

# The Weekly Ontario

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

## TIPPERARY.

"It's a long way to Tipperary.  
It's a long way to go."

A strange song that, for men to die by. The Frenchmen's Marsellaise is a bugle call. The German's Wacht Am Rhein stirs the pulses like the throb of distant guns. But the long lean ranks of Britain's fighting men, with a choice of glorious martial music from Rule Britannia down, go swinging into the greatest war of the world, for as sacred a cause as ever unsheathed the British sword, with the rollicking marching lift of a cheap music-hall song on their lips.

But we are a strange folk, we men of the Anglo-Saxon breed. We cannot do the things that come naturally to other people—a simple thing the saluting of the flag, for instance, without feeling foolishly theatrical. We cannot put our loyalty into words, and if a wave of it sweeps up unawares from our subconsciousness and catches us by the throat till it aches, and our eyes fill, we cough gruffly and turn away. And we simply cannot help a little feeling of distaste for people who wear their hearts on their sleeves. So, although we can chant martial hymns solemnly enough when there is nothing to be solemn about, we are a bit ashamed to sing them when they voice our real feelings, which must find expression in apparently inconsequent and meaningless music. Hence "Tipperary."

"It's a long way to Tipperary.

To the sweetest girl I know,  
Good-bye Piccadilly, Farewell Leicester Square,

It's a long, long way to Tipperary,  
But my heart's right there."

Of course, that is sentimental, but we can say and do sentimental things in a jocular way—or when we can pretend it is in a jocular way. Along the dusty, war-rutted roads of France, over the shell-scarred fields and in the blood-soaked trenches, our boys have shouted that song, and laughed as they sang, even under the terrible guns. But the French comrade whom that singing laughter cheers, and the German foe to whose stolid heart its distant echo brings a chill of fear, cannot know what it hides.

In every singer's heart, the memory is warm of some far Tipperary and some sweetest girl whose eyes were dim when he went away; and behind his laughing farewell to Leicester Square there smoulders, more or less durably some ideal of a British city not made with hands, for realization and maintenance his life were a cheap price to pay.

And so many of them have gloriously paid that price already. When the story of this war is fully told, it will thrill the souls of our children's children as nothing else in Britain's history. Never have the British soldiers given their lives for Britain's honor so lavishly. In less than three months, fully one-fifth of those gallant lads who sang as they fought, have fallen and those who are left are still singing.

It's a long, long way to Tipperary,"—a long way, indeed, for so many. Beside the men who died for England at Crecy ad Agincourt and Waterloo, they have laid their bodies down cheerfully for the same old flag and the same old cause; but their gallant hearts have come back home to be built with the hearts of our long array of heroes into a monument which shall mark forever for this Empire the way of Honor and Freedom.

## THE HOME GUARD.

There are two widely differing opinions as to the necessity in the present stage for the organization of Home Guards. Some maintain that there is real danger of a hostile incursion on the part of the German Americans and that when our country is denuded of its more efficient defensive forces that the Home Guard might be useful in repelling possible raids from the United States. Or, if the worst came to the worst, and Great Britain should by the adverse fortunes of war lose command of the sea, the Home Guard

might then be of service in meeting the foreign foe. These we believe are the reasons usually advanced for the inauguration of a movement that has become fairly general over Ontario.

On the other hand we have heard the opinion expressed that the Home Guard is a sort of burlesque on the militia, and more likely to prevent than assist the real defensive work of Canada. It has been said that it is a wilful waste of energy, that it affords a convenient resort for those whose patriotism consists of words rather than deeds, and who display a pretended eagerness to meet a danger that they feel to be very remote or non-existent.

The Chicago-Bellefonte News, in its latest issue, contains an editorial article that is sympathetic towards the home-guard movement, but expresses surprise that the response for enlistment has not been greater. It says:—

