

# The Weekly Ontario

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

## BRITONS AROUSED.

Germans have rendered Britain many signal services in her preparations to crush them as only they deserve to be crushed. The final and crowning one is the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Britain is at least fully awake, and quivering for action.

While Britons, regardless of age and sex, were leaped upon, insulted, maltreated, thrust into vile prisons, or shot without trial or excuse, as soon as war was declared, Germans in thousands have been allowed to live unmolested under the British flag, which, in many instances, they may be more than suspected of having abused in the interests of "Kultur." More than that, they have been pitied, sympathized with, shown every consideration and kindness. They have been all but apologized for our having to fight their country. Their country has, at last, successfully intervened to end this perfectly satisfactory state of affairs for them. They are now being "rounded up" gently but firmly, and placed where they can do the least good to their simian fellow countrymen in the "fatherland" of the new European orang-outang. This is well. It should have been done sooner, but it can now be done without compunction.

Another satisfactory outcome of German helpfulness in connection with the Lusitania, is the demand which it has occasioned that those officially responsible for German "frightfulness" shall be held personally responsible, and dealt with accordingly at the close of the war. The Kaiser and some of his princelings have already been kicked out of the Order of the Garter by King George, but that is a mere expression of opinion. Much more must follow. At a public meeting in London, Lord Charles Beresford, seconded by Lord Robert Cecil, (son of the late Lord Salisbury) by voice and resolution has given expression to aroused British feeling. It was resolved on their motion that the British Government should publicly proclaim the individual responsibility of the members of the German government from the Kaiser down "for the outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war." Lord Charles Beresford urged that all German property in the British Empire be confiscated, and that all rich Germans, whether naturalized or not, be interned until British prisoners in Germany are treated as honorable prisoners of war. Lord Robert Cecil said he has been told that the German Emperor did not approve of what had been done. If the Kaiser disapproved and yet allowed these things to go on, declared Lord Robert, "he was ten times more guilty, and must be punished—this must be one of the conditions of peace."

So say we all of us; and we say it with heart as well as voice. There can be no peace in the minds of the millions on millions of human beings whose lives the Kaiser has ruined, whose homes he has destroyed, while he remains free and unscathed in person, much less in possession of any position of power wherefrom he can work future evil. The British people are now fully aroused to the task which lies before them. Fortunately, the whole civilized world is also aroused. Everybody recognizes the naked hideousness of the national monster which has broken bounds from beyond the Rhine. That monster must be driven back, kicked, pounded, crushed into subjection. There can be no compromise of any kind with him. The world has had enough, for all time to come, of "big blond brutality." There can be no place for pity in the hearts of those charged with this task until it is completed. It will never be properly completed until the German people are confined to the strict limits of whatever territory in Europe they may be allowed to retain, and until the military fiends, with the Kaiser at their head, who are immediately responsible for what has been wrought of havoc and rape and murder have been appropriately punished as individuals—not as men, for they are not men, but worse than brutes.

If the Overseas Dominions have any voice in the final terms of settlement it is to be hoped that they will take a united and unshakable stand on at least one point—not a foot of the earth's crust beyond the four corners of Germany should be allowed to remain longer in, or fall hereafter into German hands. The only proper place for Germans is in Germany. There let them be strictly confined in future. The influence of the Dominions may be urgently needed on this point. There are sentimentalists of weak intellect in England who are already plead-

ing for "kindness to Germany," with regard to her colonies. Our kindness should all be reserved for the "colonies." It is they who need our sympathy. And we must protect ourselves. No civilized people will want Germans as neighbors hereafter until they have become thoroughly regenerate which cannot be until after many generations.

## EXIT DERNBURG.

The announcement from Washington that Dr. Dernburg, the Kaiser's chief fugleman in the United States, is to take his departure, comes not a moment too soon. The tone of the American press made it plain that American tolerance of this insolent mischief maker had reached the limit, and if he had not the decency to leave the country, that he would be picked up by the scruff of the neck and thrown out.

