The Chronicle

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OURSELVES.

With this issue The Chronicle enters upon its eleventh year under the present management. How well it has discharged its functions in the journalistic field during the ten years that have been dropped from the reel of time we leave for others to say. It was, however, with a due regard for the public interests and the corresponding responsibilities that the present management assumed control ten years ago. Nine and a half years previous association with the people of Ingersoll had served to strengthen confidence in their loyalty to the town and home institutions, and the liberal measure of patronage received by The Chronicle in all departments of the office has been a source of keen satisfaction. Ingersoll people are quick to discriminate and they are equally quick to show their appreciation. In business circles generally in the town during the past ten years, despite conditions throughout the country that gave rise to pessimism and systematic retrenching in many quarters there has been progress and evident prosperity.

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In a competitive period like the present the path of the publisher of a daily newspaper is not strewn with roses. There are many obstacles that have to be met with a courageous spirit; there are many situations that call for clear, keen-sighted attention and how best to serve the whole community is one thought that must always be uppermost in his mind. It will be recognized that this applies with more than ordinary force in a restricted or limited field. There is no small degree of pride in publishing a daily newspaper in Ingersoll, it being the smallest town in the Dominion to have a daily service, but it would be selfish for the office itself to attempt to claim all the credit. Much of the credit must be given to the loyal, free-thinking, public-spirited citizens whose progressiveness in the first place suggested the possibilities of a daily publication.

* * *

As this paper enters upon the threshold of a new year under the present management it is hoped that a reputation may be made. The Chronicle, in spirit and aim, has grown with the years. Its aim always has been to be a consistent, sane, up-to-date, progressive, fearless, independent newspaper. It has been the constant aim of The Chronicle to make itself more and more a necessity in the homes of Ingersoll. It has endeavored consistently and unreservedly to place at the disposal of its patrons and others in business circles an advertising medium that was worthy of their patronage, and to assist and protect them in all legitimate ways. If we have failed in any respect in this connection, it was not because of a sincere determination and an honest intention. In turn, for what we have endeavored to do, we will frankly state we have expected a fair share of the home business that finds its way to the newspaper office. We have not been disappointed. The co-operation which we have received has served to impress upon our minds that the Chronicle does occupy an important place in the community; that it is welcomed and appreciated, and with continued liberal patronage, we shall strive to increase its interest and usefulness. To those who have supported us we can simply add, in taking up the work of another year, "we thank you."

PTE. SKINNER KILLED.

Woodstock, July 5.—Chas. W. Skinner, a local painter, was informed this morning that his brother, Harry, of England, had been killed in action. He had been wounded twice, spending twelve weeks in the hospital, prior to the engagement which proved so fatal to him.

Mr. Skinner has two brothers, residents of England, now serving the Empire on the battlefields of France.

NOTES.

Sunday was a day of fatalities in Western Ontario.

* * *

A "September morn" seems to have strayed into July.

* * *

This is the open season for fly killing. Swat 'em hard.

* * *

Now for the paving of portions of Thames and King streets.

* * *

To be able to shoot straight is a great advantage in Mexico.

* * *

While the United States waits, the German submarines are working.

* * *

The children are beginning to enquire about the Union Sunday School excursion.

* * *

Those who have yet to go on their vacation will expect much from July and August.

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The world may be full of cranks, but there is no room for the dynamite crank.

* * *

If the Grand Duke has a trump card up his sleeve, he will soon be expected to play it.

* * *

The name of Captain Parslow of the Anglo-Californian has been added to the list of heroes.

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Much rain is required to slake the thirst of the land in Ingersoll and immediate vicinity.

* * *

The Russians are certainly piloting the Austro-German forces. And who knows where they may lead them?

* * *

Frank Holt achieved tremendous notoriety in less than a week, and he will be forgotten just as quickly.

* * *

The struggle this week between the French and the Germans has been very much of the "give and take" order.

* * *

There is considerable speculation as to whether the London Lacrosse Club is not really a 1915-16 hockey team.

