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HUNS' THREAT WILL BE ANSWERED

Director-General Chamberlain Says He Must Be Hit Between Eyes—Struggle for Life—Greater Organization and Effort Will Ensure Germany's Overthrow.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Director-General Chamberlain's national service scheme was inaugurated at a meeting today in London. Arthur Henderson, labor leader, and minister without portfolio in the British war council, presided, and Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain made addresses.

Mr. Chamberlain said the recent action of Germany was interpreted as a sign that she was in a desperate situation, but that if the allies were to secure victory and save themselves from the misery of another winter's war it would be necessary to supply the army with drafts of young physically fit men, who alone could stand the terrific strain of modern trench warfare.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that women would be enrolled, that the arrangements would be made to utilize the work of the clergy, and that doctors would be mobilized. Ireland, he said, would be included in the scheme, but circumstances in that country made necessary some modifications. He pointed out that volunteers would have to make sacrifices. The first thing to do was to start a great publicity campaign. Volunteers would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted by reason of their past experiences, and a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week would be fixed.

Commissioners would be appointed for agriculture and the industries, would keep the central office informed as to supply and demand.

"Let nobody suppose," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "that because Count von Bernstorff has been given his passports, there is nothing else to do. Germany intends to starve us out before she is starved out. There is only one answer this country can make, and that is a blow straight between the eyes, which will beat the enemy down, and bring him to his senses. The national service can deal that blow."

"The premier urges every man to place his service and energy at the disposal of the state. The nation must answer the threat of Germany at once. We must build ships to protect our coast, we must build submarines to hunt down the high seas is futile. We can do it, but the nation must be organized."

FOUR MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Super-Submarines Reap a Big Harvest the Two Days—Brazil Enters Vigorous Protest Against Huns' New Campaign—Denmark Refuses to Break Relations With Germany—No Confirmation of Detention of Gerard as Hostage—United States Not Likely to Address Further Communications to Germany

HUNNISH THREATS DO NOT INTIMIDATE BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The King in opening parliament today said the response of the allies to the invitation of the President of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. He added: "Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination."

DENMARK REFUSES TO BREAK WITH GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7.—It is stated on reliable authority that the Danish government has sent a note to the United States intimating that Denmark cannot break relations with Germany and explaining her position.

FOUR MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK TODAY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Four more British ships were reported sunk today, two members of the crew of one of the steamers being killed by the explosion of a torpedo.

U.S. MAY TAKE NET STEP WITHOUT ADDRESSING GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It was declared authoritatively today that the next step of the United States, if one should be necessary will be taken without addressing any communication to Germany. The state department is still awaiting information from ambassador Penfield at Vienna before deciding to break with Austria.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED IN MUNITIONS PLANT.

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Feb. 7.—Les Nouvelles prints a report today of an explosion in a munitions factory at Selbausch, near Cologne, on Saturday. The factory is reported destroyed and 200 of the workers are reported killed.

NO CONFIRMATION ABOUT DETENTION OF GERARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is no confirmation here of the report that the German authorities have decided to hold ambassador Gerard in Berlin until assured of good treatment of Count von Bernstorff by the Washington government.

THE DEUTSCHLAND REMAINS AT GERMAN PORT.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen says that the merchant submarine Deutschland has not started on her third voyage to America, but remains in a German port.

2,600 AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.—According to the Berlin Tageblatt the American embassy officials in Berlin has ascertained that there are 2,600 American citizens in Germany. There are only about 350 Americans in Berlin.

BRAZIL PROTESTS AGAINST NEW SUBWARFARE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 7.—The Brazilian government's response to the German declaration of unrestricted warfare has been sent to the Brazilian minister at Berlin. According to authoritative information it protest against the German declaration as a violation of international law.

MESSAGE TO RESCIND SUB. ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—"For God's sake rescind the submarine order, state terms instead." This message signed Louis P. Dochner, addressed to Imperial German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann and apparently despatched from New York to Berlin, has been picked up by British wireless stations.

BIG HUN U-BOATS IN BRITISH PORTS

Deutschland and Bremen Are Declared to Have Been Captured—Two Hundred Taken—British Navy More Than Able to Cope With Submarine Menace.

NEWARK, Feb. 7.—Confidence that Great Britain will suffer but little from the submarine campaign outlined by Germany, in so far as the starving of England is concerned, was expressed today by the Rev. Dr. William Dawson, one of the most prominent clergymen in Newark, upon his arrival home from several months' visit in England.