The infamous statement justifying the destruction of the Lusitania which he handed out the day after the tragedy, added insult to injury.

The German Government at present maintains in the United States, no doubt at large expense, a propaganda for the political education of the United States from the President down. The head and front of this insulting offense is Bernhard Dernburg, a one-time German Colonial minister. The lowest unit of this structure is the German agent who daily stands before newspaper bulletin boards attempting to neutralize their news messages for the man in the street by insinuations of misrepresentation or roughly phrased denials. The arguments used are invariably those voiced by Dernburg in his official statements.

"This propaganda," as the Boston Transcript says, "is largely made up of lies; in all cases a confusion of issues, occasionally threats of German frightfulness, the crowing glory of which so far is the sobbing of children done to death on the great sea. This dirty business is carried on with a persistency of method worthy of a decent cause. It is characteristic, unclean, emphatically contraband of peace. It does not come within the statute of treason, it clearly comes within all statutes which indict men and women for inciting to riot. Dernburg is an inciter to riot. He is the most perfect illustration this country ever had of an undesirable alien. As contraband of peace he should no longer be tolerated."

In their present temper the American people are not going to put up with the insults and insolence of the Dernburgs and all the poisonous crew who gloat over the murder of women and children.

## BEYOND THE PALE.

The crowning condemnation of the unparalleled barbarities perpetrated by Germany in its ruthless invasion of Belgium is found in the report of the Committee of which Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, was chairman, appointed by the British Government to "investigate and report on the outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war." This report is the most severe arraignment so far made of German terrorism in Belgium. It is a sickening story of murder, lust and pillage. It brings us back to the Dark Ages.

The report itself is a pamphlet of sixty pages, and what has been published in the press, is only a summary of the pamphlet which itself is merely an epitome of the enormous mass of evidence taken. The high character of the personnel of the Committee gives to it an authority which will be accepted the world over. Viscount Bryce's fame as a historian and his eminence as a statesman, are a guarantee of the accuracy and authority of the report which is given to the world. Added to this is the distinction of the men who were associated with him, leaders of the British Bar, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, together with the Vice Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, and Mr. Harold Cox and Kenelm E. Digby. This committee has been at work nearly five months. They have taken more than 1200 depositions, they have spared neither time nor labor, and the report which they now submit, with all its terrible story of Russian crimes and misdeeds settles for all time the guilt of the German Government.

The Committee was appointed by Premier Asquith on Jan. 22 last, and was given broad instructions to investigate "alleged outrages, the maltreatment of civilians, and breaches of law and established usages of war." The most important findings of the Committee are summed up in its conclusion, which states that it is proved: That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages; that in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered; that looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of

a system of general terrorization; that the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

The committee says further that sensible as it is of the gravity of these conclusions, it conceives that it would be doing less than its duty if it failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries, and the committee hopes that the disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind. It ventures to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing.

As the Boston Transcript says: After reading the recitals of the German terror in Belgium something of the world's astonishment over the Lusitania massacre is abated. The torpedoing of the crowded Cunarder was but the transfer of the spirit that outraged and desolated Belgium from the land to the sea. The stage was different, but the bloody drama was the same. The intent was equally ruthless, but the setting was more spectacular. All these evil deeds were done by the soldiers and sailors of a nation that boasts of its own "culture" and has much to say about "Russian barbarism," done not by the ruffians that follow armies, but done under orders sent out from or inspired by headquarters."

