

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

STUDYING THE LESSONS OF THE LAST WAR

While from some high quarters come warnings that another race of armaments must lead to bankruptcy or war more terrible than the last the columns of the Thunderer are burdened with controversy on the future of naval policy. Lloyd George's government has referred the question to the committee of Imperial Defence with instructions to make an exhaustive enquiry, and has even intimated that some of our own Canadian authorities on Naval affairs will be consulted; but meantime Rear-Admirals, near seamen, and land lubbers debate ponderously the problem of the capital ship, the submarine and the airship, and the possibility of ships able to swim beneath the waves or rise above the clouds at will. Lord Fisher cries "scrap the lot," and Admiral Sir Percy Scott says "Hear, hear," or words to that effect. And Rear Admiral Hall observes:

"It is often said that the foundation of our naval strategy is blockade. During the last war it was so. A distant blockade was possible, due to our unique position, and so far as Germany's surface fleet was concerned it was effective. To this extent our battle fleet was good value, with the German fleet opposing us, where it was, and in the then existing state of torpedo craft of all kinds we were not justified in taking the risk of what an unopposed fleet might do. Our Grand fleet certainly relieved us of all anxiety upon this head, though as a means to the protection of our trade, the blockade was, as we know, ineffective.

"It would be interesting to know exactly what the German capital ships could have done if we had not had more capital ships to oppose them. We all remember some most unpleasant hours before the first impressions of Jutland were removed and many of us must have asked ourselves, what next? The first shock and the moral effect would have been great, but what after that? Even though we relied upon the Grand Fleet to deal with them, our flotillas of submarines would have been intact, the destroyers very nearly so, and there were some mines.

"What could the German capital ships have done? Invasion was ruled out. They were not adapted for commerce raiding. They could not have seriously impeded cross-Channel traffic. In the face of submarines by day, mines and destroyers at night, they could not have stopped there 24 hours, for they must have proceeded at high speed, with many destroyers to protect them, and a destroyer's endurance on screening work is short. I repeat then, if we had been badly beaten at Jutland, what exactly could or would the victorious German capital ships have done?

Retired Admiral Waymouth seems to supply an answer in the following letter to the Times:

"Sir Percy Scott asks the very pertinent question, 'What is the use of battleships?' and he professes not to know. I do not give him credit for such professed ignorance, as he really has a brain, but will merely answer the question by asking another. What does Sir Percy Scott think would have happened in the late war if we had possessed no battle fleet, or even an inferior battle fleet to the Germans with nothing but submarines and aeroplanes?

"We have a bitter recollection of what even one fast cruiser can do on the trade routes in the exploits of the Emden. Had Germany been in the position to put powerful squadrons of surface ships on all our trade routes, as she would have done had it not been for the Grand Fleet, I fancy Sir Percy Scott and I would have now been in the position of working under a German sweating system, probably making toys to dump in America!

"The submarine has its limitations, so also has the aeroplane, and until these limitations are overcome it is no use talking of abolishing surface craft. The submerged speed of the submarine is of necessity considerably slower than the surface craft, and as these vessels are increased in size they become increasingly difficult to submerge with rapidity, owing also to inertia, the difficulty of trimming and control under water becomes greater and greater as the size increases, besides which they are more

easily spotted by aeroplanes, particularly in clear water. Under water they are extremely vulnerable."

Evidently the question which has been put up to the committee of Imperial Defence is no simple one, but some people will be disposed to agree that Lord Fisher's solution is the best—if we take his words literally. There can be no final policy in naval or other warfare; new methods of offence will necessitate the development of new methods of defence, and expense will be piled on expense, and horror added to horror. The pity of it is that able men should feel called upon to give their time and attention to such matters in a civilized world. The ingenuity and labor now devoted to armaments would make the world a paradise—not the chamber of horrors it now is in some parts of war wrecked Europe.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENT

General Bliss of the United States of America, has been discussing the question of avoiding wars in a rather interesting fashion, and has brought forward some proposals worthy of wide attention. Referring to the invitation of the spokesman of the League of Nations to the United States to come in and co-operate in finding a solution for the disarmament problem General Bliss says:

"Why should not the United States say to the nations: 'We will take you at your word and will test it to decide its worth. Will you, the nations that accept the preamble to the military peace terms with Germany, sign this further with us?'

