

The Weekly Ontario

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COL. HUGHES ON THE WAR.

We had the pleasure on Friday last of listening to a half-hour's address by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, at the Directors' luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition. He discussed the military situation with the utmost frankness and placed no embargo on the bevy of reporters who were present.

We had always entertained a high opinion of the soldierly qualities of our present Minister of War, and no one who really knows Col. Hughes can deny that he possesses unusual independence of mind and the courage that we usually associate with the true man of arms.

We have not agreed with his policy in reference to the erection of armoury buildings in all the country villages over Canada, but it is not now the time to discuss matters of this nature. It is the duty of every Canadian to support with the utmost loyalty the efforts being made to defeat the common enemy of the Empire. We do not think it is altogether fair to charge Col. Hughes with much of our present military inefficiency that has come down to him by right of inheritance through several governments, both Liberal and Conservative.

Col. Hughes readily admitted that both Canada and England were sadly unprepared on land to meet any such military machine as has been studied out and developed by the war-lords of Germany during the past half-century. Our slowness in getting our forces to the front was the result of this unpreparedness.

Then Col. Hughes sketched the various steps that had been taken up to the present time to work into a state of efficiency the composite and varied aggregation of veterans, militiamen and entirely untrained youths he had to deal with at Valcartier.

"I will not allow any Canadian boy to go to the front who has not learned how to shoot," declared the Minister, and the statement was applauded. "The man who does not know how to use a gun is not worth powder enough to blow him up," was the next statement. He has to be furnished with a uniform, and supplied with food on the line of march, and with equipment that he does not know how to use to do any damage to the enemy. He is therefore an encumbrance or so much useless baggage.

He was delighted with the results so far achieved and surprised at the average scores that had been made at Valcartier. He hoped soon to send away an army of 22,500 that would be of real assistance to Great Britain.

He was also delighted on account of the response to the call for volunteers. There were 30,000 in camp at Valcartier and he actually had received 200,000 offers from men in Canada and the United States who were willing to serve in the Empire's cause.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham who was also present in his address commented upon the fact that Canada's gift of her manhood was a free-will offering and not a forced contribution as was the case with the soldiers who were compelled to serve in the countries of Europe.

This great war has already disclosed many weaknesses in our military methods, and the fact that a large part of the money spent in the militia department is simply thrown away. But all these things will be discussed in ample time. The war will serve the useful purpose of demonstrating to the public and to the department where these weaknesses lie, and should lead to radical reform.

THE HORSE IN WAR.

The horse is holding his own in the present war. Despatches mention "clouds of cavalry" screening the German advance. Parties of Uh-lans scout far and wide picking up information, which is sent back to the main body. From East Prussia, from Galicia and from France come reports of cavalry engagements. That troopers are the eyes and ears of armies is an old saying that is being verified every day. The aeroplane is very valuable, and so is the automobile, but neither displaces the cavalry. Cavalry can act on the information they gather in an instant, they can see and strike simultaneously. Ploughed ground that might stall an automobile is no obstacle whatever to capable cavalry intelligently commanded. All great armies cherish their mounted troops, and make provision for remounts. If the cavalry competition depends on the supply of horseflesh, Russia has a great advantage over all other European nations. It is estimated that within the Czar's dominions are more than 33,000,000 horses, two-thirds of which are in European Russia. According to the latest available statistics, Germany has 4,500,000 horses, France about 3,300,000, Austro-Hungary 3,800,000 and Great Britain nearly 2,200,000. The United States, with more than 20,000,000 horses, is admirably qualified to become a great cavalry country.

WAR IN AFRICA.

The war has been literally and actually carried into Africa where attacks and counter-attacks have been made on British German possessions. Out of it, the Boston Herald thinks, may arise a grave peril. It is the possible expulsion of the whites from the dark continent, beginning with those who at this time attempt to carry on a white man's country. Excepting British South Africa, no colony has a sufficient number of colonists to make a successful stand against the natives if they unite in armed rebellion. The very existence of the Governments depends upon the efficiency and loyalty of small forces of natives drilled and commanded by European officers.

German East African forces have come into collision with British East African and Nyasaland forces, and there is sure to be further conflict on the Uganda border, as the German colony touches all the three British possessions. These together have an estimated population of 7,894,000, with only 5,071 Europeans; the military forces number 3042, all natives except the officers and 100 Sikhs; and the police officers consist of 2,800 natives. In German East Africa the population is about 7,500,000, including 5336 Europeans, of whom 3579 are Germans; the troops are 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives; and there is a native police force of 2140. French West Africa has a population of 11,000,000 and of its 10,000 soldiers 7000 are black. The population of the Belgian Congo is at the lowest estimate 8,000,000, with less than 3000 whites.

