

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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W. H. MORTON, J. O. HERITY,
Business Manager, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1916.

EXIT GENERAL SAM.

The exit of General Sam has been even more dramatic than his entry upon the stage, where he has for the past five years kept up a continuous display of fireworks. The estimates of General Sam's character and achievement vary greatly. To his enemies—and they are many—he has been a strutting egotist, an extravagant mischief-maker, a garrulous busybody, a pompous martinet, a stubborn blunderer, with little commonsense and less judgment.

To his friends—and we believe they greatly outnumber his enemies—he has been a human dynamo, the outstanding, forceful result-getter in a cabinet of weaklings and nonentities, the one man of action whose strength and determination has brought about the sending of more than a quarter of a million men overseas since the beginning of the war, an honest man with the faults that go with too great a generosity.

General Sam's worst foes have been the enemies in his own household. There has never been a minute since the day he first entered the cabinet of Robert L. Borden that others within the very cabinet itself have not been persistently undermining his influence. The undermining process has extended to other influential members on the Conservative side of the House. From the House it has extended to Conservative newspapers and to Tory Toronto. Not since the days of the Nest of Traitors in 1895 has Canada witnessed such a disgusting exhibition of underhanded subtlety and treachery.

General Sam goes.

Bob Rogers remains.

The cabinet was too hot a place for its one big man. There has never been a cabinet strong enough since Confederation to carry Bob Rogers. What then will be the fate of the present aggregation of pettifoggers and little wirepullers. The Ontario confesses to having had at all times a warm spot for General Hughes. We have never joined in the chorus of condemnation instituted by Conservative newspapers. We were not blind to his faults—the faults of an impulsive, impetuous nature. Over these we could afford to throw the veil of charity and have regard to his towering achievements in the interest of Canada, the Empire and the cause of freedom in this war.

NO MORE STREET CLOSING.

The avowed intention of the railways to close up Pinnacle and Church Streets at their southern extremities to vehicular traffic is one that should arouse our citizens to vigilance and to action. In the matter of being a good fellow with the railways it is felt that Belleville has gone the limit. For our goodfellowship, the principal commodity that has been handed us in exchange has been lemons. The city council that years ago gave over Pinnacle Street for the use of a line of railway deserves the perpetual excommunication of our citizenship. Such stupidity and shortsightedness ought to come under the cognizance of the criminal code. In the light of past experience we do not think there will be any such reckless disregard of the popular interest at the present time.

FORD'S EQUAL PAY.

The coming of Henry Ford into the ranks of those who believe in equal pay for the sexes when doing equal work is an interesting sign of the growth of public opinion.

Mr. Ford used to object to equal pay because, he said, he wanted to encourage matrimony and to discourage women from working outside the home. This may perhaps be a laudable attitude. But the fact remains that women do work outside the home, and are going to do so in increasing numbers. And the institution of matrimony does not seem to suffer appreciably from this cause. Perhaps people marry a little later in life than they used to—economists tell us so. But the marriage license bureaus manage to keep busy. And the infant mortality rates keep going down. And children keep on being better cared for and better educated.

And anyhow, if you are going to do a thing on an economic basis at all, why muddle it all up by paying for it on some other basis? If a woman sweeps a given number of square feet of factory floor in a day and does it adequately, it would seem that she should be paid on a basis which recognizes the quantity of floor-space and the degree of cleanliness achieved, and no other factors.

Whether she is married or single, whether she is a church member or not, may possibly contribute to the success or failure of her work. But the work should be paid for by its own degree of success or failure.

To encourage matrimony and the rearing of children from any other motive than the mutual love and respect which lead to happy, successful homes, is to bring matrimony to a money level instead of the highest spiritual one, which alone can dignify its labors and difficulties into a structure of beauty and worth.

Mr. Ford in joining the equal-pay ranks, has come from an anti-social point of view to a truly social and constructive one.

BOOK-LEARNING ON THE FARM.

