

THE WAR IS JUST

An American Writer on the Situation.

OUTLANDERS' TROUBLES

A Well Reasoned Argument for Reasonable Readers to Weigh.

The following article is from the pen of Mr. George E. Harrison of New York and was published in the Carthage Press:—

Believing there is much misconception regarding the war in South Africa, I venture to state some of the conditions that brought about hostilities. My object is not to advise your readers, but rather to bring into play that spirit of fairness that has, at all times, actuated our countrymen. I am a native born American and was raised in an atmosphere where "twisting the British lion's tail," was a welcome amusement. The friendship shown us by England during our war with Spain warrants the proposition that we should consider the present case with all fairness.

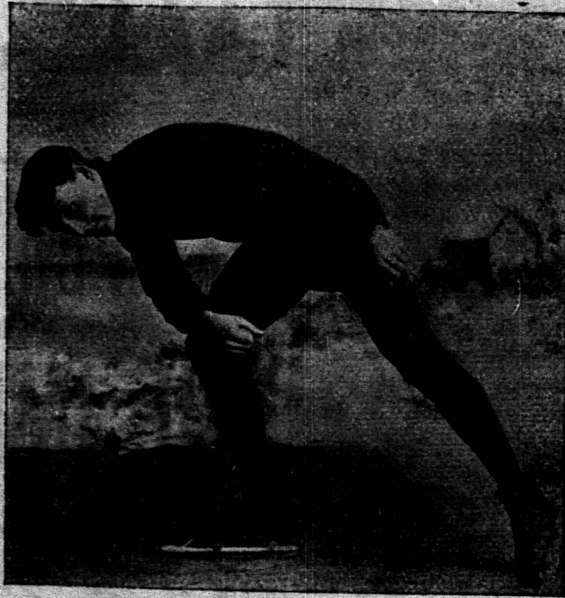
It is a fact that England purchases 60 per cent of all the farm products we ship abroad. Col. Stone, of Kansas City, now United States consul general at Capetown, points out that British South Africa is now a large purchaser of American farm and manufactured products, and that the market is a growing one. The Transvaal, on the other hand, is not, and in not likely to become a market for us, owing to the primitive and conservative habits of the Boers. Our whole tendencies as a nation commercially, socially, religiously and in literature are not to be divorced from those of England while they are at an unreconcilable variance with all those of the Boers. It is a matter of easy proof that the Transvaal is an oligarchy, not a republic, and that the present war has already cost us upwards of 100,000 dollars. I venture to give these material suggestions first place as against any sentimental ones, because the history of the world is based on expediency as against sentiment, although, from a sentimental standpoint, it can be shown that England is in the right. Let us suppose that the president of Mexico fifteen years ago publicly called the attention of Americans to the mineral deposits of that country and invited the enterprise of Americans to develop it; that at that time 2 years' residence would secure the franchise; that the Mexican revenues then were 4,000,000 dollars a year; that she had 3 dollars in the treasury and owed 2,000,000 dollars; that in response to the invitation of Mexico 100,000 Americans settled in the country, established a city like Johannesburg of 60,000 people, raised the revenues to 25,000,000 dollars annually, and were suddenly confronted by the following conditions:

A fourteen years' residence to obtain a franchise, and then only with a consent of