"We will agree with you that each nation that so desires shall keep and build whatever frontier and coast fortifications it wishes. Fortifications can not stride across the earth, devastating fields and destroying cities.

"We will agree with you on a date when we shall simultaneously abolish any military system which is solely necessary for international war.

"We will agree with you on a date, as remote as the existing conditions make absolutely necessary, when we shall begin the gradual reduction of our armed forces until they are at the limit necessary for the maintenance of internal order.

"We will agree with you on the proper amounts of material to be kept on hand for the reduced forces. And we will further agree with you to cease the manufacture of material until the amounts now on hand are reduced to what we agree upon, as necessary for the reduced forces."

"If all armaments could be abolished tomorrow there would still be an annual interest bill of at least \$9,000,000,000 to be paid by the belligerent nations on the debts incurred in the last war alone. If these armaments are to be maintained you must note that the military and naval expenditures of the Great Powers for the year 1913 amounted in round numbers to \$2,300,000,000. The economic loss due to withdrawal from productive industry could then have been assessed at \$1,000,000,000. That meant a total annual loss due to the mere maintenance of military establishments of \$3,300,000,000.

"To maintain these same establishments now will cost approximately double that sum, or near \$7,000,000,000. Nor does this take into account the accumulation of military material of expensive types in far greater quantities than have been deemed necessary heretofore. So we have staring us in the face a total annual bill of about \$16,000,000,000, and this only for a very small number of nations, for many others are staggering under lesser similar burdens which are all that they can bear."

There is good reason for believing that the former German chancellor could have told much more than he did either in his book on the war or in his testimony before the national convention. At a time when there was so much demand for publicity it must have required a very strong sense of personal loyalty on his part to refrain from revealing the secrets of the conferences between the Kaiser and himself in the days immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. That the former Kaiser lived in some dread of revelations there are reasons for believing.

LIGHT

My lamp shall be thy gentle eyes.

So calm, so full of love,
 The brighten all life's gloomy skies,
 As stars that shine above.

My lamp shall be thy ardent hope,
 So steadfast, true and clear,
 A beacon to poor souls that grope
 A-down a darkened year.

My lamp shall be thy tenderness,
 So soft and free from care,
 Like mother's hands that come to bless
 A child at flinching prayer.
 —Nancy Buckley.

HUN IS ACTIVE AGAINST POLES

Germans Doing Their Best to Keep Silesia from Small Nation

PLEBISCITE ON 17TH

Every Prejudice of Race, Religion and Politics in Bitter Campaign

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (By Mail, Canadian Press)—The long, bitter and often bloody campaign among the voters of Upper Silesia is expected to come to an end January 17 with a plebiscite which will decide whether the region belongs to Germany or to Poland. As the time for the plebiscite draws nearer the keener interest of Germans generally fastens on the rich industrial, coal-mining lands, with the visible fear that the Poles will win the elections.

Serious disorders before, during and after the elections are frankly considered probable, although approximately 20,000 troops, 200 tanks and 5,000 police will be strategically distributed through the plebiscite area in an effort to preserve the peace. Presence of armed troops and many police, however, has failed to prevent fighting during the many months through which the plebiscite battle has raged, and excitement on both sides has been steadily increasing.

Hun Is Worried

Throughout the autumn and early winter the German government has made every effort to win the sympathies of neutrals and Silesians to the German cause. Frequent charges have been made that German workmen were murdered by Poles. The Poles have been ridiculed, their business, political and social characteristics scathingly criticised.

It is charged by the pro-German campaigners that the Poles are without the men who have ability to manage the great industries of Upper Silesia and that under their rule these industries would be bound to decay, the operation of the mines deteriorate. Polish workmen, not so highly skilled or strongly organized as the Germans, would overrun the region under a Polish regime and, it has been argued, would work for such low wages that the German population would be forced to leave.