Is it not madness, the Herald asks, for the whites to fight among themselves in the midst of these black millions? Once set the example of fighting white men with black troops and the peoples of those lands may quickly open their eyes to the possibility of driving the invaders into the sea. Even in South Africa this danger was recognized by the Government during the strike of gold miners on the Rand and the subsequent attempt at a universal strike, and that was why the whole citizen defence force was called to arms. If European nations extend their war to Africa the consequences may be worse for themselves than for the races over which they seek to establish dominion. The lesson is only too easily learned.

This ill wind of war is not without its incidental benefits. On Saturday cheese on Belleville board sold at fifteen and eleven sixteenth cents a pound. At Brockville the preceding day the price was a sixteenth higher. These are, we believe, record wholesale prices for Ontario and will help to offset some of the very serious detrimental effects of the war, as for instance the lack of a market for apples.

Nova Scotia is making a donation of one hundred thousand barrels of apples to Great Britain.

Why should not the Ontario government tender a similar offering? The apples are not saleable here. They would be most acceptable to war-smitten England. Here is an opportunity to render both the fruit-growers and the motherland a signal service.

The Ontario would respectfully call this matter to the attention of Mr. J. W. Johnson M. P. R. with the hope that will do his best to bring the government of Ontario to take action along this line.

The assertion ascribed to The Tagliche Rundschau that Germany would retain all of Belgium which she occupies in this war is not consistent with the claims for American sympathy made by Germans and German-Americans. The Kaiser would not have a moral leg to stand on if he absorbed Belgium. His case against her is of the weakest. It is merely a case of military necessity, a case that may be conceded, for the time being, under the law of self-preservation.

But if Germany asserts that she has a right to punish Belgium with loss of her independence because Belgium refused to assent to the nullification of her pledged neutrality and thus to become a passive ally of Germany against a nation with which she was at peace, then Germany will forfeit the approval of the neutral world.

Let there be no doubt about this. If there is one nation in the European conflict which has the unmeasured sympathy and admiration of the American people it is Belgium. She has done her full duty under international law, and she has asserted her independence with splendid gallantry and heroic sacrifice. If there is any excuse for Germany's action against her it is only that of the direst necessity, and such excuses cease with a German triumph. If then Germany insists upon taking Belgium, she will be punishing Belgium for doing her duty.

With such action Germany's policy would be stripped naked of moral claims and stand forth in the ugly guise of remorseless conquest. There would be nothing left of her claim then that she is defending civilization from barbarism, even if there were much to it now.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Boston Globe makes addition to its sound advice. Formerly it exhorted: "Don't talk war; talk business—and don't let it be all talk."

If any one is trying to make money by filching the pennies from the pockets of the poor under pretence of war stress, the conviction of that man is of infinitely more importance than the prosecution of the burglar or the hold-up man.

"When a fellow is prepared to fight," says an exchange, "the temptation to fight is so much stronger than when he's not prepared." The philosophy of this, as we understand it, is to be prepared to run.

The British people are very fond of giving pet names to their idols. In the last war they all talked intimately and affectionately of "Bobs." And now it is "K. of K." and "J. J.," meaning Kitchener of Khartoum and Sir John Jellicoe in command of the fleet.

A reader of the Ontario has sent in the following query:—

Has any M.P. or M.P.P. suggested that he or any of his fellows is willing to give one half, or even one fourth of his salary to the Patriotic Fund?

The Front Street pavement was completed yesterday at noon, and now Belleville has one of the finest main thoroughfares of any town in Canada. Congratulations to Foley and Gleeson, the contractors, who have done so splendid a job in record time, to Dr. Platt, the energetic chairman of public works, and to Mayor Willis, whose administration has been rendered notable by this achievement!

When English soldiers advance at quick step they give a good demonstration of the Tommy trot.

With 600,000 persons in Paris and vicinity out of work France finds the result of the war both at home and in the field far from cheering.

A western man left \$10,000 to a barber who shaved him for two years and never asked him a question. We fear, however, that even this won't cause the habit to spread.

As opposed to the stories of German treatment of Englishmen in Berlin, a correspondent writes the Westminster Gazette: "As a German who has lived in England on and off for twelve years, but never sufficiently long to entitle him to naturalization, I crave permission to thank the police authorities for their splendid behavior. I had to present myself for registration, and the kind, civil, and obliging ways of all officials were worthy of the traditions of this great country. Your country may be at war with our Government, but there are millions of sane Germans who condemn this uncalled-for strife between nations who stand for everything that is grand and good."

A subscriber sends us the following data in reference to the War of Rebellion in the United States. Serving in the North there were:—

British Americans (Canadians)	53,500
English	45,500
Irish	144,200

And it has been said, if the U.S. had declared War in 1914 against Mexico, she could have had 50,000 men from Canada, volunteers without request.

