

The Weekly Ontario

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

WAR UNITES OPPOSING PARTIES.

The present war has achieved the miracle of uniting in a common cause the two political parties in the old land at a time when there was more bitterness between them than for a generation past. The Asquith administration has even gone so far as to consult with the leaders of the opposition as to the best measures to adopt to insure the national safety. Two of the most prominent conservatives have been appointed as chief censors. In Ireland, as by a common impulse, the century-old feud of Orange and Green has been dropped and now Ulsterite and Nationalist are ranged side by side to defend the British heritage.

In Belgium, the Socialistic leader has accepted office in a cabinet whose purpose was to make war on Germany. Opposition to war is an outstanding principle of the Socialistic creed, but when there was a war of aggression the socialists stand shoulder to shoulder with all parties.

In France a national strike was at once abandoned as soon as the war menace appeared. Everywhere a common peril is being met by the utmost unanimity and resolution, except in Canada.

Among the Canadian people there is and should be only one opinion and voice at the present juncture. From every section of the dominion come the most gratifying reports of enthusiasm and devotion to the motherland.

It is only in the Conservative newspapers that we see every day one of the most regrettable, mischief-making, and unpatriotic campaigns to gather party capital that has ever disgraced a civilized state. To sow the seeds of disunion at a time like this is little short of treasonable. But yet from day to day we read in the Conservative press the most malignant attacks on Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he has his party opposed that "Emergency" contribution to the British fleet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier would probably oppose the same thing to-morrow if given the opportunity, because it is wrong in principle and ineffective in practice.

If the war up to the present time has proved anything it has clearly demonstrated that the proper policy for Canada is a Canadian fleet of swift and powerful cruisers, owned, manned and maintained by Canada. That was the policy upon which all parties in the Canadian parliament united in 1909. That was the policy inaugurated by the Naval Service Act of 1910, when the Rainbow and the Niobe were purchased as training vessels to form the nucleus of a fleet. Had the policy thus initiated been faithfully carried out Canada would to-day be in a proud and defensible position and could be of great assistance to England in keeping open the routes of commerce.

To credit Sir Robert Borden with the knowledge that a general war would break out in Europe at the beginning of August 1914, is to endow him with a prescience that he does not possess. He knew there was an "emergency" in Europe the same as everybody else knew that there is always a dangerous situation where armed nations, jealous of one another's prestige, are training big armies and fleets to meet possible necessities or contingencies. Sir Robert also knew of a more pressing "emergency" that had to be met somehow in Nationalist Quebec.

His plan was to go back on his previously declared position of 1909 and propose an "emergency" contribution as being less objectionable to his twenty-two Nationalist followers.

This is the exact truth, readers of the Ontario, and that is why Canada is practically defenceless on the sea to-day.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew as well as any living Canadian of the existence of an "emergency" in Europe in the sense that among the military-mad rulers there was a continuously dangerous situation and that is why he sought to provide against that menace by the formation of a Canadian navy.

Had statesmanship instead of party necessity governed the Conservative administration, Canada could have taken her position alongside Australia and New Zealand as being able to do something really effective to preserve the life-giving stream of commerce flowing towards Great Britain.

FROM AGGRESSION TO DEFENCE.

It now begins to look as if Germany from having commenced a war of aggression will soon have to look to her own defence. The brilliant success of the French yesterday at Muehlhausen will do much to create in them and their allies that spirit which the French denominate "Elan." That is to say a passionate ardor for their cause, bred of success, and belief in the righteousness of the principles for which they are waging successful war.

On the other hand the morale of the German forces will be greatly weakened by these

serious initial reverses. Want of real success on all sides must soon produce that state of mind and lack of confidence, both in officers and men, that results in panic.

"They are able because they seem to be able" wrote Virgil when describing the spirit of enthusiasm of the crew that won the boat race in the "Aeneid."

When soldiers think defeat they will surely be defeated. This was well illustrated in the Franco-Prussian war when the French, after the first few days, were in much the same position as the Germans are to-day.