The Pole Is Busy

On the other hand the Polish agitators, and particularly Wojciech Korfanty, former member of the Reichstag, have not only flooded the plebiscite area with appeals to unite with Poland but have openly threatened the German residents with expulsion should the Poles win at the elections. They have brought up the old issue of Prussian interference with religious worship. The fact that Poles were excluded from holding any offices under the old regime has tended to intensify their desire to carry the elections to Poland. The Germans point out that with the loss of the rich Silesian coal fields it would be doubtful if they could fulfil their coal delivery program of the peace treaty. They assert that under the Polish government the coal fields would suffer such a decline in production that they would virtually be lost, not only to Germany but to the rest of the world as well.

No Guns Allowed

Into the campaign has entered every prejudice of race, religion and politics. In view of the intense excitement that prevails, Germans are warned they should not carry arms.

CHIEF KEEPER PROMOTED

The first of a number of important changes in the staff of the Portmouth Penitentiary is announced officially from Ottawa in the statement that Chief Keeper R. R. Tucker has been promoted to the position of Deputy Warden, made vacant by the retirement of Deputy Warden O'Leary. Mr. Corby had been acting Deputy Warden.

OFFICIAL VISIT

District Deputy Grand Patriarch, J. M. Clarke, of Stirling, will visit officially Moira Escarpment on Tuesday evening. The Patriarchal degree will be conferred.

Cause of Asthma. No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, and various flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to be relieved except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has given relief to a generation of asthmatic victims of this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

GERMANY SEEKS DYE MONOPLY

Proposes to Allies That There Be General Chemical Disarmament

STOP MAKING POISON GAS

Difficulty of Doing Away With Deadly Chemicals in Working Coal Tar

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Germany has proposed chemical disarmament, and to the whirligig of European emotions, following the latest general disarmament and reparations breakdown, she has slipped a cog that she perhaps counts on, eventually, to complete the stripping of the Entente gears. Her proposals to abandon the industry which supplied high explosives and poison gases and enabled her to wage war as long as she did cover another suggestion that it is evidently hoped will be found dull and colorless, but which contains both dynamite and color-in-plenty. This is a plan to let up on the German coal tar chemical industry so that Germany may regain her world market in dyes.

Premiers in Paris

So, while the allied Chancelleries are in a turmoil, while the British press is agitating on the subject of the American proposal for a naval holiday, while the Red threats against Poland and Roumania are bringing military chiefs of these countries to Paris to seek the advice of their "Uncle," Ferdinand Foch, with the League of Nations and its attendant sunlight again obscured, the Supreme Council prepares to turn the spotlight on itself in Paris instead of in a Riviera conclave.

Is Quite Improvable

While Germany has been informing the Reparations Commission that she could not fulfill many engagements, she has also been telling them many things on the subject of dyes. The proposal to do away with the manufacture of deadly chemicals and poison gases might find favor from a strictly military standpoint were it not pointed out that it is quite impossible—so long as Germany goes on making dyes. For all comes from the same base—coal tar—which, developed through a certain number of processes, becomes a certain kind of dye, or if developed only a few points further becomes high explosives or poison gas.

It was coal tar alone that enabled Germany to fight so long. There is evidence in Paris, where a large force of dye experts now are gathered to help the Reparations Commission, that the German dye attack is to be centred most vigorously upon the United States market.

MET WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT

H. E. Webster, of the Kingston Road, just east of Pickering, met with a rather serious accident in a Whitley one day last week. He was unloading oats at the chopping mill, and in some manner fell off the wagon. When found he was lying on the ground unconscious with a bag of grain on top of him and apparently lifeless. Medical aid was summoned and on examination it was found that several ribs had been fractured, besides being bruised and injured about the head and badly chilled from exposure. After recovering consciousness he was taken to his home where he is gradually recovering.

MORE PATENTS FOR MOWAT

It has been rumored that sixty patients from the sanatorium at Gravenhurst were to be transferred to Mowat Hospital at Kingston within the next few days. Captain Smith of the S. C. R., Kingston, stated that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which controls Mowat Hospital, had heard nothing of it as yet. Word was received in Kingston to be ready to receive about thirty-five patients from another hospital, but nothing further than this has been heard.

