POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 9, 1918.

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THE CABINET CRISIS.

Universal interest is centred today upon the British House of Commons, and the fate of the Lloyd George government, which hangs in the balance. The comment of the London press, which is published today, shows that opinion is greatly divided. A portion of the press is confident that the government will be sustained. The course the Nationalists will pursue will have considerable effect, though even their solid opposition might not cause the government's defeat. While there is evident reluctance to overthrow the government at a critical moment in the war, there are some of its opponents who would welcome its defeat; and partisan feeling has developed to a greater extent than seems desirable. The House of Commons awaits with profound interest the speeches today of Mr. Asquith and the prime minister. If the latter does not give a satisfactory reply to the charges of Gen. Maurice, it will be the first time since he assumed office when he failed to give an effective answer to his opponents in the House and the country. The tension is great, but whatever the outcome the war will be prosecuted with vigor; for on that point there is no real difference of opinion. The controversy is over methods and not over policy.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

The eulogies pronounced yesterday at the unveiling of the laurel wreath on the base of the statue of Sir Leonard Tilley in King square were fitting tributes to one of the makers of Canada, whose eminent public services were not more notable than were the virtues of his public and his private life. His was the fine old virtue of sincerity, and that which he believed was the inspiration of his life. He was one of that group of men in the separated provinces who had the vision of a greater commonwealth, and had the courage to follow the gleam, never doubting that the vision would become a beneficent reality, and the northern half of this continent be made the seat of a great democracy, under the flag whose folds had sheltered their own childhood and fired their own patriotism. Viewed in the knowledge of today, when dream and fulfilment both stand out in clear relief, we realize at once their boldness and their prescience, and yet they builded better than they knew. They rest from their labors, but the fruits of their toil have blessed their country and the Empire of which it forms a part. Canada is indeed still in the formative period, a great melting pot of the nations, capable of vast expansion and wonderful development; and we do well to pause amid the distractions of war itself to consider the founders, and pay tribute to one of the men who bore a conspicuous part in moulding the earlier destiny of this Dominion. His loyalty, his courage, his high character and the very simplicity of his life are worthy alike of honor and of emulation, and the children who play about the Square or pass along its pathways should be taught to enshrine in their own hearts the simple virtues prized by him whose statue looks out upon the busy street, where he moved so long a familiar figure, honored and trusted by his fellow-citizens of every class and creed.

It was fitting, also, that the distinguished speakers yesterday should honor Lady Tilley, whose deep sympathy and rare gift of organization have made her loving labors for the public welfare of such great value through a long series of years. She has, too, the satisfaction of knowing that her son is today a member of the legislature in which his distinguished father won high honor before he passed to the wider field of Dominion affairs.

It was the thought of a private citizen whose name is not disclosed that yesterday's tribute should be paid to Sir Leonard Tilley on the centenary of his birth. That citizen's thought and act remind us all of an obligation resting upon us to cherish the memory and tell to the rising generation the story of the virtues and the achievements of the men and women to whose faith and works we owe our splendid heritage of Canadian citizenship.

Yesterday German divisions drove forward and occupied some portions of a British position. It was thought this might be the first stroke of a general drive. Last night the British counter-attacked and restored the line. The great drive is still delayed. Today's cables tell of a successful exploit by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia troops in raiding parties. The British position east of Amiens was improved last night. A German attack north of Kemmel was in progress this morning.

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Vice-Admiral Sims of the American navy declares that the submarine campaign has been steadily going down since April of last year, and that very soon the rate of Allied vessel construction will beat the rate of destruction by the enemy.

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We know not that more than half a million American troops are in France. How many more the government does not say.

GERMAN STRENGTH.

Few Canadian writers or speakers would care to be confronted with all they have written or spoken since the war began about the early collapse of the Central Powers. They are wiser now, because the Central Powers have not collapsed, and we can see clearly that their strength and staying powers were enormously greater than was realized by the rest of the world. There is danger that we may still underestimate their strength and over-estimate our own. On this point the Toronto Star makes these pertinent and timely observations:

"Public thought among the Allies, fostered by war correspondence and even by official communiques and by utterances of responsible statesmen, has been prone to dwell upon the supposed weaknesses of the enemy rather than upon the building up of our own strength. There is no doubt that this tendency has inclined towards lowering Allied effort. There have been times when Germany seemed close on defeat, and instead of centreing our attention on making this defeat complete, we have taken enjoyment out of picturing her predicament. This gave Germany the chance to concentrate on her weak points. From the very first the enemy has been thinking of his own situation, and directing his attention toward improving it, rather than wasting his time discussing the effect upon the Allies of his efforts. When he has dwelt on the result of his blows upon the Allies it has been calculatingly, with a view to political effect, especially at home. And all the time, his main attention has been given to improving his own advantages or overcoming his own weaknesses."

