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THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

PROGRESS WILL BE SLOW.

A London correspondent in a recent cable stated that it was now the opinion of some military experts that it will require a summer campaign to bring about an expulsion of Germany from Belgium and France. On the other hand, there are many who believe that important developments will occur when Kitchener's New Army of a million men or more is ready to take the field in the early Spring. But, whichever view is correct, it is now clear that progress on the West must necessarily be slow, and only those who have tried to understand the difficulties of this trench warfare, which is the nature of the operations in the western theatre, will see the impossibility of sudden or sensational victory.

The key to an understanding of the extensive operations that are now in progress in Northern France and Belgium is, a writer in the Manchester Guardian points out, the river system of the country. The chief rivers run parallel to the coast, and their course indicates the chief lines both of attack and defence. The net result of the campaign in Flanders so far is that it has preserved to the Allies the upper reaches of the rivers that flow from Northern France into the lowlying land of Flanders. These rivers are all connected by canals, but these may complicate yet cannot conceal the general design which all military operations in this region must follow.

There are five main lines of communication. First there is the coast road, which runs by the broadest river of all—the sea. Here Nieuport is the frontier between the two armies, and the Germans have been for a long time expecting us to turn their flank by a movement from overseas. It may be that some attempt will be made later, but at present there are no signs of an advance by this route. The second route is by the valley of the Lys, to which Douai, La Bassée, Lille, Menin, Courtrai, and Ghent all belong.

With La Bassée and Menin in our hands Lille would fall to us and we should threaten the main line of communications through Flanders from France to Antwerp. The Germans between the Lys and the sea would then have to fall back towards Antwerp or submit to be cut off from the rest of their army. The third line is that through Valenciennes and Mons, which prolongs itself to the north to Brussels and Malines. Here we begin to leave the fens of Flanders and North-eastern France and to enter on the higher and dryer ground. The fourth line is that of the Sabre through Maubeuge, and a fifth is the line of the Meuse. These are the five lines of defence and attack in Belgium. Only on the first and second have we made any sort of progress, but here the failure of the German coast campaign and the obstinate resistance at Ypres have kept the door slightly ajar, and we are trying to force it open a little wider, and our success in doing so in so far measured almost in inches. When the second line falls to us the first should fall with it, and then will follow a campaign for the recovery of Antwerp and the Valley of the Scheldt, another for the possession of the third line, another for the fourth, and another for the fifth.

It would be wicked, this writer thinks, to raise hopes that these successive campaigns will be short and sharp. It is, on the contrary, the most formidable task any army has ever been set in the history of war, and it is, alas, likely to be terribly costly in life. Still, the Allies in this Belgian campaign—the object of which would appear to be to turn the German right wing—which is a revival of Sir John French's original plan, will have some assistance. General Joffre's policy of nibbling away at the German lines is being continued at a number of points

along the whole line. The process is most vigorous at two extremities in Flanders, where the British forces are engaged, away to the East in Alsace, in the Moselle Valley near Nancy, in the Meuse Valley, and the thickly mountainous districts of the Argonne.

"The Germans will not be able, we imagine, to concentrate their forces at one point of the line; in the face of an attack which is constantly feeling for the weak points of their lines and which may develop in strength at any one point they will hardly be able to establish a great numerical superiority at the real points of attack. Moreover, though the progress of the Russians is slow, they are employing a greater number of Germans every week, and there are limits to the numbers of troops that even Germany can raise. Tremendous as the problem is, it is not insoluble, and we have hopes that the attacks reported recently will at any rate begin the solution. But let us never for a moment forget that the clearance of the enemy from France and Belgium is the greatest and most difficult task that any army ever set itself to accomplish."

THE REAL ISSUE.

