women.

Intensive Persuasion.

Sixty women tried several kinds of intensive "persuasion" on the 89 miners at the Collier mine, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Of the seven large mines of the United States Steel Corporation on the Monongahela river, only the Dilworth is making any pretense of operating, and that with only a few men. Disorder was reported at No. 1 mine of the Cambria Steel Company, near Johnstown, where over half the diggers are striking. Some persons believed to be a strike, threw a switch, endangering the lives of several miners. The cars smashed into a rock wall, but no person was hurt.

In Cambria county 600 non-union miners are reported to have walked out of the Cambria Steel Company mines today. Company officials said this report.

The Parkhill mines 600 diggers quit work and the mines are badly crippled.

Do you feel blue, sickly, heavy, too tired to get up? Is so, it's probably your liver which is slow, and needs to be toned and stimulated by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. It's a wonderful change Dr. Hamilton's pills will make in a few days. They relieve the system of poisonous wastes, they aid the stomach, improve digestion, increase your appetite. You'll feel like new all over after using this health-bringing medicine. Thousands have proved it. Sold everywhere in 25c. boxes, or The Catarrhoxone Co., Montreal.

What's in a Name? Visitor—"And what is the little boy's name?" Colored Lady—"Prescription." Visitor—"What an odd name! Why in the world do you call him that?" Colored Lady—"Becus Ah has such work gettin' him filled."

Flapper Wave Hits China, Knee Skirts, Et Al

And They Smoke Cigarettes, Too, Says Canton Revolutionist Visiting in New York.

New York, April 26.—"Oh, yes, we have in China those young girls who are not quite yet women and whom you call flappers." But we do not let them worry us, for they are all very good girls," was the reply to a question made through an interpreter from Columbia University, of Leung Po Jin, secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the revolutionists of southern China, who is visiting this country. "Flapper wave" had hit China recently, saying:

"We have recently noticed the large number of our very young women, little more than children, who have cut their hair and employ some method to make it stand out from the head. And also they have shortened their dress, like the American custom, and cigarettes are being smoked by them—at home but not publicly. However, we do not let that worry us much, for they are good girls but silly."

To the special diplomat of Sun Yat Sen, who is in the city of Canton, the first glimpse of the wonders of New York City was not a great surprise or a novelty. "We have sixteen story buildings in Canton," he said, "and they will soon be built higher. Another remarkable thing is the democratic spirit that seems to be in every one. Each person goes along so easily and is always ready to smile."

Sitting in his rooms in the McAlpin, Mr. Leung told just how Dr. Sun Yat Sen intends to attack the army of the recognized Chinese Republic and with 200,000 picked men, will attempt to overthrow what he terms a "make-believe republic." He even went on to name in detail the plans for the uprising and also the names of the republican officers who are counted on to go over to Sun Yat Sen.

When asked if he felt no trepidation at traveling in New York City, the latter part of the week, then to Chicago, where he is awaited by his wife and the other members of the party that came here from China, he said: "I am studying American political and industrial methods for possible adoption in China. He is a graduate of the National University at Peking and the father of four children.

Pleads To Breaking And Entering Charge

Frederick, April 26.—Frank Smith appeared before Police Magistrate Limerick this afternoon on the charge of breaking and entering, and elected to be tried by the Magistrate. He was remanded until Friday. A search by the police this afternoon disclosed a considerable amount of goods which had been stolen in a number of recent robberies. The discovery seems to connect Smith with these breaks.

FORESEE ANTI-ULSTER SOUTH IRISH UNION

Complications With North May Lead to Free State Republican Pact.

Dublin, April 26.—The tense week-end and strained relations with the north of Ireland are looked upon as compelling the Free State and anti-Free State leaders to reach a basis of settlement when they meet again this week. During the adjournment of the conference, which was called by Lord Mayor O'Neill of Dublin, it is reported that there have been extensive roundings through unofficial intermediaries, especially an attempt to learn official position of the Irish republican army. It is not improbable that leaders of the secessionists will be called in when the conference resumes.