One of our occasional correspondents, in the course of a recent interesting letter asked us: "What is the reason that so few of the men in Belleville have joined the Home Guard?" We turned to the latest reports from Belleville and found that less than two hundred of our former townsmen had enrolled in the local protective association. That included the suburbs and the agricultural district adjacent to Belleville. We pondered over the thing for a long time and at the conclusion of our musing we were still at a loss to account for the evident lack of interest on the part of the men of Belleville. Of course, it is true that the theatre of war is a long journey from Canada, as yet, but no man is so omniscient that he may positively and certainly say what the final outcome of the war will be. True, we all hope, we all feel, but we do not know. The powers that be, in Canada, seem to think that home guard associations are a necessity, and so long as they think so that should be sufficient reason for home guard associations being inaugurated and properly maintained, and inasmuch as these organizations have been and are being promoted there is no good reason why each eligible male in Canada should not be an active member of his local association. The Government of Canada is protecting and safeguarding the rights and the property of the citizens of Canada and so long as the government continues to do that, it is an imperative obligation on the part of every male citizen of Canada to help to protect and maintain the government. Every eligible man is bound by all the rules of equity and fair play to play fair with the land which plays fair with him and his, no matter what his private opinion of the matter may be. Anglo-Saxon people are inclined to overconfidence in their safety. We notice it very strongly on this side of the line, too, but overconfidence does not necessarily insure exemption from disaster. In England, to-day, the foremost men of the nation are travelling up and down the land entreating the able-bodied to hasten to the colors, and this procedure has been found necessary because the average Briton feels tremendously secure even in the face of the appalling occurrences a few miles away. The men of Great Britain have not yet awakened to the Empire's need. When they do awaken, they will flock in tremendous numbers to the standard and will march to the fray as they always have marched, with chests out, shoulders squared, and hearts of oak, and they will render a good account of themselves. We believe the conditions in Belleville and other Canadian cities are the same. The people have not fully aroused themselves, but they will, and when they do, the ranks of every home guard and every patriotic association in the Dominion will be filled with loyal hearts and true, with men earnest and sincere, with men who will meet, with grim determination, whatever condition may arise for them to combat. In the meantime a more active participation on the part of the dilatory ones will help to inspire confidence in the wavering and insure mental comfort for the timid.

Expressive of the opposite view there has appeared an editorial in The Mail, the new Conservative paper recently launched in Montreal. The Mail thinks that both the name and the idea behind the name are inappropriate and mistaken, that there is danger of its becoming an excuse for those who wish to make a show, but who in reality desire to escape their duty in the defence of Canada and the Empire. The article in The Mail has the merit of being vigorous whether or not we agree with its conclusions:—

The habit of forming "Home Guards," which has developed in several cities in this country, to which Montreal is happily an exception, will help to keep down the price of white feathers, at any rate. But whom the "Home Guards" are going to guard against must remain a mystery, since that reported attack on us by the unemployed Turks of Boston has fizzled out.

The practice of forming Home Guards is all right in so far as it popularizes military service by enlisting the co-operation of many worthy and influential residents of the cities. But why call these units "Home Guards"? What enemy is marching or is liable to march on our homes? Isn't the British navy efficient enough to turn the transports back into the Kiel Canal? And isn't it a long, long way from Berlin to Halifax by the air route?

We really ought to get a better name than "Home Guards." We need a name that will fit into the condition of things. We do not want a name which suggests that Canadians are more concerned over the exceedingly remote possibility that their homes will be attacked than over the reality of the warfare in Europe. As a matter of fact, every Canadian soldier who goes to the front is a "Home Guard," and who would rob him of the title? Canadians who view this war with the proper concern it demands of them should

not lay themselves open to a charge of drawing the "Home Guard" herring across the trail of duty. Either we go to this war or we don't. The cities of Canada to-day do not require "Home Guards." The immediate necessity is for "Empire Guards." These brave men who are going to the front in Europe are deserving of all the applause and interest the public can give them. There is neither time nor interest to waste on gaily-decorated and enthusiastic "Home Guards" whose very name brands them as ridiculous. Only by adopting a name which will faithfully represent the ideas which animate them can these stay-at-home soldiers vindicate their title to the public endorsement and approval. Their action in banding together meets no demand of the present war crisis and, if anything, contributes a touch of hysteria to the public attitude which is unworthy of this country.

Far be it from us to object to any citizen's taking an interest in military duties and learning to defend his right, if need be, to the title of "citizen," but these "Home Guards" who have but the remotest chance of vindicating their right to their adopted title ought to get a new one or else admit that the whole propaganda is a burlesque on enlistment for active service at the front.

## A LESSON IN EFFICIENCY.

What a poor, cheap imitation of efficiency the so-called stronger sex is, after all! Here this war has been going on now for more than three months, and the stronger sex in Belleville have been using their utmost endeavours for that three months to collect funds for Patriotic relief work. The combined results of their work, aided by several dozens of societies and organizations, showed a total on Saturday last of considerably less than four thousand dollars.

On Friday and Saturday of last week, the weaker, gentler, less efficient sex went out to gather funds for the Red Cross. There was no flourish of trumpets about it. They organized to sell ice-cream cones, celluloid flags and other articles of small denominational value. The accounts have not all been audited yet, but we have been informed that the total proceeds will not fall far short of two thousand dollars. In other words the ladies accomplished half as much in two days as the men had done in three months! And we think ourselves efficient and deny women the use of the ballot!

The strength of the stronger sex is the strength of the ox. The strength of womanhood is of the mind and heart.

Man does the most of the actual fighting on the battlefield, and is it right that he should, for it is due to his clumsy bovine blundering that all the wars are brought about.

