

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

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Germany's Declining Strength

(From The Retch, Petrograd.)

A reasoned and persuasive argument that Germany's military power is declining is given below from a Russian subject who was interned in Germany, and recently managed to escape over the frontier. The article has been translated from the Petrograd newspaper, The Retch:—

In May last all the 1915 Class were called to the colors, and in August the 1916. In November last the 1917 Class had to undergo medical examination. On December 1 the remaining reserves were called (ungedienter Landsturm, and in the middle of January of this year those of eighteen were called who had passed the medical examination in November. In January, too, the boys of 17 were ordered to report themselves. These are the last reserves of Germany, according to existing laws.

In August of last year also the holders of "white tickets," or those who were found in peace time to be entirely unfit, were called. Since the beginning of the war the level of fitness has declined. All sorts and conditions of men have been passed as fit. This especially applies to wounded soldiers. In November, 1914, the author saw a soldier on garrison duty with only 18 teeth left and one eye (a bullet having broken 14 teeth and paralysed the nerve of the other eye). In the summer, plenty of lame men and men with a hump could be seen. But it is difficult to imagine what has passed during the re-examination of the "white ticket" holders.

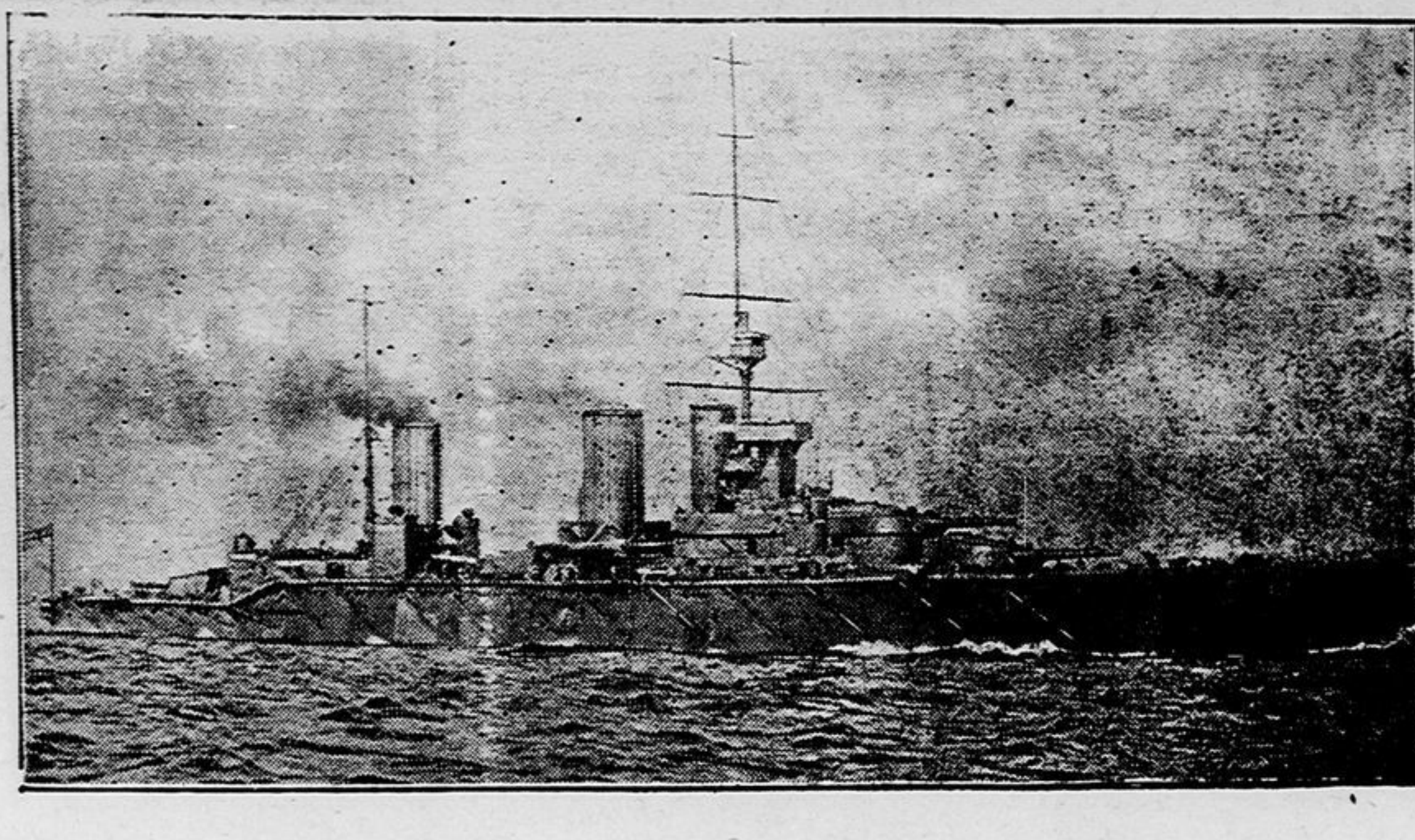
In Mainz, in a ready-made outfit ship, two assistants were kept out of pure charity; the one had a hump, the other a weak heart. At the least effort the face of the latter became blood red and he could scarcely breathe. Both these, however, were found fit for service in the infantry.