Germany is now hedged about on all sides by confident, skilled, and daring enemies. Her single ally, Austria, if reports are to be credited, has already taken a chill and would probably now be willing to quit if there were a decent excuse for doing so.

It now seems likely that Germany from being the aggressor will be compelled to assume the defensive.

It must not be assumed however that the war is over. We may expect from the Germans a long, obstinate defence, before they finally are compelled to yield. It must also be remembered that one soldier on the defensive is stronger than two or three on the attack.

The power of resistance in Germany is so great that we cannot look for an early conclusion of the war.

WAR STILL "THE GREAT ILLUSION."

The outbreak of this great European war has caused many people to arrive at the hasty judgment that Norman Angell was miles away from the truth in that epoch-making book of his, "The Great Illusion." This is practically true of people who have never taken the trouble to read the book, or to find out what Norman Angell really claimed.

A recent article in The Mail and Empire gives a valuable and correct summary of Mr. Angell's views, and the injustice of the present attacks made upon him for opinions that he never expressed.

It is very plain that Norman Angell is not to be classified with those who cry peace, when there is on peace, and who preach disarmament in the face of danger. Indeed, he explicitly said that he would oppose the reduction of British naval expenditure by a single dollar in the circumstances. He did not predict that there would be no more wars. He did not say that war was never right. He undertook to show that war could be profitable to the victor, that in human nature there was no ineradicable tendency to war, and that, as a matter of fact, the warlike races did not inherit the race.

The present war, instead of proving the fallacy of Angell's doctrine, is likely to justify it. Mill once pointed out that a thing could not be true in theory and false in practice. If it proved false in practice, it must have been false in theory, too; and since Norman Angell proved that war could not be a benefit to the conqueror, in modern conditions, the present war will substantiate his arguments. There was one point he did not discuss, and this was mentioned by The Mail and Empire a few days ago. He had nothing to say about the tremendous advantage to Europe and to mankind that would result from the cessation of the armament struggle. Roughly speaking, the people of Europe pay \$10 per head, or \$50 per family, every year for the luxury of maintaining their armies and navies. There can be no argument that it would be a gain to them if this tremendous tax were reduced or abolished. That the present war will reduce to abolish it is not to be doubted. Therefore the present war, if it results in the destruction of militarist bureaucracy will be of benefit in this respect.

Angell's theory is that war is all loss, to the victor not less than to the vanquished. He admits that in the old days war was very profitable to those who won. If a warrior could go out and capture an extra farm, a couple of slaves, or a herd of cows, he was obviously that much the richer. If modern warfare would permit a conquering country to put the inhabitants of the conquered country to the sword and seize their possessions it would be wealthier than before. But this is no longer practicable. Wealth has become international. If Germany were to destroy England, for instance, she would be in the position of a commercial traveler destroying his patrons. If the United States were to destroy Canada she would be robbing herself of her best customer, of the customer that gives employment to hundreds of thousands of Americans. Canada being destroyed, who would support the conquerors?

Norman Angell mentions the case of Canada, and supposes Canada to be conquered by Germany. He points out that if Germany were to "own" Canada she would have to "own" it in the same way as Britain does. While many people in the United States have an idea that England makes money out of Canada, the fact is that Canada has always been a bill of expense to England. Any trade favors that Britain enjoys in this country are the free-will offering of the Canadian people. The British Isles derive no revenue from this country. We pay the salary of the Governor-General, and that is all. Nor could Germany derive any revenue from this

country. She would still have to pay the market price for every pound of beef and bushel of wheat grown here. If she did not the produce would be shipped somewhere else. If this was prohibited the people of Canada would naturally cease to produce beef and wheat except at a price that would pay them. You cannot force a man to sow wheat at the point of the bayonet.