## THE "LOYALTY" CRY.

The following is from the Huntsville, Ont., Forester, an independent paper, and it deals with the disloyal "loyalty" cry as it should be dealt with:

"The Toronto News, one of the leading Conservative papers in Canada, is pleading against raising the loyalty cry in the forthcoming elections. 'Why make loyalty the dividing issue between the parties?' it asks. And what is the answer? We have had little opportunity of scanning Liberal literature up to date, but our interest has been forcibly aroused by a sheet received from the Ottawa headquarters of the Conservative party last week. It raises the loyalty cry with a vengeance. It attacks the loyalty fully the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, giving what are purported to be quotations from speeches delivered during his public career. And the question is asked: 'Why vote for such a man?' The use of any such quotations, no matter how accurately they are quoted, is an unfortunate course for any party to pursue against an opponent at a time like this. Who is there in Canada who seriously questions the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? How many of his political opponents believe him lacking in sincerity in his professed devotion to the great Empire of Britain? Few, we imagine, and the number is still less who will condone the open, public attack upon his loyalty to which he is being subjected."

"This loyalty cry used by either party in a political conflict at this time, is a disgrace and a sad reflection upon our political methods. Our great political leaders are not wanting in loyalty; their party followers are not disloyal. Canada is heart and soul with the Motherland in this titanic struggle, and to raise the loyalty cry in the midst of such a conflict is a shameful libel upon the men whom we delight to honor as the leaders of national thought, and the exponents of highest national ideals. The loyalty cry ought to be relegated to the junk heap. There is belongs."

## WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

"In the second place we are fighting not merely for liberty, but for our lives and our existence. None of us can fail to realize who have observed the course of Prussian aggression or the barbarities which they have committed in the countries to which they have had access, none of us can have any doubt of the fate reserved for ourselves should we succumb in this war. It is quite true that Admiral Beattie—by his glorious victory the other day—when he drove the baby killers like chaff before the wind—(cheers)—has postponed for a considerable time, if not altogether, another of those glorious expeditions which have resulted in the deaths of so many women and children. But still we must remember that this is a battle in which we can leave nothing to chance. Everything we have is at stake—our nation, our empire, all the traditions and all the glories that we have built up by so many centuries of warfare, of toil and of freedom, are at stake. There is an awful responsibility on every able-bodied man in this country who realizes the nature of this contest, as to what he should do. I would not take the responsibility on myself for anyone else. I do not altogether envy those who have to discharge it; but to every man in a struggle for life and death, in which we must be smashed or we must smash—there is no other alternative—I do not envy the man who, without valid excuses, resolutely remains aloof. When our armies return victorious, as they will

return—(cheers)—yes, as they will return; but the question is how soon they will return, and that can only be determined by the force of numbers in the field. But when our victorious armies return, the bystander who has idly watched their proceedings from a distance will be in a melancholy position. Everybody will be hurrying to heap laurels on their heads. God knows what they will wish to heap on his. I feel certain that such a man, when he knows that our friends have shed their blood on the field when he was not willing to lift his finger, he will wish to God he had died on the field of battle rather. (Cheers.) Oh, no, we are not going down. Lift up your hearts, my countrymen, and resolve that this thing shall not be—and that what has been built up by centuries of glory and honor shall not perish for any want of exertions on your part."—Lord Rosebery at a recruiting meeting in Edinburgh.

## "SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT."

The Taylor system of "scientific management" is coming in for a lot of ridicule and abuse at the hands of those who know nothing about it and are determined to keep their eyes shut and their mouths open. "Scientific management" has been far more generally applied abroad than here.

There are two schools of efficiency. One is an elaborate Babel tower of high-sounding phrases which nobody understands and, if we understood, might care little about. The other school teaches direct study and system in the doing of a particular thing; it means careful searching for and application of labor-saving and cost-reducing methods in any given line of production.

"Scientific management" did not originate with Taylor; it is as old as production itself. His name is connected with it because of his remarkable achievement in the art of cutting metals, the result of 26 years of systematic experimentation.

The essence of the method does not consist in keeping closer tab on men's work than is done ordinarily, but in finding out how that work can best be done by an average worker without over-fatigue, and then instructing the workers accordingly, and giving them just share in the increased profits.