In the same city was a half-lunatic boy, who was well known to the whole city. He also was passed for service in the field. In another southern town a gentleman presented himself for examination and told the committee that he must be exempt as one of his eyes was artificial. In fact, he took out his left eye. Notwithstanding, he passed for service in the infantry. He became excited and offered to bring his invalid brother, who had no legs, and was for this suggestion ordered three days' close confinement.

Such cases have been reported in hundreds and have for a long time served as material for the comic papers. However, it does not follow that through this the fighting quality of the German army has gone down, as such men are usually employed for garrison duty, transport service, and other duties in the rear of the army. In the prison camps, reserve battalions and depots there are officers of 64-65 years of age, and non-commissioned officers of the same age. Thus, almost the whole of the German population from 18 to 46 is now serving with the colors. There are about 200,000 men of 16 and not yet called up; in Berlin, too, they are ashamed to take one-eyed men, lame men, or men with a hump. It would be safe to say that in Berlin 27-28 per cent. of the men are called to the colors, then the figure for the whole of Germany will be nothing short of 32-33 per cent. This coincides with the generally adopted view that about one-third of the male population can be called to the colors. If we leave out of account the numerical predominance of women over men and take the whole German male population as equaling 35,000,000, then 11,500,000 will be the maximum of what Germany can call up to the end of the war.

We must deduct from this figure about two to two and one-half millions at the lowest estimate of German losses in killed, severely wounded, or prisoners of war; if we leave out one and one-half to two million youth of 17, and men of 46-50 years of age, started through employment in war industries, German instructors in Turkey, and immobilized crews of the fleet, which can at the utmost, if called out, provide from three-quarters to one million of the reserve, scarcely enough to fill the gaps, we shall get the actual strength of the German army—seven and one-half to eight millions. Out of this total about 500,000 are needed for the garrisons in the country.

This leaves 7,000,000 men, both for the Eastern and for the Western theatres of war for transport service as well as garrisons in the



The British battle cruiser, Queen Mary, lost in the great naval battle

occupied countries. In consequence of the last call to the colors of youths of 18, Germany will have in addition a few corps of reserves ready in about two months' time.

One of my German friends who has the best information available, as far back as December, 1914, stated that human material in Germany would be exhausted in May, 1916. And really we see that Germany will not be able during the coming summer campaign to make use of such reserves as will suffice to counterbalance the forces of Russia and Great Britain, especially after the adoption by the latter of the Compulsory A.C. There is another cause which will, without doubt, prove fatal for Germany. It is lack of nickel and copper. Some months ago, as is known, the requisitioning of all house utensils made of copper, brass and bronze, was completed, and even the doors of stoves made of either of these metals were taken away. I was also able to ascertain that all copper installations from the chemical factories (with the exception of those taken by the military authorities. Even expensive copper tanks and other plant in chemical factories, which cost a tremendous amount of money, and have always been the glory and pride of Germany, have been requisitioned. Now only copper door handles, and the copper on windows in houses and railway carriages are left. These handles are only a small proportion, and cannot nearly satisfy the demands of the artillery fire of modern warfare.

