THE WEEKLY ONTARIO LaE Paict onTafrio ef publuhed overy, atternoon


 Jos privina- The ontarlo Job print ing Departiond styllah Job Work.

ms on a o. . mentris -
thursday, may 11, 1916
cheese and tourivg cars.
nany directions. This is particularly true of th
mice of cheese which on Tuesday at Stirling mehed the hitherto unheard-of price of twenty his a pound, lacking one sixteenthr. of a cen -as paid for April fodder cheese, which as every ee knows is the poorest excuse for real cheese me for green cheese means about thirty cent apound retail for the poor consumer when h ant cheese is about equivalent to forty-five cent - have regard to the retail price. cheese is selling at twenty cents a pound, live mork at $\$ 11.40$ per cwt. and beer at a price tha ypa any longer wonder that the honest farme ening-car bee itfisly palses by th cheaper makes and fixes his attention on the cars the
We were tota that the aggregate value of the iffty ars in the procession was seventy-six thousan Srity were sold to the rural capitalists who had obtain possession.
The farmer is in a better position than most dit dweller buys a car it is usually with the two de purpose of advertising his prosperity y and ou in his business. With the farmer it is general tuifierent. He utilizes it for purposes of pleas - make trips to the market town when he need nepairs for his machinery, when he has butte tosido ery and is a trained mechanic. He rarely need mend his car
Nevertheless the auto-craze is the wors aing possible for general business. It is co
entrating to much of the capital of the count
what is for the most part a huge piece of e travagance. The money that used to go to
nay sew dresses, new sults, new furniture, and axamnit the tradesmen in other ines are suff trand the tradesmen in other inesue. It it useless to talk against car-lunacis. It
sit isme respects an evidence of an age that in mprecedentedily progressive. In other respects it ntac Buit the motor vehicles are here and they aver Bitit the motor vehicles are here and the hive to adjust memselves to the disturbance att is occasioned by the arrival writing these ob
enenememers. We are not wrons by way of complaint, but are merely veng aiatention to facts.
Exey man will have to be his own fudge Thether he can afford to buy and maintain cominelledel to play is worth the candle.

## : : preakish weather

FREAKM
 att verying to the e rainfall an nirky state of the soil, It is now extremely
hete even if the best of conditions prevailed, for teeding. But yesterday's heavy rains makes an other postponement of senother complication
Fhe delay causes and that Ehe sowing of grain and thrown in togethe Wuth the prevailing scarcity
rop in her history. Conditions for seeding

## cilved the refreshing showors Whenever the were needed. At the end, Just when the grea

 crop was fellowing for the hatrest, Nature, in a capricious mood, seemed determined to undo utterly the record harrest: But the drying days anally came and the trouble' was not so serlou as many pessimists predicted. The loss was af-ter all only a very small percentage of the total er all only a very small percentage of the total ed for by the abundant pasturage and other posit ed for by the
tive gains.
nis season the menace is more serious fo unless there is sowing there can be no reapin
The amount jom There is one redeeming feature about $t$ situation, the meadows and the fall grain ar
looking fine and are enjoying the showers to the looking gine and are enjoying the showers the
full. Last year the meadows were poor. The ng start, and with the present price of dair razing is not to be exaggerated
Perhaps this year, like. last year, our
oubbes will not be so serious when they are roulised.
that never at never happen.

## be of good courage:

Be strong and of good courage! The sur roops came as a shock and a great disappoin ment. Coming after the Gallipoli evacuation, it pinion will severerely condemn these isolated ad ventures. There is, however, another view
which is held by some competent observers, that iad it been possible to foresee the conclusion of ach adventure, as we now know it, could be aluable work tha
This is the explanation of this seeming paradox: Each expedition involved the employ
nent of enemy forces probably five times as $n u$ ment of enemy forces probably five times as
merous as those employed by Britain or even reater numbers when one considers the length the lines of supply, especialiy to the Iurkish Our supply services being wholly water borne were infinitely more economical, in spite of any
and every loss, and even now the effect of these and every loss, and even now the eruect or cies
raids still demobilises immense numbers from the Turkish ammies. Does any one suppose that
tinee Galipoli has been evacuated any great oroportion of the Turkish troops has been with drawn or that the surrender or General Tow hend's force will permit the withdrawal
arge Turkish forces from Mesopotamia?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In all these combined operations or, as it it } \\
& \text { alled amphibious wartare, the immense powe }
\end{aligned}
$$ ftroops seaborme should be recognized by all In this, history repeats itself and in this we