An important feature of the history of "scientific management" has been the opposition of the trades unions.

The fallacy that to "make work" is to benefit the working class is deeply rooted in the labor union mind; and no wonder, for in spite of all the teachings and experiences it still has a strong hold on the public generally.

The patter of the rain at this time of year has a sweeter musical sound than at any other time of the year. It more than anything else resembles the jingle of five dollar gold pieces falling into a farmer's well-filled purse.

As an indication of the feeling of the American people over the Lusitania murder, a very high official of the Government said to the New York Herald: "The thing is to prevent this trouble in the future. The Germans intend to repeat it, and if they do, hell will break loose in this country."

Within a few months two of the Premiers in Conservative Governments have been driven out of office as the result of exposures made by Royal Commissions. First Flemming, of New Brunswick, and now Roblin, of Manitoba. Sir Richard McBride, of British Columbia, who is at present in "exile" in England, promises to be the next in line for the grand bounce.

When 13,000 wounded Turks arrived at Constantinople recently the women of Turkey, so long suppressed, broke their bonds and paraded the streets, cursing war and those responsible for Turkey's participation in it. Now, if those Turkish women will just go on parading until they have established a new relationship between themselves and Turkish civilization; if they can break the bonds of centuries and become factors in their civilization, the war will have done some good.

London ministers of all denominations denounced in the strongest terms the sinking of the Lusitania. The Bishop of London, at St. Paul's Cathedral, declared it was a "colossal crime which stains forever the reputation of those who perpetrated it." Rev. R. J. Campbell, at the City Temple, said: "The Germans are pleading military necessity for their career of scoundrelism and utter deviltry unsurpassed in the blackest ages of human history. No words of scorn or bitterness are strong enough where-with to characterize this damnable plea, and as sure as there is a God in heaven, the perpetrators of these deeds will be brought to judgment."

Rev. F. B. Meyer, at Christ Church, Westminster, said: "The Germans out-Herod Herod. The joy in Germany and in the German Embassy at Washington shows that the German people endorse the act and therefore are accessories."

# ARTILLERYMEN'S EXPERIENCES AT THE SEAT OF WAR

Fourth Battery to Which Some Belleville Men are Attached was Under Terrible Fire.

The experiences of the 4th Battery of the 1st Brigade, in which are some of the Belleville artillerymen, who went to the front with the 34th Field Battery, are graphically described in a letter received by Lt.-Col. N. F. McNachton, C.V.O., of Cobourg, from his son, Sgt. E. L. McNachton, of the 4th Battery.

"When the general told us that we would get it very much hotter here than we had previously experienced he was dead right. How it is that any of us are still alive is beyond me. It is nothing short of a miracle."

"We had been under fire, heavy artillery, for eight days. On Tuesday it was terrific, they started at us with what are known as 'Whistling Willies,' they are about a fourteen-pound shell and are used for ranging. After they got us in a 'twenty-five-yard bracket' they started in with high explosives then things started to happen. The air was simply full of shells, splinters, smoke, and blinding, choking, sickening fumes. A fuse came through the shield of our gun without touching any one, the same thing happened at No. 3 gun, a shell came through No. 2 but did not burst until it struck the ground at the trail. No one at No. 2 gun was touched, but one of the crew of No. 1 gun was hit in the shoulder by a splinter. I forgot to say that two guns of the 5th Battery got lost so they attached themselves to our battery. They (the 5th) lost one killed and three wounded. We had one killed and six wounded, one of the latter rather seriously. The man killed was Sergeant Boone, of Peterborough, an awful fine fellow. Bert Munn was rather badly wounded in the legs. (He has since died.)"

"I hope that it will never be my lot to go through another such experience, it lasted nearly all day. The sensation of sitting behind those guns, just waiting for a shell to strike, was terrible. None of us expected to get out, how we came through it all is quite beyond me."

