

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

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WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

It's an awful war, and how often the remark has been heard! The enemy was prepared for the conflict and for a time had the best of it. The reports of the last few days give a gleam of hope to the Entente Allies and the tide seems to have turned. There is no doubt as to the final result of the great issue, out the enemy is still powerful and at present no one can predict when the end will come. With the Allies making gains on the West, the Russians advancing on the East, the Italians more than holding their own in the South and a bottled fleet in the North, it is hard to see how the war can be long continued. It is hardly probable it will end this year, but 1917 will likely bring peace, and after that all who live to see it will face a new condition of things—but what will it be? Are conditions in the Allied countries to be better or worse than before the war? Many look for improvement; all hope for improvement, but there's an element of doubt, and it can't be otherwise. The belligerents will all suffer financially, and the hope of world conquest, so fondly cherished by the enemy, will be set back a century, or, perhaps, for all time. Their plans were well laid, but their plans miscarried, and they long since realized the blunder. A repetition of the struggle will not come till Germany develops a new crop of dreamers. We'll never see another such an effort.

IS IT THE BIG DRIVE?

Since the spring of last year we have heard much and often of a "big drive" to be made by Britain and her allies along the western battle line. Things have been going our way for the past few days but whether or not the big drive has actually come we are unable to say. For four months the Germans have been hammering away at Verdun, but the gains for the enemy were exceedingly small compared with the enormous cost of German life and the loss to Germany in killed and wounded during the prolonged struggle. That the Germans were gaining ground slowly at this point is admitted by all. The recent efforts by the French and British at other points along the western battle line may be the initial move in the long-expected drive, or it may simply be an effort to draw away a portion of the attacking forces at Verdun. Whatever the object may have been it has certainly been a success, and long lines of the enemy have been forced from the trenches, where they lay in security for so long.

Concurrently with the success on the western front the Russians on the east have been pushing on with increased vigor. The Allied forces have been slow in making a start, particularly so to the irresponsible and inactive arm chair critics, who have condemned them for their tardiness. Whatever the criticism from the outside will be it isn't likely the final drive will be made till the united forces are thoroughly equipped, and good and ready for the task to be accomplished. It isn't necessary, apparently, nor yet is it wise, to go unprepared in men or munitions against an unscrupulous enemy that spent a lifetime in putting themselves in readiness. Whatever the present move may mean, it has doubtless been well considered before it was undertaken. It may not be the big drive, but the tide seems to have turned.

MEXICO—A PROGRAMME

When this issue of 'The Outlook' reaches its readers, there may be a war between the United States and Mexico. There is no good reason why there should be war. Americans have no wish for Mexican territory, no ambition to govern the Mexican people, no zeal to impose American civilization upon them, no wish to solve their problems. We have no quarrel with the Mexican Government, for there is not, and for three years has not been, any Mexican Government with which to quarrel. We have no quarrel with the Mexican people, the great body of whom are peaceable, law-abiding and measurably industrious. Our one wish is to be their friends. For three years Mexico has been governed by mobs. They have robbed and killed more Mexicans than Americans. Americans have saved their lives by flight; Mexicans cannot save their lives by flight. The perils and wrongs to



The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire will be the next Governor-General of Canada

Mexicans have been greater than to Americans.

To call the biggest of these mobs a "de facto" government is preposterous. Mr. Lansing in his note rightly says: "The first duty of any government is the protection of life and property. This is the paramount obligation for which governments are instituted and governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name." At no time has the Carranza so-called government performed this duty; at no time has it been a "de facto" government. It has only been the larger, more powerful, and better organized of the mobs which have devastated the country. That this is the case Mr. Lansing's note makes very clear: it is outlined on another page and from it we quote as follows:

"For three years the Mexican Republic has been torn with civil strife: the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States, and to seize, without punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously, and the murderers have never been apprehended nor brought to justice."

To declare in the same paper that a politico-military organization which fails to protect life and property is not worthy to be called a government, and that the politico-military organization which has been either unwilling or unable to furnish protection to life and property is a "de facto" government, as Mr. Lansing's note does, constitutes a curious contradiction in terms.

