

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

DEFIANT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

There is still a small section of the newspapers of Ontario that obstinately and defiantly carry on their unpatriotic work of trying to destroy the Hearst government's wartime measure of prohibition. Every day they impudently flaunt their indecent, counterfeit bars, with their pictured whiskey bottles before their readers and expect the aforesaid readers to be mightily pleased at the sight. Why should readers kick? Who cares for their protests? Whose business is it, anyway, if certain newspapers become the subsidised organs of the booze trade by means of advertising at fancy prices?

Ontario is confronted by the task of helping England to win the war. But in the view of a certain group of newspapers there is a still more important task than victory in any mere war—that is to discredit and destroy prohibition.

If these publishers, who have virtually become the active selling agents, solicitors and representatives in Ontario of Montreal's and Hull's whiskey dives, can only introduce their goods into enough Ontario homes and create enough drunkards, they are convinced that by the time the three-year period is up, this province will have had plenty of its farcical prohibitory act, and it will be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Imagine the effect of placing before old drinkers who have sworn off, or immature boys, an advertisement like that which lately appeared in many of our leading papers. The announcement occupied four columns. At the top was the picture of a bottle, full size. Beneath was the following legend:

HOLIDAY CHEER.

- "YOUR holiday happiness will be complete if you drink always _____ Gin. Take it as _____
- "A Tonic, because the piquant taste of the juniper in it gives you an appetite for food and exercise.
- "A Digestive, because the well known properties of good gin help assimilation and digestion of all kinds of food—especially the food of this holiday season.
- "A Beverage, because it is one of the most pleasing drinks in the world and one of the most beneficial.
- "Make _____ GIN your holiday drink. Order today.

_____ & Co, Limited, Montreal.

Could you conceive of anything more mischievous, seductive or damnable than such an appeal, brazenly pushed before your fireside by a subsidised press?

BEATITUDES OF A SUFFRAGIST.

- Blessed is that People whose men and women work together, for its strength shall be doubled.
- Blessed is the Woman Voter, for the strong arm of the law shall wield her ideals.
- Blessed is the Working Woman, for she shall obtain a living wage.
- Blessed is the Tax-paying Woman, for she shall directly represent herself and her interests.
- Blessed is the Emancipated White Slave, for she registers an availing cry for the possession of her body.
- Blessed is the Equal Mate and Comrade of man, for she shall find a strong new bond of comradeship.
- Blessed is the Little Child, for he shall cease from labor and frolic with the lambs.
- Blessed is the Individual Mother, for the State shall guard her children's happiness and the best of the land shall be theirs.
- Blessed is the World-Mother, for she shall bring love, sympathy and understanding to the multitude.
- Rejoice and be exceeding glad, All Ye Women who do hunger and thirst after justice and equality, for the day dawns when ye shall be filled.—Mabel Powers.

THE MAN WHO IS "ALL THERE."

Employers pay too dearly for half a man, even at half price.

It is not a man's time at his work that counts, but his efficiency in it. The basis of this is enthusiasm, thoroughness.

Enthusiasm is the best half of the man. Enthusiasm is to the man what steam is to an

engine. Neither will go without it, unless it is pulled or pushed.

Ability, talent and genius are all good to have. But there is one thing better, because it embraces all that is good in all of these—thoroughness. The secret of mechanical, commercial, financial or any other pre-eminence is disclosed in the one word—thoroughness.

The thorough man need never fear to lose his job. He and his job are one and inseparable. His work is his own, a part of himself, and he can take it with him wherever he goes. His employer is far more afraid of losing him than he is of losing his job. He who has mastered his job is the securer of capitalists.

Ability may shine now and then, but thoroughness glows steadily and always. Talent may make fine spurts ahead, but thoroughness is the fabled tortoise in the race. Genius may dazzle at times, but thoroughness may be depended on all the time.

The thorough men are the foundation stones of any business. The untrained, time-saving, clock-watching ones are poor material for even the slightest superstructure.

Thoroughness cannot be attained by sticking a ramrod through a vertebrae. The right kind of backbone stiffening comes of stretching upward. Love of one's work can be developed by earnest application to it, special training for it and mastery of it.

And he who loves his work will be thorough in it. He loves it not merely for what he can get out of it, but for what he can put into it. His incentive to work is not the mere animal need of subsistence, but the human impulse to excel, to develop himself and to be of real service to mankind.

