

## The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

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W. H. Morton, Business Manager. J. O. Herity, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

### THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS.

After more than a year of war, in which we are fighting not only for the preservation of our Empire, but for the freedom of the world, and the continuance of Christian civilization, it is surely amazing to find that there are yet those who have not realized that the one supreme thing before us is the whole-hearted, energetic prosecution of the war until complete victory crowns our efforts, secures our safety and ensures a lasting peace.

This is a time of peril and crisis; and any amount of precedents, regulations, time-honored customs and miles of red tape must, of necessity, be broken through. Pet schemes and programmes of this party, or that society, or the other union, however admirable they may be, cannot be allowed to stand in the way of speedy accomplishment of the one and only task, the paramount duty which at present confronts us.

The Empire is faced with the most colossal task in all her long history. That task is to preserve and maintain the freedom which has been purchased at the price of blood. To each one of us "according to our several ability" comes the clarion call to sacrifice and service. The only important thing, the only thing that matters, is to do our duty. Whether a group of troopers hold a post assigned to them with machine gun, bayonet or naked fist—it is sufficient that they hold it—that is all that counts. When a man steps forth to serve his country, be he Liberal or be he Tory, matters nothing; he is a soldier ready to fight and die and according to his fitness and his merit, let his place be found, and no heed be paid to any party label.

The main thing, we repeat, is to get through with our task in the quickest time in the most efficient manner. The Government has no energy to spare and no talent to waste on minor matters. Every ounce of energy and every power of thought is needed to grapple with the vigorous prosecution of the war. To please a handful of greedy office-seekers, to placate a few stubborn "sore-heads" of the party, to win over in some "doubtful" constituency a score or more of votes to turn the tide at an election, and, in fact, to seek to spring that election for the sole purpose of remaining in power—these things are by no means the duty of the Government.

To squabble and quarrel and bicker about trivial matters, and to neglect the one thing needful is quite as foolish, just as ridiculous for the Government as it is for the military authorities to waste time and thought arguing as to whether a commissioned officer should or should not be compelled to grow a moustache.

The Government has over a year to continue in office. It will be a fateful year for the Empire. Let it be a year of strenuous endeavor, united effort on the part of the party leaders, looking for nothing, striving for nothing, except the successful accomplishment of the task to which we have set our hands.

It is the only thing that matters.

### AMERICAN MARRIAGES.

A writer in McClure's, discussing American marriages says:

The American woman is proud, and has a high standard in marriage. She is perhaps not wholly pitiful, but the young are never that, and she is the daughter of a young land. She demands much of marriage and, when it fails her, is apt to forego it. Hence the high divorce rate. She does not compromise easily about the quality of a youth race. She is over-confident, perhaps, of her ability to wrest the best from life even at the cost of bruises.

But what is the net result of this refusal to

accept the second best? What is the status of marriage in America? Unhesitatingly I say that nowhere is it held more highly and nowhere does it better deserve to be so held. The American middle class marriage, made between young people of the same class, often educated at the same school, with a college training behind them and honest ambition before, is, I believe, the finest in the world today.

"I have been into scores of American homes of this type, where I have found absolute mental comradeship between the couples and a fine and sane love. Here is no race suicide, but houses built with special thought for the little occupants and money saved before marriage to meet the emergency of their birth. Often the wife earns, too, part of the time, so that the children may have better surroundings. Time is made by the father for hours with his family. He would rather "succeed" more slowly than deny himself and them their common life.

In such homes, based upon enlightened comradeship and a wise sharing of burdens, I have usually found both partners feminists. Often the husband has taught his wife her love of the movement, and always the cause has seemed to them the call of a wider duty, the dream of a higher and more perfect citizenship.

### CARRY ON!

In a speech at the Director's luncheon at the Toronto Exhibition the other day, Hon. George P. Graham, ex-Minister of Railways, dwelt upon two points touching the responsibilities of Canadians who remain at home in this time of war. He emphasized first of all that it was the duty of those of us who cannot enlist for service abroad to see that the dependents of the men who go to the front are properly cared for. This is an obligation which we must in honor fulfill. It should be, as Mr. Graham says, "part of our piety and our conscience to see that not one of these lack for any good thing." Mr. Graham then made a special appeal to the business men and more particularly to those who are engaged in manufacturing, which, we trust, will bear fruit. He said:

"Every man at home should lift and lift till he feels it. We must not fall down at the point where we ought to stand up. Manufacturers should strive to keep going, not only at less profit, but even if they can hardly keep even in the effort to give every man employment as many hours as possible. (Cheers.)"