At the present time we read much about internal troubles in Austria, trouble for Germany in Russia, the drafting of boys into the German army, and other things which might easily be given quite too much prominence in our thinking about the war situation. What we should centre our attention upon is that terribly efficent German army on the western front, which is getting so close to the Channel ports. That army must be beaten, and this means time and men and food. Are we doing our part to provide the men and the food? We cannot do too much along these lines, and to delay because we hoped the Germans would soon be beaten might prevent that very result.

The Toronto Star deals in an interesting way with the question often asked: Why do not the German soldiers refuse to be slaughtered? It says:

"The German military machine is founded on long established autocracy. The German army did not take the field of its own accord, and neither does it fight of its own accord. It obeys command. German troops plunge into certain slaughter because they are ordered to do so, not because they are laying down their lives for a cause they hold sacred. In their own and their fathers' generation they have been trained to obey these orders. So, there is really no morale in the German army except the morale of obedience. The German soldier may have his doubts about the justification of his sacrifice, but that does not influence his operation. If he does not charge into British machine guns in the belief that Britishers are a breed of swine that must be brought under the control of Germans, he does charge because he is a German soldier and as such can do nothing else. This does not mean that the German soldier does not think. There is nothing more certain than that the Germans in Belgium who are seeing their comrades falling by the tens of thousands are wondering what it all is for, and especially as they see the Allied troops refusing continuously to give ground. But even though he may doubt the wisdom of it all, the German soldier will go forward himself into the British barrage when his turn comes because obedience of orders and faith in the judgment of his rulers are his fundamental precepts. If he should think of hesitating there is the revolver butt of his officer and the lesson of the naval mutiny to change his mind."

In other words, the German armies must not only be repulsed but defeated and driven back, and convinced of their inability to cope with the Allies before they will turn upon their own leaders and demand a reckoning. To inflict that defeat is the task of the Allies, and it is a very formidable one. It must possess our minds and govern our conduct.

The Dominion Steel Corporation's output of coal in March was 272,000 tons, compared with 394,887 tons in March, 1914. Scarcity of labor and shipping is said to have caused the decline. The fuel situation is still serious in Canada, and next winter's conditions naturally give rise to apprehension. The supply of wood fuel must be increased this year.

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Toronto Globe: "Nearly a ton of strawberries were destroyed at the Toronto civic incinerator two days ago because they had become unfit for food, together with a ton of oranges. The oranges look like sheer waste. They, at least, do not decay quickly."

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Every dollar that can be spared for the Red Triangle Fund is needed. St. John is still a good deal short of the amount aimed at, but the response has really been very generous.

BELGIUM.

(David Starr Jordan in New York Evening Post.)

Land of long days of happiness,
Of pale gray skies and windmills tall—
Wide is the world, and thou art small,
But yet we love thee none the less.

Land of sweet bells and faith serene,
Of solemn sunset calls to prayer
Brooding above the darkened air—
(But sweet bells jingle at Malines.)

By fair Liege, whose storied dead
Sleep in her great cathedral's nave,
The Meuse rolls on, with glittering wave—
(Lo! her green current turns to red.)

At Bruges the belfry tells his tale
Of days when ugliness was crime,
And bids us hark the ancient chime—
(I only hear a child's low wail.)

Namur o'erlooks fair lands outspread
Where hamlets of Brabant are seen
Standing knee-deep in meadows green—
(Soft—'tis a new-made grave you tread.)

At Ghent the great bell Roland tolls
Where through six centuries long the tower
Has summoned freemen to their hour—
(It mourns a thousand passing souls.)

And old Louvain, Louvain the wise,
Hugs to her breast the precious store
Foregathered of our ancient lore—
(But hungry flames fill all her skies.)

And Ostend, by the gray North Sea,
Dreams of her ancient hardihood;
(A sea more grim, of steel and blood,
Surges behind her ceaselessly.)

Howe'er the tide of battle roll,
There bides what none can burn or raze—
The Flemish spirit of old days,
The Ageless freedom of the soul.

Land of long days of frightfulness,
For faith and honor crucified.
Though thou art small, and earth is wide,
We still shall love thee none the less.

No Lame Back For Three Years

Since He Found a Cure For Kidney Disorders — Was Cured at a Cost of Two Dollars, and Tells How

Baker Settlement, N. S., May 8—Here is more evidence that as a cure for lame, aching back and backache, there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The writer of this letter has no doubt as to how he was cured, and his experience should be of value to every reader of this paper.

By keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels in healthful working order, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cleanse the poisons from the system and thereby prevent pains and aches, and the development of serious disease.