A striking example of the benefits of academic agricultural training is set forth in the case of Alfred Carlstead, graduate of the University of Minnesota. Carlstead's father was a farmer of the old type who in a lifetime of hard work was able to accumulate only a farm paying a very modest living, a few long-used implements and several debts. When he died bequeathing this estate to his three sons, Alfred, the eldest, was just about finishing his agricultural course at the university. Alfred was nineteen.

The boy's friends advised him to sell the farm and go to the city to make a living. They laughed at his idea that his technical education would avail against his handicap of youth, inexperience and inherited debt.

Alfred Carlstead set his teeth and went to work. The first year was not marked by success. More friendly advice to give up was forthcoming. Last year was the fourth year of his experiment. Alfred Carlstead, twenty-three years old, with two brothers younger, owns the farm clear and well-equipped, every debt incurred by the father has been paid, and the boys have more than \$20,000 in the bank.

The education alone could not have done this. Pluck and grit and self-control and stick-to-it-iveness were needed also. But not all the pluck and persistence in the world could have turned the trick without the technical knowledge the boy had acquired at the university.

DEVELOPING SURGICAL SKILL.

There is coming some good out of the war in Europe. The bloody struggle has presented some frightful problems to the medical faculty and some remarkable things have been accomplished by these alert, skilful and trained physicians and surgeons. Of the many lessons which have been learned in the scientific treatment of wounds and diseases, the American physicians and surgeons are getting a large share of the credit.

A clinical congress held recently in Philadelphia at which 1,800 surgeons from all parts of the United States were present, had as one of its interesting features a moving picture of what one New York practitioner had accomplished in his hospital in France. It showed how he had obtained remarkable success in treatment of wounds hitherto dreamed incurable by using a saturation treatment, the object being to sterilize deep wounds and thus prevent infection and blood poisoning. Some surprising cures have been effected by him and the method employed has materially reduced the use of the saw and scalpel.

While surgeons are not unanimous in praise of the new method, the prevailing sentiment is that it will prove of value in saving the lives and limbs of many and in lessening suffering.

WU'S NEW JOB.

The Republic of China has made Wu Ting Fang its Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment was unanimously approved by Parliament.

Wu Ting Fang is remembered as the most delightful Celestial who ever wore a pig-tail. He was the Chinese minister at Washington for several years and made a decided success as a diplomat. He won many friends among the people of the United States and made no enemies that any one ever heard about.

He is probably one of the best equipped men in China for the position to which he has been named. He is fully conversant with the general affairs of the world and is a shrewd statesman.

VENUS NOT MARS.

Manifestly needed reform has been introduced at Ottawa in painting upon the automobiles owned by the Government the letters O.H. M.S. A despatch announcing the fact reads as follows:

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—Military motor cars are to bear the sign of the King hereafter. There are hundreds of such cars overseas and in Canada. The headquarters at Ottawa, as well as every camp and every military unit has had such cars attached. It has been discovered that in many cases these cars have spent as much of their time serving Venus and Mars. To restrict their amorous tendencies it has been ordered that the letters O.H. M.S. shall be painted on all military cars.

Ever since the war started it has been a scandal at Ottawa that the public money was being

wasted in the purchase and maintenance of automobiles which were largely used for private and social rather than military work. Ottawa is remarkable for the large number of men over military age wearing uniforms and apparently drawing pay from the government of the country and in addition to these, there are a large number of younger men wearing uniforms, evidently proteges and favorites of Tory politicians. The military automobiles have been used, as intimated, more largely in worshipping Venus rather than in marching with Mars. The scandal has been known for two years past, but at last the Government is alive to a realization of its duty and now proposes to label such cars so that when the worshippers of Venus next ride abroad in them it will be readily recognized that they are diverting the automobiles from use in war to that of promoting frivolity. The incident shows that some reforms are at last being forced by public opinion upon the government. The tendency of war is naturally towards wastefulness, which it requires herculean efforts to check.

AN ANTIQUATED SYSTEM.

In the Electoral College four years ago it was a split in the Republican ranks, which gave Wilson his tremendous lead.

It threw state after state in his column wherein he did not obtain a clear majority of the votes cast.