A striking and significant comment on the American Note to the British Government regarding the seizure of contraband cargoes is contained in a letter written to the Boston Transcript, by Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University, one of the most distinguished men of letters in the United States. He urges that at this moment when the dispute concerning British interference with American trade is tending to excite unfriendly feeling toward England, it is desirable that Americans remind themselves of "what England is fighting for." In this connection he says that nowhere has this been better summarized than by Mr. G. W. Prothero, of the Quarterly Review, in his pamphlet entitled "Our Duty and Our Interest in the War."

In brief, he names five things: 1, national honor, inasmuch as England has guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium; 2, the right of small States to independent existence; 3, the cause of constitutional liberty and popular government; 4, the cause of European peace, of the organization of the state, on a pacific basis is against militarism and all that it implies; 5, national existence, for the "aim of Germany is clear; it is to hold back Russia, to crush France, and then to subjugate Great Britain."

"If," says Professor Wendell, "Mr. Prothero's opinions be, as I believe them, worthy of confidence and respect, there can be no doubt that any influence which should just now weaken our fundamental sympathy with England—whatever our own good reasons for discontent—is an influence hostile to the nobler traditions of America."

We are glad to believe that Professor Wendell voices the judgment of right-thinking Americans who will not let their politicians forget that the issue for which Britain is standing, far transcends mere questions of temporary trade difficulties.

Are we downhearted? NO!

"Life" says that the favorite sport in Germany this year is Belgian not boar-hunting.

Let the slogan for the New Year be "Business Better Than Usual!"

Again we give you: "The Homeland, the best land!"

The best faith is faith in the land we live in.

When the Kaiser yoked up with the unspeakable Turk, he made another grievous miscalculation.

Princess Pat's Pets are doing well. They won distinction in the firing line, and Lord Kitchener has called them "a fine Canadian regiment."

The answer to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's claim that Germany has plenty of copper in store is that the Prussians are stealing the door knockers in Belgium and shipping them off to the Krupp factories.

As the London Advertiser says, the churches have a wonderful invitation to service in starving Belgium. Premier Murray's appeal to the leaders of the Canadian churches promises to set a fresh stream of benevolence flowing.

British recruiting is quite satisfactory to the War Office, but it is not going to give infor-

mation of enormous value to the enemy by disclosing the number of recruits, merely to gratify public curiosity. That is not Kitchener's way of doing things.

Lord Haldan, the present Lord High Chancellor, who has recently been the object of malicious attacks by the "rump" of the Unionist press because he worked for peace with Germany, makes it plain that nothing short of the crushing out of Prussian militarism will suffice. So say we all.

Lord Kitchener's statement in the House of Lords disproves the stories sent to American papers about the disappointing response to the call for volunteers in the United Kingdom. There is now a surplus of training officers and recruiting is almost restored to its "former satisfactory level."

Who would have dreamed in 1900 that fifteen years later Kitchener would stand in his place in the House of Lords and pay tribute to the "masterly manner" in which General Botha had upheld the British cause in South Africa! It demonstrates the truth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's dictum that "freedom breeds loyalty."

The Military Cross, instituted as a new decoration will differ from the Kaiser's famous "Iron Cross," in that it is of silver. A more important difference however, will be that it will be bestowed in recognition of real meritorious service, and not as in the Kaiser's case distributed by the bucket when the weary German soldiers need something to "spunk" them up.

It is announced that Sir Edward Cook has joined the Official Press Bureau as assistant director. Sir Edward Cook has the distinction of having edited at different times the London Daily News, the Pall Mall Gazette and the Westminster Gazette. Since the war began he has written three pamphlets on the war which have been translated into most languages of Europe and Asia.

Dr. Mayo, the well-known surgeon, talking recently on the subject of cancer, says it is not contagious; that no one knows what causes it; that one man of every thirteen may expect to die of it, and one woman of every seven. On top of this he says the disease is easily curable if taken in time and that the only remedy is the surgeon's knife. His advice is to go at once to your physician as soon as you discover any sign of irritation about warts, tumors, moles or injuries which do not heal promptly. It is from such causes most cancers start, hence the advice.