A man can be no bigger than his enthusiasm.

He is limited to the range of his thoroughness.

These can make him a worm crawling in the dust or a giant overstepping mountains of obstacles.

AMERICAN EXPERT REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

The military expert of the New York Times takes the ground that the spectacular German gain in Roumania is over-balanced by the victories on the eastern front. Here is the manner in which he summarized the preceding startling fact:

While the Italian campaign was at its height, the Russians, under Brusiloff, struck against the Austrians in Volhynia. Nothing like this blow had been witnessed up to this time on the eastern front. The Austrians crumpled up under it completely, and the Germans from the northern part of the line, were compelled to hurry south to their beleaguered ally. In a very short time, comparatively, the Russians had captured the enormous total of 480,000 prisoners, had reconquered almost all of Volhynia, had taken all of Bukowina, and had advanced their line in Galicia many miles until they were at the gates of Lemberg.

The fighting spread up along the Stokhod, in fact up as far as Baranovitchi north of the Pinsk marshes, but gradually died out. Losses on both sides were terrific. In this and subsequent operations the Russians must have lost a million men. But the Central Powers again suffered more heavily. The capture of so many prisoners indicates a loss of at least a million and a half, to which must be added the German loss in the fighting along the Stokhod, which would add another 200,000 to the total. The Austrian loss in territory was also very great and has almost counterbalanced in square miles the Roumanian territory occupied by the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians.

On the western battle front although territorially the Allied gains are not large, yet they are more important than their area would indicate. The Germans have decidedly lost ground and strength on the western front and it is on this front after all the war will be decided. Germany may wish to bask in the sunshine of the orient, but she cannot retain her territorial conquest on the eastern front if she loses her grip in the west. The Allies are now fighting for a common cause with a common objective. The view taken by the military expert is that the failure of Germany at Verdun was an irreparable blow to Prussia and that despite heavy losses sustained, the Anglo-Franco drive at the Somme was a big Allied gain. He points out the fact that though the latter drive were large and territorial gains small, yet the last month's operations indicate that the newer phase is increased territorial gains by offensive and decreased losses in casualties. This is an indication that the quality of the German troops, he says, is rapidly deteriorating and that a marked feature of the war at the outset is reproduced at the present time. At the outset of the war the German soldiers saw the fortresses of Belgium and France crumble before Germany's big guns, but now as the war is nearing its close, the Germans see their defences crumble before the British

and French guns. In the early stage of the war the Teutonic allies were capturing the prisoners, but in the present stage of the war the Entente allies, especially in the west and Russia in the east, are taking the prisoners.

The military expert whose opinion is being reviewed shares the opinion that Great Britain will be the decisive factor in the war, that so long as she maintains her naval supremacy and enables troops to be transported to the continent together with supplies for both armies, Germany's outlook is unsatisfactory. Of the fighting qualities of the British troops, men, raw from the field or the bench or the counter, he has no doubt. The ability of the British army is no longer a matter of question. Here is his tribute and it is one which coming from an American writer, should stimulate British pride in the ability and prowess of the British soldiers on the battle line:

There is, finally, the question of the quality of the men left to do the fighting. Kitchener's first hundred thousand have long since passed. From them have sprung the 5,000,000 men whom England now has under arms. These were an unknown quantity until the battle of the Somme. There they received their baptism of fire and we have seen the result.

Once he knows the game, there is no better fighting man in Europe than the British Tommy. And he knows the game now. He has learned it on the battlefield, the only place that can give the necessary education. Although the great majority of these men are in reserve stations, a great proportion of them took part in the battle of the Somme at some time or other.

VON HINDENBURG'S NEXT MOVE.

