

Revolution Has Just Begun in Mexico

Mexico City, Feb. 26—General Obregon issued last night a manifesto to the nation severely criticising the clergy, bankers and rich foreigners for refusing to contribute to the aid of poor the tax recently levied. He stated that these people had refused to assist in relieving those who were starving and characterized them as the real enemies of the country.

The manifesto ends with these words:

"Mexicans, the revolution has just begun."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE TOLEDO, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Plain Speaking.

There was no lack of firmness when it was the interests of United States citizens that were threatened. Germany was very plainly told she had better not interfere with the personal or property rights of Americans on the sea, or there would be trouble. Diplomacy is as a rule very neatly mouthed, especially under conditions of tension. Courtesy of phrase is anxiously studied so as not to anger the receiver or to commit the sender more than necessary, the effect being that every expression of difference is superlatively interpreted. The United States has never been given much to such refinements, and says right out what is on her mind. There was an anxious time at Washington after the warning was sent to Germany lest its trucqueness might bring passionate or planned results, as the United States left no escape from hostilities in case it was defied, a result well fitted to bring consternation to a pacifist government with no great armament at command. They professed relief at the German reply. It was not that the German reply went back at all from the previous threat, but that it was clothed in a courtesy in exceeding great contrast to the tone of the German press and people in the matter. The Government took the ground that the Kaiser was not seeking a quarrel and that it was not what Germany said might unfortunately happen, but what Germany did, that the United States had to take cognizance of; and there were still many chances against Germany carrying out her menace whether to American ships or American interests in British or neutral non-combatants. It is questionable how the word non-combatant would be taken in the case of a vessel armed as a result of the German threat to sink it. The German reply cites this warning as though it supplied a pretext for the measure which was the cause of the arming. No militant can blame a ship or a man for arming against a threatened attack

though Germany has busily done so in Belgium. To make it an offense to fire upon a vessel which has been ordered to sink you is the very height of perversion.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

It Might Have Been.

We know Mr. Wilson to be one of the most conscientious rulers that ever held sway. We know him to be wholly devoted to the highest principle as he sees them. He would rather die than depart from these a hairbreadth. On behalf of constitutionalism he waved the ferule over Mexico till the Constitutionalists there had to put up a placard; "No connection with next 'Joer.'" And now, like his predecessor, he has the noble desire to earn the laurel that history will bestow on the world's great peacemaker. According to his own picture, he wants to do this by keeping his own nation free, according to an inherited theory, from old world contamination, and then, when the old world has used herself up, to call the nations before him for judgment. Is it not a pity that he should mark what opportunity might fall to him by such a Teutonic forecast? There was a way by which the United States would have become by right the most potential arbiter in the settlement of these dissensions, and would have just such a queenly place among the nations as Mr. Wilson aspires to. But it would have required the lifting up of a hand before which the mailed fist would have quailed. From that the good President has himself precluded.

International relations admittedly have not yet got upon an altruistic basis, but it was within the President's power to have put them there.

A nation may not yet allege the old knightly reason for a quarrel, that of protecting the distressed, or the civic commonplace that it is a public duty to preserve order. The pity of it is that the day of the role of international beneficence did not arrive with this war, instead of after it. The record of history will be that despotism mustered all its forces to bring democracy to an end; that certain nations sacrificed everything for their own liberty and for that of the world; that it was within the power of one nation, the great professed exponent of democracy, whose own safety was visibly at stake, to inaugurate a system of world protection, but that, though admitting vast strength, that nation stood aloof as long as its President could hold it back, railing the while at the heroic combatants for being so silly as to fight, and worried only about any casual advantages it might perhaps be losing. It may be that some pin prick may set the real spirit of the nation free to act, but at the same time rob it of the most honorable record a nation could make for itself, that of having set on foot the entente of universal freedom. With what a good grace would then have come from the pioneer of democracy the magnificent proposal, the noblest that has been made, to celebrate the erection of the hundredth milestone on the path of peace.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

The Limit

There is a limitation of the submarine, which we have not anywhere seen referred to that is going to play an im-

portant part in preventing depredations from becoming too serious. A submarine of the latest type that has yet been designed, and which is thought to be the class with which the Germans are threatening British commerce, is a very considerable vessel. Up to the time of the war none of these super-submarines that were offered for sale to order by an Italian firm had yet been built as far as the world knew. It is generally accepted, however, that Germany and the allies have built a number since the war began. The number cannot be great. When one of this latest type of submarine dives, it can, under the best of circumstances, with a full supply of condensed air, and full charge of electric force, go for a distance of ninety miles under water. It can only do this at a slow rate of speed—about ten knots an hour. Suppose therefore a submarine to have been sighted by a British torpedo boat in the Irish sea, the torpedo would head for the submarine until the submarine dived, but while chasing it, she would send a wireless message all over the water to say that she had sighted it and in just what latitude and longitude she had seen it. This wireless message would be picked up by every other naval ship in the Irish sea, and we hope it would be picked up by nearly every merchant ship or trawler, as well, for these should by now have been fitted with small marconi sets sufficient to send and receive over a distance of five hundred miles. The message received from the torpedo boat that a submarine had been sighted in a certain locality would bring to the neighborhood of that spot a number of ships. These would be able by wireless communication to arrange to arrive in a circle around the spot.

