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J. O. HERRITY, Editor-in-Chief.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1920.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

It must surely be regretted that the court of international justice established by the League of Nations is not to have compulsory jurisdiction. All the small states, members of the league, 36 in number, are said to have voted in favor of compulsory powers, but the four great nations, Britain, France, Italy and Japan, put a veto on this idea.

Are we not drifting back, then, to the situation of 20 years ago, "the concert of the Powers?" That was the magic phrase by which the peace of the world was then supposed to be assured. The old Tory policy of "balance of power" was amended into a modern, civilized, twentieth century plan by which the six great powers of Europe, then including Germany, Austria and Russia, all armed to the teeth, should keep the peace. The argument of those days was that more and more armament for each of the world Powers was the one hope for continued peace. Only spend enough money on preparation for war and you would have none left for war itself. The Powers, armed to the last inch of possibility, half crushed under their weight of "safety," were to act in concert, and no dog would dare bark to disturb the music. But the German people were getting restive under the "insurance" and the German Government, finding its new guns and its preparedness insufficient to break up the concert and trample the world under, decided to use armament for war instead of "peace" and make the nations one big union under Wilhelm. So the armed concert resolved itself into a butchering conflict. Are the times cycling back to the armed concert again, a concert now of only four great Powers, one Asiatic? And is the new concert likely to be more permanent with the United States left out, though the great republic is no longer isolated from world politics, but has taken a decisive part in one war, and is heavily arming against the future?

There are reasons for hoping that things will after all never be so bad again. The nations have had an awful lesson, and should learn from their own experience. Those of them that were trained to war, the Germans, Austrians and Russians, cannot be again an international peril for long to come. The United States people, though standing aloof at present are really anxious to be in the League of Nations, and to have an international tribunal respected by all. They will never be satisfied to belong to any mere concert of Powers, or to a League of Nations that is only a camouflage for a concert of armed great Powers. It may be reasonably expected that as the tribunal now established gets under way and gains in prestige by time and precedent, its authority may come to be accepted as practically binding, in due course may yet be ratified by all as legally final.

PROHIBITION

"Whatever be the merits or demerits, possibilities or impossibilities, of prohibition, it is an enormous fact in the life of the nation, and, combined with what has been achieved in the United States, constitutes one of the most remarkable social experiments ever attempted by any people."

Thus a writer in the Scotsman of Edinburgh refers to the prohibition movement in Canada. Admitting that he thought to find prohibition more or less a farce when he arrived in Canada, he says he soon arrived at the conclusion that the effort to establish prohibition was being carried on with the greatest sincerity. There are, he adds, various difficulties in the way of enforcing the prohibitory law, and violations even by otherwise law-abiding citizens, are not unknown. Still the writer found that there were a great many people in Canada who be-

lieved that the days of the liquor traffic were numbered, and that the effects of prohibition were already sufficiently beneficial to prevent a return to the old conditions. The great fact is that prohibition will keep the young people from forming drinking habits. And the Scotsman's correspondent adds that the example of North America, representing more than one hundred million people, who have embarked upon this stupendous reform, will be bound eventually to have a powerful effect upon the British Isles.

An official of the Ontario Social Service Council announces that that organization has started a campaign to reform the movies. He declares that the movies are responsible for much of the waywardness of boys and girls. No doubt there is some harmful influence exerted by a certain type of moving picture on the adolescent nature, although observation tends to show that this harmfulness is exaggerated. The remedy for this is, of course, a more rigid censorship than now prevails, but in applying this there appear serious difficulties. For instance, there are many photo-dramas that might not be altogether wholesome for the boy or girl that would be entirely harmless for the adult mind. Things on the screen that would be inspiring to the grown-up might be cut out by a board of censors which would consider the picture only from the point of view of its possible effect on a youthful audience. This would be unfair, an injustice. Perhaps it would be advisable to set an age under which persons would be barred from the movies except where the pictures were given permits to be exhibited to young persons.

A charge has been made by the authorities of Cork that the British soldiers have looted hundreds of shops and shot unoffending citizens and some were burned alive and even one woman shot. These statements, if true, should be investigated and those responsible punished and where the circumstances of the case are justified, capital punishment should be inflicted. This should be done irrespective of whatever may have happened elsewhere. The language in which the charges are made is, it is true, somewhat extravagant, but if the charges are true, no justification for the offences can be presented. No doubt retaliation has been practiced in some instances but the government cannot afford to authorize its troops to retaliate on a scale now intense the situation. We have only heard the charges and we must wait the proof.