Lord Kitchener, who is not the man to raise false hopes, says that the advantages which Germany enjoyed at the outset, by reason of her superiority of numbers and extensive war preparations, have certainly diminished, while the Allies daily are increasing their resources in such a way as to enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. In other words, the Kaiser has shot his bolt.

The German theologians who have issued another futile appeal to "Protestant Christians abroad," are quite right in speaking about "the strong feeling in Canada"—but not in the sense they mean. The "strong feeling in Canada" is that Prussianism and all that it implies shall be wiped out root and branch.

The Dominion Government is confronted with a serious financial problem. The revenue of Canada has fallen off during 1914 nearly Forty-five Million Dollars, while the expenditure during the same period has been increased by over Fifteen Millions, and over Seventy-three Millions have been added to the national debt which now stands at \$376,744,164.

British lawyers may well be proud of the response which has been made in the legal world to the manhood of the Nation. The Law Journal prints a list of the names of 668 solicitors, including the President of the Law Society, who are serving in the King's forces. The list, which has been compiled by the Secretary of the Law Society, contains, in addition, the names of 434 articulated clerks, and since its compilation about 500 further names have been received. The number of solicitors and articulated clerks who have responded to the Nation's call may already be put, therefore, at over 1,600, and the contribution of the Bar, including Bar students, will finally be ascertained to over 1,000. When both lists are complete the legal profession will probably be found to have contributed some 3,000 men to his Majesty's forces.

Recent suggestion from Germany that exequaturs of American Consuls accredited to Belgium would have to be "modified," whatever that may mean, have renewed the expectation

that the Kaiser was on the verge of formally annexing conquered Belgian territory to the German Empire. This expectation has inspired the republication of the official telegrams sent by the German Foreign Office to its Embassy in London and communicated to the British Government just before Great Britain cast its lot with the Allies. In part, this telegram reads:

Please dispel any mistrust that may exist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory. Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland.

These declarations of Germany's attitude toward Belgium are so clear and explicit as to be incapable of misunderstanding. It will be interesting to observe, as an American journal says, if they constitute another "scrap of paper," as did the treaties, to which Germany was a party, that guaranteed Belgium's neutrality. If they do, their re-reading may make Holland rather uncomfortable.

A TURNING HOME.

Thou, whose deep ways are in the sea,
Whose footsteps are not known,
To-night a world that turned from Thee
Is waiting—at Thy Throne.

The towering Babels that we raised
Where scoffing sophists brawled,
The little Anti-Christ's we praised,—
The night is on them all.

The fool hath said . . . The fool hath said . . .
And we, who deemed him wise,
We who believed that Thou wast dead,
How should we seek Thine eyes?

How should we seek to Thee for power
Who scorned Thee yesterday?
How should we kneel, in this dread hour?
Lord, teach us how to pray!

Grant us the single heart, once more,
That mocks no sacred thing,
The sword of Truth our fathers wore
When Thou wast Lord and King.

Let darkness unto darkness tell
Our deep unspoken prayer,
For, while our souls in darkness dwell,
We know that Thou art there.
—Alfred Noyes, in London Daily Mail.

PAYING OUR DEBT.

The splendid response made in the Sunday Schools of Belleville on Sunday last when the appeal for a hundred Bags of Flour for the Belgians was answered by a collection amounting nearly to \$800 will go a little way towards paying our debt to the Belgians. That debt is graphically illustrated in the following remarkably strong dialect poem from the English humorist journal "Punch."

Old England's dark o' nights and short
Of 'busses: still she's much the sort
Of place we always used to know,
There's women lonely—hid away,
But mills at work and kids at play,
And docks alive with come and go.

But Belgium's homes is blasted down;
Her shops is ash-heaps, town by town;
There's harvests soaked and full of dead;
There's Prussian prowling after loot
And choosing who they'd better shoot;
There's kids gone lost; there's fights for bread.