Though then he polled 6,297,099 votes yet the combined vote for Taft and Roosevelt was 7,611,358. Wilson obtained 435 votes in the Electoral College as against 8 for Taft and 88 for Roosevelt. In other words under the American system of voting in the electoral college by states—a majority of nearly 1,400,000 votes cast had only 96 votes as against Wilson's 435 representing a minority equal to the same popular majority with its figures reversed.

The American Electoral College system of voting is frequently a most effective weapon for stifling the popular will in the choice of a president, which system in our country carried in frequent practice to such an extreme, would produce an insistent demand for reform.

The parliamentary system of government undoubtedly has its faults, but there are none so glaring as the incident pointed out as existing four years ago in the adjoining republic.

The facts being as pointed out, it necessarily followed that in the event of any considerable or general fusion of the two wings of the Republican party, President Wilson would need to gain strength in some new directions.

THE GENIUS OF BOTHA.

One of the most significant facts of the war has been the loyalty—unlooked for by the Germans—to the British Empire of the Boers of South Africa, who, only a few years ago, made so gallant a fight for independence. An insight into the reason for this loyalty is furnished in the excellent biography of the South African Premier, General Botha, from the pen of the English author and journalist, Harold Spender. The debt which the Empire owes to the intrepid Boer leader cannot be overestimated. Mr. Spender holds, because, but for him the revolt of a portion of the Boers at the beginning of the war would have been a much more serious affair than it was.

How it came about that Botha, a Boer among Boers, rose to influence and power among his own people until he was commander-in-chief of the armies of the Transvaal, and then accepted the new order in South Africa and became the first Premier of the Union, is a fascinating story which Mr. Spender has told without too much embellishment. To General Botha, Mr. Spender gives credit for having an immense amount of common sense. A man of meagre education, he has shown himself unusually broad in his outlook on life and has succeeded wonderfully well, as Mr. Spender points out, in harmonizing the conflicting aims and policies of Boer and Briton in the newest of the British self-governing dominions.

Botha did not approve the backward policies of President Kruger before the South African War, yet, when that war came, there was no one who fought more stubbornly, even when all hope of victory was gone. But while some of the other Boer leaders were for continuing the unequal struggle, Botha had the courage and foresight to urge surrender before it was too late, for his did not wish to see his race perish. His influence, therefore, was for peace during the conference at Vereeniging in May, 1902, which marked the end of the Boer war.

By the terms of peace the Boers were promised full responsible government, but until that came Botha steadily refused to take any official position. Mr. Spender says that General Botha devoted the following four years to the work of reconstruction and to helping those Boers who had lost nearly everything to get a new start in life. When the Transvaal constitution was granted in 1906, Botha was the logical man for Premier, and he returned to public life, where he has since remained with ever-growing prestige. From the very first he was one of the strongest advocates of the union of the four British colonies in South Africa, and he worked for it until it was accomplished in 1910, when he became Premier of the Union.

Mr. Spender says that, unlike De Wet and some of the other Boer leaders, General Botha accepted the new order with a whole heart and put away all thoughts of the lost independence of the Boers. The author might have added that this very loss of independence has had its compensation for General Botha. Otherwise, he could never have been more than President of the Transvaal, while now he is the virtual ruler of the Transvaal, Free State, Cape Province, and Natal, not to mention the former German colony of Southwest Africa, which he personally conquered.

Botha's early life was typical of the Boers of the period. He had little regular schooling. One of the younger sons of a large family, he was brought up on the veldt, and early showed those traits of leadership which were destined to make him one of the foremost statesmen and soldiers of today. It is related of him that when he was still a young boy his elder brothers often went to him for advice, and that they found it difficult to act contrary to his wishes, although he never employed compulsion.

An American press correspondent says he has seen a semi-official memorandum which indicates that Russia is preparing for the formation of an army by the side of which the great armaments of today will appear like mere skirmish lines. This army is, according to the memorandum, to consist of 300,000 officers, 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 infantry, 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cavalry, 5,000,000 artillery, 1,000,000 sappers, electricians, technical experts of all kinds, 5,000,000 for duties in the rear, transport, railways, hospitals, etc., 100,000 cannon, 1,000,000 machine guns, 100,000 motor cars, armored cars for fighting, lorries and light cars, 50,000 aeroplanes, 1,000 dirigibles.