The clash at Sligo yesterday, the extensive firing in Dublin during the night and the attack upon Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, early this morning in County Kildare have aroused considerable apprehension.

According to accounts received today, Collins after speaking at a town in Kildare was speeding along a road after midnight when men along the roadside opened fire on the party. Collins' companions returned the fire and captured one of the attacking party.

Collins said today that he thought those who attacked him last night were trying to kidnap him, adding that he was "not hoping for any more trouble."

When the affidavits become known, a number of specialists sought out some of the signatures, who, acting upon advice, temporarily left their homes. When other constables attempted to arrest the men who had been accused, they occupied the Brown street barracks in Belfast, according to the report, and threatened to shoot any who approached. As far as is known the men still hold the barracks, much as the irregulars in Dublin are holding the courts. Collins is determined that the Ulster Government shall seize the constables and prosecute the case.

Of the leaders of the regular I. R. A. forces, which made possible Mr. Griffith's speech in Sligo yesterday, is a former captain in the American army, Jerry O'Connell. Two others were quite lively for a time. At Ramsay's Hotel, beside the main bridge in Sligo, a number of motors filled with the men who had been accused, and one man took up a position across the road. At once a fusillade began between the soldiers and men in the hotel and firing lasted several minutes. Each side maintains that the other started the affray. Bullets flew spasmodically for a quarter of an hour. One man was slightly wounded.

McKeown, the blacksmith at Ballinacree, was the hero of the day. In command of the regular troops, he walked through the town under the threatening guns of the rebels and chose a place for Mr. Griffith to speak, stationing an armored car and machine guns nearby. Mr. Griffith spoke under the very guns of some secessionists who had occupied the post office. Three or four hundred townspeople gathered to hear the speech.

Mr. Griffith told them that he came only to vindicate the right of Irishmen to free speech and free assembly. Afterward he said that it would have been much more important to speak in Dublin, but as the irregulars had prohibited the blacksmith he had come to uphold the dignity of the Dail Eireann. He reiterated that his policy was to avoid shooting Irishmen and that it was at his insistence that McKeown chose a place for "cleaning out" the town hall, which had been seized by the secessionists, making it necessary to hold the meeting in the street.

En route the party encountered a tree that had been felled across the road. Everyone helped to remove it. McKeown, who is one of the ranking major-general of the Irish army, was wearing an ax.

Throughout the trip most persons met expressed themselves as in favor of the Free State treaty. But the Mayor of Sligo and a few representative citizens thought that ratification a mistake, because the oath bound Irishmen to maintain the present settlement, which has been proclaimed merely stepping stone by both Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins.

Obituary

Mrs. Mary H. Winslow, widow of T. Bradshaw Winslow, for many years secretary of the department of public works of New Brunswick, died yesterday morning, aged 79 years. The deceased had a sudden heart attack last week and seemed to be rallying. Wednesday morning, Mrs. Winslow was daughter of the late Abner Bull, Lower Woodstock, and is survived by two sons, T. Bruce Winslow, Bolivar, South America, and Donald B. Winslow, Jr., C. Regina, Sask., and two daughters, Mrs. W. B. Smith and Miss Grace Winslow of this city; one brother, Byron Bull, Lower Woodstock, and three sisters, Mrs. C. H. L. Perkins, Woodstock, Mrs. Frederick Harrison, Cranbrook, B. C., and Mrs. J. Rice Tupper, Toronto.

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Weddings

Gale-McCluskey. Miss Bertha Fenne, daughter of the late William and Emma McCluskey, of this city yesterday afternoon at six o'clock became the bride of Ralph Hazen Gale, superintendent of the General Public Hospital. The ceremony was performed at St. David's church by Rev. J. A. MacKiegan in the presence of a large number of friends. The happy couple left last evening on their honeymoon to Boston and New York and on their return will reside at 21 Celebration street.

