

The Weekly Ontario

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H. H. Morton
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J. O. Herby
Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

The fiscal year of the British Government ends on March 31. In the ten months ended Dec. 31, 1914, the total national expenditure was £395,300,000, against £160,400,000 in the same period of 1913. Here was an increase of £235,000,000 or roughly £657,000,000, nearly all for war purposes. Since it was incurred in the last five months of the year it means a monthly war bill of \$135,000,000. At this rate the total for a full year of war would be over \$1,600,000,000. But as the war outlay undoubtedly increased from month to month, with further heavy increases in prospect when the spring campaign is undertaken, the total drain in twelve months of war must be reckoned at a much higher figure.

Thus far all this heavy additional expense has been met by borrowing. The ordinary revenues of Great Britain in the ten months ended Dec. 31 were £119,500,000 against £121,300,000 in the same period of 1913. There was an increase of about £2,000,000 in property and income tax revenue and of £1,785,000 in miscellaneous income, but these gains, relatively unimportant, were offset by declines in other items of ordinary revenue. However, Great Britain may fairly congratulate herself that the decline in ordinary revenues was no greater.

Almost all the difference of £276,000,000 between the ordinary revenues and the total expenditure of £395,300,000 was raised by loans. Of this difference £102,000,000 was in war stock and war bonds; £63,350,000 in treasury bills for supply and nearly £100,000,000 in temporary loans. Exchequer balances in the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland which on April 1, 1914, stood at £10,434,000 were drawn down at the close of the year to £2,341,000. This means that the British taxpayer has not yet really felt the burden of the colossal conflict. While a large and perhaps a major portion of the future cost will presumably be financed by loans, there can be little doubt, as the Boston Transcript says, "that the strain will eventually be brought home in no uncertain way, not only to every British property owner but to every wage-earner as well. The same must be true of all other belligerent nations. A serious reduction in the world's purchasing power for the ordinary things of life, and more particularly a heavy curtailment of funds available for new undertakings, is, of course, an inevitable consequence, the effects of which must be felt far beyond the borders of those nations actively engaged in war."

SOME REMARKABLE FACTS.

The report of City Engineer Evans upon the capabilities of Zwick's Island as a water-producing centre sets forth some remarkable facts. In a small test pit that was sunk it was impossible with a pump throwing a five-inch stream to reduce the water in the pit more than a few inches below the level of the bay. This proves that the supply is adequate for all purposes, and that only a comparatively small filtering basin is necessary. Mr. Evans may be over optimistic when he says that a well only twenty-five feet in diameter would be ample to deliver all our present requirements, but the tests have proved conclusively that we have here a perpetual source for an illimitable supply of sparkling pure water. The report also goes to show that the cost is something well within our means.

We had last year in Belleville "a Council that did things." The majority of the old members were re-elected. We trust that the Council for 1915 will continue to do things. Putting down a permanent pavement, building new schools and introducing a new lighting system were all well in their way, but the pavement will wear out, the schools will after a time have to be replaced and the lighting will become obso-

lete. But the council that first introduces the citizens of this little burg to the pure waters lying unused inside the great natural filter of Zwick's Island will have opened up an eternal spring of refreshing and delight. Generations yet unborn will arise to speak with gratitude of the noble work of the council of 1915—that is, if the council does the work. We have never seen so easy a route to perennial popularity and final immortality.

FIVE QUESTIONS.

In Great Britain the people have arisen magnificently to the occasion in response to the call for recruits. Everywhere there has been enthusiasm and exultant patriotism. This splendid exhibition is largely due to the fact that the people are united. There is neither party, sect, nor creed. There are no Bourassas going about stirring up sedition, and exhorting the people to allow the German butchers to go on unmolesied with their slaughtering, on the cowardly plea that it is none of England's business.

The British Government has taken a foremost part in the work of securing volunteers, and has resorted to many novel and striking devices to arouse a spirit of loyal co-operation in those of military age. The following advertisement which we clip from a paper just received from England will illustrate,—

5 Questions to men who have NOT enlisted.

1. If you are physically fit and between 19 and 38 years of age, are you really satisfied with what you are doing to-day?
2. Do you feel happy as you walk along the streets and see OTHER men wearing the King's uniform?
3. What will you say in years to come when people ask you—"Where did YOU serve" in the great War?
4. What will you answer when your children grow up, and say, "Father, why weren't you a soldier too?"
5. What would happen to the Empire if every man stayed at home LIKE YOU?