It's thanks to that there strip of sea,
And what floats on it, you and me
And things we love aren't going shares
In German culture. They'd 'a tried
To spare us some, but we're this side.
It's so arranged—no fault of theirs.

Them Belgians had the chance to shirk,
And watch, instead of do, the work;
But no! They chose a bigger thing
And blocked the bully; gave us breath
To get our coats off. Sure as death
They're Men—King of Men for King.

Don't think they're beat with what they've got
And begging pennies, 'cos they're not,
It's this—their job is good as done;
They're fighting-pals; they're hungry, cold;
We owe for blood that's more than gold—
A debt of honor, or we've none.

They've stood for us; for them we'll stand
Right through; and so we'll lend a hand
Until the foe's account is quit.
That happy day is working through;
But meanwhile, it's for men and you—
Well, dash it, pass along your bit.

—Punch

W. H. ROWLEY DEAD

Manufacturer is Stricken While Drinking Tea in Toronto.

WAS HEAD OF EDDY CO.

Prominent Business Man and Former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Expires After Sudden Collapse—Was a Strong Anglican and a Staunch Imperialist.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.—Stricken while drinking tea in the Alexandra room of the King Edward Hotel, William Rowley, 47, one of Canada's well-known business men, and president of the E. B. Eddy Co. of Hull, Que., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon. With no warning whatever, Mr. Rowley collapsed while sitting at a table and expired a few minutes after being carried out of the room. No commotion was caused as the impression gathered by the spectators was simply that a man had fainted. Medical aid was at once summoned, but nothing could be done to save Mr. Rowley's life.

Through his connection as president of the E. B. Eddy Co., and as vice-president and afterwards president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Rowley was very well known to business men all over the continent, and was everywhere respected as a first-class business man and the controller of the largest industry of his kind in the British Empire.

Mr. Rowley was born in Yarmouth in 1851 and was educated for the army, in which he was commissioned as a lieutenant of artillery. He turned to commerce before taking up his commission.

An Anglican in religion, Mr. Rowley was a delegate to the Synod, a member of the Chapter of the Treasurer-Senescal of Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa. He claimed to be "non-political" in his views, but was a strong imperialist and an uncompromising protectionist.

STAYS AT HIS TASK.

Bishop of Arras Refuses to Leave Post Despite Dangers.

NORTHEAST FRANCE, Jan. 13.—One of the noblest figures in French ecclesiastical circles, at the present moment is the Bishop of Arras, Mgr. Lobbadey, who, undaunted by German shells, has ministered to those of his flock who remained in their cellars in the bombarded area and to the sick and wounded among the French troops. Since the tide of invasion ebbed, Arras has stood at the apex of the enemy's roughly-drawn, obtuse-angled triangle.

The Germans still hold the hecatombs of chalk to the east of the city—natural entrenchments, from which they must be starved or smoked out. Hidden batteries here play on Arras and its suburbs practically every day. Not a single church remains, but the bishop has lived underground with a few scores of elderly members of his congregation, who prefer to be buried under the ruins of their homes rather than to go out into the new and strange world that they know not. So far, the bishop's palace has escaped the enemy's fire, except for a few broken windows, and here the prelate holds his services for the devoted few.

RISK WAS UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Beresford Condemns Admiralty For Loss of Formidable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, in a letter to the press yesterday discusses the loss of the battleship Formidable, which was destroyed recently in the English Channel by a German submarine.

"The ship was lost," says Lord Charles, "under conditions whose repetition after the losses of the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue, we thought impossible. In both cases heavy ships were sent into water infested with submarines without the protection of torpedo boat destroyers, which are the natural defence against the submarine. The efficacy of the destroyer is shown by the fact that submarines are unable to injure the British squadron off the Belgian coast. It is unpardonable that officers and men should be thus gratuitously exposed to conditions under which they are sent to the bottom without a shot being fired."

