

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W IRWIN, Editor and Proprietor

Thursday, August 9th, 1917.

SOW MORE FALL WHEAT

Mr. T. W. Brock, Field Secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee, was in town yesterday and spent a short time in our sanctum. He is anxious to see a united effort on the part of agriculturists to increase their cereal output for 1918, and to conserve in the best way possible the products of the present year.

It is further enjoined on all agriculturists to sow a larger acreage of fall wheat to increase the growing need of 1918, which, it is believed, will be more needed after that year's crop than at the present.

FORTY YEARS AT THE HELM

On Thursday last the Bowmanville Statesman entered its 40th year of publication under the guidance of Mr. M. A. James, who is still at the helm and likely to remain there for another 40 years.

TO RELEASE HELP FOR HARVEST

In view of the fact that the crops are ripening rapidly, and the rush of harvest will soon be here, the following message has been sent by Premier Hearst to the mayors of urban municipalities, requesting the release of corporation employees.

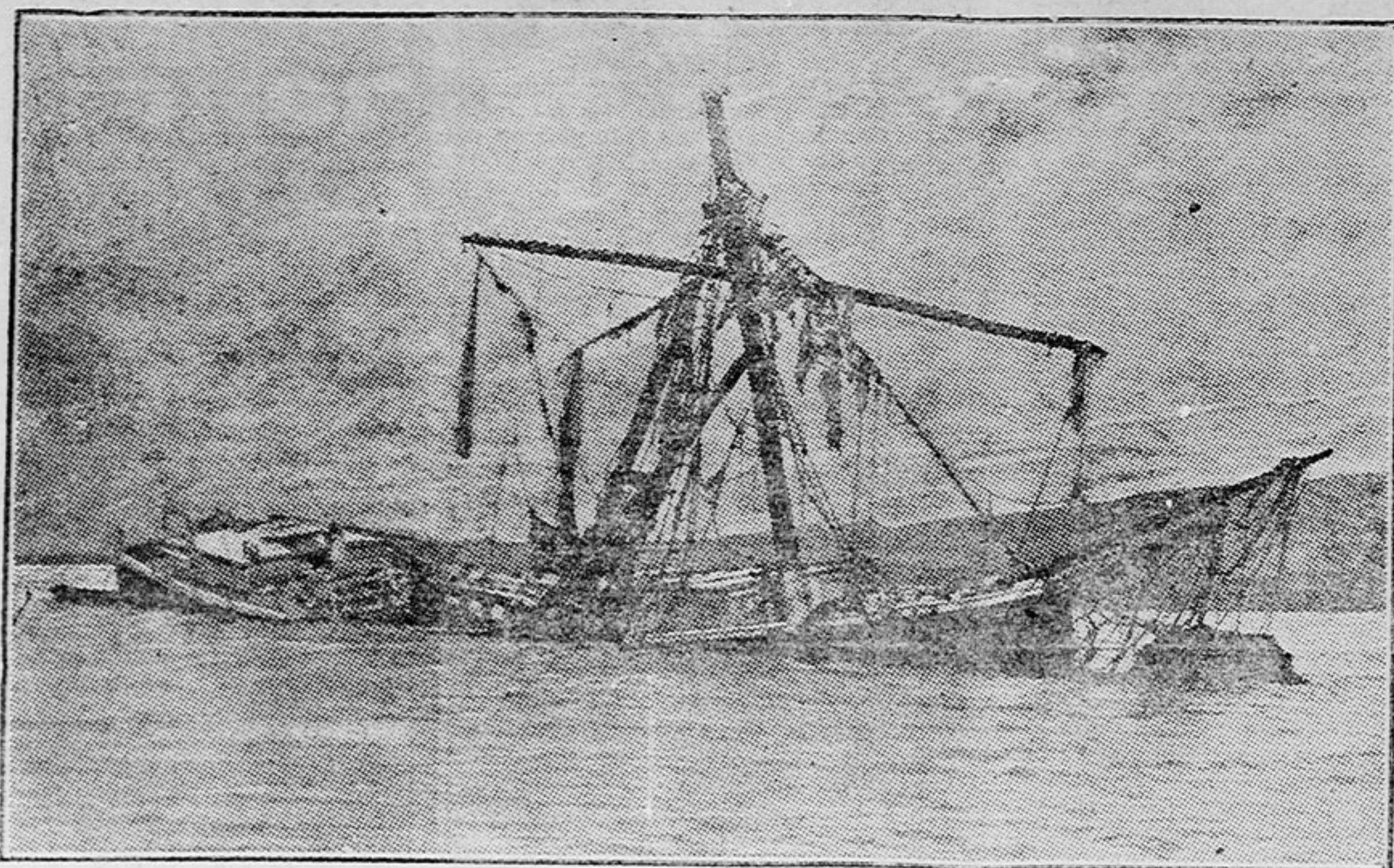
To Mayor, W. Laidlaw:—The extreme need for help to harvest Ontario's crop leads me to appeal to you to release every possible corporation employee for this work and to interest yourself in the immediate organization of your municipality to secure harvest help.