"And the financial institutions should go to the last point possible to aid manufacturers going. (Applause.) I know I am on thin ice, but I do not propose that they shall take any unnecessary risks. They are handling other people's money, and are compelled by the Bank Act to safeguard it. But the men at the front are keeping the bullets singing, and men at home should do their part to keep the whistles blowing and the bells ringing. The next few months will probably decide whether civilization, freedom and democracy are to triumph or fall, and every man must do his part to ensure the triumph of the right." (Applause.)

Mr. Graham did not ignore the fact that the supreme task before us at this time is to win the war, and that to achieve the triumph of the cause of humanity, we must be prepared to throw the last ounce of our strength into the balance. We cannot urge "business as usual" in the strict sense of the phrase, but every effort should be made to keep the wheels of industry turning; bankers and manufacturers should cooperate to "keep the whistles blowing and the bells ringing."

There is a special duty cast upon those who for many years have enjoyed tariff and other favors, at the expense of the country as a whole, to play a patriotic part at this time, and to put forth every effort to provide employment for Canadian workmen who have to remain at home. Let us have patriotism and not merely profits as the moving-impulse of the Big Interests in the country as well as of the humble laborer who toils for his daily bread. There is here a splendid opportunity for patriotic service in which all can do their part.

### "CANADA FIRST."

The manufacturers of this country have adopted the slogan "Canada first." The object is to focus attention on their propaganda to sell Canadian made goods. We desire to point out that this slogan should be used in a wider sense to typify the motives which should inspire us all at this time. It is a motto which we can all adopt and so model our conduct in consonance with the thought it expresses as to do our best service for the cause of civilization at this time.

The British Empire stands uppermost in the thoughts of everybody in the civilized world as the typical example of what a free country should be. It is the illustration used by democracy in every country, not so fortunate as we, when pointing the better way. As the Bishop of London has so well said the British Empire

is the "Home of Freedom." Canada is a vital link in the chain of Empire. That chain like every other chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

The British Empire is now engaged in a life and death struggle to determine whether the freedom it typifies shall longer endure; whether the world shall henceforth be ruled by a military oligarchy; whether might is right; and whether in short the progress of the world toward complete democracy shall cease or continue.

In this struggle Canada has a most important part. With nothing else to engage our attention we have not as yet taken on our own shoulders our full share of the war's burden. We have not enlisted nor equipped with dispatch even the men who have offered to fight the Empire's battles. Our record in dispatching those who have enlisted and have been equipped is nothing to be proud of. We have a nation's task on our hands and we have not yet got into our stride to carry it out.

In this time of war, therefore, we need to devote every ounce of energy, every bit of attention and every atom of our intelligence to the great work which is ready to our hand. We are not worthy of the great boon of freedom which we enjoy if we do less. We are daily getting a keener perception of the magnitude of the work upon which we are engaged. We lack leadership it is true, but the everyday man is putting his own initiative behind his efforts, and we are making some progress.

Now it is suggested that the country should be thrown into the turmoil of a General Election for what purpose? Simply to determine whether Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues shall carry on the Government of this country or whether they should give place to Sir Wilfred Laurier and his colleagues. Speaking solely from the partisan view point of Liberalism we would welcome an election. We believe that the people of Canada are not satisfied with the way in which its affairs have been administered since the war began. We believe that the Liberal Party is capable of giving to the country the leadership which the country now lacks. But at what cost would this very desirable result be obtained at this juncture? At the cost of plunging this country into a cauldron of seething discontent. At the risk of setting man against man and at the cost of diverting the effort and energy of every man to the cause of party who should be wholeheartedly devoting himself to the cause of the Empire. In the event of an election being held, for two months patriotic endeavor would be stifled in this country, partisanship would run mad, and it would be some months thereafter before the country could get back to even its present position with regard to its supreme duty to the Empire.

The game is not worth the candle. The Huns will not observe an armistice while we are settling our partisan political problems in Canada. We can win this war in one way and one way only: that is to wage the fight on the battlefields of Europe, and not on the hustling at home. For this reason we are of the firm conviction that there should be no election at this time, even at the expense of the Liberals remaining in Opposition. We place country before party. With us it is "Canada first."

Both Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener pay tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russian soldiers and the masterly manner in which they have been handled. All honor to our gallant Ally.

Hon. "Bob" Rogers, who has been living the quiet, simple and secluded life ever since certain happenings in Manitoba, has turned up once more—as "official mourner" of the Borden Government.

Apparently, the German diplomats think they can do or say anything that they please to the United States Government. They could not be more contemptuous of the national dignity of that country if they were determined to drag it into the war. What their game is is sufficient to understand.