two-thirds of the Mexican assembly, and the intimation made that the two-thirds vote would not be given; that no Catholic or Jew was eligible to citizenship under any circumstances; that in their own town, almost exclusively inhabited by Americans, they could not establish schools at their own expense wherein the English language was allowed; that the judges were subject to the whims of a president whose favor was retained in proportion as judgments were tintured by injustice to our countrymen; that monopolies on all commercial products were farmed out to the highest bidder, until, as an illustration, it was found that they had to pay four dollars eighty cents a ton freight for a ten mile haul of coal, and, to avoid this, they build a road for the sole purpose of hauling coal which they had purchased at the mines, only to be prevented by the government from using that road, and then were denied the right to haul their own coal by their own teams; that in the recorder's office where titles between Americans were the main documents of record no employe was allowed who talked English; none but a native could be employed as police; no American was allowed to carry a weapon more formidable than a three inch knife while every native was armed to the teeth; that any eight or more Americans meeting together were subject to arrest and imprisonment; that no street rail-ways with other motive power than horses and mules were allowed; that no telephone was allowed unless a yearly rental of 900 dollars was paid in advance and then it could not be used after 5 p. m. while in neighboring Mexican town rates were reasonable and the time not restricted; that the heads of government departments were not responsible to the legislature; that all colored people were denied all rights by special laws in "church and state"; that the Mexicans compelled the natives to work for them without pay while supporting themselves; that three-fourths of the members of the Mexican national assembly; could not read or write their own language; that the president was so ignorant that he believed the world was flat; that of the large revenues paid by the Americans more than one-third was annually expended in munitions of war, and guns so purchased were trained on the Americans; that free trade with other parts of Mexico was denied them but allowed to all Mexicans; that the Americans were denied all representation either local or national although they paid 60 per cent of all taxes. These conditions were precisely those of Johannesburg. Then suppose 40,000 Americans there resident petitioned the Mexican government in writing for the correction of such of the above conditions as are clearly within the rights of now naturalized men in all civilized countries and that petition was read with contemptuous jeers in the Mexican assembly and the reply sent "If you want what you ask for come and fight for it." Then these 100,000 Americans turned to the United States and asked the good offices of our country. That our president and government exercised every function of diplomacy and were finally confronted with the necessity of concentrating 25,000 soldiers on the Rio Grande border knowing that the Mexicans had forty thousand men armed and ready to march and had spent 60,000,000 dollars in preparations for war. That all our overtures for peace were denied and an ultimatum sent the United States that if she did not within twenty-four hours, promise to remove all troops from our own territory along the border the Mexican government would regard such refusal as a declaration of war. That the demand was not considered and the Mexican troops invaded our territory. Would we be in the right in waging a war that would be continuous at any sacrifice until that

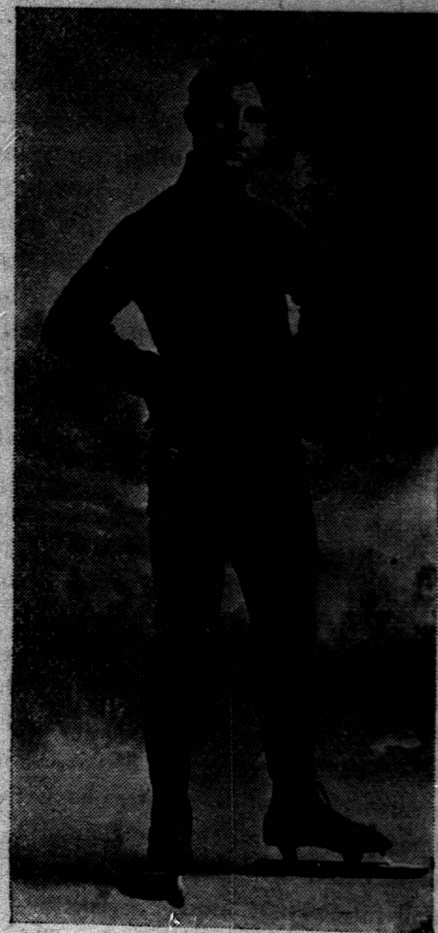
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TO-DAY'S RACERS



MR. BART DUFFY.

Mr. Bart Duffy arrived in the city by the express yesterday evening and registered at the Revere Hotel. During the evening he visited Hillsboro Rink and amused themany patrons of the rink by his exhibition of fancy skating.



MR. A. W. GAUDET

THE THREE BRITISH ARMIES

And What They are Doing in South Africa.

KRUGER IS NOW SEEKING PEACE

But Tells His Generals to Stand Fast and Strive in the Name of the Lord—Imperial Budget Shows a Deficit—More About Canadians in Battle.

DR. LEYDS DENIES RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—(Special).—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Agent, announces the denial of the statement that Mafeking had been relieved.

NATAL POLICE AND THE BOERS.

COLENZO, March 5.—(Special).—The Natal police came in contact with the Boers at Bevers Saturday.

WHITE AND DUNDONALD PROMOTED.