W. HEARST, Prime Minister. Toronto, August 4, 1917.

In obedience to the request, the following resolution was passed at the council meeting on Monday night:

McKechnie—Ed. Kress.—That any person in town wishing to assist the farmers in harvesting the crop can leave their names with the Clerk, who will render what assistance he can.—W. Laidlaw, Mayor.

This effort on the part of the Premier, and the response by the council is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. Few men to-day who want work are out of employment, and to leave your name in as an applicant may appear too much like begging for a job.



ONLY A NEUTRAL.—Typical victim of Germany's wholesale piracy. The fate of this vessel carries with it the oft-repeated lesson that in the present war neutrality does not carry with it immunity for the peaceful trader from war's perils.

the delay in filling orders. It is not so with farm products, which must be attended to at the right time or waste will be the result.

It seems to us that more could be accomplished by holding a public meeting, of which due notice should be given. Then farmers, employers of labor, and employees, could all meet and discuss the situation and actual needs, when arrangements could be made.

BORDEN SHOULD REMAIN

"Simply damning public men, and otherwise defaming them, can get you nowhere. I have heard the Prime Minister slam-banged, told that he is insincere, and that his measure of Conscription is a political dodge to clinch the election, which otherwise he could not win.

The paragraph just quoted is from the address made in the Arena in Toronto on Thursday night last by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Liberal member for South Wellington. His reference to Sir Wilfrid's sincerity and patriotism were dissented from by returned soldiers, but Mr. Guthrie proceeded quietly to inform his interrupters that he knew Sir Wilfrid Laurier better than they did, and said:

"What you want is a little less dynamite and a little more cement. If you will supply the cement, you will do a great work for Canada to-day."

Mr. Guthrie then went on to review the Militia Act, which had been in force since Confederation, but was not enforced because it was too drastic. He referred also to the amendments made in 1904 by the Liberals, and the Act introduced by Sir Robert Borden, now before the Senate, and safe to become law. He expressed his belief that Sir Robert Borden would put it into force, and that he would get the men.

Conscription Needed in Quebec

Referring to Quebec, he said: "God grant we may not live to see the day when our Canadian battle-line will fall down in Flanders, and God grant there will be enough patriotic people in Canada when the election comes, who will be determined enough to see our line upheld, even if it takes conscription to do it. Quebec, which boasted one-fourth of the population of Canada, had shirked its duty in sending only 7,000 men to the front, and therefore in that province conscription became a necessity."

Endorses Premier Borden

"We are going to have conscription," said Mr. Guthrie, "and when it comes into force it is your duty and mine to see that the Government is going to be strong enough to put it into effect. It matters nothing to you which government shall perform the operation. Having regard to all the circumstances, and having regard to the fact that during the last three years the present government has carried on the war for Canada, no matter the blunders and mistakes, for these can be dealt with after the war, I think it would be a wrong thing at this juncture to entrust the work to any other man than the present Prime Minister. Many people believe in a Na-

tional Government. I believe the people of this country, in Parliament or out of Parliament, should devote the next twelve or twenty-four months on the war, to the exclusion of almost every other subject."

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO WIN THE WAR?