Suppose the submarine on its first dive to go its maximum distance of eighty or ninety miles, it would when it came to the surface, be unable to dive again. When it then sighted, it could make but little defence or have any chance of escape. Before it could go down again it would have to set its gasoline engines going to pump any air at a high pressure into its storage cylinders, and if it intended to move under water after it went down it would also have to keep its gasoline engines going for a considerable period to recharge its electric batteries. Even partially to draw its breath and get ready to move under water again, it must stay on the surface for a very considerable time. For this reason, it is highly improbable that it would stay under water on its first dive until it had become so exhausted. The probable pro-

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin Your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon, in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

Study this table, which was prepared before the war. Only one country increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this con-

BEEF

Table with 4 columns: Country, Population Increase Since 1900, Cattle Increase Since 1900, Cattle Decrease Since 1900. Rows include France, Germany, United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, European Russia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and United States.

dition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding and young stock included, in the war zones. The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

SHEEP. Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE. Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1916 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact that the British soldier is allowed 1/2 lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay

steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out, generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

DAIRY. Milk cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,894,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production? Through cow-testing, selection and better feeding, the

average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,006 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 26,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productivity of the milk cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural papers and Government reports and bulletins on dairying.

CONFERENCES

Now that you have attended the Conferences, or have read about them, get together and talk things over. Also write to the Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for bulletins and reports on live stock and dairying.

Canadian Department of Agriculture. Ottawa, Canada

cedure of a submarine on being sighted would be to come up and take a peep at the horizon after travelling not more than forty miles, or half its possible water cruising radius. If when it comes up it is sighted and rapidly chased, its possible radius on the second dive will be smaller, whereas the range of vision of a ship at sea in good weather is quite large. At night or in foggy weather would be the time for a submarine to do its work, hiding beside some precipitous coast or in some small cove during the daytime. The sea is going to be searched for the next few weeks until the result of the advertised raid has been observed as it has never been observed as it has been searched before. Up to the present all the damage that has been done by German submarines has been done by a much slower smaller type of boat known as the "U" class. These boats only weigh two hundred and fifty tons, have a speed of but thirteen knots on the surface and only eight knots under water. To this slow speed is largely attributable the fact that in very few cases have they ever been able to hit a boat of any importance. Any super-submarines that the Germans may have must have been built within the last six months. Rumor speaks of a hundred, but in this, rumor exaggerates greatly. Every submarine that is sunk will be scored up in very large figures to the credit of those who have done the sinking. The odium which the Germans have been willing to undergo to launch their policy of submarine warfare against merchant ships shows how much in the way of hope they are placing on the success of the venture. One of their admirals states that, as England is starving Germany, Germany intends to try to starve England. This is the most positive statement that we have had from any German that Germany is feeling the effect of the British blockade. It is possible that the submarine is a rather more vulnerable boat than it has so far proved; and if the British counter attack is as successful as we have much reason to hope it will be, the German shipyards will have to devote all their time to building new submarines to supply the place of those that will be sunk by the British and French navies, working with the co-operation of the whole merchant marine and the British fishing fleet, as well as a large number of pleasure gasoline boats that will undoubtedly be taken out to try to earn for their owners the five thousand dollar reward offered by the admiralty for anyone sinking a submarine or giving information that will

lead to its capture. Montreal Weekly Witness.

lead to its capture. Montreal Weekly Witness.

FORT BOMBARDED.

London, Feb. 27—Serious damage has been inflicted upon the inner Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles by the international fleet of French and British warships, according to advices received to-day from Athens and Tenedos.

Thirty big men-of-war are hurling a cornado of shells against the Turkish works, and so terrific is the cannonade that the thunder of the guns can be heard at the Island of Tenedos, thirty miles south of the western entrance of the waterway.

In his official reports to the British admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sackville H. Carden reports that the allied fleet has made steady progress in its attacks upon the forts and that the work of reducing them is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

SUBMARINE U 9

Christiania, Feb. 27—Several bodies wearing German naval uniforms were found today in the wreckage of a submarine washed up near Christiansand, according to despatches received here. They assert there is no further doubt that the wreckage craft is the famous submarine U-9. All of her crew of 25 men are believed to have perished.

Bilbos, Spain, Feb. 27 (via Paris)—The lighthouse keeper at Purrigalete, one of the harbors of Bilbos, has advised the maritime authorities of having sighted to the north of his lighthouse a submarine navigating on the surface of the water. The boat carried no flag nor was there any other indication of its nationality.