He shows, too, that the nations of great military strength are not getting off than their neighbors who have little strength. The people of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark are in every way as prosperous as the citizens of France, Germany and Russia. The payment of a huge war indemnity is of little profit to the victor. The most striking illustration of this truth is found in the case of Germany and France. "The direct cost or preparing for a war, and of guarding against a subsequent war of retribution, must, from the nature of the case, exceed the value of the indemnity that can be exacted." Ten years after the Franco-Prussian War, Germany was a great deal worse off financially than France, and was trying to borrow money off her victim. Bismarck's later life was clouded by the spectacle of what he regarded as an absurd miracle, the vanquished recovering more quickly than the victor.

AMERICAN GOOD WILL.

It is particularly gratifying to Canadians and to all British citizens at the present international crisis to be assured of the steady friendship and good will of the people of the United States. Almost without exception their great newspapers have expressed their sympathy for the cause that England has espoused—the cause of democracy and individual freedom as opposed to the assumptions of a military despot. The United States has been a foremost exponent of the principle, government of the people, for the people and by the people. Therefore in one sense their lack of sympathy for German aspirations need occasion no surprise. But on the other hand we must recall the great proportion of Germans in the population of the United States, as well as the old-time hostility of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. That there is now almost unanimous support of Great Britain among the American people is the best of evidence that the ancient animosity has died out. The new spirit of amity has been well voiced in a recent editorial deliverance in the New York World, and similar expressions can be quoted from influential newspapers all over the United States. The World expresses itself as follows:—

Germany has run amuck. There is no other explanation of the Kaiser's policy in forcing a general European war.

Fortunately it is that Great Britain is compelled to cast her sword into the balance without further loss of time.

The time is now joined. Either German autocracy must be crushed or European democracy will be obliterated. There is no middle course. If the forces that the Kaiser has loosed are victorious, the map of European republicanism may as well be rolled up, and the American people prepare to make the last great stand for democracy. All of continental Europe that is not Russianized will be Prussianized. France will be reduced to the status of a third-rate power. Belgium, Holland, and Denmark will fall successively into the maw of German imperialism. Italy will become a vassal state, the sun will have set upon the British Empire as well, and the mailed fist of the conqueror will make ready to strike the final blow at democracy in the new world.

The course of the German Government during the last week cannot be reconciled with any theory of political sanity. Wantonly and deliberately the Kaiser has plunged his sword into the heart of civilization. The whole world is paying the penalty of his madness, neutrals as well as belligerents. Upon the American people alone three thousand miles from the scene of conflict, is levied a tribute of millions of dollars a day in disorganized commerce, disorganized industry and disorganized finance, and the final reckoning that must be paid for this maniacal onslaught of German autocracy is staggered as it faces the inevitable consequences of this supreme achievement of paranoia.

It is still possible to sympathize with the German people in the great tragedy that has defied calculation. The human imagination fighting a more powerful coalition than ever Napoleon faced. But there can be only one answer to the Kaiser's challenge to Europe. German autocracy has made itself the enemy of mankind. Its destruction will be the emancipation of the German people themselves as well as the salvation of European republicanism.

That the Rainbow and the Niobe are capable of real defensive work is shown by the statement that the Rainbow is now on patrol duty along the coast of British Columbia. The Niobe is also being hastily equipped again. The following report comes from Halifax:—

Were the H. M. C. S. Niobe equipped and at sea she would be of inestimable value to British commerce, in the opinion of Lieut. W. H. Hatcher, R.N.R., chief officer of the Mauretania, who arrived to-day. Standing on the lofty bridge of the Cunarder this afternoon Lieut. Hatcher looked longingly to the dockyards where the idle Niobe lay tied up, and quietly said "That fellow ought to be at sea."

"But she is too slow to overhaul any of the German cruisers reported off this coast," said the reporter. "The Karlsruhe is credited with

a speed of 26 knots, and the Dresden with 25. They could steam rings around the Niobe.

"Even so," replied Lieut. Hatcher, "she would be exceedingly valuable. She could act as a rendezvous ship occupying a certain known position. She would be a refuge to which shipping could run from a foe, for none of the German raiders could stand up to the Niobe's battery of sixteen six-inchers."

