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

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

ATTILA THE SECOND

The scene of the present German defeat in France has been strikingly unfavorable to invaders of that country. It was at Chalons-sur-Marne that Charles Martel saved Christian Europe from the Saracens, when it almost looked as if the crescent was then destined to be supreme over the cross. It was along the Marne that the modern Huns met their first great reverse in the present war, and were forced to fall back to the Aisne. It was on the Catalaunian fields, in the very district which marked the beginning of the present offensive that the Kaiser's prototype, the great Hun Attila met disaster.

Will history repeat itself and the second Attila meet disaster on virtually the same domain? It was in A.D. 451 that Attila invaded ancient Gaul and was compelled by the Roman and Visigoth Allies to raise the siege of Orleans and retire to the Champagne. There in the wide plain of the river Marne, anciently called the Catalaunian plain, he waited to meet his enemies. Not far from Chalons and near Murry they both sought to obtain a hill of moderate height. Attila won and the Roman and Visigoth ranks were broken. Theodoric, the Gothic King was slain. Attila felt that a very decisive victory was his but the young Gothic Prince Theodismund inflamed with anger at his father's death, inspired his followers with the same feeling of revenge. They made a charge from the height in to the plain which was irresistible. The Huns were routed. Attila escaped with difficulty, leaving between two and three hundred thousand slain on the battlefield.

Ancient historians tell us, the incident which follows and which forms the subject of a great painting of historic interest. Attila formed his wagons into a great circle, in the midst of which he placed his wooden shields, saddles and other baggage, in one vast funeral pile on which he and his followers mounted determined to burn themselves to death rather than surrender. He was permitted to depart and one year afterwards, with modern Hunlike ingratitude, returned the kindness of the Romans to whose intercession his departure was permitted, by an invasion of Italy. In this incident lies a warning to the Allies today not to extend compassion to the Hun in the hours of his coming defeat.

A SYSTEM OF FALSEHOOD

Maximilian Harden, the editor of Zukunft, has often told truths which are not welcome in Germany and which no other man dare utter publicly, and he has been imprisoned and had his paper several times suppressed because he has spoken out plainly. He justifies the lies which the German Government told at the beginning of the war for the purpose of excusing the violation of treaties and the rules of civilized warfare. It was necessary to make the world believe, at that time, that Germany had been attacked and was fighting in self-defence, that England, France and Russia had formed a conspiracy to destroy her.

But Harden now says that sort of thing is no longer necessary, because Germany is successful. "Why say this any longer?" asks Harden. "Let the Kaiser and Chancellor tell the world plainly that we decided upon this war twenty-five years ago; that during all these years we were preparing cannon and shells; that we drilled ten million against 'Der Tag,' that we wanted this war, that we forced this war, and that we are proud of it."

It looks very much as if the diplomats of Germany have become so accustomed to breathing the air of falsehood that they cannot utter anything else, but why should it be necessary to lie in diplomacy any more than anything else? The mark under which Germany has been acting has been pretty well exposed, but still she goes on lying, but will it serve any useful purpose in the end?

DECLINE IN CANADA'S TRADE

A decrease of \$115,443,213 in the trade of the Dominion for the three months of the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as compared with the same period in 1917, is shown by the monthly statement issued through the Customs Department. Canada's trade for the first three months of the present year totalled \$515,718,816, while last year the three-months' period showed a total of \$631,162,029. There is a decline of 40,000,000 dollars in the total value of goods imported into the Dominion compared with the period of the previous year. There was a big falling off in exports for the three months totalling \$71,815,047. There was a decrease in the export of domestic manufactured articles, but the chief decline was in the export of agriculture products, the totals being \$141,105,607 in 1917, as against \$81,502,062 this year, a falling off of \$59,603,546.

SUBMARINE PRISONERS

The German Government is holding up the exchange of war prisoners on the claim that submarine officers and crew should be given preference. The British Government is indisposed to agree to this suggestion. The British Government really ought to hold this class of war prisoners so that after the war they may be brought before an impartial international tribunal and tried as to whether they are guilty or not of piracy against non-combatant ships in violation of the law of nations. The Huns have already torpedoed ten hospital ships and murdered thousands of wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses, as well as the passengers and crews of hospital ships and merchant ships. Are these submarine prisoners guilty of any of the following outrages in a list prepared by the "Excelsior" newspaper of Paris?

