

# CONSERVATIVE CABINETS AND RUMORED CHANGES

(Toronto World, Conservative.)  
Ottawa, Aug. 26.—The rumored resignation of Hon. Dr. Roche, as minister of the interior, on account of continued ill-health, coupled with R. F. Roblin's visit to the capital, has led to speculation on the re-organization of the Ottawa government, and incidentally as to the changes in various provinces where the Conservatives are in power. The department of the interior is in a way the most important, as it is the most arduous in its demands upon its minister. Immigration, homesteads, pre-emption, public lands, the timber and mineral resources of nearly all the dominion west of Lake Superior are in his charge; he is also the superintendent general of Indian affairs.

Who is to succeed Dr. Roche as minister of the interior. Some think that Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor general; others think that R. B. Bennett of Calgary, is entitled to recognition; the rumor is revived that the interior department may be divided, Mr. Bennett being given Indian affairs and public lands, while Dr. Roche retains public health and navigation. Still others suggest that Hon. Robert Rogers may go back to the interior department.

The prime minister is said to oppose the plan of cutting up the department. Generally speaking he favors reducing the already large number of cabinet ministers and believes that much duplication of labor might be saved by a consolidation of several portfolios. Moreover, a big department gives an opportunity for a big man to accomplish big things for the government of the day and for the country at large. Beyond question the great boom in Canada, which began shortly after the accession of the Laurier government, was almost entirely due to Hon. Clifford Sifton's administration of the department of the interior. Sifton and his friends were subjected to severe criticism, but it must be admitted that every man who has held the portfolio of the interior since he relinquished it, has followed the plans and methods by which Clifford Sifton peopled the west and gave new life to Canada. Mr. Oliver followed faithfully in the footsteps of his predecessor, Hon. Robert Rogers, and after him Dr. Roche trod the same pathway. Unfortunately times and conditions have changed; the department cannot be run in 1915 along the lines which answered so well in 1905. Some bold initiative, some originality of thought, some touch of imagination is needed at the head of the interior department.

The surprising rumor is therefore extant that Hon. Clifford Sifton may be asked to enter the senate and to again take charge of and recreate the

department of the interior. It is, however, by no means likely that Mr. Sifton would assume the burden at this time, nor is it likely that Mr. Rogers would brook any brother near the throne who was of Sifton's outstanding ability; indeed, it is said that Mr. Rogers is not disposed to permit Mr. Meighen to become too important. The supremacy of "King Bob" as the leader of the west is in danger. His defeat in the Saskatchewan election of 1912 was susceptible of explanation and was redeemed to some extent by the Macdonald by-election, but the result in Manitoba last month has frankly created uneasiness in the Conservative ranks throughout the country. Roblin and Rogers, it is said, are blaming each other for the catastrophe, the net result of which seems to be Sir Rodman's retirement from the provincial premiership.

Mr. Rogers, if gossip is to be relied upon, would be quite willing to have Solicitor General Meighen enter provincial politics and eventually become premier of Manitoba. The more likely successor to Sir Rodman is Sir James Allen Manning Aikens, the Conservative member for Brandon, president of the Canadian Bar Association, ex-solicitor for the C.P.R., but now a Progressive, and for years identified with religious work and social reform in Winnipeg. His selection would be a popular one and keep Winnipeg in close touch with Ottawa.

But other changes must come quickly in other provincial governments. Premier Fleming will soon retire in New Brunswick and it is doubted if Sir Richard McBride will again personally appeal to the people of British Columbia. As to the Ontario situation, it is perhaps clearer to those in Toronto than to those in Ottawa. It is taken for granted on all hands here that neither Hon. Mr. Hanna nor Sir Adam Beck will be the successor of Sir James Whitney. It is an open secret that the Ottawa government desires to see the Conservative members of the Ontario legislature agree upon some outside man of commanding ability, who would have the confidence of the public. Mr. Cochrane, who could be governor of Ontario beyond peradventure, if he wished it, and could probably be provincial premier as easily, but desires neither position, is said to be looking for the able and popular man who would be acceptable to all factions and all parties in the province. The talk of course is that Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, will be drafted into service as the leader of the government at Queen's Park. But can Mr. White be spared at this time, and where would the government find his successor?

On the whole, it is evident that

## CANADIAN ANNUAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO

August 29-Sept. 14

### SPECIAL FARES VIA CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The greatest annual event of its kind will again no doubt attract hundreds of thousands of visitors and every effort has been made to place the 1914 Exhibition on the top rung of the ladder of success.

Some of this year's special features announced are, exhibits by the Government and the various Provinces, Paintings by English, Scottish, American and Canadian artists. America's Greatest Live Stock Show, Manufacturers' Display, a dozen vaudeville shows packed in a single hour motor boat races, dozen band concerts every day, Dog and cat shows, Boy Scout Review by the Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, New Giant Midway, Grand Stand Spectacle of Babylon with a thousand performers in picturesque costumes against a background of Oriental gorgeousness.

The Government Railways are offering reduced fares on various dates Fare and on; third, Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and Sept. 2. Single fare Sept. 1, 7, 9 and 10, and special excursions fare Sept. 1, 4 and 8 to Toronto and return, when the rate will be \$18.00 from Moncton, St. John, and Campbellton, \$23.60 from Halifax, \$23.55 from Sydney and proportionate fares from all stations in the Maritime Provinces. All tickets are good for return leaving Toronto, Sept. 15, 1914. Passengers via the Government lines have the choice of two trains, the Maritime Express and the Ocean Limited, the latter connecting at Montreal with the famous Grand Trunk day express "International Limited," leaving Montreal at 9.00 a. m., and arriving Toronto at 4.30 p. m., and the Maritime Express with the night trains for Toronto. Ends Sept. 1.