He goes forth to battle, and is sustained by the din of arms, the lust for strife and victory, and the thought that if he dies he wins the true patriot's triumph.

The wife or mother stays at home. For her there are no pompous military bands, no cheers of victory, no patriotic laurels. Meekly, uncomplainingly, she carries her additional burden of responsibility, and endures the wearing anguish of the thought that among the victims of war she may at any moment hear announced the name that is dear to her beyond all others.

The burden that war places upon womanhood is admirably expressed by the poem from an English paper we published a day or two ago.

The woman says! If he return  
Mid cheering crowds, with laurels green,  
No mind recalls, no mind would learn,  
The daily dread her life has been.  
The woman says! If, having fought,  
He lies in some strange far-off grave,  
She loses all—save one great thought,  
"He bravely died amongst the brave!"

The Boston Transcript in an editorial says: "The New York Herald declares that General von Bernhardt paid a secret visit to the United States last April to foster pro-German sentiment in the United States in anticipation of the war. Well, he made a grand job of it."

Referring to the revolt of DeWet and Beyers in South Africa the Montreal Star makes the significant remark: "Our government should send a practical message of support and sympathy to Botha by HURRYING UP their stream of volunteers across the Atlantic. The Ministers had better be thinking how to defeat the Germans than how to 'dish the Grits!'"

One of the most amusing stories of the Kaiser is again going the rounds. After some disagreement with the Reichstag, his Imperial Majesty was sitting in a dejected attitude in the Imperial Palace. One of his courtiers, in an attempt to dispel the cloud resting on the royal brow, said: "Ah, Sir, Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, as the immortal William said." The Kaiser gazed at him questioning for a second, and then asked, "When did I say that?"

If it is true, as has been given out from Ottawa, that Canada is lagging behind in the matter of organizing her armed forces because there was not a sufficient number of rifles in the country to equip a large force—if that is true how then is it that Canada has taken an order to supply one hundred thousand Ross rifles for the British army? The dilatoriness in placing forces in the field commensurate with our wealth

and population must be attributed to the lack of strong, definite leadership and organising ability at headquarters rather than to failure of supplies or the ability to produce supplies or equipment.

In the universal absorption in the great struggle across the seas, we have overlooked the fact that the National Transcontinental Railway, the greatest undertaking in the history of the Dominion, is practically completed, and ready for operation from Winnipeg to Moncton, although the system will not be wholly in operation until the spring. In the meantime, the section from Moncton to Levis is being operated by the Intercolonial and on other portions of the line where there are special demands, the service will be maintained by the government. By the spring it is to be hoped that the entire system will be in operation, as originally planned by the Laurier Government.

The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal thus expresses in the mild Kentuckian way its opinion of the Kaiser:

"Henceforth let him be called the Accursed Kaiser—Wilhelm the Damned—who, like the devil himself and Bonaparte before him, will live immortal as the Father of Lies and Lying, his agents in the field and in the counsel of the same murderous and bloody kidney. Let them enjoy while they may the riot of vandalism; but their doom is before them; they await their Waterloo; when the world will ring around the universe, To hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs."

Atherton Fleming, a special correspondent of the London Chronicle, is greatly impressed by the skill and daring of the aeroplane pilots in the war. He writes:

"I take off my hat to these brave men. They are willing to chance their luck. What matters it if their machine gets hit? If they planes are riddled with holes it will still fly. Even if the engine gets a fatal wound and stops, the pilot, if he is high enough, can still glide to safety in his own lines; but, and it is a big 'but,' should the shrapnel ball find its billet in the pilot, well—one has only to die once, and it is a quick and sure death to fall with one's machine."

Hardly a day passes that some part of the news of the European war does not contain a testimonial to the value and efficiency of the cavalry in the armies engaged. In spite of the general use of air scouts, the use of the horseman has not been lessened—rather increased and made more effective. The extensive cavalry screen of the German advance illustrated one form of use of this branch, and while the German cavalry have not been employed in "shock tactics" to any marked extent, the British cavalry have been frequently used in charges as the close contact of the lines made a screen unnecessary. British cavalry have never feared to charge even against odds, and in this war they have ridden down German cavalry, going through them, as General Sir John French said, "like a knife through brown paper." Some equally good service has been rendered by the French cavalry, who seek close contact with the enemy.

## THE ORIGINAL "COME-ALL-YE."

Come all ye O'Connells! Come hither O'Shea,  
Lafferty, Rafferty, Rogan and Flynn,  
Hark ye: the bugles is startin' to play—  
Hogarty, Grogarty, Kelly and Quinn,  
Thim English has blundered in trouble agin!  
They're helpless as children in matters of war  
Except for the Irish what wars would they win?

But England be damned—here's a fight to the fore!

Redheaded Ratigan! Burke! Come away.  
Here's the O'Toole, that is trouble's own twin!