A French author once coined the phrase "The land of the mind." It is a realism that many of us have forgotten. There the imaginary is real; there death is unknown, and the only riches are men's thoughts. With every age, it shows its splendor. Dickens, Milton, Shakespeare, Hugo—these and countless others have left their all for those who travel there. The demands of existence have blinded some of us to the joys that line in such travel. As children we roamed the fields of imagination, but now we believe only in the material. Yet we call ourselves wise. The dreary nights of winter are ahead. Why not cheat them of their dreariness, and on the wings of literature journey to the Land of the Mind?

Among Britain's "invisible imports," which do not appear in the balance of trade is the earnings from her big merchant marine fleet; according to an estimate of the Board of Trade, the net earnings of British Shipping this year will amount to \$2,000,000,000. It is said that this sum will not only offset Britain's excess of imports over exports—but will give her a favorable balance of \$1,000,000,000. To appreciate the important role played by British shipping, it is only necessary to note that its net earnings are not far short of the total value of the foreign trade of Canada.

THE TALLY.

It isn't the job we intended to do
Or the labor we've just begun
That puts us right on the ledger sheet;
It's the work we have really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do,
Our habit on things we shirk.
The man who totals the biggest plus
Is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay bills;
It's easy enough to plan.
To wish is the play of an office boy;
To do is the job of a man.

—Richard Lord.

Sarnia natural gas users, 3,330 in number, to receive rebates for Oct. and Nov., and pay at 40-cent rate. Owen Sound Independent Labor party will place six candidates in Stormont and Glenora riding for the field for municipal honors. Two hundred prominent citizens of Napanee attended a banquet given by the Board of Commerce.

JELLOGO VERSION OF JUTLAND FIGHT

Says German Gunners Were Excellent and Ships Speedier Than Described.

ANSWERS CRITICISM

Declares a Night Action Might Have Led to a Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Another chapter was added to the controversy over the battle of Jutland when the admiralty today published the eagerly-awaited volume of 600 pages on this crucial naval engagement containing Admiral Jellicoe's despatch describing the battle and the narratives of the British squadron commanders. Admiral Jellicoe, in his covering despatch, dated June 13, 1916, declared he felt no anxiety regarding the advanced position of the forces under Vice-Admiral Beatty, commander of the battle cruiser squadron, and that when Beatty sighted the enemy battle cruisers the vice-admiral adopted the correct and only possible course in engaging the enemy and endeavoring to keep between the enemy and his base.

There has been much controversy over the question whether Jellicoe should have gone to Beatty's assistance when it appeared the battle was imminent.

The facts which contributed to the British losses in the battle, said Admiral Jellicoe in his personal reports were indifferent armor protection for the battle cruisers, particularly as regards turret armor and deck plating, together with the disadvantage of the light conditions for the British.

A disturbing feature of the battle cruiser action, Admiral Jellicoe reported, "was the fact that five German battle cruisers engaging six British vessels at the same time were able to sink the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable."

German Organization Good.

"The German organization at night was very good," commented the admiral, "and their system of recognition signals was excellent, while the British was practically nil. The German searchlights were superior and were used to better effect than the British." The admiral said he was reluctantly compelled to the opinion that under night conditions the British had much to learn from the Germans.

It was not to be doubted, said the report, that the gunnery of the German battle cruisers in the early stages was of a very high standard. They appeared to get on the targets and begin hitting within two or three minutes after opening fire, even at a range of 18,000 yards.

"The Germans," the report went on, "appeared to use some such system of fire as the Petrichev method, as the guns did not go off exactly together, and it unquestionably gave excellent results. The rapidity of the fire was very great. Their ships were able to fire with great accuracy after having been severely punished."

Ships Were Speedy.

"It is quite evident that all the German ships possess a speed much in excess of that for which they were nominally designed." In this connection Admiral Jellicoe cited a case where British 25-knot vessels were unable to get away from German craft registered as 20.5-knot vessels. "One feature," said the report, "was the large number of torpedoes crossing our line without effect, except on the Marlborough. All were avoided by skilful handling except that single one."

The Marlborough dodged seven torpedoes before being struck. The report said it was of extreme importance to keep on the knowledge of the enemy the fact that the British ships were able to avoid the torpedoes by observing their track, as "it would not be beyond the ingenuity of the Germans to devise means of preventing any track being left."

Enemy Losses.

As to the German losses the report stated: "I estimate the enemy losses in vessels sunk as three battle cruisers, two battleships, one vessel of the Pommer class, two light cruisers and three destroyers, and as severely damaged two battle cruisers and several light cruisers and destroyers."