Young man, old enough, and physically fit in every way to don the King's uniform, are you doing what you should in this great conflict? Your engagement here is not of a war-winning nature; your present services in your present activities could well be dispensed with till the conflict is over. You may be engaged in munition work; if so, you are doing something. You may be helping in food production; that, too, is necessary, but the man who is physically unfit for the fighting line can do the work you are doing, and in many cases do it just as well, or better, than you can, and it's your duty to relieve the boys who have fought so long and given you such a long period of comfort and enjoyment. Again, there is the young man whose labor is productive of neither food nor munitions. He may be engaged in honorable and legitimate employment under ordinary conditions, but we are now at war, and the world is not needing the output of his labor. For the time being, a war product, or a food product is the only absolute essential, and the war is now on its fourth year, and is yet far from being won. It is doubtful, indeed, if the prospects are brighter than they were a year ago.

Every casualty list names many of our best and bravest who have fallen in the struggle, and there are none to fill their places. Young man, eligible young man, you who have heard the call but answered not, how will you feel when the boys come home? The returning boys, at best, will only be a shattered remnant of the country's best men, but physical wrecks as they may be, the best positions should be open to them, and the slackers should be forced to stand aside.

We need conscription, a selective conscription, and we should have had it long ago. Then we may have had the weeding-out process, when the non-producers may be transferred to the producing ranks and the eligibles transferred to the fighting line. Conscription is not going to interfere with the necessary activities of production. These are necessary, and will be safeguarded. Works of a non-essential and non-productive nature will be the hardest hit, and may be forced to suspend operations for the period of the war. The laborers will not suffer loss. There will be a transplacement into lines that are essential. Conscription will take labor from what is unproductive and place it where it will do most good.

THE CHARGE IS TRUE. There has been considerable talk of late about the clean-up movement in Wiarton and other places. We have always tried to uphold our own town, but when it comes down to neatness, taste, and general cleanliness, we have very little to say. We hate to say what some people tell us, but we were actually told the other day by a citizen that Durham is the dirtiest place of its size that he knows of, and he says travellers have told him the same thing.

We have nothing to boast of around home, and the slap hurts us as well as many other citizens. The Mayor and Reeve are the two in town who do the greatest amount of travelling, and might be charged with making the statement, but they didn't do it. It came from another source entirely, but the officials named may be in a position to corroborate it, and then use their influence to make us as clean as other towns. We believe that many parts of Durham are dirty and untidy, and that it would be to our credit generally to inaugurate a clean-up movement and clean up. Our streets should be more inviting and so should our stores, our public buildings and our homes.

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MRS. CHARLES H. MOFFAT

We regret very much to chronicle the death of Mrs. Charles H. Moffat. Deceased, whose maiden name was Grace Greenwood, was the oldest daughter of Mrs. Dan. Greenwood. She was born in September, 1881, and was married on the 28th of March, 1906.

The marriage resulted in an issue of four children, one of whom died in infancy about ten years ago. The three remaining range in age from one week to four years.

The deceased was of a kindly disposition, and proved herself an affectionate wife and a kind and loving mother. She was a good Christian character, being a Methodist to the time of her marriage, when she became identified with the Presbyterian church.

Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and three orphaned children, who will never know a mother's love. The remains were laid to rest in Durham cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Moyer conducting the services in the absence of her pastor, Rev. Mr. Whaley.

HOLSTEIN.

The young people of Holstein and vicinity very generously donated the proceeds of the lawn party, held on Mrs. J. Brown's lawn, to the patriotic society. The net amount was \$89.73.

J. W. Manary and family, of Toronto, spent a few days here, returning Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. W. Lovegrove and family left Tuesday for a two weeks' vacation with friends at Galt, Dunnville and other points.

The first quarterly official board meeting of the Methodist church here was held Monday evening. The three appointments were duly represented. The outlook for the future is brightening.

The brickwork on A. Nelson's new residence is now completed and the roof is on, and the whole structure is hastening to completion. The haying is now practically over and the spring grain is being harvested in places.

A severe electrical storm passed over this vicinity Sunday evening. The barn occupied by Walter Horsburg, Normanby, was struck and burned down, with five calves, a new binder, and the season's crop of hay. It is fully covered by insurance.

Albert Grimshaw, wife and children, spent a day in the village, having motored from Omar, Michigan. The Egremont Creamery Company paid the patrons \$12.20 for butter fat for the term July 16th to 31st.

The Methodist Sunday school intend holding their annual picnic in the grove on Friday afternoon. Ample preparations are being made for a good time.

Early each morning berry pickers can be seen wending their way to the berry patch, returning loaded in the evening.

Dr. Dixon returned to Chicago last Thursday, after spending a week with his parents here.