ee again Pitt's system that won the Seven Years War against veastlys superior cont seneven
orces. Pitt employed this amphtions wantare y attacking at Belle Isle,.st Malo. Cherbiburg Cilure, Geryerals and Adminalse quarrelled.). Wa
and Councils were held that deeided nothing traops were not landed and even surrendered through absolute lack of harmony or mismanaigement;
yet every expedition withdrew forces fronz op
oosing Frederick the Great, awd these sorry tail osing Frederick the Great, and these sorry wain ring the war than any other operation. The numbers of French troopd thus demobilised by mere threat it is difificult to estimate but it mat of the In-mannaged and sometimes ilizated ex peditions.
Let
is, therecone, take hert that ture thir
and rreath in criticisase remember Edith Cawell an the little children, on board the Lusitania
no doubt as to the finat victory cami aribet

## heroic enderance: <br> Kuthe surrender of General Townshend at

 piece of news. Hee helif the position in the face of the gravest dififculites since his capture of last September, and his subsequent forced retirement to that fortress where he was immediately

 strongly entrenched asd the nature of the cil.
mate and country was exceedingly difficult. In the last official despaten the Turkish positions a hey were in september last, and no doubt are
broad outtine, pretty much the same today,
ere described as tolows the defences extended or five miles south-wards along some mounds
which commanded an extensive field of fre. The civer was blocked by a boom composed of barge
nd wire cables, commanded at close range and wire cabies, comes. On the lett bank the en
guns and fre trent
trenchments extended for seven miles, linking up th gaps between the river and three marshe
which stretched away to the north. The de

elaborately constructed with a thoroughness that
missed no detail. In front of the trenches the bere the the anopheles mosquito and
in 1906 , out of every thousand of canal employes nissed no detail. In front of the trenches were nd mines. Behind were miles of communica-
on trenches connecting the various works and roviding covered outlets to the river, where
renting and ramps and landing stages had been made to fa-
ilitate the transfer of troops to or from ships hile pumping engines and water channels cared water from the river to the trenches."
In addition, the difficulties of approach for e reliéeing force apparently were too great to overcome. Kut-el-Amara is situated in an angle of the Tigris, and the marshlands which border
he river are not only extensive but exceedingly the river are not only extensive but exceedingly
cormidable at all times; atthis time of the year formidable at all times; atthis time of the year
when the snows are melting on the hills, the igris region is flooded in all directions, some times for miles on elther side or the river. The
only approaehes are the dirt roads on each side
of the river, and, the gains made from time to of the river, and, the gains made from time to
tme by the relieving force were dificult to con time by the relieving force were di
solidate on account of the lloods.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { The immediate surreinder of General Towr } \\
& \text { hend was no doubt precipitated by the failure t }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { shend was no doubt precipitated by the failure } \\
& \text { reach the beleaguered garrizan of the steame } \\
& \text { which ren achore on the Tigris the pther day }
\end{aligned}
$$ reach the beleaguered garrizan of the steamer We may be sure that only the direst necessity

would foree General Townshend to give up th pousition so hardly won. Kut-el-Amara has been held with heroic endurance and all the Empir ill honor General Townshend for
tand against insuperable difficulties.

## WHEN WITCHCRAFT WAS PRACTICED.

 Some three hundred or more years ago the inding out of witches was an established busi gho were called upon to go from place to placeeeking out those who had dealings with the eeking out those who had dealings with the
evil. The early settlers in the United States elieved in witches and used to burn them.
There are records which shoy that in 16 e magistratae of Newcastle, England, sent to cotland for an expeit witch finder. This gifted persom showed his skill by quickly discovering
ifteen witches and securing their conviction ne Matthew Hopkin

## der of that period

It was easy to discover witches when you weepprand thenindetected by the well known fac hose a witch could shed only three tears and with pinis to discoper the spot insensible to pain That women were far more likely to dabli n witchicraft than men was conceded. The rea son wass satistaictorily explained by a famou German textbook on witches published in the
ifteenth centary. It was simply that women fifteenth century, It was simply
were inherentay wicked, whereas clined to goodness.

## Cariously enougni the Cork rebels were bo

 The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-le corideanafithe herght of futility is defendinkespeare from George Bernard Shaw. espeare from. George Bernard Shaw. If 400 Idishmexs could hold the front pages
the worldtspress for a week, what could 200 , 000 of theme do if: well armed?
Billy Sunday has given an ultimatum to sin Billy Sunday has given an ultimatum to $\sin$
sati Kansasceltyythat they must get right wit ners at Kansas City that they must right with
Goad and do it mighty: quick. That's the way to Gadiand do it
talli to them.

