

OVER 40 YEARS ON THE ROAD

The name of W. G. Reid of Hamilton, Ont., is a familiar one to thousands throughout the Dominion. For over forty years Mr. Reid has seen service as a commercial traveller. A letter recently received from him indicates how he suffered from Rheumatism, and at last found relief.

Read this letter:
Hamilton, Ont.
"About four years ago I wrote you of my condition from Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble and my efforts through travel and change of climate to rid myself of these unwelcome guests, and how I only found relief in Gin Pills after spending a lot of time and money in foreign lands. Since then Gin Pills have been my sheet anchor. I find in advancing years a tendency of the kidneys to get out of order more easily than formerly but a few doses of Gin Pills puts them right and wards off other and more serious trouble. I feel it not only a duty but a pleasure to recommend Gin Pills for Kidney and Bladder Troubles to my thousands of personal friends throughout Canada to whom I am well known as a commercial traveller of over forty years' service."

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. G. Reid.
A sample of Gin Pills sent free upon request to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U. S. address—No. 125-127 Co. Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Kaiser's Secret Food Stores

Amsterdam, March 9.—If there is one secret more than another about their private affairs that the Kaiser and his family have kept carefully concealed from the German public it is the existence of the royal private food stores.

The story, as told by one who was in the personal service of the imperial family, is that some five years ago, when Germany was already speeding up her preparations for war, the Kaiser had secretly laid by considerable quantities of various foods against the day when Germany's food supplies might be considerably reduced. These royal stores of food, with the exception of certain stores of food at the royal palaces, were laid down under the direction of the War Office.

There are said to be six of these stores, in various places about Germany. The largest is at Frankfurt. The contents of this store and another at Munich are reserved

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TORONTO—ONTARIO

entirely for the use of the Kaiser and the imperial household. The other stores, at Potsdam, Breslau and Karlsruhe, are for benefit of other German royalties.

The foods at the Frankfurt stores consist of flour, rice, pork, mutton, chickens, hares, venison, rabbits, fish, eggs and Indian meal. At the Munich stores there are raisins, currants, preserved peaches, plums and other fruits, jams of different kinds, and there is also a well-stocked wine cellar.

Like everything the Germans do, these foods were stored on a definite and methodical plan. Before laying down the stores at Frankfurt and Munich, which are reserved for the use of the Kaiser and the imperial entourage, an estimate was made of the average quantity of various foods consumed daily in the imperial household by the royal family, members of the household and servants. On this basis sufficient food was stored to meet the requirements of the imperial establishment for 18 months. There is in these stores sufficient food to supply 215 persons daily with more than a pound of meat, a pound of bread and a pound of fruit for 18 months. The Kaiser is said to have personally checked all the calculations that were made in preparing the estimates for the quantities of food to be laid down in the stores, and he later visited the stores from time to time.

At each of these royal food stores there is of course a system of cold storage by which food can be kept in perfect condition for years. The Frankfurt store is probably the most elaborately and perfectly constructed storehouse of its kind in the world. The store was originally a mill and mill-house which was purchased by the Kaiser. Underneath the mill there was a very large cellar for the storage of corn. This cellar was very considerably enlarged and floored and lined throughout with white tiles. An electric generating plant was installed and the stores are electrically lighted.

The making of this and other royal stores and the storage of food could not of course be carried out secretly, but the object of them was kept a closely guarded secret. Locally it was rumored that these stores were being constructed for military purposes, that is for the storing of food for the army and as it was well known that at this period a good deal of food was being stored for this purpose in various parts of Germany, this version of the reason of these stores was credited.

The total cost of all the private royal food stores in Germany amounted to upwards of a million dollars; fifty per cent. of the cost was borne by the War Office. The other fifty per cent. was paid by the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurttemberg, and the Duke of Brunswick.

The Crown Prince's food store is at Danzig and the stores were laid down under the personal supervision of the Prince when he was sent there by the Kaiser two years before the beginning of the war.