The number of Federal troops was 2,859,132.

Cost of War, \$6,180,029,900, sufficient to pay \$100,000 for each nigger, young and old, owned by the slave owners in those days.

British traders with characteristic energy and courage are beginning to adjust their business to war conditions. One hundred tin plate mills in South Wales, employing thousands of workmen, are being reopened with the view of capturing German trade in tin plate in markets which Germany cannot reach. Canadian business men might well profit by the example of their kinsmen in the Mother Country. There are great opportunities for trade expansion in South America. That trade has been very largely in the hands of the Germans. There is no reason why Canada should not be able to capture a considerable portion of the South American trade. The United States has already taken steps to exploit this market, compulsorily vacated by Germany, whose merchant marine has been swept off the seas. Canadians should be at least as enterprising as their American neighbors. The market is there, and we greatly need the business. Halifax is peculiarly well situated to cater to the South American trade, in as much as it lies on the trade routes and is nearer to most South American ports than any American port. Now is the appointed time to enter the field and to build up a trade which should prove to be of great permanent benefit to the Dominion.

The Ontario has been the recipient of many pleasing compliments on account of the enterprise shown in publishing an "Extra" yesterday afternoon giving the public the first news of the important victory gained by the Allies in France and the surrender of Dr. Robinson.

Kipling never wrote a truer word than when he made Canada say:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house, but Mistress in my own."

This expresses Canada the obedient offspring of the British Empire, but the independent, self-governing Dominion from Vancouver to the Atlantic. Immediately on Great Britain's Declaration of war Canada rose to her defence.

The lion's growl was echoed by the whelp. There is no law which compels Canada to do this. Great Britain cannot compel her to contribute to the defense of the Mother Country one man, one gun, one bushel of wheat, one dollar of Canadian money, and yet the Dominion has already sent millions of flour and grain three regiments of equipped men, batteries of guns, and the offer of an unlimited number of volunteers.

The men who gave a good account of themselves in South Africa will not be wanting in valor on Europe's battle-fields.

—Chicago Tribune.

The Ontario wishes to congratulate Mr. J. A. Kerr upon the success of a patriotic movement that he initiated last week at Campbellford Cheese board. He introduced a motion that the salesmen at that board should recommend to their various companies that the patrons donate to some one of the war funds a day's make of cheese. Mr. Kerr's motion "caught on."

It passed unanimously and almost without discussion. At Peterborough, Stirling and Madoc boards, held the following day, similar resolutions were heartily endorsed. Then the movement spread to Picton and Nanaimo, and finally at Belleville on Saturday the same patriotic sentiment held unanimous sway.

This contribution will not represent a large amount to any individual dairyman, but in the aggregate it will reach the handsome total of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

This is plain, practical, common-sense patriotism—the kind that counts most in the present crisis.

The following war lexicon applies to some of our neighbors: "Terrific Slaughter"—Sixteen French and seventeen Germans wounded. "Hurled Back"—The withdrawal of the advanced outpost. "Thousands of Prisoners"—Three German farmers arrested. "Deadly Air Battle"—French aeroplane seen in the distance. "Gigantic Army of Invasion"—Two troops of cavalry on a reconnaissance. "Overwhelming Force"—A sergeant and a detail of twelve men. "Fierce Naval Battle"—Mysterious sounds heard at sea. "Americans Outrageously Maltreated"—One American asked to explain why his trunk contained maps of German roads. "Bottled Up"—A fleet at anchor. "Trapped"—An army in camp. "Rout"—An orderly retreat.

"Heroism"—A failure of soldiers to run away in the face of danger.

"Decisive Conflict"—A skirmish of outposts.—New York Sun.

TENTING TO NIGHT ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND

Now that our boys are in camp at Valcartier, no doubt this old-time favorite will be frequently heard. It was written in 1862 by Walter Kittridge while preparing to go to the front; and he also composed the music. Like so many other good things in literature and art, it was at first refused publication; but the author popularized it by singing it and when finally published it sold by hundreds of thousands of copies. Walter Kittridge was born in Merrimac, N. H., in 1832; and, excepting the years which he spent at the front, was a public singer. We're tenting to night on the old camp ground. Give us a song to cheer Our weary hearts, a song of home. And friends we love so dear.

Many are the hearts that are weary to-night. Wishing for the war to cease; Many are the hearts looking for the right To see the dawn of peace. Tenting to-night, tenting to-night Tenting on the old camp ground.

We've been tenting to-night on the old camp ground. Thinking of days gone by, Of the loved ones at home that gave us the hand, And the tear that said good-bye.

We are tired of war on the old camp grounds. Many are dead and gone. Of the brave and true who have left their homes. Others been wounded long.