Congratulations to Capt. E. D. O'Flynn and Lieutenants R. D. Ponton and Percy Ketcheson for the magnificent spirit they have shown at the present crisis. Congratulations, too, to the other officers and men of the Fifteenth, who to the number of over two hundred have already volunteered their services to aid the motherland. This is the kind of patriotism that speaks for itself. It requires no encomiums, and no explanations. It is the practical demonstration of the spirit that has built up the British Empire and preserved its ideals untrampled through all the vicissitudes of a thousand years. It is the spirit that won Ethandune for Alfred the Great, that forced King John to sign the Great Charter at Runnymede, that resisted the Royalists at Marston Moor and Naseby, that abolished human slavery from the British possessions, that is achieving that wider social freedom under Lloyd George. Men animated by this "Eternal Spirit of the chainless mind," may be defeated, but can never be subdued.

The Ontario is exercising the utmost care to insure that its readers shall have the earliest, most complete, and reliable reports from the seat of war. To this end we have at great expense each day had special wires sent us, right up to the time of going to press.

We greatly regret however that on one or two occasions circumstantial reports have been sent us of events that never occurred. This was particularly noticeable in the case of that great British naval "victory" in the North Sea when nineteen German war vessels were reported sunk.

These cabled reports were published in good faith, and their falsity was not due to any lack of care at the Canadian end of the service.

It seems strange, with so strict a censorship as is now in effect over all sources of telegraphic news, that these unblushing lies are allowed to travel. These reports have already been the subject of inquiry and heated debate in the British House of Commons, and it is to be hoped there will be no more of them during the progress of the war. They serve to discredit all legitimate news.

"HOCH DER KAISER!"

Rear-Admiral Coughlan of the United States navy, who has just retired, will be chiefly remembered because he recited "Hoch Der Kaiser" at a dinner of the Union League club a couple of years ago, and almost created international complications by doing so. The verses are as follows:—

Der Kaiser von das Fatherland
Und Gott und I all dings command;
Ve two—ach! Don't you understand?
Meinself—und Gott!

Vile some men sing der bower divine,
Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein,"
Und drink der health in Rhenish wine
Of me—und Gott!

Dere's France, she swaggers all around,
She's augespiehl—she's no agground;
To much we think she don't amount,
Meinself—und Gott!

She will not dare to fight again;
But if she shouldt, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass and (in French) Lorraine
Are mein—by Gott!

Dere's Grandma dinks she's nicht schmall
beer
Midt Boers and such she interfere;
She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere
But me—und Gott!

She dinks, good Frau, from ships she's got
Und sol lers midt der scarlet coat,
Ach! We could knock dem, Puff! like dot,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In dimes of peace, brebare for wars,
I bear der helm und spear of Mars,
Und care not for den thousand Czars,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In fact I humor efray whim,
Mit aspect dark und visage grim;
Gott pulls mit Me und I mit Mim,
Meinself—und Gott!

Never is truth more eloquent than when it is sure it can afford to be silent.

You never know how much patience a man has until he has power over others.

The fellow who continually grunts about hard luck usually makes that a life study.

W. L. BARTON'S REAL ESTATE LIST OF Farms for Sale

\$6500—Buys one hundred acres 3-4 mile from Smithfield, brick house, bank barn, 6 acres orchard, plenty water, convenient to church, school, station, cheese and canning factories.

\$6500—Buys 163 acres Prince Edward Co., 2 1/2 miles from village, frame house, frame barn, 200 fruit trees, clay soil, plenty of wood and water, R. Mail, convenient to churches, station, cheese and canning factories.

\$4000—Buys 110 acres, Prince Edward County, clay soil, 600 fruit trees, stone house, frame barn, 2 good wells, 2 good springs, convenient to school, church, village, station, cheese and canning factories. Further particulars apply to

W. L. BARTON, R.R. No. 3,
CONROSE, Ont.
1198-91w.

For Quick Sale

APPLY TO

Whelan & Yeomans

\$600.00.—One of the finest and best located building lots in the city 59 x 72, corner of Albert and Queen Streets, Terms—

\$1600.00.—Double brick 7 rooms each side in good repair, hard and soft water, and garden just north of city limit, good terms

A BARGAIN.
\$1200.—Fine 8 room frame house, just south of Bridge Street on Foster Avenue, with two large lots.