"I know positively that the British navy has taken over 200 of the German submarines within the past year. These have been brought into English ports and are now being used against their former owners, and you must know that this number does not include the U-boats which have been sunk by the English patrol boats or caught in the under-sea nets and so sent to the bottom."

"I have it on the best authority that neither the Deutschland nor the Bremen, the two big merchant submarines, will ever be seen under the German flag again in an American port. Both of these ships are now in British harbors, the Deutschland having been taken shortly after the first of January, while on her third trip to the United States. The Bremen was taken before she left the English Channel while on her maiden trip to this country. The crews of both of the merchantmen are now in British concentration camps, where they are detained along with other German civilians."

GERARD REPORTED HELD IN BERLIN AS HOSTAGE

Germany is Said to Require Pledge as to Bernstorff's Treatment by United States Government.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7.—It is officially stated that James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, will not be allowed to leave Berlin until the German government is satisfied as to the treatment of Count von Bernstorff, the retiring German ambassador at Washington, by the American government.

DESCRIBES THE VOYAGE OVER

Letter from Fie Pake Gives Interesting Account of Experiences on Trip to England.

Mr. E. B. Mullett, Benjamin St., has received the following unusually interesting letter from his nephew, Fie Pake:—

Jan 7th, 1917

Dear Uncle:

I have been going to write to you for some time but we have been balled up here something fierce. We had a rather hard trip, but we got here. We landed at Liverpool, made a quick trip across the ocean on the Olympic. She is a dandy boat, but two-thirds of her was reserved for a couple of hundred officers, while 3,000 of us were crowded between decks. We had a nice trip by train from Liverpool. I wish you could see these trains, they are not as big as street cars, but they haul a long string and are hauled by dinky engines. But go, say they make about sixty miles an hour. Their roadbed is perfect. We passed through Manchester, Rugby and London. Everything is in darkness at night, no lights that are not absolutely necessary are allowed on account of hostile air-craft, and believe me those Zepps has knocked a few holes in things around here. But they can't do much damage now for aeroplanes are flying around as thick as crows and searchlights play on the clouds all night. When we arrived here, which we did in the middle of the night, it was raining something fierce. We were given five blankets and had to march two or three miles through the mud and carry them as well as the rest of our equipment, about 75 pounds in all. When we arrived here we were given coats which we had to put up in a big muddy

field. Gee, but we were in an awful mess and to make matters worse we did not get a bite to eat till five o'clock the next evening, and we have to stay right here yet for we are in close quarantine on account of diphtheria and measles breaking out on the boat. There are four hundred C.A.S.C. boys here. Two hundred from Toronto and two hundred from Vancouver. I don't know where the rest of the boys went who came over on the Olympic with us, there were 8,000 altogether. A big French dirigible has just passed over our tents. I wish you could have seen her, she was not over two hundred feet from us. They travel like the wind, she had ten men aboard her that we could see. It is cold and wet as we are allowed no fires. My hands are so cold I can hardly hold the pencil, so I will close with love to all of you. Write soon.

Your loving nephew,
J. R. Jake.

P.S.—We had our classification examination yesterday and I passed AI, which means the post of honor on the front lines, and I will go to France as soon as we get out of quarantine. Thanks for life addresses, I will look those boys up if I ever get an opportunity. I forgot to tell you that we had to wear life-belts all the way across the ocean. An officer of the American Legion was arrested for opening and displaying a light. The penalty is death. I don't know what they will do with him.

J. R. P.

254th NOTES.

Lieut. Stevens has returned from Maynooth to Belleville. Lt. Ryan will take his place at Maynooth.

Four men were despatched to Kingston today to take the Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting Course.

The 254th band is at Napanee today.

INQUEST OPENS ON R. W. BURTT

Body of Young Man Who Lost Life At Point Anne Yesterday, Taken to Shannonville

(From Wednesday's Daily)

An inquest was opened on the remains of Russell W. Burtt, of Shannonville at Messrs. Tickell & Sons' morgue last evening before Coroner Dr. Boyce. The jury of which ex-Mayor Paunter is foreman saw the remains of the young man who was suffocated in a bin of cement at No. 5 plant of the Canada Cement Company at Point Anne yesterday shortly before noon. After hearing a few witnesses, the jury adjourned until Friday evening.

The unfortunate young man was a son of the late Abraham Burtt, of Shannonville. He was born in the year 1894 and leaves a widow and one child, a boy, aged 11 months. He was a young man of temperate habits and exemplary character, who had many friends who regret his untimely death.

The remains after preparation for burial were taken to his late home in Shannonville by Messrs. Tickell & Sons.

