

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.

AIRCRAFT AT JUTLAND.

Admiral Jellicoe's full report of the Jutland battle clears up—among other things—the question of the participation of aircraft, about which at the time there was much dispute. The first criticism of the London press laid stress on the absence of air scouts on the British side. Admiral Jellicoe ordered up one from the Engadine. "This order was carried out very quickly, the seaplane getting away at 3.08 and her first reports were received by the Engadine about 3.30." Owing to clouds it was necessary to fly very low and in order to identify four enemy light cruisers, when within 3,000 yards the seaplane had to fly at 900 feet. She was of course fired upon "which in no way interfered with the clarity of his reports. The achievement indicates that seaplanes under such circumstances are of distinct value." This was on the first day. The report—at the time—that German Zeppelins were used for their service was denied. Sir David Beatty reports—in the proceedings of June 1: "Our position must have been known to the enemy as at 4 a.m. the fleet engaged a Zeppelin for about five minutes, during which time she had ample opportunity to note—and subsequently report—the position and course of the British fleet." These two achievements for so great a battle do not seem to the military observer of the Boston Transcript, to have been as adequate a service by airships as is certainly possible in sea fights. There is an unverified rumor of British origin of serious damage to British ships by bombs dropped from the air.

A PILGRIM'S MESSAGE.

Mr. James M. Beck, the distinguished New York lawyer, who was formerly Assistant Attorney General in the United States, has recently been visiting London, and was entertained by the Pilgrim Society, whose aim is to bring together the best minds of Britain and America, and to promote friendship and goodwill between the two great English-speaking nations. Mr. Beck is well known to all of us as one of the best friends of the Allied cause, in the United States, and particularly, as the author of "The Evidence in the Case," which, as Lord Bryce said at the Pilgrim's luncheon, has not been surpassed for clearness of statement and cogency of argument.

In his speech to the Pilgrims, Mr. Beck declared the best thought of the United States to be that it would be a world calamity if the war did not end in a triumphant victory for the Allies. He also explained why the United States was averse to any participation in the European conflict, and he tried to shock the Pilgrims by saying that "the most beneficent statesman of modern times was undoubtedly the Kaiser." "But," he added, "the Kaiser had consolidated the British Empire, reinvigorated France, reorganized Russia and had brought the United States and Great Britain nearer to a realization of that sympathetic understanding upon which an entente cordiale must necessarily rest, than any other individual in the world."

Far from being shocked the Pilgrims, as all of us, are ready to recognize the beneficent outcome of the malevolent designs of the "All Highest," whereas for him, there can be nothing but everlasting mortification over the sad miscarriage of his mad plans for world domination. Amid all the horrors of the war which the Kaiser has thrust upon the world, we may still take comfort in the fact that all things work together for good.

THE GRAND DUKE'S PART.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is again in the limelight. His forces have captured Baiburt—on the main road to Erzerum—a little over fifty miles south of Trebizond. It was to Baiburt the Turkish troops withdrew when Trebizond was taken months ago, and raised there heavy defences against the Russians. A natural fortress, Baiburt had to be reduced before the Russian advance could progress to Erzingan, its immediate objective westward from Erzerum. Mamakhatur was also in the way, but the Russians took it in their drive from Erzerum. The Turks recovered Mamakhatur, and a few days ago, the Grand Duke having reinforced his armies and completed arrangements, re took the place. The fall of Baiburt clears the way for the attack on Erzingan. In this difficult mountain region there is no such thing as a continuous battle front. The struggle is between the Russian armies and isolated groups of Turks in high positions that easily lend themselves to defence. Erzingan, the next place on the road to Constantinople, is a similar position, and was picked

by Von Der Goltz, as a strategic point of great importance. The fall of Baiburt will prove of first value to the Russian armies, as it is now possible to bring supplies from Russia to Trebizond and supply the advancing armies without interference or delay. Additionally it will probably be soon seen that the advance of the columns near Diarbekr will be pushed west rapidly.

CANADIAN HEROES.

Canadians do not as yet realize the significance of the battle of the 2nd and 3rd of June and the heroism of our splendid lads at the front. It was the third determined and sustained effort of the Germans to break through to Calais and they struck hard at the weakest part of the British line, the two miles held by the Third Canadian Division. It was weakest on account of the nature of the ground, which was lowlying and swampy. These peculiarities made it impossible to dig trenches in the ordinary sense. Three feet down, the ground became mud, and the trenches were really sandbag parapets.