Lieut. Gen. White will be promoted this week to be a General and the appointment gazetted.

AN AIR OF MYSTERY.

LONDON, March 5.—(Special).—An air of mystery covers the movements of the main British army in South Africa, but what has leaked out indicates that the campaign is being carried on with steady progress.

THE THREE BRITISH ARMIES.

There are now practically three British armies in the field, one in the Free State,

one in Cape Colony and one in Natal. All that is known about the first and most important is that it is close in touch with a body of Boers estimated at 6,000.

Gatacre holds the main body of Boers in check in Cape Colony and it is likely he and Clements will combine and march on Bloemfontein.

TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT WANT PEACE.

The Times special from Lorenzo Marques says persistent reports prevail that the Transvaal Government has opened negotiations for securing peace.

PREPARING TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

On the other hand it is asserted the Boers will make a stand at Glencoe and Laing's Nek and in the meantime entrenchments are being extended at Pretoria, fearing an extended siege.

KRUGER'S PIOUS INJUNCTIONS.

A conference between Kruger and the commandants of Northern Natal was hurriedly held on receipt of news of Cronje's surrender.

Krugers sent a ferocious religious appeal to the burghers urging them to stand fast and strive in the name of the Lord, for

unless they had faith in Him, cowardice would set in and the position would be hopeless the minute they turned their backs on the enemy.

THE BUDGET SHOWS A DEFICIT.

In the Commons today the budget was introduced showing an expenditure of 154,086,000 pounds had to be provided for.

They had anticipated a surplus of 5,000,000 last year but the supplementary war estimates of 23,000,000 pounds make the expenditure exceed revenue by 17,770,000 pounds.

LORD CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS.

The Lord Chancellor explained the various reasons which led to the early introduction of the budget, including a desire to afford both our adversaries and foreign critics proof of our earnestness in the work in which we are engaged.

He estimated the total war expenditure including the deficit of 17,770,000 pounds at 60,000,000 pounds.

PELLETIER'S WOUND SLIGHT.

OTTAWA, March 5.—(Special).—Col. Pelletier only received a flesh wound in the arm.

THE CANADIANS AT MODDER RIVER.

MONTREAL, March 5.—(Special).—The Star's special correspondent telegraphs full accounts of the part the Canadians took in the fight at Modder River Feb. 18th.

After a forced march 23 miles they forgot all fatigues, advanced to the banks of the river and jumped in.

The river was running four feet deep at this point and Cronje held a strong position on the north bank, directly in front.

THEY FOUGHT A BRAVE BATTLE.

G. and H. companies acted as reserves and did not come into action until the after-noon of Sunday.

The Canadians faced the fire unflinchingly, and made advances in short rushes. At dusk the firing ceased.

All through until Cronje surrendered the Canadians did their work nobly and showed the British veterans they were their equals on the battle field.

PEOPLE LOSE FAITH in advertising assertion, because of silly exaggerations. We hope the fault of others will not lead you to doubt our statement that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is worth the cost of a trial. 25c. all Druggists.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(Special).—Probably snow, increasing northerly to easterly winds.

To cure a Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders.

Boys in small towns and villages and along the line of Railway can make lots of money selling THE MORNING GUARDIAN. Write for full particulars. 6 li

CHICAGO MARK ETS.

Chicago, March 5.—(Special).—The following are the closing rates: March, wheat, 64 3-8; corn, 33; oats 22 pork, \$10.47 1/2. May wheat, 65 5-8; corn, 34 1/2; oats, 23 1/2; pork, \$10.57. July wheat, 66 1/2; corn, 34 5-8; oats 22 1/2; pork \$10.57 1/2.

Without an exception every retailer who keeps an accurate check on results of his tea trade concedes the largest results to Union Blend.

35 dozen new blouses in white, black and colored opened yesterday at Paton & Co's.

PLANET MERCURY

Of Elder Dempster Line Has Foundered.

AN ISLANDER DEAD

In Montana—Joe Martin's Political Troubles—Sir Hibbert takes a Hand.

St. JOHN March 5.—(Special).—A life buoy with the name Planet Mercury was found at West Pabineo on Sunday.