* * *

The London Canadian league ball team is still dropping. Two more stations and they will have reached the cellar.

* * *

It is pleasing to note that in the County Bowling tournament all the Ingersoll rinks are not among the "also ran."

* * *

The Austro-German forces on the Bug have been checked by the Russians. It has been a case of effective "swatting."

* * *

About the only distinction the German Crown Prince has been achieving lately is that his army was twice repulsed by the French.

* * *

It should be good betting as to whether London or St. Thomas will be first to scrape the bottom of the Canadian league standing.

* * *

It should excite the same comment coming from the United States as an American would in Germany under similar conditions.

* * *

Ex-President Diaz of Mexico is dead but there are still enough people left in that unhappy country to furnish a full-sized war story any day.

* * *

If you would know many of the good points and advantages about Ingersoll, ask Charlie Bailey, of Toronto. He will tell you with emphasis.

* * *

Whatever may be the disposition of the United States, it is becoming more evident every day that the feeling of Germany towards her is not that of neutrality.

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Facts in connection with the tenders which were opened Monday night indicate that the present is an opportune time for the proposed street paving work.

* * *

A few more episodes like that of Holt and William Jennings Bryan may learn the real attitude of Germans and Germany towards the United States.

* * *

Knowing as we do the geniality of Charles L. Bailey, it is easy to understand the hospitality that characterized that reception to Ingersoll Old Boys the other day.

* * *

Brantford Expositor.—General Von Der Goltz has asked the Turks for 300,000 more men in return for the assured safety of Constantinople. Unfortunately for the Turks they are short of both ammunition and men. The forcing of the Dardanelles may be slow but it is nevertheless sure.

* * *

Accepting the statements of amateur gardeners there are "bumper" crops this year. After all why should one be pessimistic and particularly when the competition is so keen?

* * *

News of the sinking of the German sub-marine U-39 would make particularly good reading. This is the submarine that sent the Lusitania to the bottom, and three other vessels this week.

* * *

Germany's submarine policy is the cowardly policy of stabbing in the back. It is significant from the standpoint of British supremacy of the sea that the German fleet is still in the Kiel Canal.

* * *

The fight between the Austro-German forces and the Russians is becoming a long distance affair. The Russians are giving it a marathon aspect but they evidently have their plans well laid.

* * *

It is probably well to argue that the German, Holt, who attempted to take the life of J. P. Morgan, was insane. Now that he is dead the United States will have no further trouble with him and the world can afford to be charitable.

* * *

Holt, the German who tried to blow up the Capitol at Washington and shot down J. P. Morgan, is merely described as a crank. And yet he was actuated by the same spirit as the murderers who sunk the Lusitania.

* * *

With the guns of the Allies in front of them, and German machine guns behind them the Turks are forced to continue fighting in the Dardanelles. All of which indicates that the Turk will have learned ere this the warmth of the Kaiser's "friendship."

* * *

Brantford Expositor.—The Grand Duke believes that he who fights and runs away shall live to fight another day. He has conducted a masterly retreat in Galicia and the day will come soon when he will drive the enemy out of that country as rapidly as they have driven his forces owing to the superiority in shot and shell.

WAR SUMMARY

(Toronto Globe)

From Wednesday's Daily

More and more the Germans are padding their reports of operations on the western front to make it appear that they are scourging the British and French. Engagements mean little are as magnified as to be almost unrecognizable. Sir John French in an official report issued last night gives a illustration of the German method of magnifying events. "On the evening of July 4, north of Ypres, a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire, and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete the destruction. The few Germans who survived our artillery bombardment were driven out with the bayonet. The machine gun located in the sap was found destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant, and the platoon returned practically intact to its trenches, having completely succeeded in its mission." The German wireless report of July 5 claiming that they repulsed an attack with sanguinary loss on the Pilkin road is presumably intended to convey the enemy's version of this affair. The last sentence is neat. Sir John does not say Berlin is lying—he lets the reader do that.