This curious confusion of mind has vitiated all our dealings with Mexico. We have dignified anarchy by entitling it revolution. The population of Mexico is estimated at fifteen millions; the armed banditti who have been plundering those people are roughly estimated at 200,000. We have affirmed their right to ravage their peaceful fellow-citizens by comparing their acts with those of an orderlies revolution aimed to secure the liberty and happiness of the people. We have sent our fleet to Vera Cruz to compel a salute to the flag, and when the salute was refused we sailed away again. We have alternately put an embargo on the munitions of war and lifted it, and have now announced that we have put it on once more. Affirming that the first duty of a government is the protection of life and property, we have refused to protect the life and property of Americans pursuing lawful and peaceful vocations in Mexico. If a raiding party from Canada had shot up a New England town, we should not have sent a punitive expedition into Canada in pursuit of them, we should have called on the Canadian Government to pursue them. If a raiding party from a wild Indian tribe on one of our reservations had shot up a western town, we should not have called upon the chief of the tribe to arrest the marauders; we should have pursued and arrested them ourselves. In Mexico we have at the same moment pursued the marauders and called on Carranza to pursue them. We have treated Mexico as a civilized country and as a barbaric tribe, Carranza as the ruler of a nation and as the chieftain of a tribe. No wonder that the Mexicans did not understand us: we have not understood ourselves.

Our first duty is to understand ourselves, to know the facts, and to fulfill without faltering and without passion the duty laid upon us by those facts. Mr. Lansing's note would be admirable if it were addressed to a responsible government. Addressed to an irresponsible mob, its only use is

to put before the American people officially and authoritatively facts which the press for the last three years has been with only moderate success endeavoring to put before the American people, and which our government, without any success at all, has been endeavoring to hide from them. We are not dealing with a Mexican government; we are dealing with Mexican mobs. Our first duty is to recognize that fact and adopt our policy accordingly. That policy should be to protect from these mobs, first, American citizens and, secondly, Mexican citizens.

Our punitive expedition has accomplished all that it can accomplish. It has hunted one of the bandits to his lair. Whether he is in his grave or whether he is in hiding in the mountain fastnesses is not known and is not material. The long, thin line of American troops reaching far into the interior of Mexico can do nothing but exasperate peaceable Mexicans, first, American citizens and, secondly, Mexican citizens.

Military authorities say that it will take from two weeks to two months to gather a force adequate to the fulfillment of our next duty. Unless the unexpected should happen and Carranza should do what he has never succeeded yet in doing—establish a competent government and maintain order—that next duty would be to occupy gradually strategic centres in Mexico and make them centres of protection, healing and life-giving. A Mexican constabulary can be and should be organized in connection with any such centre. To this constabulary, acting under American direction and paid by American gold, should be entrusted the preservation of order in the surrounding district. From these centres should be sent out such expeditions as may be necessary to arrest and punish armed bands of marauders. These military posts should also be Red Cross centres. The impoverished Mexicans are dying like flies—men, women and children of disease and of starvation. From these centres should be sent out food and medicines. They should become educational centres. It will take a little time to convince the Mexican people that we are their friends, and the enemy only of their enemies—the mob. This can be done only by deeds of friendship. Notes and proclamations are useless in dealing with a people 80 per cent. of whom cannot read. As these centres are occupied by friendly troops, as the well-paid and well-organized and well-directed Mexican constabulary acquires police efficiency and their police jurisdiction, as the starving are fed, the sick are cared for, justice is administered, industry is protected, crops are sown and gathered, prejudices will disappear, friendship will open. The process will be slow, yet more rapid, perhaps, than we think. In less than a week after our occupation of Vera Cruz sniping ceased, and presently anti-American prejudice had begun to disappear and American protection and American presence to be welcomed by the population.

