

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1917

Former Minister Attacks Government Leadership

Sir Sam Hughes Defends His Administration and Criticises Former Colleagues—Hon. Dr. Pugsley on St. John Shipyards.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—It was a tempered vindication of himself and a tempered attack on his former colleagues of the Borden government which Sir Sam Hughes made to a crowded and expectant house this afternoon. The expected fireworks failed to materialize, and to this extent the crowded galleries were disappointed. From the political standpoint, however, the members of the house, who read between the lines, realized the deeper significance underlying Sir Sam's two hour speech and the reply of Sir Thomas White which followed.

Sir Sam read himself back into the Tory party, but declared, implicitly at least, that it must have new and more vigorous leadership. The only member of the government he really attacked was Sir Thomas White. He left Sir Robert Borden and his other ex-colleagues severely alone and he did not even allude to his precipitate dismissal from the cabinet by Sir Robert.

The major portion of Sir Sam's speech was devoted to a history of his own attitude towards the prosecution of the war. British connection and his plans for speeding up recruiting, and more vigorous action all around. He declared that he had no intention of leaving the Tory party and joining his fortunes with Sir Wilfrid and the Grits. Consequently he said nothing that might be harmful to the party itself, but he did say things derogatory of its present leadership.

"Back the Tory government and party, yes, I will gladly back a Tory government and the Tory party; but the platform must be broader than 'Keep Laurier and the Grits out,' and action must be something different from epileptic utterances and theories re labor wanted at home." That was one of his concluding declarations.

It had, of course, been expected that Sir Sam would live up to his previous promises that he would substantiate every charge which he had made against the government in his letter or resignation and the correspondence leading up to it. But the pressure of the past few days evidently resulted in a decision to tread lightly on anything that might really hurt the party as a whole.

He referred practically to only one of the charges which he had made in his letter to Sir Robert Borden, namely, with regard to the delays in the purchase of motor trucks and other supplies urgently needed at the front which had existed for four months in the early stages of the war through cabinet bickering and haggling. In this connection he read a letter he had written to the prime minister on May 15, 1915, declaring that the troops had been greatly hampered by these delays and squabbles, the cost of supplies had been greatly enhanced, and the goods supplied had in many cases been inferior. He charged in effect that contracts had been let to middlemen, that extravagant methods had been pursued and that his repeated protest had all been in vain.

By inference this was, of course, an attack upon the leadership and firmness of Sir Robert Borden, who Sir Sam very carefully kept off the premier's toes throughout. There has evidently been an rapprochement between Sir Sam and Sir Robert, for the two of them strolled down the corridor together, evidently on good terms with each other again.

Sir Sam only showed his fighting spirit in his attack upon Sir Thomas White. He insinuated that the only mistakes which had occurred in the conduct of the militia department while he was in charge had been in connection with the purchases of motor trucks and bicycles through T. A. Russell, the man whom Sir Thomas White had recommended to him. Sir Sam further intimated that all the attack on the old shell committee had been engineered by Sir Thomas' friend, Russell, who was also the friend of J. W. Flavelle. Then when the shell committee was gotten out of the road, Russell got his fat order.

As to the easy financing Sir Thomas now boasted of, Sir Sam said it was easy because he had started the ball rolling which brought prosperity back to Canada.

Sir Thomas' "Apology."

As soon as Sir Sam had finished Sir Thomas took up the cudgels. He declared that he had never intrigued against Sir Sam, but had always given him loyal support. Then he proceeded somewhat to the amazement of the house to read a long series of letters which he had addressed to the prime minister during 1914, 1915, 1916, protesting against irregularities in expenditure, unnecessary purchases and lack of proper safeguards. Sir Thomas set himself up as the champion of economy and efficiency in the cabinet, talked much about "leadership," and pleaded for united and harmonious action. The members who listened to him recognized in it an astute plea for the new national government under the leadership of Sir Thomas White. Sir Robert Borden was left in the background throughout the day.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who concluded the debate, pointed the moral of Sir Sam's attack upon Sir Thomas White. He said that the reason for his exit from the government, of the added charge of his letter of May 1915, was that he had been a "Nationalist influence and its effect on his own constituency of St. John, where he said 'the shipyards were dead as this government will soon be.'"

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was passed.

CANADIAN MAY TAKE CHARGE OF RUSSIA'S RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Referring to a despatch from Ottawa relative to Vice-President Bury's trip across the Atlantic, Lord Shaughnessy stated this morning that as the Canadian Pacific is handling large quantities of Russian freight via Vancouver and Vladivostok it was thought desirable that a principal officer of the company should visit Russia with a view to acquiring such geographical and other information as might be of service in dealing with transportation problems, and Vice-President Bury decided to go himself.