Military experts are discussing von Hindenburg's next move. It is quite evident that the limit of the present raid through Roumania is being reached, and that the Russian diversion in great force in the Riga sector, bordering on the Baltic Sea, will demand the presence of increased Teutonic forces, but this will not apparently dispose of all the German reserves. It is held to be unlikely that any great attack in force will be made along the western front. The German experience on the Verdun, following that of the drive to Calais on the north does not warrant the Germans in anticipating the possibility of successfully breaking through the western front and therefore any effort will be wasted. The opinion is growing that under these circumstances Germany may add its reserves to those of Austria and make a tremendous drive along the Italian front, but while some advantage might possibly come to Germany by overrunning the territory of Northern Italy, yet the cost in the loss of life would be tremendous, and the victory pyrrhic. The geographical conditions of Italy, however, do not favor any marked overrunning of Italy as was the case of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro. It would be possible for the Allies with their sea power to land immense forces for Italy's temporary help. Should, however, the speculations as to the raid upon Italy be realized, it is not improbable that a great naval battle would take place in the Adriatic sea as a feature of the campaign. Austria would risk its navy as a gambler's throw or last chance in the war.

GERMANY REALIZES THE WAR IS LOST.

An American authority estimates the total casualties of all the belligerents in the first 26 months of the war as reaching the appalling total of 18,500,000 men, of whom one quarter were killed. The present tendency of the war, however, is for the Allied casualties to decrease and those of the Teutonic allies to increase. The toll of attrition is telling favorably to the Allies. The duration of the war is probably much nearer its close than was apparent only a few weeks since. The so-called magnanimous offer of peace by Germany to "a defeated world" was, it now appears, really a signal of distress held out by the Teutonic Powers. Despatches describe the contents of letters found upon the German prisoners, captured recently at the Battle of the Somme which furnish a most conclusive evidence, that while Germany may be at her zenith as a military power on the battlefield, yet she is in the depth of despair so far as those who are keeping the home fires burning are concerned. General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who is Sir Douglas Haig's right-hand man in France, writing on October 25th last, drew this forecast of the future:

"Our army has not yet reached the zenith of its power, nor will it have done so until next spring or possibly next summer. I think we have reached the top of the hill, but there is an undulating tableland to cross before we really get on to the downgrade portion beyond. This may be steep, it may be quite a gentle slope. But it will be downhill work, and comparatively easy."

To this it may be added that a Stockholm despatch to the New York Times recently quoted "a distinguished neutral resident in Berlin" as saying:—"It may be taken as quite definite that the German authorities realize that the war is lost."

Cereals are to be grown in the royal parks in England. The king is setting a good example to the great landlords who keep thousands of acres out of cultivation to serve as game preserves.

A soldier, now overseas, sends the editor the following quotation, that is well worth memorising.

"Life—the span of joys and sorrows, Where we find true friends and kind, Sharing each one's many burdens As the rugged steeps we climb. Just a smile may bring the sunshine, Just a word from one friend true; But to know we've helped each other Brightens Life for me and you."

The food situation in England is becoming quite interesting. The Germans of course claim that the food restrictions are due to their submarine policy, but it is not materially so. The food restriction is due to the dearth of ships, caused by the enormous number required for the transportation of food, supplies and munition to such vast armies of non-producers now fighting on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. There is abundance of food in Canada and in the United States for the needs of all Europe, the same as there is abundance of lumber lying awaiting shipment, but the difficulty lies in the fact that the ships are needed to maintain the allied armies in a state of efficiency in the fields of war.

A reader had handed The Ontario this following report of a conversation between Bismarck and the eminent Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang. The extract is taken verbatim from Chang's memoirs, published shortly after his death. Bismarck was at the time of Chang's visit chancellor of the German empire. His words have a deeper significance now, showing that the dream of an all-conquering Germany was no recent vision of the Kaiser Wilhelm. Bismarck said,

"But the time will come when the German Empire will dominate Europe. England, with all her bluster and show, has a hundred weak points, and she knows that a conflict with a power nearly her equal will mean her undoing. I hate the boasting Englishers, even though German blood rules from the throne."

Admiral Jellicoe in a speech says that the submarine menace today is far greater than before and requires all our energy to combat it. The British navy today comprises nearly 4,000 vessels and its activities range from the White Sea to the North and South Atlantic, and away into the far Pacific. It has safe-guarded on the waters the movements of 7,000,000 of troops, together with all the needed stores. Nearly 2,500 skippers have been taken from the mercantile marine and are in charge of small war vessels. His tribute to the services rendered by the imperial navy and the mercantile marine is most eloquent and well merited.

HOW READEST THOU?

Luke 10: 16.

'Tis one thing now to read the Bible through, Another thing to read, to learn and do; 'Tis one thing now to read it with delight, And quite another thing to read it right.