When Lord Kitchener, who is not a boastful man, says that "the Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt," there is good reason for believing that the Teutonic offensive in the East is practically exhausted, while the Russian Army as the Secretary of War says, remains intact as a fighting force.

"Conservative journals," says the Ottawa Citizen, (Ind. Con.), "which accuse the so-called Liberals of disloyalty stirring up party strife at this time will doubtless make a note of the fact that four ex-Cabinet Ministers have been arrested on charges of diverting hundreds of thousands of dollars from the public funds of Manitoba during the same war period."

A Glasgow man who has served at the front bears striking testimony to the fatefulness of the number 13. His experiences at the front were briefly these: He left Dublin on August 13 of last year; was wounded on September 13, again

on October 13 and again on November 13; won the D. C. M. on December 13, rejoined his battalion on January 13; and was gassed on May 13. He may be pardoned if in the future he regards this particular number with suspicion.

Britain thought that her long fight with the armies of Napoleon was a great war, and undoubtedly it had great results, but how small were the forces in the field compared with those that are now employed. On the decisive battle of Waterloo, the Times said: "It is reported that the Duke of Wellington has a force under him of 160,000 well-disciplined troops." In the first eleven months of the present war the number of British military casualties was fully twice the number of all the soldiers under Wellington's command.

According to the agents of the trans-Atlantic passenger lines, there will be no rush of immigration until a year or so after peace has been ratified between the belligerent nations in Europe. On the contrary they expect a big rush of travel eastward, which, it has been estimated, will reach 500,000 in the first six months after the war. This will be confined chiefly to the second and third class traffic, composed of the hundreds of thousands of Poles, Slavs, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Galicians, Croatsians, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, and other races, who will go over at once to find out what has become of their relatives and their property during the war. At the present, the agents pointed out, all these men are earning good wages on this side of the Atlantic. Many of them have become so independent because of this money that the employers have great difficulty in handling them. That this estimate of 500,000 is not an extravagant one is shown by the exodus to Europe in 1908 on account of the slackness of the labor market, when 661,924 persons booked passages and the steamers were so crowded that as many as 6,000 were left behind on the piers at Hoboken in one day.

The Montreal Gazette is not among those Government organs which are accusing Sir Wilfrid Laurier of disloyalty to the Empire. It is a respectable and responsible journal. It bears testimony, on the contrary, to the invaluable service which Sir Wilfrid is rendering in his recruiting speeches:

"It was stated by a number of recruiting officers that there has been a marked difference in feeling amongst possible French Canadian recruits for the battalion since Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his speech at the St. Lin demonstration last Saturday.

"I never expected to have met with such success in organizing my battalion," said Lt.-Col. A. Dansereau yesterday. "Not only did recruiting start off well, but it has steadily improved and now instead of getting around twenty men a day, as at the start, I am getting thirty and forty men and even more."

### TRIBUTE FROM AN AMERICAN.

A King has called upon the rains,  
A King has called upon the sea,  
And opened to it dikes and drains  
That the drowned land at least be free.

A King has asked a brother King  
If the Oath holds that held before?  
And, answering, thy bugles ring,  
O England!—as they rang of yore,  
And the Red Rag is up once more!  
While there remains within our veins  
A single drop of English blood,  
For every English drop that stains  
The summoned flood and bloody mud,

No Yankee heart that shall not bleed,  
No Yankee heart that shall not ache,  
No Yankee lip that shall not plead  
With God that England win the stake  
Who drew the sword for Christ's own sake!  
—Robert W. Chambers, in the Khaki Magazine.

### HE DOESN'T WORK.

When a fellow gets back to the job  
After his two weeks of play,  
He ought to be there with a business-like air  
And work in a business-like way.  
His brain should be active and clear,  
His hands should accomplish a lot,  
He ought to be right up on edge for his fight,  
But somehow I find that he's not.

When a fellow has loafed for awhile,  
And rested his muscles and brain,  
He ought to rejoice in the work of his choice  
And be glad to get at it again.  
He ought to come back with a smile,  
And toil at a double-quick trot,  
Very keen he should be, but it's not so with me  
And with others I hear it is not.

A rest is a tonic for man,  
To loaf by the lakes and the streams,  
'Tis supposed to be sure, as a balm and a cure  
For all of his indolent dreams.  
But I've taken my two weeks of play  
And I'm back at the humdrumming spot  
For the tasks waiting me, I should now eager be,  
But why in the deuce am I not?  
—Edgar A. Guest.