UNITED STATES SERFLAND IF HUNS WIN, SAYS MR. ROOT.

A Pacific Port, Aug. 6.—Elihu Root, Special Ambassador to Russia, and the members of the American Mission, were the guests of the city Saturday at a luncheon attended by several thousand persons. His address was heard with almost breathless attention.

"This special mission," said Mr. Root, "is returning from a long and fatiguing journey to a new sister Republic. This is a diplomatic mission, and it is not feasible until we have delivered our message to the State Department that we should talk about what we have seen and what we have found. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that we bring back from Russia the greatest sympathy and the greatest admiration for that young democracy, now struggling to solve problems within a few months that this country has been struggling to solve for 140 years—and has not solved. We bring back the kindest feeling and the greatest respect for the Russians, for their high degree of self-control, their ability for concerted action. We bring back an abiding faith that this great, free, self-governing, democratic Government shall be maintained intact.

"In Russia, almost within the sound of the guns, I think we got a little nearer to the truth in this great war upon which our country has embarked, a deeper realization than the people of the United States appreciate. We see now why all the world is at war. We see that for centuries we have been building up a structure for civilization. We have fondly believed that the world was growing more humane, more just. We have believed that the old, dark days of tyranny and cruelty were passed away, and that the nations of the earth had entered into a solemn covenant to keep alive those divine principles under which we propose to live.

The Mortal Struggle.

"We see now, more clearly than ever, a great military power, a great military autocracy, proceeding upon the principles of the dark and cruel past, throwing down the gauntlet to the liberty of our day. We see Germany repudiate the rule of morality among nations—without which the society of nations cannot endure; we see these principles cast aside with cynical indifference. The principles of liberty and slavery, of good and evil have locked horns in mortal struggle. We see that the principles of our fathers must go down before this German moloch unless the triumphant manhood of our Republic gives support.

"As surely as the sun shall rise to-morrow, if this war ends with the triumph of Germany, this country shall become a subject nation, for the temperament of the Germans' ruling power will turn to these purple fields, these rich and vast spaces of the western hemisphere. Leave your wealth on the sidewalk and trust that the passing thief will not touch it; send forth your richly-laden ships and trust that the pirate will let them pass, as well as trust that security will come with German victory!

"There will be orphans, and there will be widows' homes. There will be doubt and almost despair, but in the end there will be a great, free country, remade in the spirit of our fathers, to carry liberty and justice throughout the world.

The Foundations of Liberty.

"My friends, this noble city, this wonderful prosperity, your comfort and your luxury, all rest upon your capacity for endurance, and hard-ship and suffering; it is hard work and suffering that made such a State as this is. Liberty is always founded upon hardship and sacrifice. It is not only eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, it is eternal struggle which is the price of liberty.

"We are in this war, and we have got to go on with it. It is not for us to worry about the cause of the war, or why we should be in this war; it is not a time for whys and wherefores. We must realize that the time has now come when American liberty and justice, and the independence and freedom of every one of us, is the stake for which we must fight."

Basil Soldatyenkoff, special envoy of the Russian Government, accompanying the mission, expressed the gratitude of the new Republic for the help and sympathy extended to it by America. He asserted that the two needs of the new Russia were time and friendly sympathy.

Charles Edward Russell, writer and sociologist, a member of the mission, said: "Be of good cheer in regard to Russia. If democracy survives in the world the people of Russia will rule."

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL. "For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I had frequent Dizzy Spells, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen. A friend advised 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me". LOUIS LABRIE. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Of the task before America, he said: "If a man now says, 'My wages before my country' or 'My balance sheet before my country' or 'My class or creed or association before my country,' he is not an American. America is in peril. No question worthy of consideration until we settle the question of whether democracy shall live. Democracy hangs by a thread. Its existence depends on the union and utmost determination of the United States of America."

We have a stock of ground feed wheat on hand that we are offering for the next few days at \$40 per ton, sacks included. If you need feed, buy now, as we have only a limited quantity to offer at this price.—The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Company, Limited.

Explained. "I've often wondered why my wife accepted me." "Didn't you tell me once that she had simple tastes?"—Puck.