Some read it with design to learn to read, But to the subject pay but little heed; Some read it as their duty once a week, But no instruction from the Bible seek;

Whist other read it without common care, With no regard to how they read nor where. Some read it as a history, to know How people lived three thousand years ago.

Some read to bring unto themselves repute, By showing others how they can dispute; Whilst others read because their neighbors do, To see how long 'twill take to read it through.

Some read it for the wonders that are there, How David killed a lion and a bear; Whilst others read—or rather in it look—Because, perhaps, they have no other book.

Some read the blessed Book—they don't know why, It somehow happens in the way to lie; Whilst others read it with uncommon care, But all to find some contradictions there.

One reads with father's specs upon his head, And sees the thing just as his father did; Another reads through Campbell or through Scott, And think it means exactly what they thought.

Some read to prove a pre-adopted creed, Thus undersand but little what they read; And every passage in the book they bend To make it suit that all-important end. Some people read, as I have often thought, To teach the Book, instead of to be taught.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Other Editors' Opinions

BOOM IN POTATO GROWING

The Belleville Ontario heralds the fact that the spud, the murrphy, the Irish apple, the lowly potato is coming into its own! What with soaring prices of all foodstuffs, and potato selling by the dozen instead of the peck, the humble tuber is taking its place with the hen-fruit and turkey steak among the vitamins of the gods. Further prediction is made that potato kings will rise up with high powered automobiles in their farmyards, and diamonds in their crowns, the deserted farms in the north country will become potato ranches and the landed estates of newmade nabobs. There is no denying the fact that potato growing is on the increase in this district, and those who were fortunate to have a crop to gather last fall netted a tidy sum.—Norwood Register.

KEEPING WARM

While the East shivers and worries with coal at prices ranging from \$7 to \$12 per ton, North Dakota, where the blizzards come from, is perfectly comfortable in its mind, and pocket book. North Dakota has more than 7,000,000,000 tons of lignite in her insides, lying near the surface of the ground, in great veins from two to fifty feet thick. North Dakota farmers who can drive their own wagons to neighboring mines can get this coal for about one dollar a ton. Delivered in the city it runs as high as three dollars. It is figured by the United States Geological Survey to be about 60 per cent as efficient as the best smokeless bituminous coals of West Virginia. The lignite is soft, but even the lower grades of it, when made into briquets, used for any purpose.

Colorado prides itself on the possession of coal enough to supply the whole world for two or three centuries. Alcohol is in its infancy as fuel; and now that people are finding it more desirable to burn it in engines for their service than to burn it in their bodies for their destruction, and that new ways of utilizing waste products of agriculture to make it are constantly being discovered, it bids fair to usurp the place of coal to a large extent until something better takes its place.

It is pointed out that those who are concerned over his belief that the earth could not feed and take care of its increasing family, could come back today, he would find people cheerful in spite of his gloomy predictions. Old Mother Earth has more than one secret up her sleeve. All she asks of her children is that they use their intelligence to discover them. Arizona has her coal beds in Indian lands. Why not arrange in some manner to release this coal.—Bisbee (Arizona) Review.

SAW MILLS AND PAPER MILLS

Scientists and experts have been saying a good deal about the big waste of material around lumber mills. In some places a beginning has been made toward the utilization of these valuable waste products. But not nearly enough has been done as yet. Howard F. Weiss, director of the forests products laboratory of the U. S. government, after a thorough inspection of the lumber region and mills of Alabama, says, that that state is losing millions of dollars every year by ignoring the waste products of the lumber business. He visited the mill of one of the expert lumber manufacturers of the state and reports: "The plant is the most modern in the country. It is operated upon the most approved modern style and the very best methods are employed in all lines."

"But despite these facts there are millions of dollars worth of products which could be extracted from the waste materials around the mill." That in a modern plant, run by the most approved methods. Mr. Weiss suggests that the greatest immediate opportunity seems to be for the manufacture of wrapping paper. There ought to be a paper mill beside every saw mill in that state. Why not in other states as well, where the lumber waste is available for that purpose? American enterprise isn't living up to its boasted efficiency while it is neglecting such opportunities.

—Bisbee (Arizona) Review

A Pill for Brain Workers—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy, while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begins in irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Farnellee's Vegetable Pills. They are especially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

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