Answering criticism that he should have continued the battle when he had the Germans at a disadvantage at nightfall, Admiral Jellicoe said: "I reflected at once the idea of a night action between heavy ships as leading to possible disaster owing first, to the presence of torpedo craft in such large numbers and, second, the impossibility of distinguishing

HURLED FROM ANTLERS OF WOUNDED MOOSE.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Dec. 20.—George Hinton, of Dooktown, broke two of his ribs on the last day of the moose-hunting season when he was hurled from the antlers of a gigantic old bull crashing his way through the thick woods near here. Hinton had wounded the moose and was turning his attention to a band of six others in the vicinity when the noise of his "kill" staggering to his feet made him turn around. The huge bulk of the infuriated bull was almost atop of him. Grasping the massive antlers with both hands, Hinton was swung clear of the tripod hammer hoofs and carried off at a great pace into the woods clinging to the head of the injured moose. After a ride of some distance Hinton was thrown from his exalted position, his steed continuing his wild career. Hinton is one of the best-known moose-hunting guides on the Miramichi.

between our own and the enemy ships and, further, that the result of a night action under modern conditions must always be very largely a matter of pure chance."

What Papers Say.

What the naval experts writing in the afternoon newspapers describe as one of the key signals of the battle never reached Jellicoe, according to the admiralty report. The message was from the destroyer Faulkner at 1.56 o'clock on the morning of June 1 and it probably was lost through wireless interference.

Commander S. M. J. Randal, of the royal navy, writing in The Evening Standard in explanation of the situation, says Jellicoe had turned his feet south in order to intercept Admiral von Scheer, the German commander.

"Dame" Or "Lady," the New Question

Some of the "Dames" of the British Empire Decoration Dilemma Address.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—"Dame" as a title for women decorated with the "Most Excellent Order of the British Empire" (established in 1917 as a reward for meritorious work for the Empire) is distasteful to many of them. They call it stilted and antiquated.

Some distinguished women have asked that it be dropped and they be simply called "Mrs." or "Miss."

Others want "Lady" substituted. They say that as the Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank higher in the ordinary precedence than the wives of Knights Grand Cross, they should be able to take the preferred title of "Lady," which is enjoyed by women of lower rank. Even the Dames Commanders of the British Empire rank higher than the wives of Knights Commanders of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, and many other orders which carry the title of "Lady."

"Debrett" comments: "The question which arises, whether Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commander of the Order who may already be wives of Knights should style themselves Lady or Dame, would seem to depend on whether the lady's precedence as a Dame is higher than her precedence as the wife of a knight, or vice versa. The formal address of 'My lady' or 'Your ladyship' should not be denied to all Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commander."

TWEED.

Mr. J. Coulter, of Toronto, is home for the Christmas holidays. Mr. Leo Allard of Toronto is visiting at his home in Bogart.

Miss Loretta Kehoe of Toronto is visiting under the parental roof.

Mr. LaPalm of Queensboro spent over Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Laura Ray, of Toronto, is visiting Elsie Hicks and other friends in the vicinity this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. York of Mac-doe, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Brown, Lodgemoor.

Mr. R. E. Houston and Mr. H. Soanes attended the Trent Valley Hockey League meeting at Marmora on Tuesday last.

Mr. F. B. Elliott and family, of Lodgemoor, left on Tuesday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Campbell, Wellington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Simmons and Mr. Wm. Simmons and son Ira attended the obsequies of Mr. A. Grier last week.

Rev. Dr. Gracey and Mr. S. B.

Roffins attended the Kingston Presbytery, held in Belleville Tuesday and Wednesday, of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Trudeau and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. Doran and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Hotts. Tweed News & Advocate.

Appointments as K. C. By Merit, New Plan

Attorney General Raney Lays Down Law—Must be Recommended for Job.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—In future no appointments as King's counsel will be made except upon the recommendation of both the bench and the bar addressed to the attorney-general. Hitherto they have been largely appointed because of their political predilections, but now their professional fitness will be the only consideration.

Hon. W. E. Raney, attorney-general, said yesterday that he did not care to take the responsibility of alone recommending to the lieutenant-governor the appointment of King's counsel. The chief justice of Ontario, Sir Wm. Meredith, the president of the high court division of the supreme court of Ontario, Sir Wm. Mulock, and the treasurer of the Ontario Law Society, Dr. John Hoskin, had agreed to make recommendations.

The result will be that the initiative will be with the bench and bar and that all the appointments will have the approval of both, as well as that of the attorney-general, representing the government.

Lady Geddes' Move Starts Social War

Withdraws Patronage of Opera, as Treasurer Entertained Mrs. MacSwiney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Lady Auckland Geddes, wife of the British ambassador to the United States, has retired as a patroness of the Washington Opera Company because of the fact that Mrs. Peter A. Drury, treasurer of the company, has been entertaining at her home Mrs. Mariel MacSwiney, widow of the late Irish mayor of Cork.

The retirement of Lady Geddes came rather suddenly and dramatically, it is learned, on last Monday night, just before the opening of the opera company's season here at Pott's Theatre. She had previously consented at the request of several of her friends in Washington to become a patroness of the opera company, but did not know that Mrs. Drury, who is one of the leaders in the wealthier Irish set here, was the treasurer of the organization.