Japanese Seek Prinz Eitel.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13.—Japanese cruisers continue to be active along the coast of Peru seeking the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The latest reports received here set forth that the Japanese armored cruiser Asama went into the port of Payta, Peru, Monday, took on provisions, and left the same afternoon. There is reason to believe that the British steamer Oriana, on her way back to Liverpool from the Pacific coast of South America, was being sought by the German boat.

Smallpox In Vienna.

VENICE, Jan. 13.—Private reports and statements appearing in the Austrian papers show that conditions in the Austrian capital are daily becoming more serious. Smallpox, cholera and typhoid fever are prevalent, 45 cases of smallpox being officially reported in Vienna during the first nine days of January.

To Select Metropolitan.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 13.—The Anglican bishops of Ontario will meet in this city on Jan. 21 for consideration of the vacancy at Ottawa. The Bishop of Algoma was selected, but he has not accepted the call, and it is understood that he does not care to take over this charge.

THOMAS

Thomasburg, Jan. 13.—Kilpatrick, of White Lake with Mr. Tom. Do. Mr. Thomas Fennell, spending a few days at Mr. C. E. Fennell's. Mrs. and Mrs. Milton Montreal, and Miss B. spent Friday at Mr. E. Mrs. Morley Hamilton days with her parents week.

Miss Willie Robinson school spent over Sunday. A large number too supper at 10:30, on Friday a good time. Mr. Jordan, Jr., spending a few days at home.

Miss Ethel McTaggart days with her sister. Lt. Col. L. Kinbu visited at the hotel Embury's, on the tents leaving for the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ville, spent over Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Sherry have enlisted.

Mr. Harry Lee is also Mr. Tom Jr., both a speedy recovery. Mr. Walter Embury the village.

Mr. Chapp of Fil a few days, the guest of Mr. Bert Rutherford spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Fennell.

Mrs. Murry Murrey Hoag and W. McTaggart in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Mrs. Wesley Maynes of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hill on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Archie, spent Saturday at Mr. W. Embury's.

Mr. Edgar Jones Fisher, Mr. W. H. Miss Edith Wallace, evening at Mr. Foster's.

Mr. L. Ketcheson West, on Saturday. Mr. Thomas Fennell last week at Mr. J. O. and Mrs. John spent Sunday at Mr. W. Will Maynes'.

Mr. Robert Fleming spent a few days at Mr. W. Embury's.

Miss Irene Moulton afternoon, the guest of Mrs. H. K. K. Mr. John Douglas, tended church here, in.

Mr. John Emery evening guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, our week there is to be the weather having Saturday night.

Mr. W. Harrison days at Mr. A. Conl. Amongst those who hockey match on Monday were Messrs. Norton and Willie Gladys Shub, Nettie Holbert.

Mr. Bickert, of the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dine, visiting friends in.

MADOC JT

The Sunday evening well attended here. Rev. C. S. Reddie cupped the pulpit at Cor-5 Church. It would furnish food every church member. Mr. and Mrs. H. Sunday with Mr. A. Tufts, of Foxboro.

Miss Pearl and bourne have returned on a visit to friends. Mr. and Mrs. Conl. bourg, on Monday, will be stationary Movement. Mr. and Mrs. W. daughter, Vera, spent Mr. and Mrs. J. Mr. Eggleston and were renewing acquaintance this week.

Master Bert Anderson spending the week at Mr. A. E. Richmond, past church Sidney, v. last week.

VICTO

Church next Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. W. Mrs. E. Brickman, and Miss Vera, Mr. and Mrs. M. visited at Mr. Burle on Thursday.

Watch for the date to be given in Victor Mr. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. F. Mrs. H. Fulver, Mr. and Mrs. D. trustees of the church by Rev. and Consecration. A number from dinner at Roblin's ending. All report lots to eat. Mr. and Mrs. Bur Mrs. E. Brickman, and Miss Vera, spent Mr. Will Fox's.