Thus it will be seen that whatever turn the war may take the Kaiser has taken very good care that he will not have to tighten his belt. But it is likely that the precautions he has taken to meet

the demands of the Kaiser's household were just as half starving.

Throw Gas Shells On Canadians

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, March 10.—(By W. A. Willison, Canadian Press Correspondent in Flanders).—

Since the last big raid, as detailed in my last despatch, more prisoners have fallen into our hands.

The history of doings at the front recently has been one of slowly increasing activity. With the advent of fine spring weather there has been constant fighting in the air, in which the British machines have gained an acknowledged superiority. No fewer than eighteen enemy planes have been brought down in one day. As the enemy is inferior in the air, so the winter record of trench raiding finds the balance strongly in favor of Canada and our guns dominate the enemy.

A hostile party of six which attempted to raid one of our posts south of Lens yesterday morning was driven off with machine fire, leaving one wounded prisoner. While the enemy was failing in his raid a patrol of one officer and a score of other ranks of an Eastern Ontario battalion was encountering a hostile scouting party. It drove it back in disorder towards the German lines and captured one prisoner.

Another patrol with double its number bombed its way back to our trenches, inflicting losses on the Hun and sustaining no casualties itself.

With trench warfare so strikingly in our favor the enemy is resorting more persistently to the use of gas. Yesterday morning he opened a concentrated gas bombardment against our lines west and south of Mericourt. In the bombardment, which lasted two hours, it is estimated that he fired about two thousand rounds of gas shells, consisting of all calibres, with a percentage of shrapnel also. At the same time he carried out a light gas bombardment on Cite de Pierre, and last night he again put down on our trenches in the same locality a harassing fire of gas shells.

War News.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 8.—

(By the Associated Press.)—A lone American sentry this morning attacked an enemy patrol of about 40 men, some of whom had stealthily entered an advanced American trench. He drove them off, killing the leader and wounding others.

American troops in the sector northwest of Toul have been subjected for the first time to an attack with liquid fire. Enemy troops carrying flame projectors were just opening the attack when a patrol, which happened to be nearby, fired on them. The Germans fled precipitately, pursued by the Americans. They dropped four projectors, two of which were flaming. No damage was done by the flames. The projectors lay in No Man's Land for three days

Early this morning they were brought in by an American patrol.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 7.—

There was comparatively lively artillery firing last night and to-day on the section of the Lorrains front where American troops are now in training. Late this evening the enemy bombarded American positions heavily but without result.

Havre, March 9.—The Belgians crushed two sharp attacks on the night of March 5. The first was against the Beverdik position over a front of two kilometres. It was stopped by artillery fire. The second south of Stuydekenkerke was directed against positions held by dismounted cavalry. After a violent artillery preparation men belonging to three German regiments, all being specially storm troops, succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Belgian line. A vigorous counter-attack made by cavalry in the sector drove them back with severe losses from the positions, which they had been ordered to hold at all costs. The Belgians took one hundred unwounded prisoners, four officers and seven machine guns.

London, Mar. 9.—After a bombardment lasting all day the Germans yesterday evening made an attack on a front of nearly a mile in Belgium from a point south of the Menine road to a point north of Pelderhoek. The Germans were repulsed except near Poelderhoek, and positions on a front of 200 yards which were lost there were restored during the night.

London, Mar. 8.—Details of an alleged landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok in January are given in the Petrograd newspaper Novaya Zvezda, of January 19, which has just been received here. The paper says that the Japanese cruiser Mikado arrived on January 12, and was followed by two more cruisers on January 14.

Four thousand soldiers were landed and numbers of officers continued to arrive in Vladivostok, according to the newspaper. The Japanese admiral assured the local workmen's and soldiers' council that the arrival of ships and troops should not be considered as beginning of military operations, but they were there to protect Japanese subjects.