Woodrow has had the watchfullest waiting of his career in the past three days.

We have just discovered the original Boob family. They took all the straw votes on the Wilson-Hughes election.

THE TRIUMPH OF GERMANY.

What It Would Mean to the Dominion of Canada. The following recruiting appeal was recited by its author, Mr. J. W. Bengough, during his recent public appearances in the west:—

When your Parliament's abolished, and your Legislature's gone, And your old accustomed liberties in Canada have flown;

When throughout our wide Dominion there is not a man who dare

Express a free opinion with the old Canadian air;

When a little bunch of tyrants, in breast-plate made of tin,

Sit at Ottawa to rule you on orders from Berlin; When inspectors poke their noses into everything you do,

And you're strictly regulated on a system through and through;

When you've got to eat and sleep and think as Government dictates,

And nothing is the citizen's, and all things are the State's;

When police officials tell you you can't do this or that,

And to every passing soldier you've got to touch your hat;

When civilians are nonentities, and you have to knuckle down

To the martinets in uniform who lord it o'er the town;

When your wife must step off in the mud with all the common throng—

When pigeon-breasted officers come swaggering along;

When every town and city has its military caste, And the red-tape of bureaucracy has tied you hard and fast;

When your autocratic bosses have three votes to your one,

And you have to bear a tax-load that weighs about a ton;

When your thoughts about the "War Lord" you mustn't dare to squeak,

And the guttural German jargon is the language you must speak;

When the papers all are censored in the printing of the news,

And the editors forbidden to express their honest views;

When your schools are made "efficient" in dishonor, fraud and lies,

And your children are transmogrified to traitors, sneaks and spies—

When all these things have come to pass you'll know the War is done,

The decision has been rendered—and Germany has won;

Great Britain and her allies have lost their gallant fight,

And Canada is Germanized, and henceforth Might is Right.

How do you like the prospect? By those glorious Flanders graves,

Our mothers never reared us to be the Teuton's slaves!

The Day is here; the hour has struck; behold the Hun's mailed fist—

Arise, Canadian freemen, enlist, ENLIST, ENLIST!

Other Editors' Opinions

IS IT FAIR?

WE SHOULD LIKE TO PUT it to our friends in the country whether they consider it fair that the burden of the war should to such a large extent fall on the towns, both in the matter of raising men and money. Take for instance the recent fund of two million dollars for the British Red Cross. The great bulk of it came from the cities and towns. With a few notable exceptions, the Townships did not contribute any large sums. Orillia's \$17,000 was abnormal, but taken as a whole it is safe to say that the urban community gave thousands where the rural municipalities gave hundreds. There is no reason in this. Orillia Township, Oro, Medonte and Mara are all able to contribute handsomely, both as municipalities and by means of private subscriptions. Any one of them could raise \$5,000 as readily as Orillia raised \$17,000. Nor is this case exceptional. With the Patriotic and other funds it is the same, and likewise in the matter of men. Orillia has probably supplied more recruits than all the purely rural portions of the county put together.

We are not blind to the fact that generous individuals in the country give their subscriptions through the town organizations; and so help to swell the totals, though not to any very considerable extent, proportionately. On the other hand we take this as a sign that all that is needed to bring the farmers into line is leadership and organization. We do not imagine that the country people are less loyal and patriotic, or less willing to make sacrifices than the dwellers in the towns. Nor can it be contended that at the present juncture they are less able to give. In the towns there are many people on fixed incomes who are considerably embarrassed by the increased cost of living and particularly of all kinds of food. On the other hand, the farmers are, on the whole, profiting by the war, which has raised the price at which they sell their products, without materially affecting the cost of production.—Orillia Packet.

IRISH CATHOLIC RECRUITS.

