

THE DAILY ONTARIO.

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THOSE WHO COULD NOT GO

A word for the men who have done their best to get overseas and have failed. Thousands have been disqualified for physical unfitness, and many because of circumstances which they could not control.

ANTI-BRITISH NEW YORKERS

In the big town of New York, where only a few very wealthy persons, a particularly fiendish murderer or an occasional pretty actress is considered worthy of public notice, some newspaper diversion is being gained on the question as to whether anyone in the United States likes an "Englishman."

It is particularly interesting that the present controversy arose through a letter from an American who could not get employment because he was mistaken for an Englishman.

Of course, the discussion is not one-sided, and probably after it is ended New York employers will continue to exercise their right to employ whom they wish.

ON TO THE FILL

The scorching press that cries 'Disloyal!' at everyone who does not shout for Borden, may be instrumental in bringing the Canadian government into a peculiar state.

Those who say the people of Canada would have turned down a conscription referendum, apparently do not realize that in the same breath they declared that those who sup-

port conscription must surely be defeated. If conscription itself was to be defeated, how do they reason that the embodiments of conscription, in the persons of the candidates, can win?

Food control for the food interests, C.N.R. scandals, the prospect of a slackening of munitions to throw labor temporarily into the market, these things call out to Radicalism to sweep into power.

MR. ROOT'S CAMPAIGN.

If there are any pro-German hyphenated Americans left in the United States, it is likely they will try to hide their identity before Elihu Root gets through making speeches.

Since his return from Russia, Mr. Root has been giving his countrymen much light on the war, not only as it affects Europe, but also this continent.

"If you maintain your democracy you must kill autocracy. As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk about peace and security of a democracy with Germany still competent to pursue its career of domination."

"If we had not gone into this war and Germany had succeeded and had come out with her power unbroken, and had applied to us what she did to Serbia and Belgium, what would have Germany been doing to us now?"

From the first, Mr. Root has had a clear conception of what the war meant. His voice was lifted high for American intervention long before the president acted.

PLANS FOR PEACE

Let us show the people of Germany the futility of war as a means of settling difficulties, and let us do so by satisfying them that we are in this war for humanitarian purposes only.

Sir Edward Carson has another theory:— Let us show the Germans the futility of war by decisively beating them, and proving to them that their forty years of preparation have all been in vain.

Of the two views, Carson's appears the most likely to succeed. It is all very well to tell the German people that the war is not directed against them, but it is only true if they will disassociate themselves from Prussianism.

So weaken the Germans, in a military way, that they cannot disregard peace treaties, is Carson's advice, and no one can doubt the effectiveness of this plan.

A WOODEN CROSS

Somewhere in No Man's Land a wooden cross. Swept by the rain and beaten by the sun! Pathetic? Yes, and yet how small a loss!

It is impossible in that short space of time to bring up all the wounded, for they are scattered everywhere. Eighteen men had the good fortune to be carried up, but all the rest who could not walk or crawl had to be left behind.

"The 27 men shut up in the Diesel dynamo chamber had heard the then sergeant speaking into a megaphone for help, and it was learned that two of their number lay bound because they had become insane."

"The torpedo-boats now quickly took off the crew of the Lutzow, and those behind were doomed to death. It was resolved that no part of the vessel should fall into the enemy's hands."

"I SPY STRANGERS."

Cry Clears All But Members From House of Commons.

The cry of "Who goes home?" in Parliament comes down from the days when the highwayman and the footpad threatened the late traveler.

"Suddenly the entire ship is roughly shaken. The colossal heaves for over, and everything that is not fixed to the bulkhead is sent flying about."

"Two decks lower" in the Diesel dynamo room, there is still life. The compartment has not been hit, and 27 men in the pride of life have been spared, but the chamber is shut off from all others, for the water is rushing into all sections.

"Cossacks Are Not Awful." If inclination to say a good word for Cossacks had not been a stranger to so many minds, possibly the present very obvious opportunity to do just that would not come as the surprise it does.

"Another broadside" meant for the Lutzow fell short, but a torpedo boat close by exploded, leaving only a few odd pieces of wood and a smashed lifeboat drifting round.

"The Admiral decides to transfer to the Moltke. He gives orders to turn and get away from the scene of the fight, but the Lutzow has not gone a mile before she receives a broadside of 88-centimeter shells."

"A Buttonhole Watch." In spite of the fact that there is no article of jewelry more useful than the watch, it seems hard to stow it away in a suit of clothes.

HOW THE LUTZOW SANK

STORY OF JUTLAND BATTLE TOLD BY GERMAN.

The First Description of Admiral Beatty's Victory From the Point of View of the Teuton Sailors to Reach English-speaking Public Comes From The Hague.

SCENES on board the German flagship Lutzow during the Jutland naval battle, when some of the newest and largest of the German battle cruisers were battered or sunk by Admiral Beatty's British squadron in June, 1916, are vividly described by P. Krug, one of the Lutzow's survivors, in a pamphlet which has just been published at The Hague.

Torpedoed by a British warship early in the engagement, the Lutzow, which was the flagship of Admiral Hipper, was hammered unmercifully by the big guns of the British vessels, and soon became a complete wreck, a "ship of the dead," as Krug describes her.

According to his story, twenty-seven German sailors were trapped in the Diesel dynamo room before the battle had been long in progress, and remained there when the Lutzow, a disabled hulk, was abandoned and sent to the bottom by a torpedo from a German destroyer.