Such a campaign of friendship would have been attended with little danger and no great difficulty three years ago. It will be attended with greater difficulties and greater danger now. A battle with one or more organized forces may be a necessary incident. Guerilla warfare will continue for a time. Anti-American prejudice will yield only gradually. The more ignorant and unreasonable a

prejudice, the more difficult it is to overcome. But it can be overcome by a campaign of healing to the sick, food to the starving, protection to the plundered, and prosperity to the devastated.

Americans desire no conquest of Mexico. But Mexico surely needs a protectorate from America. She needs done for her what, by different methods but in substantially the same spirit, we are doing for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. She needs the maintenance of a stable and just government while her people are acquiring the ability for self-government; but she needs a Big Brother, who will help her to substitute the government of law for the rule of the mob.

This is the campaign we ought to have undertaken three years ago. It is never too late to mend.—"The Outlook," New York, June 28

LIGHT IN THE BARN

Dingy Stables Breed Disease in Many Canadian Farms

One of the commonest mistakes made in planning Canadian farm buildings is the small number of windows in the stables. In the placing of the buildings, in their relation to one another or to other surroundings, care may have been taken, but in so many instances there has been an utter disregard of the proper lighting of the stables. Many fine barns and stables, well painted and of excellent outward appearance, are miserably lighted and are dark and gloomy within.

Prevention is better than cure, and light is the cheapest preventive measure known against disease. Dark and dingy stables are much more favorable for the development and spread of disease than a stable flooded with light. In working it is both difficult and unpleasant to grope one's way around in a stable which is dark when the sun is shining. The work can be done better, in less time and more cheerfully in a well-lighted stable than in one where at the brightest time of the day a dismal twilight reigns. For the sake of comfort and health, which means, incidentally, greater profits, let us have more light in our farm buildings.

Sheep at the Pacific

William Thompson, owner of the SX ranch in the Aspin Grove, Nicola Valley, British Columbia, says that the sheep industry throughout the valley is proving a big success both financially and numerically. Mr. Thompson is an old sheep owner in Montana and Idaho, and speaking of these states in comparison with British Columbia, says that the latter has many advantages in its favor. "One I might mention is that we are not subject to the equinoctial storms that raise such havoc and cause large losses to Idaho and Montana sheep-breeders."

Measuring the Wind

At all British ports are wind measuring instruments, or anemometers (anemos—wind), the reading of which is of great importance to the sailing vessels. The anemometer measures wind speed; it is like a weather vane, with cups instead of letters at the ends of its arms. The cups, catching the wind, whirl round, and thus turn the central shaft. This passes down into a box in which are several dials. The indicators of those dials are connected with the shaft, and move according to its revolutions. Thus the number of revolutions of the cup in a certain time gives the exact speed in miles per hour.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

JULY 4th

Table of Toronto Cattle Market prices including Steers, Butchers' good, Butchers' cows, etc.

Toronto Grain Markets

Table of Toronto Grain Markets prices including Manitoba wheat, American corn, etc.

Wholesale Produce

Table of Wholesale Produce prices including Eggs, Creamery prints, etc.

East Buffalo Cattle

Table of East Buffalo Cattle prices including Cattle—Receipts, Hogs—Receipts, etc.

Meats—Wholesale

Table of Meats—Wholesale prices including Beef, Carcasses, Veals, etc.

Chicago Cattle Market

Table of Chicago Cattle Market prices including Cattle—Receipts, Hogs—Receipts, etc.

Butter and Cheese Markets

Table of Butter and Cheese Markets prices including St. Hyacinthe, Beelville, etc.

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



Albert Varner

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915. For seven years, I suffered terribly from severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and was to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well.

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

UNANIMOUS.

"Say, old man, I wish I had that \$10 you owe me." "Not any more than I do. I'm so hard up I'd like to borrow it again."

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. 31" wide, 2yds. long, 50c. pr. 40" wide, 2yds. long, 75c. pr. 47" 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, 49c. yard. Bleached Table Linen, 70" wide, 50c. yard. New Goods coming in Every Week.

W. H. BEAN Big 4

DURHAM MARKET

Table of Durham Market prices for July 6, 1916, including Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Milling Oats, etc.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'ENGINE COMPANY' and 'Ontario'.