Without warning, the Germans opened an intensive fire on this part of the line, unsurpassed in fury during the war. As one survivor said, it was "like a powder factory on fire," and another, "I do not see how a fly could live." Unceasing storms of high explosive shells simply obliterated the frail defences and left the troops naked. The Canadians did all men could do, but they had to give ground—those who were left. Then they came back and retook all the ground they had lost; but, in the process the Third Division was annihilated as a fighting force. The latest estimate is 12,000 casualties out of 20,000 men, the nominal strength of the Division—three out of every five killed, wounded, or missing!

No unit was more successful than a certain regiment most closely associated with Canada. Here, in Flanders, it added to the laurels it won in South Africa. In spite of the hellish fire, it did not yield an inch of ground to the Germans. The battalion on its right was forced to fall back but the ——— hung on grimly to their position. The Germans made three separate and distinct infantry attacks upon their trenches, but the only Hun who penetrated them was "hauled in alive." Their losses they consider "light," something like two hundred men.

King George made a speech a few days ago to the cadets at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, in which he tendered some advice, which ought to be impressed upon our young Canadian officers who are preparing themselves for overseas service. "You must," said the King, "cultivate a high standard of honor, moral conduct, steadfastness and resolution, and, above all, must be loyal to your superiors, and to one another. These qualities have always been the distinguishing characteristics of officers in the British Army." These inspiring words from His Majesty, who is Commander-in-Chief of the forces, ought to be taken very much to heart by all young officers who are called upon to assume what the King truly says is "the great responsibility of watching over the welfare of their men and leading them in battle."

THE RAGGEDY MAN.

The Raggedy Man! He works for Pa; And he's the goodest man ever you saw! He comes to our house every day. An' waters the horses an' feeds 'em hay; And he opens the shed—an' we all sit laugh When he drives out our little old wobbly calf; An' nen—of our hired girl says he can— He milks the cow for 'Lisabuth Ann. Ain't he a' awful good Raggedy Man? Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

Why, the Raggedy Man—he's ist so good, He splits the kindlin' an' chops the wood; An' nen he spades in our garden, too. An' does most things 't boys can't do. He climbed clean up in our big tree An' shooked a' apple down for me— An' 'nother 'n, too, for 'Lisabuth Ann— An' 'nother 'n, too, for the Raggedy Man. Ain't he a' awful good Raggedy Man? Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

An' the Raggedy Man, he knows most rhymes, An' tells 'em, of I be good, sometimes; Knows 'bout Glints, an' Griffins, an' Elves, An' the squidgreum-Squees 'at swallers themselves! An' wite by the pump in our pasture-lot He showed me the hole 'at the Wunks 'is got. 'At lives 'way deep in the ground, an' can Turn into me, er 'Lisabuth Ann! Ain't he a' funny old Raggedy Man? Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

The Raggedy Man—one time when he Wuz makin' a little bow-an'-arry fer me— Says: "When you're big like your Pa is Air you go' to keep a fine store like his— An' be a rich merchant, an' wear fine clothes? Er what air you go' to be, goodness knows?" An' nen he laughed at 'Lisabuth Ann. An' I says: "'M go' to be a Raggedy Man— I'm ist go' to be a nice Raggedy Man!" Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man! —James Whitcomb Riley

Other Editors' Opinions

DROWNING A SUBMARINE.

Men of the British navy have taken many submarines of the enemies out of their wire traps. That they make these undersea boats over and send them out as English submarines to torpedo other craft of the enemies is taken for granted, though it is not admitted in the official reports. Worcester men may have made some of the wire in the traps which have captured the German and Austrian submarines, and there may be some satisfaction in that part of the work. Englishmen whose duty it is to take in the trapped diving boats, do not like the work. It is the most gruesome of all the ghoulish business of the great war in Europe, they claim.

An English doctor who has been with the "rescue" crews tells the story but he admits there is no sense of rescue in it, for nothing is done until all on board are dead, and it is the most horrible of all the deaths of war, the doctor claims. When a submarine strikes one of the thousands of wire nets set all around the British Isles, there is no known means of escape. Every move of the boat means more mixing up with the unmeshed wires. And the wires also telegraph the capture to a naval station automatically. Then a destroyer boat hurries to the trap like a hunter who discovers that game has been caught in his deadfall. The destroyer takes a position above the submerged boat.