On Monday night, just before making preparations to attend the opera, where she was to have been a guest at a box party, Lady Geddes happened to glance at a program of "Aida," which is being presented by the Washington company this week, and saw the name of Mrs. Drury among the officers of the company. She immediately made inquiries to ascertain whether it was the same Mrs. MacSwiney, and on learning that it was, she lost no time in having her name withdrawn from the list of patronesses and in cancelling her engagement to attend the opening of the opera.

On learning the reasons for Lady Geddes' desire to retire as a patroness the leaders in the opera company promptly granted the request, and her name was omitted from the list of patronesses at the performance, was given last night.

The retirement of Lady Geddes caused a small sensation in the higher realms of Washington society, because the line had not heretofore been drawn in that circle between the adherents of the Irish cause and the strongly pro-British, many of whom move in the elite set of the national capital.

Mrs. Drury was a lavish entertainer for Mrs. MacSwiney and for the sister of the late lord mayor, Miss Mary MacSwiney. Her home was constantly open to receive guests for the MacSwineys, and a constant stream of Irish of high and low degree filled her home during the first few days of the visit of the MacSwineys.

Invitations are out for a farewell dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Napanee, in honor of Miss Rooney, who returns to England before the New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lingham, Gore street, Kingston, is expected to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jack McEwan here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brymner, with Miss Grace and Miss Jean Brymner, Kingston, will spend Christmas in Belleville with Mrs. Stewart.

Holiday Hints For Housewives

For the dear, busy lady who is running thither and yon this month creating goodies to melt in the mouths of her constantly famished kiddies, there are herewith given some tried and true receipts. The first one is for many delicious holiday candies. One of the daintiest and most delectable gift boxes I ever saw (or tasted) was filled with fondant—delicately colored and shaped, the pieces topped with pistache, whole almonds or bits of candied fruit—fondant rolled into figs and dates; fondant coated with melted milk chocolate.

Fondant

Take 2 cups of granulated or 1 lb. of loaf-sugar, add 1 cupful of hot water and 1-3 teaspoon of cream tartar. Place over a slow fire until sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Remove spoon and allow the syrup to boil quickly without stirring, until a bit dropped in ice water will make a soft ball. Remove from fire and set in a cool place until one's finger can be held in it comfortably. Stir with a wooden spoon until the syrup is a thick, creamy mass. Knead until it is soft and smooth. If fondant is grainy it has been cooked too long. This may be obviated by adding a small amount of water and cooking again, always being careful to handle gently. Fondant may be kept in the refrigerator indefinitely.

Date Confections

Stone dates and soak in brandy for 1 hour. Fill centers with blanched almonds and roll in granulated sugar.

Fairy Taffy

2 cups cane sugar
2-3 cup of water
1/2 cup vinegar
Pinch of cream tartar
Boil until the mixture threads from the tines of a silver fork. Pour in buttered dish and allow to cool for a few moments. Butter fingers and pull candy until it is snow white.

Canterbury Cakes

Melt 3 ounces of butter, stir into 3 cups of sugar, 2 of flour, a little grated lemon peel, and a pinch of baking powder. Butter the molds or tins, fill half full and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. The recipe comes from a high authority on culinary topics in England.

Cheese Straws

1 1/2 lbs. of grated cheese
2 cups of sifted flour
1/2 cup of butter
1-teaspoon of salt
2 tablespoons cream
Dash of cayenne pepper
This will make a very stiff dough. Roll in 1/4-inch thickness. Cut in strips or in rings of graduated sizes. Bake a light brown.

Major and Mrs. James Hamilton and Alan Hamilton, Brock Street, Kingston, will come to Belleville this week to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. George Graham.

Miss Melissa Brown, Belleville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Winters, Trenton.

Her many friends will be pleased to know that Mrs. James H. Dyer, Commercial Street, who was recently critically ill, has shown decided improvement and today is much better.

Mr. H. Vernon Clarke is home from Queen's University for the Christmas vacation.

The cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, left Saturday to spend the holidays in their homes in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other towns not too far distant, in most cases taking the boys who come from the far west or the maritime provinces with them, to join jolly Christmas house parties. Many dances have been arranged for the lads from Point Frederick, who will return the hospitality shown them, by a ball at the Royal Military College early in the new year.

Miss Grant, Belleville, was the guest of Mrs. F. P. Miller, Napanee, for the Maids and Matrons dance.

Mr. Wm. Alcombrack, of Belleville is visiting his brother, Mr. J. W. Alcombrack, Strling.

Mr. A. B. Collins, of Belleville, was in Tweed on business Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Miss Hattie Whaley, of Belleville, spent a couple of days last week with Mrs. John Hotts. Tweed, she contemplates spending a couple weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. James Haley.