Your King and Country Need You.

ENLIST TO-DAY.

At any Post Office you can obtain the address of the nearest Recruiting Office.

God Save the King.

Young men of the Belleville district, ask yourselves those five questions very earnestly and try to give honest answers.

Evidently Sunday is not "Der Tag" for the "Admiral of the Atlantic."

The Russians are getting dangerously near the German frontier. Speed them on!

Kaiser Wilhelm was fifty-six years old yesterday, but has not yet come to years of discretion.

The Mad Mullah bobs up again. It is quite fitting that he should line up with the other savages in Germany and Turkey.

In speaking about the brilliant British victory over von Spee's squadron off the Falklands, Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee is reported to have said: "We have done our little bit, and we are ready to do more when required." Spoken like a true Britisher and sailor man.

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's lame attempt to explain his blundering admission about the "scrap of paper," comes too late in the day. He cannot reverse the opinion of the world by pleading that he was excited and did not know what he said. The famous phrase cannot be recalled or explained away.

Germany has found it necessary to issue a defence of its airship murderers whose "bit of pure savagery" has outraged every sense of humanity. What the world thinks of the Prussian brutes who murder innocent non-combatants in their homes is indicated by the scathing denunciations of the New York press.

"With one exception, we alone have gained ground. With this one exception, the Germans everywhere have gone back." This shortly sums up the campaign in France and Belgium during the past two months, according to the report issued by the French Official Observer. The details of the reports show that steady and substantial progress has been made by the Allies.

The London Spectator is doing neither it-

self nor the case which, presumptively, it desires to promote any good or aught but harm by its cryings over the "Great Danger," and its "alarm at the way in which we are drifting towards a collision with the United States." The Spectator, so far as its editorials are concerned, has not merely been "drifting towards" but rushing into frequent pen "collisions with the United States" for years past. Its present outburst, therefore, might well be disregarded but for the foolish talk to which it is likely to give rise on both sides of the Atlantic—particularly on this side—and the unpleasant feelings which it may possibly engender.

Belleville Rifle Club's score at their latest practise, report of which appeared in yesterday's issue, shows some remarkable figures. Sergt Harman led off with a perfect score of 100 points out of a possible 100. Then followed Messrs. McMullen and Douch with 99 each. After these came Messrs. Walker, Andrews and Stewart with 98 to their credit, and so on down a list showing a wonderful average of proficiency. These scores are sufficient to demonstrate that any alien enemy would have an uncomfortable time getting past Belleville, should they ever attempt anything so rash.

The New York Evening Post says, that the London Daily Mail should have taken fright at the German propaganda in the United States, and should be calling upon the British and French Governments to begin a campaign to meet it, is only one proof more of that sensational newspaper's ignorance of American affairs. "The plain truth," says the Post, "is that all the efforts put forth in this country by the German Government have not helped its cause one whit. During the period when the German Ambassador here was voluble, he did more harm than good to his own country. All along the reticence and official propriety of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and M. Jusserand, as contrasted with the feverish activity of Count Bernstorff, have been an effective aid to England and France. And as for the labor of changing American sentiment, undertaken by private citizens or semi-official agents like Dr. Dernburg, and by numberless organizations in and out of the fatherland, the whole of it has been in vain. Maximilian Harden perceived this and said it long ago. If the Allies are wise, they will be warned by the German failure not to attempt anything of the kind themselves."

The London Times' Cairo correspondent in reporting that the last of the British community in Jerusalem, including several clergymen and mission workers for whom anxiety was felt, have reached Cairo in safety, gives particulars of the hardships they suffered and of the much greater horrors they might have had to face but for the kindly offices of the American Consul. They were confined to their houses and threatened with a 600-foot march ending with "exile" at Urfa. Finally, the Consul got them a passage to Jaffa, and they are now in safety. The news incidentally confirms a story that seemed when it was first told quite too good to be true. A dismissed Moslem employee of the British Cathedral at Jerusalem, confounding Church dignitaries with ordnance, told the Turks that there were two "cannons" concealed in the Cathedral. The floor under the altar was raised by Turkish troops, while their officer played operatic airs on the Cathedral harmonium until one of the real "cannons" reproved him for levity. He made the rather disturbing reply that he "hoped the church would soon be filled with the blood of the congregation," and it is clear that the British community have to thank the American consul for getting them out of a situation that might at any moment have become tragic.