J. W. FINKLE DRAB

Jacob W. Finkle passed away at his home Front of Sidney yesterday afternoon. He was the oldest son of the late John Finkle and was born in Sidney April 3rd, 1848, and had resided in the township all his life. He was taken ill a week ago with pneumonia. He leaves a widow, two sons, C. M. Finkle, Foxboro, Herbert Finkle, Front of Sidney. He was a life-long Methodist and was a member of Bayside L.O.L. No. 2349. Interment will be in Belleville cemetery.

U.S. PREPARES FOR A SUDDEN CRISIS

Hope Still Felt That War With Germany May Be Avoided—Attitude of Waiting—Evestone Incident Not Considered Likely to Bring About Clash.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Every phase of the situation which at any hour may bring the United States to war with Germany was discussed by President Wilson and his advisers at today's cabinet meeting. The faint hope that Germany after all might modify her new submarine campaign so as to avoid making an active enemy of America was touched upon, as was the probable position of other neutrals. But most of the cabinet's attention was given to reports by each member upon the energetic efforts of his department of the government to prepare for war if it is to come.

Preliminary reports of the sinking of the British steamer Evestone and the killing of an American negro seaman are not regarded as establishing such a case as would be the signal for hostilities. A brief despatch from Consul Frost at Queenstown announced the destruction of the ship and the killing of the American sailor by shells striking a boat which had just left the vessel.

A complete report will be awaited, but officials believe that circumstances surrounding this incident indicate an attempt on the part of the Evestone to resist or escape from an attacking submarine. There also is involved the question of whether the ship was in the service of the British Government. The consul's despatch referred to her as a "provisional collier," but as the term collier is used abroad in speaking of coal carriers generally, not much significance is attached to the consul's description. Moreover, it is suggested that the message might have been garbled by skeletonizing for the cable.

The position of the government was said to be still one of waiting after the cabinet meeting. It was stated officially that there had been no developments to change that attitude. It also was explained authoritatively that the next step of the U.S., if one is necessary, will be taken without addressing any inquiries to Germany. If American lives or ships are illegally destroyed by the Germans, action will follow as soon as the fact is established to the president's satisfaction.

Entente diplomatic reports here allowed it to become known during the day that while highly gratified over the break with Germany, they were not at all anxious to see the U.S. actually drawn into the war. They frankly expressed a growing fear that Germany deliberately precipitated the rupture for the purpose of starting military preparations in America and thereby cutting off munitions and supplies from the allies.

Secretary Houston told the cabinet today that data in the hands of the department of agriculture shows that the U.S. can be self-sustaining whatever may happen to cut her off from the rest of the world. There is no danger, he said, of the country being placed in the position of most of the European belligerents so far as the food supply is concerned.

MANY STEAMERS HAVE BEEN SUNK BY MINE OR TORPEDOES

Ninety-six Passengers of British Passenger Ship, Port Adelaide, Picked up—Only One Survivor of Belgian Relief Steamer, Lars Kruse.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Reports were received today of the sinking of a dozen or more vessels, including several belonging to neutral countries.

Lloyd's reports that the British steamship Port Adelaide carrying passengers, has been sunk. Ninety-six of the passengers and crew have been picked up at sea. The captain of the Port Adelaide was captured.

The Port Adelaide was a steamer of 8,181 tons gross, built in 1911 and owned by the Commonwealth and Dominion Line. The last report on her movements was on Nov. 12 when she left Port Natal for Dakar.

The Russian steamer Cerera, of 3,512 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, Lloyd's also reports.

The Admiralty informs the Associated Press that there is only one survivor of the crew of the Lars Kruse, the Belgian relief ship sunk by a German submarine. No others are known to have been saved.

The Central News announces that the British steamers Palmleaf, 3,200 tons, and Cliftonian, 4,303 tons, have been torpedoed by a German submarine, and that the Norwegian ship Thor II, has been torpedoed. The crews of the two steamers were landed.

The Swedish steamer Bravalla, 1,553 tons, the Norwegian steamer, Rigel, and barques Wasdale, and Songdal have also been sunk.

An earlier Lloyd's statement reported the sinking of the British steamship Floridian, 4,777 tons gross. Sixteen members of the crew were landed. Another steamer believed to have been sunk is the British steamer Wartenfels, of 4,511 tons gross.

Lloyd's also announces the sinking of the British ship Warley Pickering of 4,194 ton gross. The Admiralty announces that the crew of the British steamer Euphrates, has been landed at Gibraltar.

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