## Other Editors' Opinions

### THE EDITORIAL PAGE.

Last week the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held at Toronto. At the meeting of the daily newspaper section on Friday forenoon addresses on the subject of "The Editorial Page" were given by Mr. Clarke, of the Toronto Star; Mr. Roscoe, of the North Bay Chronicle; and Dean Williams, of a New York School of Journalism, and speeches were made by Mr. J. A. MacDonald, of the Globe; Mr. John Lewis of the Star, and Mr. D'Arce, of the Winnipeg Free Press, and others. The consensus of opinion expressed by these gentlemen was that the editorial page, properly conducted, was the most important factor in the making of a newspaper. Other things might give a newspaper a reputation, but it was the editorial page that gave it character, personality and influence. It was the "mind" of the paper, and stamped its individuality all over the rest of it. Newspapers may have special features and special objects and may obtain a certain celebrity in consequence, but all the great masters of public opinion in the journalistic world attain and maintain the position of eminence because of the editorial utterances and the character which those have enabled them to establish.

There have been great editors who have given a certain personality to the newspapers with which they were connected. Men like Horace Greeley, Mr. Dana, George Brown, as well as other journalistic giants of the old world. But most newspapers of our standing have a personality and individuality of their own as separate and distinct as have any two persons. They attract a certain class of readers, and these know as a rule just where they will find them on newspaper questions. The editorials with a "punch," as one of the speakers put it, will always be read and command attention. In Canada the press was particularly free and unfettered, thinking its own thoughts and expressing its own opinions freely. Most of the speakers testified on behalf of the "party organ." Most newspapers were affiliated with one particular party or other, but this affiliation only meant that they came closer to the party they most believed in than they were to the other.

One speaker declared that it was a mistake to allow the party leaders to formulate a political platform. The duty should belong to the press in conjunction with the people. The press function was to discuss public matters and to lead and guide the electors to a true appreciation and knowledge of all the facts and principles so that they could judge for themselves. The gathering and dissemination of news is an important part of a newspaper's business as is the reproduction of readable matter for the benefit of its readers, and the sporting page has come to be one of the leading features of most newspapers, but the editorial page has a mission higher and more important than have all the others. The editorial page lifts a newspaper above the mere plane of having a commodity to sell. The news may be sold, but the editorial space or opinions are not for sale. They are held in reserve for the common weal of the whole people. They are the conscientious, reason, judgement and soul of the paper and no money value can be put upon them.

There is no limit to the industry or mission of the editorial page of the daily newspaper. Wisely used, it can be a source of strength to the nation in troublesome times such as these, strengthening the hands of those in power and heartening and cheering the people to higher endeavor. It can protect the public from malfeasance and mismanagement, expose the man who plunders the public chest and warn the people against those who would lead them astray. It can teach and educate the people into a knowledge of the true principles of government, and it can advocate the adoption of such principles as are sound and good in matters of legislation. It can elevate the public morals, demanding honesty and probity in everyday affairs, and it can lead the nation of the under dog. In short the editorial page can be "a terror to those who do evil and a praise to those who do well."—Hamilton Times

### Transvaal Gold.

The value of the gold output of the Transvaal for the year 1911 has been reckoned at \$170,000,000. This was an increase in value over the previous year of more than \$140,000,000. It is estimated that the gold output of the Transvaal for the year mentioned constitutes almost, if not quite, 38 per cent. of the output of the whole world for the same year. In 1910 the proportion was 35 per cent., so it will be seen that the South African gold mines are steadily improving. The dividend distributed from the 1911 output reached the princely sum of \$37,779,057.

WATCH FOR

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For some night by day Bar great sa

\$1.00 B

Black ad for autumn, Black, etc.

27 in. wide a

All perf always sold If you can

Excellent qu we will

Factor 5

Unbleached a fine clean specks, 32 500 yards only 5c yard or 21 y

15c Line 2

Don't over you intend Saturday week city of a sp 18x35 inches 15c each. S

Boys' 2

An excep for boys' we ribbed qual enforced he in sizes 6 special Satu

Flannel \$

"Laksided good full 64x76 inch with pink Saturday blanket ne Special .....

NEMO CORSET

## The Temper

ONTARIO

There are grow the opinion in Ont crystalline in its liquor traffic. In minor agitators reforms, there is even stronger feel time to wipe out together and not any quarter-way thoroughness of talk is not about by 10, 20 or 30 the action either ed, is the complet traffic, is spread few people seem present 1,300 on Ontario MAY be about 1,000, but opinion, particula is not likely to b presence of 1,000 One of the de hibition was a Toronto with twelve different which it was deci paid for the prof traffic or at any r on the question, sentatives of ab anze organization has the co-operat leading busines