RE-OPEN VENEER FACTORY

Mr. C. B. Jones, of Orillia, and Mr. Bert Jones, of Millbrook, were in Port Hope arranging for the taking over of the Port Hope Veneer and Lumber plant. The factory at present has a large order for fruit baskets and it is the intention of Mr. Jones to place a patented apple box on the market.

A Power of Its Own. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment and for many uses is innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

EXCESS PROFITS TO BE PROBED

Senate Committee Calls for Speedy Prosecution of Fuel Profiteers

WHOLE PEOPLE ROBBED

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Made by Gougers of Public

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Coal Committee today called upon the Department of Justice to begin prosecution of coal profiteers, who, according to Senator Kenyon of Iowa, have overcharged the War Department \$3,500,000 and "robbed the American people of hundreds of millions of dollars."

Announcement of the committee's action was made in the Senate today by Senator Calder of New York, Chairman, in the course of a debate in which Senators took turns denouncing the coal men whose activities have been brought to light in the pending investigation.

Prosecutions at Once

"We have sent information concerning the recent revelations to the Department of Justice and have suggested that prosecutions be begun at once," said Senator Calder. He added that the committee would be ready within a week to lay measures before the Senate to deal with the coal inquiry.

Debate over the coal question began when Senator Smoot of Utah requested the committee to investigate why anthracite coal is selling at \$15.80 a ton in the District of Columbia. Senator Calder promised to turn the committee's attention to this subject.

Excess Profit Paid

Senator Kenyon gave a brief resume of what the committee has unearthed about coal prices. He stated that the War Department purchased 785,000 tons for current use for \$5,447,000, and 150,000 tons additional for storage at \$1,305,000. He declared the figures of the National Coal Association showed that \$2.82 at the mine was a fair price for coal during the first nine months of 1920. Adding 50 cents a ton as a fair profit for the operator, he declared that \$3.32 would have been a reasonable average price for coal at the mines. Calculating from this basis, he declared that the War Department had paid in excess profit \$3,500,000 on its coal purchases.

"If the whole American people have been robbed on coal as the Government has been robbed the aggregate of the robbery will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars," said Senator Kenyon.

Letter to the Editor

Editor Ontario,—

A few lines in your paper last week announced the fact that Chief Newton had arrived home from Toronto, after visiting his son, Walter, for a few days. If your reporter had interviewed him as to his real object in coming up to the Queen City he would probably have received an item of news which I am sure would have been of much interest to Bellevillians, especially to those of the Craft. Well, here is the secret out. He came up to Toronto with his suitcase and inside was his Masonic uniform for the purpose of assisting in the installation of his son, Walter, to the Worshipful Master's Chair of Stanley Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 626, of West Toronto, which important event took place on Tuesday evening, January 4th. There was one of the largest turnouts in the history of the lodge that evening, which included several former Bellevillians, now residing here, the writer being one of the fortunate number, the ceremony was a most impressive one, the new and popular Master being installed by forty-two past masters, assisted, as stated before, by his father.

Walter Newton is the eldest son of Chief Newton and was born and raised in Belleville where he was a most popular young man, and since he has made his home here has prospered and has hosts of friends in all walks of life as was amply evidenced on Tuesday night by the many flattering addresses made while the members were on the fourth degree. No wonder Papa Newton was a proud and happy man on an occasion that only comes to few. He was also showered with praise for the manner in which he helped to entertain the visiting Craftmen in the recent Grand Lodge meeting in the Bay City.

—H. C. MacD.

Toronto, Jan. 8th, 1921.

Mr. George Dinner, of Orono, is visiting at Mr. Edward Sherry's, Shannonville.

FRAGILE, PALE AND MISERABLE

The Melancholy States of Thousands of Bloodless Children and Young Girls.

How often do you hear the remark, "She is very delicate?" How often it means that some young woman is living in misery, suffering from periods of prostration, dizziness, loss of appetite and disordered digestion. Headaches afflict her at intervals; pain in the back and limbs follow any exertion. She is never really well.