Homeseekers' Excursions. Every Monday till October 29th. LOW FARES FROM TORONTO TO. Table with destinations and fares: Albretha \$54.00, Athabasca 48.50, Edmonton 47.00, Stettler 39.75, Canora 39.75, North Battleford 43.75, Regina 40.50, Forward 40.25, Saskatoon 42.25, Dauphin 37.75, Lucerne 53.00, Calgary 47.00, Camrose 46.75, Hanna 46.00, Rosetown 45.50, Yorkton 39.25, Moose Jaw 41.00, Prince Albert 43.50, Brandon 37.00, Winnipeg 35.00. For Tickets, Reservations, Literature and Information, apply to A. H. Jackson, Insurance, Durham, or write H. L. Fairbairn, G.P.A., 68 King St. E., Toronto.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. MAY 8th TO OCTOBER 30th. Every TUESDAY "ALL RAIL" - also by THURSDAY'S STEAMER "Great Lakes Routes" (Season Navigation). Your Future Is in the West. The fertile prairie has put Western Canada on the map. There are still thousands of acres waiting for the man who wants a home and prosperity. Take advantage of Low Rates and travel via Canadian Pacific. Information from Ticket Office: 141-145 St. James St., Phone M 8125, Windsor, and Place Viger Station.

DURHAM MARKET. Corrected August 9th, 1917. Table with market prices: Wheat 2 25, Oats 73, Peas 2 00 to 2 00, Barley 1 20, Hay 8 00 to 10 00, Butter 30, Eggs 37, Live hogs 16 00, Hides 18, Sheepskins 1 00 to 2 50, Tallow 7, Lard 20.

OLD-TIME JOCK

Memory of Gus Thomas Ruler of Amateur Horse-Racing

M. A. Thomas, better known in palmy days as "Gus" Thomas, died after a long illness borne, was for years host of the Chop House in Toronto time in the seventies, the time was the rendezvous of all men and leading horsemen. At race times it was busy and as full of life as wheat pit, which, indeed, was largely responsible for it. It was when there foregathered at the Toronto Hunt Club, the late John S. Copland, J. G. Worsfold, Col. Cumberland, John Goodrich, Henry Gold, Donaldson, H. P. Dwight, drew Smith, and when Mr. Robert Davies, Arthur C. two Mends, Jim Carruth, John Eason, and others, words came to the fore, lads or sirlings. "Gus" Thomas was the best gentleman rider, and no man who had the to be present on that day noon when, an old friend, ancient Newmarket, cour uphill and down dale, he milie and a half steeped, the most famous riders of produce, will forget the Jockeyship, he displayed, C. Fatteson said it was Fordham himself, and it passed it. On the track, Godson was thrown twice, and finished with a broken. The veteran John H. huntsman, and all the charged was the tip of outstretched cap. Many race that Gus Thomas the hard-riding officers, Lancers and Hussars, at ferent times in Toronto, more high thought of a, ular in attendance at of the Hunt Club, or ma in at the finish.

STUART IMPO

Lovats and Their Scottish Predecessors

Lord Lovat, appointed forestry, belonged to a family with a long and remarkable record. One of the strongest patrons extended by father to the two men to be the sons of the Prince Charles Edward, Pretender," and the C. bany. In the lonely C. yard at Eskdale, se from Inverness, there is of reddish stone to these two impostors. Their story was the had at birth been a commander of a British. John Carter Allen the child up as his you had entered the navy, married Katherine Maer of the vicar of Go two sons, the proteges father, first appeared lands in 1815, and the cepted unquestionably Lord Lovat, but by the and the county people brothers kept up their that after dinner the rise and give the to at which the elderly seated, would gravely

OLD-TIME PRIV

Nova Scotia's Block Shipbuilding

In the country of Scotia, Snow Park vessels before 1826 this country, was in great privateering thirty prizes might harbor at once, at Liverpool vessels England privateers tuous accomplices Collins, for many y the Nova Scotia of father in New Eng New England and he himself were shipowners. Enos He was fond of run loading ships and groups with cargo were only reached the enemy, and a hundred per cent. of Enos Collins v. cting than fiction, the vessels of he captured from the

Depth Gauge. In making the saw timber, much of the job must be done by hand saw. A steel square on as shown. By

The Depth of Saw Cut. Use of 1 1/2

properly cut are deeper on other. When a carpenter, immediately follow up devices in lar Mechanics

In the event, last year's gut, soaking them in the and water for about three strength and. When a fish should be hung ly in the bag, pressure being the joints.