The message to the Novaya Zvezda says the Vladivostok public was alarmed greatly and that revolutionary committees were concentrating Bolshevik troops.

London, March 9.—Although the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet is still a mystery, it is believed that as a result of Germany's many peace with the Ukraine it has practically passed into Russian hands, and with it the complete domination of the Black Sea. At least two super-dreadnoughts and a number of minor craft comprised the fleet. It will not be surprising if these ships eventually join the Goeben.

The physicians attending Mr. Redmond issued the following announcement:

"We regret to announce that John Redmond died at 7.45 this morning. Owing to several attacks of illness, a severe operation was faced with great courage. It had become imperatively necessary, owing to an intestinal obstruction. This was relieved by the operation and for some days satisfactory progress was maintained. After a fairly comfortable day Tuesday, heart failure supervened during the night, and after a few hours, Mr. Redmond passed peacefully away.

THE DISPATCH.

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Death of John E. Redmond—Leader Of Irish Nationalists

London, March 6.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, died this morning. Mr. Redmond, who underwent an operation in London last Friday, passed a fair day yesterday and appeared to be maintaining the progress shown on Monday.

Mr. Redmond passed away peacefully at 7.45 o'clock this morning. Death was due to heart failure following the recent operation.

The Irish convention, which had been supported by Mr. Redmond, yesterday adopted a message of sympathy, in which an earnest wish was expressed for his early and complete recovery.

(For more than twenty-five years John E. Redmond fought for home rule in Ireland, and for the greater part of that time he was the recognized leader of Ireland's struggle for liberty. As chairman of the Irish parliamentary party—the Nationalists—he exerted a powerful influence in bringing about the creation of the Irish convention in July, 1917, to devise a system of government for the island. When Premier Lloyd George, in that year, offered two methods of settling the vexed Irish question, it was Redmond who, as spokesman for the Nationalists, rejected the proposition for a partition of Ireland, and instead, accepted Lloyd George's alternative plan for the convocation of the Irish convention, in which Irishmen of nearly all parties and creeds might meet in the effort to compose their differences and draft a constitution that would afford satisfaction to all. Redmond was one of the delegates to the convention which sat in various times in Dublin and Cork in 1917 and 1918.

Born in 1851, son of W. A. Redmond, member of the British parliament from Wexford, Ireland, John E. Redmond had sat almost continuously in the British House of Commons since 1881. There his parliamentary fights for home rule earned for him the sobriquet of the "stormy petrel of the House." Educated in Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin, Redmond was called to the London bar in 1886, and the Irish bar the following year, but he never practiced law. He devoted himself almost wholly to his parliamentary and political duties.

Redmond's eloquence and his grasp of parliamentary procedure won him early recognition in parliament, and when in 1891 the Irish party was disrupted, consequent on the Parnell scandal, he became the accredited leader of the Parnellites. In 1900 he succeeded in bringing about an amalgamation of the two leading Nationalist parties and made his position as Nationalist leader secure.

With the entrance of England into the war, Redmond immediately defined his position as squarely with the government in the earnest prosecution of the war. His support of the government brought upon him the open and bitter condemnation of the Sinn Fein party, members of which at a public meeting accused him of being a traitor to the Irish cause. He maintained his loyal position even during the exciting days of the Sinn Fein resolution, decrying the rebellion, but attributing it to a German plot in the United States. When the rebellion had been put down, he used all the eloquence of which he was capable in pleading for leniency toward the great mass of the rebels, and in urging a settlement of the differences that had caused the revolt.

John E. Redmond was a brother of Major W. H. Redmond, who was killed while fighting under the British flag in France in 1917.

Colt. W. A. Redmond, son of John E. Redmond, and member of parliament for East Tyrone, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order medal for gallant conduct in the war.

The recent operation was for an intestinal obstruction. This was borne courageously, and it relieved the patient but heart failure intervened Tuesday night.