THE SOMME BATTLE FILMS bears eloquent testimony to the bitter anti-Irish prejudice that exists in English official circles. So deeply engrained is it that even at a time like the present, when the Government is making frantic appeals to the manhood of Ireland to enlist, it deliberately ignores the part that Ireland has played in the war. We have said more than once that the old Ascendancy party, now largely in control of the Administration, would prefer to see the Empire go to Jericho rather than do justice to Ireland. Kingston theatre-goers have had this fact proven to them at the Griffin theatre last week.

But it is not necessary to go to England for instances of this anti-Irish bias. Some loud mouthed patriots adopt the same tactics here at home. They even go to the length of lying to give an appearance of truth to their contention that all Irish Catholics are rebels. More than once from the public platform and in the public press, they have declared that whilst Irish Protestants have rallied to the colors Irish Catholics have held aloof. Although we have little hope of inducing them to play the game, yet for the information of our readers we produce herewith the official figures of Irish enlistments. Lord Lieutenant Wimborne, speaking in Dublin on October 9th, declared that up to September 15th, 157,000 men had joined the colors in Ireland. Of this number 92,000 were Catholics and 65,000 were Protestants.

Now we maintain that this is not a bad showing for the disloyal Irish Papists. We also assert, and we challenge a denial, that had England only given Ireland half a show, the number of Catholic recruits would have been trebled. It is the "malignant stupidities" to which Lloyd George referred the other day in the House of Commons, that are responsible for the present deadlock in Irish recruiting. Irishmen are made of flesh and blood, even as the superior English, and it is a little too much to expect them to spill their blood for the liberty of Belgium when they are taught that to work for the liberty of their own country is nothing short of treason. What ever may be the Irishman's faults he is quite capable of putting two and two together, and surely he may be pardoned for thinking that his duty to "small nationalities," like charity, begins at home.—The Canadian Freeman (Kingston).

ARTHUR THOMPSON WOUNDED

Arthur Thompson of Hawbury, Ontario, is today reported wounded.

PATRIOT

Wed. Oct. 18, 1916
forthwith to
winter of 1917

Friday, Oct. 20,
quarters at

Monday, Oct. 23,
moved to Co

Thurs. Oct. 23,
being made

Friday, Oct. 27,
Cobourg.

Sat., Oct. 28, 1916
Belleville.

Mon., Oct. 30,
cruiting."

Tues., Oct. 31, 1916
to stop recr

Friday, Nov. 3, 1916
pany to Cob

Sat. Nov. 4, 1916
recruiting.

Mon. Nov. 6, 1916
afternoon.

Wed. Nov. 15, 1916
250 additional
Belleville.

Sure

PROTEST AT 235TH P

Board of Trade
Meet This Afternoon
Record En

With a record of sixty men in ten days faced with removal of winter quarters. Orders came from the quarters at Kingston that all men to be moved from Belleville to Cobourg. This will leave as many men as are out of the order practically moved from Belleville to Cobourg. The men are out of the order practically moved from Belleville to Cobourg.

Recruiting has been 235th in the counties Prince, Edward.

Things do not seem to be as yet as efforts are to retain the 235th in the afternoon a special City Council and Board of Trade meeting was held to discuss the matter. The men do not want to be moved. The officers are the constant jockey three weeks.

CHARGED WITH

At the Cobourg opened on the 14th in Justice Sir Glenhol and a jury. Walter A. Hope was convicted of words at that time and was remanded to December the 9th.

This is a most unusual case in the war, as known in Canada, and reported cases of it over seventy years. C. O. of Belleville was the author and H. Chisholm appeared for the accused.

LIEUT. ROCHAT

Lt. Paul Rochat, of modern languages, Collegiate Institute, The 113th Regiment, has won the Croix (French Military Cross). Lieut. Rochat is Paris and Oxford University during his absence. France Madame Rochat post at the collegiate acceptably. She is a daughter of Madoc Village of Albert College.

LITTLE GIRL GOT

A little five year old girl was found yesterday and was found bareheaded and coatless. The mother of the child declared she had not seen her child for some time. It was not long before the child was found by the police and returned to her mother.