Mr. Anthony Bollvar, Baker Settlement, N. S., writes: "I, for one, have received good results from your medicine. I had a lame back for two years and at last it got so bad, with pains in my back and out through my stomach, that I did not know how to lie in bed at night. I had seen in your handbooks about your Kidney-Liver Pills, and I sent to the drug store and got $1.00 worth, and I had not used two boxes before they helped me. I used that $1.00 worth and got another. I must thank you, for they helped me. I have not had a lame back for about three years, since I took the Pills. I have them on hand and would not do without them. If I feel a little lame back at night after working hard, I just take one at bed time and the next morning it is all gone. I spent $15 for Doctor's medicine and got no help until I took your Pills. $2.00 worth of your pills cured me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., is found on every box of the genuine.

Red-blooded men of courage are on the firing line — and there are many anemic, weak, discouraged men and women left at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimply" or pale skin.

Bloodless people, thin, anemic people, those with pale cheeks and lips, who have a poor appetite and feel that tired, worn or feverish condition in the springtime of the year, should try the refreshing tonic powers of a good alterative and blood purifier. Such a one is extracted from Blood root, Golden Seal and Stone root, Queen's root and Oregon Grape root, made up with chemically pure glycerine and without the use of alcohol. This can be obtained in ready-to-use tablet form in fifty-cent vials, as druggists have sold it for fifty years as Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a standard remedy that can be obtained in tablet or liquid form.

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HARD SLAP AT LABOR MINISTER

Parliament Hears of the Cobblers of Chatham

Declaration That Severe Letter Was Sent Them by Hon. Mr. Crothers for "Combining" To Raise Price of Work Five and Ten Cents

(Toronto Globe.)

Three humble cobblers in Chatham have been thrust into the national limelight. The vigorous and virtuous minister of labor is camping vigilantly upon their trail. Their story was told in the House of Commons by Archie B. McCoig, M. P. for Kent, and has attracted much attention in the parliamentary debate and throughout the country. It is a story worth consideration.

The three cobblers are over military age. They found their war duty in "carrying on"—putting patches on the thinning uppers, and soles on the well-worn bottoms of boots that were bought in the old days of peace and plenty for two and three dollars, or thereabouts. Hours were long, effort was arduous and returns became increasingly inadequate. The three cobblers were finding it hard to keep up with the mounting cost of living. They saw the price of new boots soaring, and felt the cost of leather creeping upward.

Apparently unconscious of the heinousness of their offence the three cobblers left their little shops one day and had a conference on ways and means. They decided among themselves to advance the price for patching shoes by five cents a patch, and the price of half-solings a pair of boots by ten cents a pair. Almost immediately thereafter one of them received an imposing letter from Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, sternly directing attention to the fact that there was a law in Canada against combines and threatening them with criminal prosecution. This was the story as Mr. McCoig told it to parliament. And Ottawa desaptches add:—

"The minister's letter appeared to be genuine, for Mr. Crothers, who was in his seat when Mr. McCoig spoke, did not deny it. But of course it lost nothing by Archie's rendition, and the House was convulsed with laughter."

But when parliament had had its laugh it apparently got down to thoughtful consideration. Speakers are treating the case of the three cobblers of Chatham seriously. They are supporting—one after the other—the demand of Mr. McCoig for some explanation of the vigor and vigilance of Hon. T. W. Crothers in pursuing these little, hard-working fellows, and the sloth and stolid indifference of Hon. T. W. Crothers toward the big and influential boosters of prices and operators of combines. It may be recalled that on April 27, 1917, a judge of the high court—Mr. Justice Clute—rendered a judgment at Osgoode Hall in which he declared that he found certain manufacturers of wire nails guilty of violation of the criminal code. "It is an agreement," said His Lordship in giving judgment on the case, "contrary to policy and in breach of the code." This judgment was called to the attention of Hon. Mr. Crothers by specific editorial comments in the press, but so far as is known no threatening letter was sent by the minister of labor and no proceedings taken by his department. More recently a combination in the manufacture and sale of newsprint, comprising in part Canadian and in part American manufacturers, has been convicted and punished in the United States courts, but Hon. Mr. Crothers has remained dormant and inactive.

For some months "that man O'Connor," former cost of living commissioner, busied himself in preparing and presenting reports on the conditions surrounding food hoarding and food prices. More than once Mr. O'Connor recommended departmental action, but Hon. Mr. Crothers seems to have been more concerned in getting rid of the persistent and painstaking Mr. O'Connor than he was in energetically backing up his official reports by official action.

The case of the three cobblers of Chatham—in the light of the lethargy toward powerful, favored concerns—makes manifest the fact that Hon. T. W. Crothers has long outlived any usefulness he might have had as minister of labor. A union war administration cannot afford expensive uselessness. The time for dropping this hopelessly inefficient minister is overdue.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia To Overcome Trouble. Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion.

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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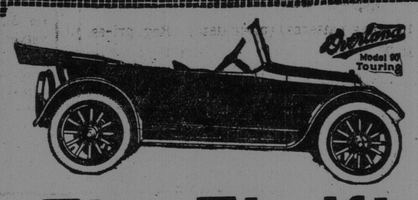

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