The Toronto Mail and Empire in the course of an excellent article on recruiting in yesterday's issue, says,—

An army of two million raised from the five and a half million men men in England and Wales of military age—from 20 to 39 inclusive—and about six hundred thousand in Scotland is, however, a third of the total number. At that rate, we should raise between three and four hundred thousand. Australia has made the age limit for enlisting 50 years in order to do proportionately much better than Canada.

Canada can yet do much better by the Empire, and the fact should not be lost sight of that it may yet be quite necessary.

We copy the following very effective

"REMEDY FOR GERMAN MEASLES" from a British Columbia exchange—Mix some Woolwich Powders with Tincture of Iron, or Essence of Lead, and administer in pills, or shells. Have ready a little British Army, (a little goes a long way), some Brussels Sprouts, and French Mustard, add a little Canadian Cheese, and Australian Lamb, and season with best Indian Curry. Set it on a Kitchener, and keep stirring until quite hot. If this does not make the Patient perspire, rub the best Russian Bear's Grease on his chest and wrap in Berlin Wool.

Dr. Cannon's Prescription.

P.S.—The Patient must on no account have any Peace-Soup until the swelling in the head has entirely disappeared.

O LITTLE LAND OF BELGIUM.

We present our readers to-day with another poem from the pen of Mrs. Alma Pendexter Hayden, superintendent of the Industrial School, Rochester, N.Y. It will be recalled that some weeks ago Mrs. Hayden sent a poem for publication in The Ontario with the title, "The soldier's Parting Hymn," commemorating an incident that took place at the Canadian Northern station here, when the Belleville volunteers were entraining for the front. This poem has since been set to music and published. Those who wish to obtain it will find it on sale at W. B. Riggs' Music store.

O Little Land of Belgium,

We hear thy children cry,
In hunger, cold and fear they wait,
As armies trample by.

O never land with wound so deep,
With faith and trust betrayed,—
Thy happy fields are filled with graves,
Thy homes in ruin laid.

O little Land of Belgium,
As coming years unfold,
The story of thy valiant men
Shall everywhere be told;

And how against a mighty host,
Thy fearless little band,
Fought for the altars and the fires
Of their dear native land!

DO NOT TREAT THE SOLDIERS.

When the soldiers begin to arrive here in the course of a few days, many will be wanting to show their spirit of welcome and friendship by inviting the new arrivals to the bars to "have something." We have nothing to say against good-fellowship and we certainly hope that those who have so nobly responded to their country's call will meet with a genuine and hearty welcome upon their arrival, and that they will be made to feel during their residence here that we esteem it a privilege to have them in our midst. But it is both unkind and unpatriotic, and a mistaken act of comradeship to induce a soldier to do that which unfits him for soldierly duties, and at the same time may cause his superior officer endless annoyance and trouble. The following poem by Owen Seaman, the well known contributor to Punch, upon the same subject, is one of the best things that has appeared since the beginning of the war. Read it,—

He came obedient to the call;
He might have shirked like half his mates,
Who, while their comrades fight and fall,
Still go to swell the football gates.

And you, a patriot in your prime,
You waved a flag above his head,
And hoped he'd have a high old time,
And slapped him on the back and said:

"You'll show 'em what we British are!
Give us your hand, old pal, to shake;
And took him round from bar to bar,
And made him drunk—for England's sake.

That's how you helped him. Yesterday,
Clear-eyed and earnest, keen and hard,
He held himself the soldier's way—
And now they've got him under guard.

That doesn't hurt you; you're all right;
Your easy conscience takes no blame;
But he, poor boy, with morning's light,
He eats his heart out, sick with shame.

What's that to you? You undersand
Nothing of all his bitter pain;
You have no regiment to brand;
You have no uniform to stain;

No vow of service to abuse,
No pledge to King and Country due;
But he had something dear to lose,
And he has lost it—thanks to you.