This fragile state of health, this lack of vitality, calls for prompt treatment. The blood must be nourished and made strong enough to vitalize the system that is so lacking in energy. In such cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved remarkably successful in making the blood rich, red blood necessary in restoring tone to the system. Mrs. L. M. Duncan, South Mountain, Ontario, tells of the wonderful benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills made in the case of her young daughter. She says: "It is only right that I should let you know of the good that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for our girl of eleven years. She was always very thin and not gaining in weight. Her appetite was poor and she had no desire for wholesome food. Finally we decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking one box, she went away on a three weeks' vacation, taking three boxes of pills with her, which she took regularly while she was away. When she returned home we were surprised and delighted to see how well she looked, and to find that she had gained seven pounds in weight. She had a much better color and her appetite improved so that she was always ready for her meals. She continued using the pills until she had taken seven boxes, and the great improvement they made in her condition was noticed by many around here. I can only add that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a splendid medicine."

The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is in the morning. You feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

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SURVEYORS

FRASER AYLESWORTH, Ontario & Dominion Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Madoc, Phone 4.

FREE MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

Through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment the government is helping out returned soldiers out of employment by providing free medical attendance to them in case of illness. They will get the services of a doctor and medicine free, either in their homes or in a hospital, but maintenance in the latter will not be provided. The soldier organizations, however, have represented that, if this concession were made, they believe the municipalities would provide the hospital accommodation. The free medical attention is not extended to the families of the unemployed soldiers, specifically, but in the case of others being ill at the same time, they would all be looked after. No pay and allowances are granted.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Remover, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

Personal Ment

NO man can be provided (time who is not prudent choice of his companions. —Jerem)

For the first time Midland Council voted an honorarium of \$50 to the mayor.

Miss Blanche Perley, who has been visiting relatives in the city, is leaving for Toronto today.

Maggie Teyte is playing Julia in London's latest comedy entitled, "A Little Girl."

Mr. Fred Deacon, Jr., son of W. B. Deacon, has left to re-study at St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

St. Thomas gas department find work for the unemployed laying larger gas mains throughout the city.

Mrs. A. Bernard Collins received on Wednesday, January 4, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at her home, George St.

Mr. D. V. Sinclair is attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

Master Stephen Lazier, son of S. D. Lazier, John Street, left tomorrow to resume his studies at Trinity College School, Port Hope.

Mr. A. Drapen of Miss Wis, brother-in-law of Mr. Harry Bonisteel, of Sibley, visiting at their home for a few days.

From Cleveland comes a story that a mother was driven to see her daughter from a public as she alleges her daughter trampled because she wore stockings.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. and son Cecil, of Sidney, left on Thursday to visit Toronto and Oshawa.

Miss Hattie Hawley, of and Mrs. Ross Parliament, few days with their cousins, Mrs. M. Hawley, Holloway.

Ruth S. Janneman, 239, returned home yesterday from a visit to her parents, where she has been on her holidays with her aunt, Shaw.

Mr. W. A. Elliott, President of the Elliott Manufacturing Company, leaving for Winnipeg and Vancouver on a business trip that will last six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Collier, day for Los Angeles, California, in the spring via Victoria, and Edmonton where they visit their son Dr. J. B. Collier.

The Lord Bishop, of Ontario, appointed the Rev. J. Cantor, of Shannonville, with Peter to be Rector of Sharnob Lake Diocese of Ontario. Mr. Cantor came from Bancroft to Shannonville in May 1918, and hopes to see his new duties in Lake on Sunday, Jan. 23rd.

Mrs. Wm. Latta of Corby returned home after spending days visiting their aunt at Belleville, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Geo. Knox, Napanee, spent a day in the city, accompanied home in the afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Davies, who also Miss Nellie Warren, who were her guests for a few days.

On Thursday evening friends of Miss Grace Barratt, at her home on Octavia St., gave her a nice shower. Among the number were Misses Annie and Alice, tea service and plateau. Miss Barratt made a most enjoyable party. The early part of the evening was spent in games and music, which lunch was served. The party broke up about 11 o'clock, wishing Miss Barratt good wishes and happiness may follow her to her new home in Calgary.

Mrs. Stewart, city is the mother of her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Stewart, and Mrs. Brnner, West Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Graham, two children, city, have returned spending the holidays with their parents, Major James Hamilton, Brock Street, Toronto.