That this lack of copper is already being felt is shown by the fact that a number of factories, working for the war office, had to close. So, for instance, I was shown one in Charlottenburg, near the Zoological Gardens, which has been producing shell but had to close down two months ago.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND THE IRISH

(By Lawrence Godkin, in The Outlook, New York.)

By paternal ancestry I am an Irishman. My father, was Irish-born in County Wicklow. My grandfather was Irish and an active member of the revolutionary "Young Ireland" party of 1848. His membership in that movement was maintained at great self-sacrifice. There was nothing pro-British in my grandfather.

On the other hand, my maternal ancestry was of the New England Yankee stock. My mother's forebears were revolutionists against King George III and British misrule. There was nothing pro-British about my maternal ancestors.

I myself think the blackest page in England's history is that which records her treatment of Ireland. There is every reason why I should not be pro-British.

And yet to-day my heart goes out to England and the thousands of Irishmen who are fighting under her standard in the trenches. She and they are fighting the battle of freedom and civilization against Prussian "frightfulness."

Irishmen have gone to every land in the world and have distinguished themselves in every land in the world but one. You will find great Irishmen, not only in England, Australasia, Canada and the United States, but in France, Spain, and South America. Marshal McMahon of France, who on behalf of Spain signed the treaty of peace with Mexico in 1826, was Irish. We hear of great French-Irishmen, great Spanish-Irishmen, great Anglo-Irishmen, great Yankee-Irishmen. But who ever heard of a Prussian-Irishman? Irishmen do not go to Prussia. The philosophy and policy of Prussia are repugnant to the heart of every true Irishman. No Irishman could ever treat women and children and babes at the breasts as the Prussians treated the innocent victims of the submarine that torpedoed the Lusitania. That is why, as an Irishman, I am anti-German.

Mr. Godkin's father was E. L. Godkin, the distinguished editor of The New York Evening Post, and the founder of The Nation. He was one of the greatest war correspondents of his time.—Editor

SOME NEVER DO. "We are taking in boarders this summer."

"Have they found it out yet?"—Grit.

DARKIES' CORNERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lindsay and family visited Sunday with Bent-luck friends.

Pte. Herb. Atkinson spent over the week end at home, and was presented with a purse by his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Malcolm McInnis passed through the burg Friday buying up fat cattle.

Miss Victoria Aljoe, Edna and Murray Ritchie and Mrs. C. Ritchie, retired to Chesley Saturday and took in the celebration there. The latter met her two brothers, Ptes. Willie and Harry Willaughan, of the 160th Battalion.

Mr. and Mrs. Will McFadden and baby Gladys, of Egremont, visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John McGirr, and were present at Sunday school.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Aljoe, on June 3, a son.

Miss Margaret McGirr spent a few days last week visiting friends in the burg.

Miss McEwen of Mount Forest visited last week with her cousin, Miss Leah McComb.

This birthday party is given to you.

'Tis something novel, tho' not so new.

We send to each this little sack. Please either bring or send it back. With as many cents as years you are old—

We promise the number shall never be told.

The ladies send you greetings most hearty.

Feeling sure you will come to your own birthday party.

Quite a large number of the Women's Institute ladies and friends responded to the above invitation and met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Ritchie on Thursday.

A most enjoyable afternoon was spent. A short but interesting program was given. Solos were rendered by Misses Winnie Blyth, Florence Kerr, and Edna Ritchie. A splendid humorous reading by Mrs. Thos. McGirr entitled "The Professor's Prize Specimen," instrumental by Miss Leah McComb, who was organist, assisted by Mrs. Cameron Lauder. Much fun was taken out of the contest got up by Mrs. J. H. Robertson. The rest of the afternoon was spent in different games on the lawn. A dainty lunch was served. Over \$15 were raised, all for patriotic purposes.

HOLSTEIN.

Rev. Dr. Marsh went to Markdale Monday and thence to Owen Sound to officiate at a wedding.