Canadians must have the consent of their wives before enlisting for war. Still, no increase in the number of weddings is reported.

### COLLARS and HARNESS MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED

### DAY BROTHERS QUEEN STREET

NEXT BELOW MAIL OFFICE.

dominion cabinet changes are soon to occur and that they will be occasioned to some extent and influenced by coming events in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

## BIG WARS CAUSED BY MINOR AFFAIRS

Events, Trifling in Themselves, Have Sent Nations Armed Against Nations in Conflict

A Mexican's refusal to fire a salute of twenty-one guns seems an absurd trifle to sacrifice human life for, but that affair provided but another illustration of the manner in which little sparks sometimes bring about big international blazes. The war in which Great Britain lost the United States for example, began because the citizens of Boston emptied a number of tea chests into Boston harbor. The objected to having their tea taxed to the benefit of England, and showed their resentment by tipping it into the sea. The result was that hostilities began at once.

And it was really because a few people lost their heads in the excitement of the moment that South Carolina began her war between North and South in the sixties. While negotiations regarding the slavery question were in progress the North sent a ship to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter. The South Carolina secessionists saw the ship arriving and go into a fever of excitement. They thought it was a sign that hostilities had begun, with the consequence that they fired at the ship, bombarded the garrison, and took all the men in the fort prisoners, for the garrison was quite unprepared. It was this little affair which precipitated matters, set the North ablaze, and resulted in the war which cost the States \$10,000,000,000 and the lives of 600,000 men.

### Religion and War

The question of the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre really led to disastrous Crimean War. France had it; Russia wanted it; and Great Britain sent a messenger to ask Russia to withdraw. But the messenger was ultimately informed that the Russian Emperor had nothing to reply, and a few days later an enormous crowd gathered in front of the Royal Exchange in London to hear war declared.

It was quite a trifling affair which led to the conflict between Russia and Turkey in 1877, a war which was really originated by the blow of a blacksmith's hammer. In the seventies the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, long under Turkish rule, but now under the administration of Austria-Hungary, was groaning under the excessive taxation levied by the Turks. In some parts of the province all persons over the age of sixteen had to pay a poll tax.

One day a collector went to a small mountain village to collect the tax, when a dispute arose between him and the village blacksmith concerning the age of the latter's daughter. The blacksmith insisted that she was a minor, and when the tax-collector made some insulting remark about her the smith brained him with his hammer. The blow of that hammer was heard in every Court in Europe, for the smith fled to the mountains, taking his daughter with him, gathered a band of malcontents, and began an insurrection which set the whole province in a blaze. The war spread to Serbia, and ultimately Russia became involved.

### "Jenkins's Ear"

An extraordinary affair, which descended in history as that of "Jenkins's ear," led to the war between Britain and Spain in 1739. At that time the Spaniards, encouraged by a secret compact with France, began to exercise with great severity their right to search English vessels on the high seas. In 1731 an English merchant vessel was boarded by the Spanish guardship and the captain, named Robert Jenkins, was cruelly used. After his release Captain Jenkins made his way to England, where the story of his torture by the Spaniards, and the tearing off of one or both of his ears, aroused general anger. Seven years later he was called before Parliament, and, standing at the Bar of the House, retold his narrative to the assembled members. His story caused a thrill of indignation to run through England and war ensued.—Tit-Bits.

### A Tiny Bird

The smallest bird is a Central American humming bird, about the size of a bluebottle fly.

### When Starting a Fire

A paste made of kerosene and wood ashes will hurry a slow fire with little risk to the user.

### Long Worked Mine

In Armenia there is a copper mine that has been worked continuously since prehistoric times.

### Queer Old Industry

In Japan there is a goldfish farm that has been in continuous operation since 1762.

# HOOVER POTATO DIGGERS

Note the improvements for 1914

**Steel Sides**—making machine lighter and stronger  
**Steel Sprockets**—smaller sprockets and agitators are steel.

**Steel Pitmans with wood bushings**—better than old style wood.

**Dust Proof Roller Bearings** in nearly all gears and agitators, making a wonderful difference in draft.

**Rod or Riddle Elevator.**

For years the Hoover has been "The Potato Digger" and the wonderful demand this year proves that it still holds foremost place.

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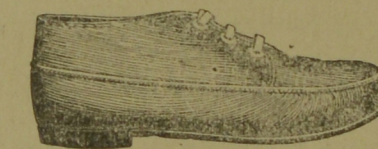
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# PERSISTENCY IN ADVERTISING

One stroke of a bell in a thick fog does not give a lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular strokes at regular intervals the densest fog, the darkest night can not long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic ADVERTISING—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once is lost in space and soon forgot.—**Printing Art.**

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THE DAILY MAIL**  
If your Stock of Stationery is getting low Telephone  
**THE MAIL PRINTERY**

**Advertise in the MAIL**



Sift it. Then  
you'll notice  
its wonderful  
fineness

That is a point of superiority you will see in Rainbow Flour the moment you begin to use it.

For Rainbow is ground remarkably fine and even. And these qualities certainly help when you prepare the dough.

They enable Rainbow Flour to mix with the milk and yeast more easily and thoroughly than other flours. The bread bakes evenly into the lightest, whitest loaves imaginable.

And remember—everything we print about Rainbow Flour can be quickly proved in your own kitchen.

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MAKES GOOD BREAD

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