And the doctor is still more graphic in further description. "Then there is nothing to do but wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes for days. Officers and men of the waiting vessel know what's going on down in the green depths. They know that in time bubbles will come to the surface and off will spread over the sea. The destroyer waits for the bubbles, 'death bubbles' they call them, for they tell of death struggles going on in the submarine. That may seem simple to people who never tried it, and of course an Englishman should not bother about how much an enemy of his country suffers in war time.

Still men are all more or less human in their thoughts, if not in their acts, and the doctor says it is frightful there over an expiring corpse of men who are experts in the worst kind of warfare practiced. They suffered until the horrible end, and in some cases it appears that the waiting men safe above them suffer more and longer until the death bubbles rise to the top and show through the oil, and then the hoisting crane comes and lifts up the submarine and the net and the disentanglement takes place.

And you may expect to read what the English naval men find in the German submarine. On that point the doctor says: "Seamen who fought through the maelstrom of Skager Rack will tell you their story, but no sailor speaks of the sights seen in a recovered submarine. Those sights make strong men weak and drive sensitive men delirious with horror." Then there is something about the war which is not allowed even to get as far as the censors. It is too horrible for the observers to talk about. And sailors and some others, it is probably not true that for months, as the cable reports have it, the German people have been urging the Imperial Government to turn the submarines loose to do their worst with the peaceful shipping of all nations.—Worcester Telegram.

AN OUTRAGE IF TRUE.

If the Deutschland sails away from a United States port loaded with Canadian nickel, to be employed later in rendering the bodies and snuffing out the lives of Canadian men, some results, says the Winnipeg Free Press, ought to follow speedily. "The Borden Government ought to be thrown out of office, without hesitation or delay; and probably the Hearst government as well—and their places taken by men resolute enough to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent Canadian national resources being exploited for the furtherance of Germany's military ambitions."

This will probably involve the absolute prohibition of the export of Canadian nickel ore to the United States refineries. If the preventive measures taken, or supposed to be taken, across the line have proved unavailing, there will be nothing for it but a complete shut down. In a matter of such moment Canadians cannot afford to take chances. "The International Nickel Company," the Press Press says, "is believed to be one of the great secret influences in Canadian politics. Hon. Frank Cochrane, one of the most

influential members of the Dominion government, and the real power behind the Throne in the Ontario government, is supposed to be especially sympathetic to the interests of this great international company, which—at least before the war—had intimate relations with the Krupp and other great German armament firms."

If as reported the Deutschland carries away 600,000 pounds of nickel, the people of Canada will make short work of the politicians responsible for this outrage. There is nothing that the Germans need so badly today as nickel for munitions of war, and the suggestion that they are able to get this priceless Canadian metal makes the 'blood boil.'—Halifax Chronicle.

WEAK, NERVOUS CHILDREN QUICKLY GAIN STRENGTH UNDER FOLLOWING PLAN.

Nervousness, just like weakness, is a family predisposition. We inherit tendencies to disease just as we inherit physical resemblances. The strain of study, social duties, work at home—these all tend to make nervous troubles among children. No wonder that St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, and constant headaches have become alarmingly common. Pale, nervous, listless young people are met everywhere.

It is nothing short of criminal for parents to neglect signs of weakness in their children. By ignoring the slightest symptom of nervous or mental strain, you may condemn your child to life-long invalidism. If any member of your family complains of headaches, fear of going into dark places, give them that wonderful tonic, "Ferrozene." Strength of body and mind, hardy nerves, ability to study with comfort, all the attributes of health quickly follow the use of Ferrozene. It establishes strength, color, endurance, vim—does this by filling the whole system with nourishment and tissue-forming materials.

It's because we know the enormous good that Ferrozene will do because we are sure every child and even grown folks, will be permanently benefited, that we urge you to give it a trial. All dealers sell Ferrozene in 50c. boxes, six for \$2.50, or direct by mail from The Catarothone Co., Kilmilton, Ont.

SHOT AT A SQUIRREL AND HIT A BOY IN HAND.