BLOOMFIELD.

Mr. McGuire of Boston is spending a couple of weeks with his sister Mrs. J. Parr.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young and family of Wellington, took tea at U-need-a-rest camp, at McDonalds Island, on Thursday.

Mrs. John Humphrey of Lockport, N. Y., is visiting her niece Mrs. W. L. DeGross.

Mr. and Miss Carter of Toronto are visiting at Mrs. A. Carter's.

Mr. Robert Pundie of Toronto, is spending a few days at Mrs. Vine's.

Mr. Stanley Campbell is renewing old acquaintances in the village.

Mrs. J. Eaton of Concession spent Friday in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Miss Nina Steward and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson spent Thursday at McDonalds.

Miss J. Eunice Taylor leaves Monday for Toronto.

Mr. Geo. Carver of the Standard Bank, Newburgh, is spending his holidays under his parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dunning of Hamilton, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eaton are spending a couple of weeks at their summer cottage on McDonalds Island.

It is amazing the interest that seems to be expressed by the very streets these days in the sale at present put on by the New Store, Sutcliffe's. There seems little doubt but that the offerings are genuine money-savers.

S. S. No. 5 SIDNEY.

Names in order of merit
To Junior Fourth

Bianche Carr, non
Willie Potts
Gerald St. Hilaire
Edna Reid

To Senior Third
Elsie Steele
Murney Fotts
Gordon Reid
Ernest Carr

To Junior Third
Irene Russell, hon
To Second Class
Frank Sandbrook
Marguerite Steele
Carman Carr

To First Class
Hazel Carr
Evelyn McMillen
Eva Fulford
F. Simmons, Teacher

STOLE BOTTLE BRANDY.

Thief Had to Break Plate Glass Window to Get It.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
At five o'clock this morning, an attack was made on a side window of Messrs Wallbridge and Clarke's liquor store on Bridge street, and the glass was smashed. But this was not all. The purpose was to get a bottle of brandy. This the glass breaker secured and made off with, without leaving a trace of his whereabouts.

Manifestly gratifying surely is the response given to the Sutcliffe Sale, now in progress. When this store goes at a thing, they go at it right and reap their rewards—constancy is a great factor in anything.

Dr. and Mrs. Gutzelt of Toronto and Mrs. H. E. Fairfield returned to the city on Saturday from Baptist lake where they had been camping the past three weeks. Dr. Gutzelt has purchased a lot on the shore of the lake and proposes to erect a cottage upon it next summer.

We suggest the reading of the Sutcliffe advertisement in this issue—it won't require much finding—must be something in advertising.

Like

OUR data that thrive furnished Ontario's represent

Trenton, of the Bell was in town purchasers city. He sta excitement, not good.

It is unill attempt to sure theatre expects to next year. A reward Government library to Robinson, in Mrs. Ge from Engle expected to it is pres in France, rained there Miss E. J. ward, is vis Cuff, Marum We have that the C Canada Cra be to the a tion to pat Front and the compar make a ver the town, of their was object to th Plate gin in the new sfors, on I Mrs. Drev gina, where the coming Mr. J. A. chased from Studobaker here today The stean a cargo of at the Creo The I.O.G run a moot Augus' 19 Miss tch is visiting r Mr. Keni Chicago too

Trenton, surely origi ed with re mothers, is sheltered of by Trenton and clothing Sons. We their sale t tendance to while their Messrs Sut prising posit ion to Tr The Mer Clock Point and Trente oes at lea The day was light eventi ment had which seem A portion t ton's street fragtles, lve of a scenet is quite cou We were supply helo nations, wi interest to Russia—\$ 000,000, Ger —\$200,000, England—\$ U. S. A.—\$

The new ing complet being built, are now be gured on so Fire has on the Bur Gilmour De to have be

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