On Monday the Germans rushed the barricades of the Ypres-Roulers railway after a heavy artillery bombardment, but were at once driven out by a British counter-attack. Yesterday morning on the extreme British left, north of Ypres, 200 yards of German trenches were captured and 80 prisoners taken. The French nearby contributed to this success with the fire of their guns and mortars.

Looking at this report it becomes quite evident that the British army in Flanders and in northern France is marking time. It is probable that not more than three or four thousand men out of the 700,000 British troops in France and Belgium took part in the skirmishes referred to. Why this inaction? Sir John French does not suggest that his army is trying to go forward. "The fighting," he says, "has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the employment of a large number of gas shells, particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres." Why this holiday air, during the best campaigning weather of the year, on the part of an army that must be costing Britain about a million pounds a day?

Is the reason to be found in the despatches from Amsterdam and from Zurich this morning stating that German troops are once more being poured into Flanders in great masses, and that the German officers have been notified that Calais must be taken at all costs? Four hundred thousand men from Galicia are said to have been transferred to the western front, and in Alsace the Germans are working night and day upon defensive works which will enable their lines along the Rhine to be held by smaller bodies of troops and thus relieve a part of the present force for service in Belgium. A French military critic in Le Matin says that Germany has built thousands of aluminum boats of a special design for the invasion of England should Calais be taken. All this may only mean that Berlin is setting afloat a flock of canards to confuse the British War Office and prevent it from sending abroad the two million or more fairly well trained men who must now be ready for the field. The way in which Sir John French sticks to his trenches in Flanders and northern France, however, seems to indicate that the recurring talk of an attempt to invade England is not a fairy story, and that the British Staff anticipates still another battle for the Channel ports. If it is to come, it will come soon.

The French official report last night recorded increased artillery activity all along the front. Arras was subjected to a bombardment of incendiary projectiles, and in the Vosges the Germans shelled many French positions. The only important infantry action was on the heights of the Meuse, in the Souvaux region, where the French recaptured the trenches taken from them by the Germans ten days ago, and pushed beyond their former lines. The Germans launched a counter-attack, which was stopped by the French machine gun and artillery fire. The enemy's losses are reported to have been very heavy.

What both Austrian and Italian reports speak of as a battle has been in progress for two days on the Carso Tableland, south of Goritz, on the Isonzo front. The third Italian army, consisting, according to a Vienna report, of four army corps—100,000 men—is seeking to break the Austrian lines between Goritz and the Adriatic. The Austrian official report says that on Monday the attacks were completely repulsed, and the Italians suffered "terrible losses." The Italian official report states that "the enemy is energetically resisting our advance, which continues." Unofficial despatches, which come from both Milan and Lugano, state that the Italians, fighting under the eye of King Victor Emmanuel, are making good progress since the weather cleared, their operations being greatly facilitated by the remarkably effective work of the artillery. On the left front the Italians have reached an important group of heights, capturing 600 prisoners and a battery of Austrian guns. The attack upon Trieste is evidently the chief matter engaging the attention of the Italian army at present.

In southern Poland the Austrians are still pressing onward, but not with the momentum of the first few days of the advance. A Vienna report says that on the left front after the second battle of Krasnik the Russians retreated to the north and east and are still under pursuit. In the centre, along the line of the Wieprz River the Russians are reported to have retreated beyond Tarnagora, after losing in prisoners 41 officers and 11,500 men. The Austrians at this point are now only ten miles from the railway connecting Ivangorod and Lublin with southern Russia. The cutting of that railway so that the movement of Russian troops and supplies will be made more difficult is their immediate objective. From Petrograd come quite cheerful despatches stating in effect that it is a long, long way from either Lublin or Ivangorod to Warsaw, and that the Russian War Office professes the utmost confidence in the power of the forces in central Poland to protect the capital. If the Austrian army meets with a check in its advance upon Lublin and Ivangorod the reverse may easily develop into a great disaster. It is operating in a difficult, marshy country, and is over forty miles from the nearest railway at its service. If the supply of projectiles for the Austrian artillery gives out the Russians will not hesitate to attack with the bayonet. At no time since the war began have the Austrian troops stood up to the Russians in bayonet actions.