Young Castleton, Boy Shot in Hand While Chasing a Squirrel.

A painful accident happened to Douglas McIntosh, the ten-year-old son of a Castleton farmer, on Saturday last. The young boy and a brother were shooting squirrels which had invaded the granary, and Douglas in putting up his hand to chase the squirrel out of a hole, was shot in the front of the wrist by a bullet from a 38 rifle. He was brought to Cobourg and Dr. Field made an X-ray photograph of the hand. The bullet was extracted at the back of the hand, near the little finger, and the boy was taken to the hospital for a few days so as to avoid any danger from blood poisoning. He is progressing favorably.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these powders are used.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION SHOWS BIG REDUCTIONS.

People of Canada During Past Fiscal Year Consumed Three Quarters of Gal. Liquor, 5 Gal. Beer.

Ottawa, Ont., July 25.—Despite the enlargement of the "dry" belts in Canada and the war the people of the Dominion during the last fiscal year consumed three quarters of a gallon of liquor and almost five gallons of beer per head of population. This was, however, a considerable falling off. In the previous year the consumption of beer was slightly in excess of six gallons per head of population. The tobacco consumption during the previous year was also fractionally less per head.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism. To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

ADVERTISER IN "THE ONTARIO"

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We have some exceptional values clearing out the following lines:

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Best time of all the year, surely, for the paper-hangers to take possession of your rooms, are these summer days when you and your household are living outdoors in the sunshine or holidaying in some other place—when the invasion of step ladders, tables and paste-palls will prove little or no inconvenience.

Moreover special midsummer rates have now been instituted on all manner of interior decorating—papering, painting and tinting of walls and ceilings, painting and staining of wood-work and staining or finishing of floors.

And in addition to these reduced rates for workmanship are the daily "sale specials" in the wallpapers themselves, making it possible for you to decorate your rooms at a mere fraction of the usual expenditure.

If your home needs to be freshened up with new paper and paint, let us send a man to ascertain what is required, and submit an estimate of cost.

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STRIKE ROLL THIS

Council Will Demat—Last Meeti

ROLL OF

Mayor and Ald Equality of P Wounded S

The estimates for brought down and the city council at meeting of the city It is expected that tions the tax rate w Council met last lowing members b Mayor Ketcheson, A Charles, Deacon, Duckworth, Smith a Committee met session began at ni session lasted until Civic Holiday wil for Wednesday, Aug Samuel Barnum member of the perm ment succeeding Sta signed.

On motion of Ald recommendation th and he be a delega chiefs' convention a \$, 9, 10, 11, and tha towards expenses, w neither would be g Mayor Ketcheson the road oiling. H was oiling all its stre perly built or not. 7 at 7 1/2 a gallon, Bel Ald. Whelan state get oil now at 7 1/2.

"Everything I saw said Mr. J. S. Hend man, who spoke on a matter of keeping th A communication sources Committee vation for war purpo to the Mayor

A petition for a Holloway Street was engineer and assess

Flushing the "Whist-I was in day I learned that the popular opinion a cents that in order asphalt pavement, I go over them ever sprinkler or flusher, Driscoll of the Stans Buffalo, in a letter which was read in co erroneous idea and impress upon you watering done the le ments will stand up faction, whether la tar, roemac, wood-

"None of the larg any sprinkling any sult that they are b trouble with their p v-I laid off good to the only water moe a flushing not more. We are not worryin not standing up fo period but want to e will be there \$0, which will be the ca is taken in cleaning water used, especial months of summer. have little effect on ment, as you will n fine around any of t ers in the street,—t least sign of wear— sun strikes a wet p mediately starts to t th water and a cer oils in the paveme same time drawn to that after years of disintegration takes life of the pavement siderably."

Members spoke o the pavements in the Yet no merchants we Front and Bridge str cne a week.

"I think we had fore with the prese yet" said the mayor was taken.

Paving Co. Want "As you will have to sell in the near f to change to invest if you are holding as e our pavements in sal turn them over to y lieu of cash. This w little on interest bu the city in the least, less work for the trea said Mr. J. F. Driscoll Paving Company, L The city has none ent but will keep mind.

May and June "During the month used for building on, to \$5,500.00 and dur June we issued eigh mits to \$7,700.00. h Evans." There are st being started in the

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