Funerals

The funeral of M. V. Paddock was held yesterday afternoon from 13 King Square in the Mission Church of St. John Baptist for service by Rev. J. V. Young. Yesterday morning there was requiem celebration of the Holy Eucharist. Interment was in Fernhill. The funeral of James W. Carpenter was held yesterday afternoon from

his parent's residence, Rotheray. In service was in the Baptist Burying ground at Gondola Point.

The funeral of little Ralph Childs, who was drowned in Indianstown slip, was held yesterday afternoon. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

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and "How to Cure Indigestion"

and "How to Cure Nervousness"

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FIGHTS FOR HIS LIFE IN GRIP OF GIANT APE

Keeper, Mangled, Released as They Struggle Into Toledo Zoo Crowd.

Toledo, April 26.—Tony, said to be the largest ape in captivity, was killed in the Walbridge Park Zoo this afternoon after he had attacked and severely injured Louis Sherer, a keeper. "Babe, a giant elephant, driven wild by the excitement, is trumpeting and clashing furiously about the elephant house late tonight trying to break loose from its cage. It is a sight to behold. The ape, which had been noticeably morose and untractable for several days, attacked Sherer when the keeper entered his cage to feed him. He was squatting on a trapeze as Sherer entered. The heavy body of the ape suddenly hurtled down and landed on the shoulders of the keeper. Clinging and biting, and screaming, Tony bore Sherer to the ground.

The keeper threw his arm across his throat as he fell and thus kept the animal's teeth away from his jugular vein, the first point of attack. But the ape ripped and tore at the man's head and arm, slicing the flesh as with a knife. Sherer managed to regain his feet after the first shock and while he guarded his own throat with one hand, with the other he tried to reach the throat of the ape to choke him into submission.

But the ape was too strong. He drove the man back against the bars of the cage. Outside, on the ground and lying against one of the bars, was a brick. Sherer got one hand through the bars, picked it up, and with his free hand, began smashing the skull of the brute. The blows had little effect. The first one staggered the ape, but it recovered so quickly that to the attack before Sherer could knock it down. Thereafter, although Sherer smashed steadily at the thick skull, the ape forced the keeper back and finally thrust open the door of the cage into the park.

With the ape clenching him in both arms, biting and clawing, Sherer staggered from the monkey quarters into the park, in the midst of a crowd of sightseers, attracted by the sounds of battle. Other keepers had come up, but the ape and the keeper were struggling so swiftly and so closely in the twilight they could do nothing. Finally the ape released Sherer as suddenly as it had attacked. Dropping the man unconscious to the ground, it leaped to the top of an automobile where it sat grinning and screaming in rage.

Other keepers took up the battle, and one of them hit the ape with a spade just as it was about to spring at him. Another smashed it on the skull with a pickaxe. It slid unconsolidated from the top of the car and landed on the ground, but through the brain. Sherer was hurried to Mercy Hospital, where it was said he would probably recover, although badly mangled and very weak from loss of blood.

The uproar attending the struggle penetrated as far as the elephant house, where it put the finishing touch to a night of trouble. It was the big elephant Babe had been whipping himself for several days, and Sherer was the only keeper who could control him.

Babe went completely crazy within half an hour after Sherer, unconscious, was sent to the hospital. Keepers tried to calm him, but he got worse. His huge body rocked and fro, his wicked little eyes became so ready and venomous, and he swept his trunk about the elephant house in a desperate effort to wrap it around a keeper and dash the man against the walls. A barrel was in his way and he ripped it to pieces; he tore up everything in sight, and then he settled down to a steady effort to break the leg chains which kept him back.

The police sent to the gun stores and got all the elephant rifles in the city and the best marksmen on the force stopped to change the elephant house for the brute to burst forth. The authorities will not kill Babe unless he breaks his chains.

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