Miss E. N. Sharp went to London Saturday to spend part of her vacation with Mrs. D. Stinchcombe, thence to Toronto to visit Mrs. H. Strong and other friends.

C. Legge, gunner, spent the week end in the village.

Dr. McKenzie left for home on Tuesday, having spent a week at his old home here.

Eighty-eight years ago, Mr. N. D. McKenzie was born in Aaron, Scotland. On Saturday, the 3rd inst., he breathed his last at his home here. He came with his parents to Quebec when he was one

Notice to Creditors and Others

In the matter of the estate of Annie Elizabeth Supernault, deceased.

The creditors of Annie Elizabeth Supernault, late of the Township of Bentinck in the County of Grey, spinster, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of October, A.D. 1915, and all others having claims against, or entitled to share in the estate, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or otherwise deliver to the undersigned administratrix on or before the first day of July, A.D. 1916, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims, accounts or interests, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. Immediately after the said first day of July, A.D. 1916, the assets of the said intestate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims or interests of which the administratrix shall then have notice, and all others will be excluded from the said distribution.

GLAY SUPERNULT, Crawford P. O. Ont. Administratrix. Lucas, Raney & Henry, Markdale, Ont. Solicitors herein

Dated the 1st day of June, A. D. 1916. 684

MARKET QUOTATIONS

JUNE 6th

Table of Toronto Cattle Market prices. Columns include item (e.g., Heavy choice steers), price per lb., and price per head. Items include various grades of steers, butchers' cows, and calves.

Toronto Grain Markets

Table of Toronto Grain Markets prices. Columns include item (e.g., Manitoba wheat), price per bushel, and price per ton. Items include various grades of wheat, oats, and corn.

Wholesale Produce

Table of Wholesale Produce prices. Columns include item (e.g., Eggs, Butter), price per unit, and price per unit. Items include eggs, butter, creamery prints, and various meats.

East Buffalo Cattle

Table of East Buffalo Cattle prices. Columns include item (e.g., Cattle—Receipts), price per head, and price per head. Items include receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Meats—Wholesale

Table of Meats—Wholesale prices. Columns include item (e.g., Beef, forequarters), price per lb., and price per lb. Items include beef, pork, and mutton.

Chicago Cattle Market

Table of Chicago Cattle Market prices. Columns include item (e.g., Cattle—Receipts), price per head, and price per head. Items include receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Seeds

Table of Seeds prices. Columns include item (e.g., No. 1 red clover), price per bushel, and price per bushel. Items include various grades of clover, alfalfa, and other seeds.

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. MARRIOTT, 73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont., August 9th, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 31 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now that I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

While woman, as the sage affirms, Has brains behind her forehead, She needs but two descriptive terms—"Cute" and "horrid." —Kansas City Journal.

B. Balment Electrical Contractor

25 Bude Street, Fairbank, Toronto, Ont.

Persons requiring their houses wired for electric lights, may write to the above address, or leave order at The Chronicle Office.

BIG 4 He Sells Cheap

New Spring Goods

LACE CURTAINS. 32" wide, 24yds. long, 50c. pr. 40" wide, 24yds. long, 75c. pr. 42" wide, 3yds. long, \$1.00 and \$1.50 pair.

All Lace Curtains have finished tops. New Curtain Drapery, 36" wide, double border, cream or white, 15c. per yard.

Twilled Sheeting, 2yds. wide, 25c. yard. Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 2 yds. wide, 3c. yard.

Bleached Table Linen, 70" wide, 50c. yard. New Tools coming in Every Week.

W. H. BEAN Big 4

DURHAM MARKET

DURHAM, JUNE 8, 1916

Table of Durham Market prices. Columns include item (e.g., Fall Wheat), price per bushel, and price per bushel. Items include wheat, oats, hay, butter, and various other commodities.

will be incomplete without a camera. Come in now and we will show you the ANSCO, the amateur camera of the professional quality, and tell you how to make your vacation pictures a success.

We sell Ansco Films, Cyko Paper, Ansco Chemicals—everything you need to take with you on your trip.

Ansco Cameras and Supplies.

Geo. B. Dingman Druggist Central Drug Store G. T. R. Town Ticket Agency