This shows that the wreckage drifted ashore near Yarmouth belonged to the Elder Dempster boat of the above name which sailed from Portland Feb. 17 for Bristol.

HAD RESIDED IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

Despatches received here state Thomas M. Patton died at Birtle, Montana, this morning.

Patton was a well known drygoods man and resided in Charlottetown for some time.

AFFAIRS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA B. C. March 5.—(Special).—Ex-Premier Semlin and other members of the Legislature claim to have an assurance from Ottawa that Governor Meinnis will be recalled.

Hon. Joe Martin is experiencing difficulty in completing his Cabinet.

Sir Hibbert Tupper urges all British Columbians to sink their differences and unite for the overthrow of Martin.



While the best for all general uses. Has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes.

Low cost. Highest quality.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., St. Stephen, N.S.

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First shipment of new spring jackets and dresses opening at Paton & Co's. 6 li



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Safeguards the food against alum.

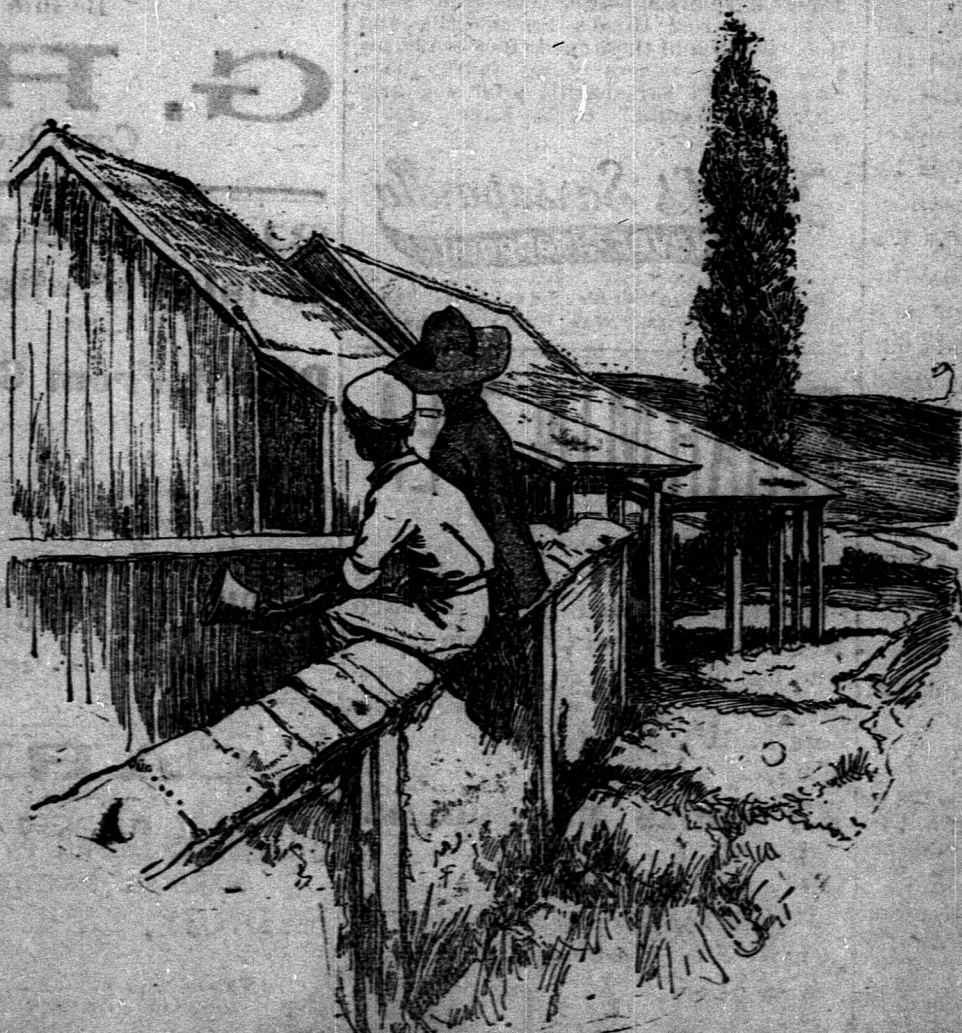
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