The Petrograd official report says that on Monday morning to the east of Krasnik the Russians turned on the Austrians and stopped their advance. During the action 29 Austrian officers and 2,000 men were captured and 2,000 dead were left upon the ground. As the enemy penetrates farther into the country similar actions will become frequent. The Russians did not mind the surrender of territory so long as they can make the enemy pay a high price for it.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, July 8.—While the explanations and recriminations of Zebulon Aiton Lash, K.C., anent the burned telegrams continue to excite comment at the capital, they cause no surprise. It is conceded that Mr. Lash is old enough and rich enough to have set opinions. These opinions, which have grown steadily stronger with advancing age, separated him from the Liberal party in 1911 and landed him fair and square among those who believe in ruling classes and things like that.

It is considered only natural that Mr. Lash should entertain the views he does. He is a corporation lawyer of great repute, the guerdoned guide, the paid philosopher and fiduciary friend of the moneyed interests, his relations with the G.N.W. and the C.N.R. being specially intimate. Piloting wealth and power as he does, Mr. Lash feels, doubtless, that public men who have these matters at their disposal are too respectable to be guilty and consequently that any telegrams to the contrary are better got rid of.

Some newspapers are speaking of his arbitrary action in the Winnipeg boodle scandal as contempt of court, but Mr. Lash's contempt goes deeper than that. It is natural that he should have contempt of courts because he is familiar with courts, and familiarity breeds contempt, but that he should have a real old-fashioned, eighteenth century contempt for the people needs some figuring out. Very few men in this democratic age and country can afford it unless like Mr. Lash, they happen to be in the millionaire class and even then they find it more profitable to keep it under cover.

Mr. Lash, according to the Montreal Star, is one of the twenty-three Atlases who are at the foundation of Canadian finance. Consequently he is a great pillar of the state, and pillars of the state are not always as respectful of the state as they might be, because they know how the superstructure is built. Therefore when Mr. Lash speaks of the Royal Commission appointed by the people of Manitoba to search out and punish graft as a mere "inquisitorial body" he is speaking from the heart. These are, without doubt, the honest and deep-seated convictions of King Zebulon and it seems a great pity that a constitutional monarchy has no greater reward in its gift for a benevolent Canadian despot than a knighthood, unless, of course, Mr. Lash should resume to England where he would at once gravitate to his proper place in the House of Lords.

Meanwhile actions speak even louder than words. The burning of the telegrams by the officials of the G.N.W. Company, of which he is President, and of which the C.N.R. is practically owner, is a plain announcement that Mr. Lash is on the side of those in high places who are likely to be wounded by having the truth told. In some respects his motives are held to be laudable—he has sympathy with the underdog as long as the underdog in Manitoba is the upper dog at Ottawa. What's more there may have been a confusion of duties. The C.N.R. is now the partner of the Nationalist-Conservative Government at Ottawa—the partnership being in these terms, $40,000,000 water for the people of Canada and $80,000,000 solid residuum for Mackenzie and Mann, in return for which Canada shares in the obligations of a railway company which is four hundred million dollars in debt.

Keep track of this connection of Mr. Lash's with the C.N.R. for it is the counting pin which holds his train of thought together. The C.N.R. is the partner of the Borden Government and Mr. Lash is a director of the C.N.R. He is more than that—he is its chief counsel and head lobbyist. Never were there such lobbies as Zebulon A. Lash swings. He penetrates easily where lesser men could not get a peep. He rushes in blithely where even Sir William Mackenzie fears to tread. To see his great mind and deft hand at work on Parliament is both a delight and a liberal education. Sir William may run the cars in to draw it away but it's Zebulon that lands the money.