We've been fighting to-day on the old camp ground. Many are lying near; Some are dead and some are dying. Many are in tears

CARRYING PLACE.

We are pleased to report that our Junior League social was a great success. Mrs. Vandervoort and Mrs. Grayhart of Young's attended the Ladies' Aid at Mrs. Bingley's. We are pleased to report that Mr. C. Pearson and Mr. R. Harris have returned home. Mrs. Barnard and Mr. D. Nik of Toronto spent last week with their sister, Mrs. Marvin. A number of men are very busy on the county road. Miss M. Marvin is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Barnard of Toronto.

WALLBRIDGE.

Miss Maria Seeley and Master Gordon Ketcheson have resumed their studies at Stirling High School. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ketcheson of Bloomfield visited Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Maury last week. At the last meeting of the Women's Institute held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Sharp, \$10 was donated to the Red Cross Fund. Mrs. Spooner of Kingston visited at Chatham last week. The W.M.S. tangle party held last Wednesday at Mrs. Lane's was a success the ladies quilted two quilts pieced by the Mission Band, to be sent to the mission at Muskoka station. The anniversary services will be held on Sunday, Sept. 20th. Dr. Baker of Albert College will preach both morning and evening. Miss Della Bradley is teaching school near L'Annaple.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Mrs. Spencer has had a fine monument put up for her husband, the late Geo. Spencer. Miss Marjorie Wood who has been visiting at Robin's Mills has returned to her home for the fall term at school. We are pleased to see Miss Kinner back again as school-teacher. Mrs. and Miss Potter have been visiting near Belleville. Donald Anderson returned to Toronto on Monday, August 31st, after visiting in this neighborhood for six weeks. Mrs. Marvin is the new teacher for the primary class in the Sunday School. Miss Libbie Jordan has been away for a two weeks' holiday. H. G. Spafford is away at Springbrook putting up silos. Last week he was busy at Northport and Bloomfield. Miss Anna Hespeler is visiting Mrs. Wellington Bristol.

STOCKDALE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McCall of Wooler were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bates on Sunday last. Miss Mabel Fleming has returned home after spending a few days visiting relatives at Madoc. Miss Olivia Roberts has secured the Stockdale school for the coming term and left on Monday to begin her duties. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Richards visited friends here a few days this week. Mr. and Mrs. Morley Davidson spent Sunday at Brighton. Mr. Vernon Wood, C.P.R. despatcher, Havelock is visiting his parents and renewing acquaintances here. Mrs. Ann Wannamaker who has been visiting her parents here for the past few weeks has returned to Toronto. Her mother accompanied her home.

CROFTON.

Miss Addie Rorabeck is spending a few days with friends in Niagara. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parks and Mr. Ralph Doolittle were guests at Mr. J. Richardson's on Sunday. Mr. Basil Ainsworth of Christian street is moving in Mr. W. Nelson's house. We are pleased to report that Mr. S. J. Munroe is much improved in health. Miss Adria Salisbury of Wellington visited her parents on Sunday. Dr. T. M. Pine, wife and family of Hamilton have been visiting at Mr. W. Nelson's. The picnic on the bay shore was a success, both old and young participated in the games and spent an enjoyable afternoon. Mr. Thomas Morden has returned home after spending a couple of weeks at Melrose.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF the estate of WILLIAM JOHNSTON late of the Township of Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, Chapter 121 that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said William Johnston, who died on or about the Twenty-ninth day of March 1914, are required on or before the 1st day of November 1914, to send by post prepaid or deliver to George W. Lazier, Melrose Post Office, Ontario, one of the Executors under the last Will and Testament of the said William Johnston, deceased, their Christian and sur-names of their addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims, and a statement of the securities if any held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration; And take notice that after the said 1st day of November 1914, the Executors under the said Will will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the executors of said estate will not be liable for said assets or to any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution. DATED this 5th day of September, A.D. 1914.

F. S. WALLBRIDGE, Solicitor for the Executors.

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beauty chie I was Vegetable a charm. A. F. K. Lackaw. The suc Vegetable and herbs used with who suffer from periodic feeling, flu or nervous ham's Veg dard reme Women tressing ill be coming Pinkham's store their and truth stantly pu If you Lydia E. Pinkham's (dentally) be opened woman a

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Mounta Hub's ad ther and B. O. I friends h Mrs. T very sick weeks, by Mr. and taking in Mr. Fr has come Miss L bridge w Miss C Island th Mr. W this vic Last W met at F a large a president and spok Society, paper on and Altra tion fro was serv port a n afternoon Mrs T to aid th munity w canvassed results a In all a mised 67 and have W.M.S. Wednes Grant went to Will R cattle on

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