Other Editors' Opinions

MUST PROTECT OURSELVES

The Post has from time to time, in common with other newspapers, been interviewed by parties who are desirous of having letters containing serious charges under assumed nom de plumes. The writers labor under the misapprehensions that the newspaper can escape responsibility for the publication of the same and the promise given the charges if the writer simply attaches his name to the letter as an evidence of good faith. This is a great mistake. The publication of a libel is an offence no matter by whom it may be actually written, and a newspaper is liable in damages to the person libeled and all connected with or imprisoned or both. All editors know that their refusal to print certain letters may be construed as a desire to shield some person or persons. It has, unhappily come about that a great many persons think every newspaper is influenced by unworthy motives, when they refrain from doing what they requested to do; but when a newspaper editor or publisher finds himself held before a court of justice and put to great cost and inconvenience if not to heavy punishment he will derive mighty little consolation from the fact that he has proved himself not afraid to speak out.

Furthermore the law is very drastic in its relations to newspapers, as many editors have found out to their sorrow. A veiled insinuation even has its dangers, and when a libel charge, it is he and not the writer who is mulct. Editors are called upon to exercise considerable discretion in the reception or rejection of certain communications, and if they fail to receive publicity it is because the editor hesitates to apply a match to a mine that would shatter his hopes and drive him to the poor-house.—Lindsay Post.

GERMANY'S TERRIBLE CREED

Be efficient, be virile, be bloody, be rulers, worship according to the rites of the religion of valor, adopt the dogma that might makes right, teach the individual that he must sacrifice life, liberty, everything to the state, ride down and trample upon whoever stands in the way of imperial progress along the bloody road—this is the creed of Germany, this is its theory and practice of the state's duty to itself, this is the use made of the power it has by the useless sacrifice of number things built up. To maintain that the power which has adopted in practice that new morality; and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Serbia, and invaded Belgium and France in haste, is not the responsible author of the European war, is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense, in judging the human agencies in current events.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, New York Times.

AND OWNED BY HIM!

"Der Nordwestern," the local Bohemian weekly owned by Hon. Robert Rogers and his political friends, appears to be highly pleased with the German-American proposal that shipments of war materials from the United States be prohibited, with evident sympathy it produces extracts from the speeches of Congressmen Vollmar and Barthold who introduced into the American Chamber a resolution empowering the President to stop such export. No summary is attempted by "Der Nordwestern" of the whole debate of the Committee in the House of Representatives on the question of exporting war materials. No speeches other than those of three pro-German Congressmen, Vollmar, Barthold and Townner, are quoted, and no hint is given that these three apologists of German militarism represent an infinitesimal minority of the United States Congress. The unfortunate part of articles of this character is that they will encourage German settlers in Western Canada to believe that the Kaiser's cause is not hopeless. It is articles of this nature that have brought trouble upon German settlers by deluding them into saying and doing foolish things.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo.)

Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business at the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Wheeler

FARMS FOR SALE. IF YOU SAW IT IN THE WEEKLY ONTARIO, YOU SAW IT FIRST.

ONE of the best farms of Thurlow, 1300 acres, throughout very easy terms.

\$4000—For 100 acres of land, 3rd Con. Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$7000—Township work land, acres clay, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$5500—First Con. Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$3600—First Con. Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

100 Acres on Kings Highway, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$3600—First Con. Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

A BARGAIN block of land, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$3500—Haldimand Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

100 Acres on Kings Highway, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$2500—Three miles from Kings Highway, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$5000—For a good house, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

160 acres, Concession, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$10 per foot—Foster's Bridge.

\$4500—Hundred acres, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$6500—200 acres, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$6000—200 acres, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$2500—Lot 34, Con. Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$3000—80 acres, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

50 Acres, 4th Con. Township, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

LOT 1 and 2, 150 acres, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

BLACKSMITH Shop, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

Acres, Big Island, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

110 Acres farm, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

\$3500—Latta P.G. barn, and drive house, 10x50, and 2x52, drive well, all good water, with timber, good soil, 70 acres good water, 20 miles from church. R.M.D. applies for 5 acres in 10 terms.

Perils of Skating. While skating is a dangerous sport, it is dangerous for its dangers. For in Kingsbury, with so enjoying a skate on last week, when she small bone in one of spraining it quite be lost.

Clothing. Clothing needed for the winter. Please notify by mail to 220 George Street.