After describing the first part of the battle and telling how the arrival of British battleships turned the tables on the Germans, Krug writes:

"Suddenly the entire ship is roughly shaken. The colossal heaves for over, and everything that is not fixed to the bulkhead is sent flying about. The torpedo pierces the fore part of the ship. Its effects are terrible. Iron, wood, metal, parts of bodies, smashed ship's implements are all intermingled, and the electric light, by chance spared, continues to shine upon this sight."

"The Lutzow was now a complete wreck. Corpses drifted past. From the bows up to the first 30-centimeter gun-turret the ship lay submerged. The other gun-turrets were completely disabled, with the guns sticking out in all directions. On the deck lay the bodies of sailors in their torn uniforms in the midst of the empty shell cases."

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STEE'S GERMAN MENACE.

Latin Races in South America Being Exploited by Teutons.

How the European war has enhanced the solidarity of South American peoples is discussed in a long article in La Nacion (Buenos Aires) under the heading, "The War and Latin America."

"Even when these concepts could not be expressed openly," says this article, "they were the opinions which predominated in the thought of the German people, especially in the upper classes, and they contemplated only one privileged race, that was the Teutonic."

"In this great war it is only a question of the right of existence for small nations, respect for international treaties, and the other great matters that have been repeatedly set forth; it is also a question of races, a question whether the people of the Latin race have a right, not so much to the predominance and pre-eminence which the Germans assume, but to be respected, to live in peace, without having their right disputed to enjoy what they have legitimately achieved."

"The extraordinary occurrences since August, 1914, have inspired sweeping modifications upon the ideas of the Germans. Amazed at the heroic and tenacious resistance of the Belgians, French, and Italians, they indeed talk no more of their superiority, and they have lost much of the intonation and pride which they had at the beginning of the war."

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Use Subs To Fight Subs

It is as a neutral, devoted friend of the Allied cause, says Dr. H. Anema, described in The London Daily Mail as a well-known Dutch thinker, that I propose in all modesty my idea to the highly competent advisers of the Allies, with the following explanatory remarks:

Qualifies a fleet of submarine destroyers should possess: The submarine destroyer, built with the object of sinking U-boats, should be twice the size of the boat it has to attack, should have double the surface and diving capacity, the extra plating should be twice as thick as that of its adversary, and its armament should be twice as powerful.

"Supposing Germany possesses 300 submarines, the Allies should have a fleet of 3,000 submarine destroyers to chase the 300 pirates. This fleet of submarine destroyers should be divided into different squadrons, to be stationed in waters which the pirate mostly haunts. Each squadron should be ready to start out as soon as a German pirate has been signalled in its zone."

"Why the technical success of the submarine destroyer seems to be assured: Taking the submarine as it exists, the application of my idea, from the technical point of view, has this advantage, that it has not to go through the stages incumbent on an altogether new invention. The necessary stages of every new invention are: (1) The conception of the idea in all its technical details; (2) the trials and experiments before the idea can be put into practice. All this means time, which, at the present, is an exceedingly valuable factor."

"Why the submarine destroyer should be more practical than the surface destroyer: Why do I imagine that the submarine itself can be made specially effective in hunting the submarine? In answering this question I would recall the habits of a certain tiny Javanese duck which lives almost as well under as above water. In presence of danger it dives, usually long before the hunter can reach it, just as the German submarine dives as soon as it smells danger. To approach the duck the hunter makes himself almost invisible. His gun lying in front of him on the bow of the boat, he lies prone in an extremely low and small canoe, paddled by a clever little native. Were he able to convert his surface canoe into a submarine, to dive and reappear close to the flock of ducks, he certainly would have a better chance of surprising them than now, when he has to remain a long way off and trust to a skill that few shots possess."

"The ocean-going German submarine (we know this from the log-books of their commanders) keeps out of the way of its enemies. The submarine destroyer would have another advantage over the surface destroyer, that of being able to make itself invisible if attacked. One of its ideas was the siege guns which reduced Liege and made Charleroi possible. An instance of German adaptation is the zeppelin, an engine that is highly reliable but which in their hands has become a force in naval battles. Then there is the submarine."

"I am of the opinion that the Allies underrated the technical capacities of their opponents. To underestimate one's enemy is a mistake. Even now, after nearly three years of war experience, one hears intelligent people say that the Germans are militarily backward. There are, however, moments when the adaptation of principles and devices proves more useful than new inventions. The Germans have realized this. They adapted such inventions as the dirigible, aeroplane, and submarine, and with these 'perfect' engines they are doing an immense amount of harm, so much so that at a certain moment it looked as if the pretended submarine blockade of the English coast had become a reality. I sincerely hope the Allies will take this lesson to heart. I am convinced they can do it now by adapting an invention of their own, that of the submarine, and building a large fleet of submarine destroyers. It should not take them long to launch some 3,000 speedy, heavily-armed undersea destroyers."

"This undersea fleet would, I believe, soon out-manoeuvre, if not altogether destroy the relatively small number of German pirates manning her U-boats. The war is not over yet, and the victory of the Allies is still some way off. I, who know the Germans and know that the Central States will put up as strong a defensive action as the offensive with which they began. The declaration that the decision of this war lies on the sea becomes more and more true. The submarine for Germany is an extremely powerful weapon and a great factor in a peace 'without annexations or indemnities,' which for the Allies means victory. A large fleet of submarine destroyers added to the other excellent measures of defence and attack already in existence against the U-boat, would, I am sure, upon cure the German submarine menace. This is the opinion of a neutral who since the beginning of the war has done his duty towards the cause of the Allies, their cause being his, as it is that of all humanity."

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