It seems now to be generally understood that Mr. Bury is to take entire charge of Russia's transportation problem, with a view to its most efficient organization for the period of the war.

Conditions in Germany.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 30.—Germany undoubtedly will be able to hold out until the next harvest if the supplies of food are husbanded and distributed carefully, although the stocks of provisions this year are scantier than in the two previous years of the war, said Adolf von Batocki, president of the food regulation board, in an address today which was prompted by the present troubles in food distributions.

Reckoning five pounds of potatoes as equal in food value to one pound of grain, Herr von Batocki figured the total supply available for man and beast as equivalent to 2,000,000 tons of grain less than last year, since the increase of 4,000,000 tons in the grain harvest is more than counter-balanced by the decrease in the potato crop, amounting to 30,000,000 tons.

A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION "Voluntary Plan Has Collapsed"

Col. Guthrie's Statement at Toronto Function Blames Political Leaders

Says Ottawa Lacks Courage to Grapple With the Situation—May Move Headquarters to Toronto

Toronto, Jan. 31.—That there exists an urgent necessity for a change in the methods of enlisting men for the war and that the leaders of the political parties at Ottawa have not the courage to grapple with the situation, was the opinion of Lieut.-Col. P. A. Guthrie at a luncheon given by the McLean Highlanders in the St. Charles Hotel, Lieut.-Col. Mulloy was also present, and advocated a more vigorous recruiting effort.

"There is no 'core' paralysis in Ottawa than there is in Toronto," he said, "but there is certainly a need for a move to stimulate recruiting, although I don't believe the voluntary system is the answer."

Must Be Peace With Victory.

W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Public Works, who presided, said the people of Canada and the allies were not enamored of the idea of peace without victory. "The only peace which will satisfy the Empire is peace with victory, and in the end we must have a sufficient army in the field to enable us to obtain the fruits of victory."

"So far as I can see, we are not making material progress on the western front," said Lieut.-Col. P. A. Guthrie. "The big push has fallen down under the weight of the enemy's resistance. It is up to the spring, and the question for us is, what are we doing to prepare for that time? The war cannot go on indefinitely. There is a limit to our resources and men, and although it is not in sight, it is perilously near."

Not Enough Men.

"The main reason why we are not making the headway we should is because we have not enough men to stem the tide of the advancing hosts of Germans. We must not fight on the prowess of our own stock and maintain the idea that one British soldier is worth three of the enemy. We must look the facts boldly in the face. We will not be able to cope effectively with the enemy unless every man is a soldier."

"We in Canada have more to lose if we are defeated in this war than any other part of the British Empire, and therefore, I say, it is the duty of every Canadian of military age to become a soldier. It will be too late if the young man waits till June or July, because it takes so many months to train them efficiently. The voluntary system has fallen down absolutely and completely," he declared, "and I believe everybody in Canada is looking forward to either conscription or the enforcement of the Militia Act. I believe conscription would even be welcome in Quebec. We must have a change made if we are to be successful."

Politicians Without Courage.

"I don't believe that the courage to grapple with the situation exists at Ottawa today in the hearts and minds of the leaders of the great political parties. We must get up the spine of an organization to force action of some kind."

Regarding the recruiting of his own battalion, the 28th Col. Guthrie said his campaign in Ontario would wind up on the 15th of February unless the embargo on recruiting in his battalion was not lifted. "Why we should not be allowed to take advantage of our organization fully and completely in Toronto, I will not discuss," he said, "but I will continue to try to get every man possible in Toronto, Ontario and all over Canada."

Colonel Guthrie added that an effort was being made with the situation existing at Ottawa today in the hearts and minds of the leaders of the great political parties. We must get up the spine of an organization to force action of some kind."

Was Troubled With SHORTNESS OF BREATH

When the heart becomes affected, there comes a feeling of a choking sensation, a shortness of breath, palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating, smothering sensation, dizziness, and a weak, sinking, uneasy feeling of oppression and anxiety.

The nerves become unstrung, you dread to be alone, have a horror of going out at night, and are generally fatigued.

The weakness of the heart becoming weakened, or the nerves unstrung, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken. They are just what you require at this time. They regulate and stimulate the heart, and strengthen and refresh the whole system.