Praerfient Willsomis:growing optimistic. the opening of the, Naren Service School Washington yesterday he phitod the flag typhenated citizens rallying round
"A Dandy Adin" man sends an Edinhurgh aper the following, which he assures it, heake-
ually overheard: Seene, the trenches; "dpummingsup" time. First Tommy, emerging frow "Hi, Jock, ma fire's gan oot; hae ye a spmap o' paper ye can gie us?" Second Tommyp "Re, Ren a bally treatyy?"

Los Angeles business men are disenssing high way to the top of Mount Whitney, the high ast peak in the United States. The mountain
4,502 feet in the clouds, or about 400 feet hi er than Pike's Peak in Colorade. The Los An geles Chamber of Commerce has recommended of building an automobile read to the top of the peak is estimated at approximataely $\$ 300,0$,
Surveys show that a maximum grade of ten pe cent. may be used in building the road. The view from the top is pronounced magnificent.

Major-General Gorgas and his asslstants of e sanitary corps of the U.S. army have achieve science in the Panama Canal zone. Malaria,
once one of the curses of the Isthmus, Is largely
n 1906 , out of every thousand of canal employes
26 were at one time or another nalaria. The sanitary corps went energetically
fter the fter the cause and in one year the number o patients was cut nearly fifty per cent. Since
that time there has been a steady annual derease until last year the malaria sick rate per housand of employes was 45.18. In the last dmitted to sick report because of malaria. The is an object lesson to the country and to the world.
A pathetic scene was witnessed at Liverpool passengers arriving by the Allan linerg Pretorian were about 300 women and young people, most
of whom were the wives and childfen of Canadiof whom were the wives and children of Canadi
an soldiers at the front, thiugh there were among them some widows of men killed in ac
ion. The idea of the women in making the
possible and in numerous cases this has be endered easier because the voyagers were origi nally emigrants from this country, as were so
many of the men who enlisted in Canada. They have relatives in Great Britain to look afte uv be able to earn their livings here during thi time of want of labor, and probably afterward Some of them showed a keen desire to enter mu
nition works at once. Patrick Harmon, of San Francisco, who Yort, passed through Washington thie other day Harmon is steering his way by means of a mir
or at the end of an iron rod. He is walking o a wager of $\$ 5,000$, and if he backs into New York
before June 15 th he will win. He left San cisco on August 5th last and is accompanied by journey. Harmon is a Democrat and plans
beat the schedule to New York in beat the schedule to New York in time to attend
the Democratic convention in St, Louis. M. Stephen Pichon, writing in the Pet
Journai says: "Little by little the old-time nis Journal says: "Little by hittle the old-time mis
understandings which have caused so much pain between Great Britain and France are complete ly disappearing. Little by little the alliance be
wween the two countries is being frmly establish ween the two countries is being frmly establish
d. It is a military necessity in wartime and a ious this necessity becomes the The more nb
is felt the need of immediate concerted action with all the sacrifices it involves. This will soon
become an obligation, a duty, a law, and its con sequences in the future will make it one of th
most important results of the war which Ger most important, results of the war which Ger
many provoked, with quite a different object." THE CRITIC
Dad reads about the weddin's and he snorts like alligit out;
He creads the social doin's with a most derisive shiout.
says they make the papers for the wimmin folks alone; Helll read about the parties and he'll fume an
fret and groan.
He says of information it does not contain crumb;
ant you ought to hear him holler when the pape
doesn't come.
Hest al ways first
cleani thirough,
He says, "Thiey don't know what we want them durn newspaper guys,
put'em wise.
and iblind and dumb.

## MOTHER MMMOTAE.

he said, when I left her: protection, For the world 1 was longing to lea I shall always \&wait your return!"
How oft in my dreams I'm returning Through the long weary miles and the
and my fawl fils with tafite yearning As my moul fils with thanite yearning, becomes moist with her teanst
nce again in your arms you enfoldime. And I see your sweet care-furrowed fac In again, mother darling, you hold me ntle mother, your face is beside $m$ And before me, wherever I roam,
nd I know that, whatever betide me You'll be waiting for me to come home.

That ditherward side of the portal shall wait fon you, Mother Immorta Till the Angel of Death lets me in,
$\quad$-Charles Bi Briscoll