Come all ye M'Cool's, steppin' warlike an' gay!

Whelan and Dolan, ye two-fisted min!—  
Sure, it's a shame to be sheddin' our gore,  
For the Saxon bulcheers that have harried our kin,

But England be damned—here's a fight to the fore!

Come all ye O'Briens! Come hither O'Dea!

Here's the O'Dowd with his battlefield grin,  
Romp along, Riley, the devil's to pay—  
The cannons is making a hell-roarin' din!  
An' it's no privit war—anny wan can get in,  
Ould hypocrite England's in trouble once more,

And faith, we're the fools to be savin' her skin—  
But England be damned—here's a fight to the fore!

Terry, the trumpets called out for us thin!  
Larry, me lad, we're the pride o' the corps!  
(Us Irish! for England and never Sinn Fein!)  
But England be damned—here's a fight to the fore!

—New York Evening Sun.

# GRAND JURY DISCHARGED

JUDGE'S REPLY TO THEIR REPORT OF GRAND INQUEST.

## PERSONAL RESPONSE GREATEST

Means of Defeating the German Foe of Great Britain—Reference to Children's Aid.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

His Lordship Justice Hodgins this morning received the presentment of the Grand Jury at the autumn assize for Hastings and complimented that body on its endeavors. Since coming to Belleville he said he had learned that three members of the Hastings bar had sons with the first Canadian Contingent and he praised highly the efforts of this county in patriotic work. He was glad to see that in the report the greatest emphasis was laid on the personal responsibility in this crisis of the British Empire. The personal response will be the principal means of making right to prevail and causing the destruction of what has proved a menace to the world and what has gone so far as to deny the right of any smaller nation to live in its own country and under its own constitution.

The judge declared he was much obliged for the remarks regarding the appeal of Lady Jellicoe for warm clothing for men of the navy in the North Sea. A response is already being made.

He referred to the work of the Children's Aid Society and the Ontario School for the Deaf of which the province is proud. He asked that copies of the report should be sent to the Minister of Education and the Attorney General.

Expressing his satisfaction with their work, the court thereupon discharged the grand jury.

## DEDICATION OF ORANGE HALL

Important Event in Cannifton Yesterday Afternoon—700 Sat. Down to Dinner—Speeches Followed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday was gala day in Cannifton in Orange circles. Lodges from many districts were in attendance and hundreds upon hundreds of people were present for the dedication of the new Orange Hall in the village.

The new structure is of cement block with a fine basement and lodge-room above. The hall is situated on the west side of the road just north of the church. It had been built under the direction of Mr. W. L. Cole. Seven hundred people sat down for dinner in the hall. Vanda of all kinds rested upon the tables and the menu was thoroughly enjoyed.

After the dinner, a procession was formed of all the lodges which marched through the main street of the village and back, led by the Foxboro band and a couple of file and drum bands.

Following this came the dedication of the hall. The ceremony was conducted by Bro. Ivan H. McLean, Deputy Grand Master acting for the grand Master of Ontario East: Bro. W. C. Reid D. J. M.; Rev. Bro. A. R. Sanderson, Grand Chaplain; Bro. W. Hollins, County Master; as Grand Treasurer; Bro. F. M. Clarke, Grand Secretary; and Bro. W. J. Hall, past county master as Grand Herald. A public meeting was to have been held in the church, but as it was much too small for the large crowd, an overflow meeting was also held in the hall. Most of the speakers spoke in both places. Addresses were delivered by Mr. E. H. McLean, Rev. J. H. P. Wilson, Rev. A. R. Sanderson, W. C. Reid, Mikel K.C., F. M. Clarke, Grand Secretary, W. C. Reid, and Peter Mc Laren.

In the evening the hall was used for a degree meeting in connection with lodge work.

The lodge at Cannifton was instituted about two years ago and has had remarkable success. Since its institution there have been over 150 lodges instituted in British America. In this county there are now three county lodges, nine district lodges, and 48 primary lodges. In Ontario East there are 25 county lodges, 82 district lodges and 404 primary lodges with 17,000 membership. The jurisdiction of Eastern Ontario is from Port Hope to Cornwall Ontario West has nearly three times the number. The Dominion of Canada has now over 100,000 members.

Over 8,000 Orangemen went to England with the first Canadian Contingent.

## WEDDING BELLS

ELVINS—BLAYLOCK

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4th, at five o'clock at St. Thomas church when Miss Florence Alice Blaylock, daughter of Mr. Charles Blaylock of this city, was united in marriage to Mr. Harry A. Elvins, son of Mr. Charles Elvins. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Canon Beamish, rector of the parish. The happy young couple were attended and the bride was given away by her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Elvins are very popular in the city and they have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy wedded life. They will reside in Belleville.