**Behaved Like Heroes.**  
"The men behaved like heroes, every man stuck to his post; there wasn't a quitter among them. We kept on firing as if nothing unusual was happening. Don't get the impression, dad, that we weren't frightened. I am not ashamed to say that I was scared stiff. I think every one else was, too, but it does not necessarily follow that we were cowards. Probably we will never have another such experience. I hope not; our nerves are pretty well shattered."

"Next morning the 'swine' started at us again. They fired a couple of the same high explosives at us to make sure they had us. Then we heard a rumbling noise coming our way. It sounded like a street-car exactly; that was all that was needed. We got orders to get out, and out we got, and take it from me, we didn't lose any time in the 'getting'. We sat down about a hundred yards away and watched the 'brutes' start in to finish up our poor guns. One of these tremendous shells hit the footboard of our wagon body; the whole wagon was shot up into the air, and there was a regular display of fireworks when the ammunition in it started to go. The gun was blown into an unrecognizable mass of twisted steel. A shell exploded very close to every one of our guns, but only ours (No. 4) was damaged. We shifted that night."

"There has been a terrific struggle going on in front of us for a week. Our poor Canadians have made a splendid name, but at what a cost! Our infantry has been very badly cut up, and there have been many casualties among our artillery."

**High Praise From Regulars.**  
"The British troops can't say enough that is good about our infantry; they tell us nothing stops them; they don't know what fear is."

"The din about us cannot be imagined, it is like Bedlam, dozens of our batteries firing as fast as they can load and fire, with hundreds of the shells from the Germans contributing to kick up an ear-splitting row all day long."

"Our battery (4th, 1st Brigade) has been doing wonderful work. Our shooting is very accurate. On Monday last we fired nearly twelve hundred rounds in two hours. Isn't that 'going some'?"

"I do not know of anything else to tell you. The situation seems to change very little out in front of us. One day we make a gain and the next the Germans. This promises to be the biggest battle of the war."

The rumbling noise referred to is caused by the Jack Johnsons.  
**Simple and Sure.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by the young or old.

## Military

Cyril Giroux, who with the Will Pierborough, and with the object of a watch which he received from the office staff of the H.

Frederick McPherson, a provisional lieutenant in the 47th Regiment.

Jack Little of D. received a letter from France. He is with Canadian Regiment in the Battle of the Somme. He says that the boys fight, and that he safe and captured one.

Mr. Bruce Elmhurst, the Hastings Standard, lately employed on Campbellford Herald, the 3rd Contingent. Bruce's many friends are in hoping to see him through the campaign.

Major L. T. McCallion, writing from manville, states: "I am to join with the city in having a 'Field Day, May 24, at the here. People of vicinity may take opportunity of seeing talon, C.E.F., on friends here. The 'At Home' to the It is now 1150 strong good shape. We good band. We good month for En."

## Cost of

Britain Spends Pro

On Ex

The torpedoes of the British navy cost \$5,000 to construct naval expert. Ey fish torpedoes are those used by the marines, which have inches and travel knots an hour, a range of seven mechanism including tating engine, sh 250 pounds of sh

## Very Much

Methodical Rout

in World's

"This is a methodical English soldier, an Indian campaigner, South African war the front near Africa," he explains out in the morning whether we would over the first hill day. Here we see o'clock omnibus. We know that a firing line at a of it at another dried.

"The Germans medical. There is line that they Sunday from 11, neday from 1, other time. The months."

## Retirement

Much regret since the resignation as Captain of some two weeks tenure of office. Our infantry has a record of four calls during of which took part from town. Capt ranges from the like a book and time for the vil system as efficient he is being success Mr. W. E. Garty be some time be will have things the retiring cap

## Naturalize Has Give

Kingston, Ma Smith, a natural city, received a Pte. Frank Smith ing that he had ed at Langemar Pte. George S. talion, will be Cemetery tom cumbered to pres is going overro tinent. The self to fight ag he could be a Prussianism, a sons to Britain