Mrs. C. M. Cornier, Buctouche, N. B., writes: "Since two years ago I was troubled with a feeling of breath and anxiety. I could hardly breathe. I went to see several doctors, and they said it was from my heart and nerves, but they did not seem to do me any good. One day I got one of your B. B. B. Almanacs and read in it of a case like mine. I bought a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking it I noticed such a change that I kept on taking them until I had used four more boxes, when I was cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 80c a box, three boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists or mailed direct on receipt of order by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

POMEROY BACK TO SOLITARY

Holds Out Against Orders to Go to Work in Prison Yard

Surly and stubborn in his refusal to obey the orders of Warden Nathan D. Allen to go into the yard and work with the other inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison, Jesse Pomroy was placed in light solitary confinement on Monday with a board for a bed and a bread and water diet.

The duration of this punishment will depend upon the prisoner's own conduct. In the past penalties of solitary confinement for inmates have lasted occasionally for thirty days.

Pomroy's solitary confinement resulted from reiteration of his refusal to accept the change in his sentence recently granted by the executive council and to be placed on the same standing as the other prisoners. Obstinacy and indignation at the change marked his conversation with Warden Allen and Deputy Warden William Hendry.

"Have you thought over the new change about which I told you?" asked the warden.

"Yes," said Pomroy.

"And have you made up your mind to obey the rules and regulations and the orders of the warden and deputy warden?"

"No," was the reply.

"I order you now," commanded the warden, "to go into the yard this morning with the other men. Are you going?"

"No, sir," asserted Pomroy. "I won't accept a new sentence. I won't go."

"Then you do not propose to obey the rules under the new sentence?"

The deputy then took Pomroy to the cell in the prison which he had occupied in his old cell in Cherry Hill. There he slept on a mattress cot, enjoyed the use of books, was well fed and had running water and other conveniences. In his new confinement he will be served with bread and water, enjoying perhaps one meal of victuals each day. He will sleep on a broad board that stands about six inches from the floor. There will be no necessities to comfort.

The cell is six by ten feet and eight or nine feet high. The heavy door, which the bars will remain open, admitting light from the three windows in the side of the wall.

Little work to do.

Least such conditions affect the prisoner's health, he will be visited daily by Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician, to ascertain his physical condition.

IN TREATING A COLD

you must first clean out the whole alimentary tract and remove the existing congestion of the mucous membrane, then a cure will be easy.

"RIGA"

Aperient, Laxative and Purgative Water According to Dose

Taken early will clean out the alimentary tract, remove congestion and will abort the disease.

On Sale Everywhere

Riga Water is on Sale in St. John at the Following Stores:

S. McDiarmid, 49 King street.
E. Clinton Brown, 2 Waterloo street.
A. Chapman Smith & Co., 41 Charlotte street.
H. J. Dick, 144 Charlotte street.
S. M. Wetmore, 127 Queen street.
Moore Drug Store, 105 Brussels street.

S. H. Hawker, 172 Mill street.
F. W. Munro, 357 Main street.
E. J. Mahoney, 279 Main street.
Geo. K. Bell, 277 Charlotte street.
G. A. Ricker, 87 Charlotte street.
The Modern Pharmacy, 137 Charlotte street.
E. R. W. Ingraham, 131 Union street, West End.

Should his health be impaired or his heart be found to be weak, he will be placed in another cell with better conditions.

Had Pomroy obeyed the warden's command to go into the yard with other prisoners he would have found little work, as there is practically nothing to do there but clean up the grounds, pick up papers, etc. Pomroy, when ordered to solitary confinement, made no comment and without resistance accompanied the guard and deputy warden to the cell.

It is probable, therefore, that when Pomroy is removed from solitary it will become known through Prison Commissioner Cyrus Adams, to whom the warden must make special report of such action.

The longest nontechnical term in the English language probably is "disequilibriumism," which was used to designate the theory of disequilibrium of the Church of Ireland in 1871. Longer than this are words that are used by scientists.

GOODYEAR

WINTER FOOT HEELS

GUARANTEED

We guarantee Goodyear Wingfoot Air Heels to outwear any other rubber heels you have ever worn, or any others you can now buy. Should they not meet this guarantee, return them to us at Toronto, or to any Goodyear Branch, and get a new pair free. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

60 CENTS

a pair, put on; black or chocolate; at shoe repairers and shoe stores.

Only the best heel can be a Goodyear product—only the best heel can command an extra price

Mutt and Jeff—Evidently a Piece of Limburger Cheese is Jeff's Idea of Beauty (COPYRIGHT, 1916, BY H. C. FISHER. TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN CANADA.) By "Bud" Fisher