The C.N.R. is a partner of the Borden Government—that is to say the Government owns one-third of the C.N.R. common stock and the C.N.R. owns two-thirds of the Government. The C.N.R. owns Zebulon A. Lash—that is to say it owns him to be its manoeuvering brain at the capital. The C.N.R. owns the G.N.W. and the G.N.W. owns Zebulon A. Lash as its President. Where the ownership is so commixed and commingled is it any wonder that reasons become entangled. Looking at it from Mr. Lash's point of view the C.N.R. has every right to consider itself an active rather than a silent partner, and consequently to allow the officials of a subordinate company to overlook any telegrams which might injure the other member of the firm. It is to be hoped that this explanation will silence criticism of Mr. Lash, who, in issuing the famous order to burn telegrams was merely doing his full duty to all parties with whom and about whom he is concerned.

Cynics are pointing out that Mr. Lash's conduct in holding the aegis of the G.N.W. and the C.N.R. over the accused is directly opposed to that of the C.P.R., which handed over without question all telegrams, incriminating or otherwise, to the Royal Commission. It is also opposed to the enlightened policy of Hon. Bob Rogers, whose organ, the Winnipeg Telegram, is now breathing threatenings and slaughter against the guilty parties. Bob wants the Commission to hew to the line, let the statesmen be they old pals like Sir Rodmond Roblin or new chums like Dr. Montague, fall where they may. The Honorable Bob was supposedly clear of these Manitoba parliament buildings before the trouble began and he calculates that none of the Portland cement will spatter on him.

The Hon. Mr. Caldwell's telegram that "It means more to you than it does to us" can be construed more ways than one, but meanwhile it tells nothing. Nobody knows what secrets Dr. Simpson's strong box holds, but the Honorable Bob is in Winnipeg to look after Manitoba registration for the Conservatives and as his visit synchronizes, so to speak, with the opening of Dr. Simpson's box, no doubt all will end well. It is true that another Royal Commission will investigate the Agricultural College deal, but the telegrams in that case have long ago been destroyed, and so far as the G.N.W. is concerned Mr. Lash will not have to promulgate any new rule assisting the dead past to bury its dead.

While Mr. Lash claims to rise above the both parties in his independent attitude toward the final disposition of telegrams, his policy brings him in closer touch with the Manitoba scandal than most public moralists of his stature would care to go. However, to the pure all things are pure and while Bob Rogers may seem to have the edge on Mr. Lash just now as a public spirited citizen, there is no doubt that Mr. Lash's policy will justify itself in the long run. Indeed, there is every chance of the President of the G.N.W. becoming a great public benefactor because this incident will lead ultimately to the nationalization of the telegraphs, to the great advantage of telegraphs and people in the matter of dispatch, cheapness and effective service. When that day comes the telegraphs will no more be used to shelter crooks than His Majesty's mail is now. Incidentally nationalization of telegraphs will settle another grievance of long standing—the grievance of the newspapers against a company that carries news being in the news vending business itself.

H. F. G.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

SMUGGLING MEN ACROSS

Foreigners Taken to United States From Windsor, is Charged.

Windsor, July 6.—Systematic smuggling of foreigners from Canada to United States by a regularly organized gang of Windsor men is alleged by the immigration officers in Detroit. Max Lakrytz, aged 27 years old, who says he lives in Windsor, was arrested on Monday while unloading two Poles in Detroit.

It is alleged that he ferried the men across to Bob-lo from Amherstburg and that he managed to get them on the steamer. Inspector Walter, who made the arrest, had the man under surveillance throughout the evening. Lakrytz was taken to the central police station and will probably be arraigned shortly before United States Commissioner Hurd. His two companions were deported back to Windsor.

The United States authorities say that several men who were leagued with their prisoner made a large and steady income out of the smuggling business and have headquarters in both Windsor and Detroit.

Asthma is Torture.—Not one who has struggled for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however, from experience how immeasurable is the relief, prompt and, for that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

Toronto street railway earnings for the first six months of 1915 show a huge decrease, due to competition of jitneys.

REPLY COMING SOON.

Berlin, July 5.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the German reply to the last American note has been completed and will be dispatched to Washington within the next few days.

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