On March 31, 1916, the French hospital vessel Portugal then placed at disposal of the Russian government, was sunk by a torpedo boat or submarine mine; there were a great number of wounded on the ship.

On November 21, 1916, the hospital boat Britannic was sunk by torpedo boat in the Strait of Zea in the Aegean Sea, 50 were lost.

On March 20, 1917, the English vessel Asturias was sunk; 11 were missing and 17 were wounded among the sick on board, while 20 men of the crew were killed, 22 wounded and 9 missing, altogether 79 victims.

On March 30, 1917, the English vessel Gloucester Castle was torpedoed by night in the English Channel; no loss of life.

On April 15, 1917, the French steam-packet Ernest-Simon, of the Messageries maritimes, was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine; the crew was saved, except a hospital attendant.

On May 26, 1917, the English boat Dover Castle torpedoed for the second time in the Mediterranean, was sunk, 6 were drowned.

On March 10, 1918, a large Russian hospital transport, with 3,000 persons on board, a great number among them women and children, was sunk by a submarine, only a few hundred were saved.

On June 6, 1918, the Hollandish hospital vessel Kononin-Regentes was sunk in the North Sea, with a few victims.

On June 27, 1918, the English ship, Llandoverly Castle, was sunk on its return voyage from Halifax to England, with the loss of 224 doctors, nurses, and crew.

FOOD ECONOMY IN CANADIAN ARMY

It is stated in a despatch from Ottawa that since the inauguration of the Conservation Branch, under the Director of Supplies and Transport, the army stationed in Canada has been organized for wartime economy and the published results show that something has been accomplished. In the ten military districts concerned by the substitution of fish, 200,000 pounds of beef were saved in the month of May and approximately the same amount in the month of June. Encouraging results have been attained in the conservation of foodstuffs of all kinds. The main saving in foodstuffs has been in the control of the issue. The rations provided are calculated to insure the maximum necessary for a 160-pound man engaged in hard labor. A big field for conservation was found in the margin between the maximum contingency and the actual requirements from day to day. Bread used in the Canadian camps is made from flour containing the 20 per cent. substitute, while the flour itself conforms to the standard required by the Canada Food Board. The people whose issue of foodstuffs is not in the hands of any officer to control can effect a great saving, too, by voluntarily conforming to the standards laid down by the Food Board.

FUTURE IMMIGRATION

The bill introduced in the British Parliament by Mr. Walter Long embodies the considered judgment of the British authorities,

on the matter of emigration, and indicates that the flow of emigrants to British colonies is to be both encouraged and restricted. It provides for setting up a Central Emigration Authority, which will work in accord with the Colonial Governments for the purpose of ascertaining where emigrants will be most wanted, and, therefore, where prospects will be of the best. The Authority will advise and assist, intending emigrants, and in particular men who have served in the navy and the army, and their wives, widows and dependents. The restrictions, which it is proposed to make pretty severe, will aim at putting a stop to the work of emigration brokers, some of whom have in the past procured passages for emigrants without any care for what would become of them on the other side of the water. In future, if the Bill becomes law, brokers will not be allowed to take fees from emigrants; brokers and their agents will have to be registered, and their ingenious methods of enticing people to book passages to supposed El Dorados will be brought to an end. The Bill appears to be along lines which have long been advocated in Canada, and should materially assist the Canadian authorities in exercising greater discrimination and care in regard to immigrants than has been shown in the past.

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING.

Britain has sent troops to Siberia to cooperate with the Czecho-Slovaks there. In what quantities, of course, is not stated, but the fact reminds one of the tremendous forces Britain has raised since this war began, and some idea of their disposition. British armies are fighting in almost every corner of the world, and upon none of the belligerents has such a great responsibility rested. In France, Italy, Egypt, Salonica, Albania, Mesopotamia, Palestine, South Africa, India and now Russia, to say nothing of the forces it has been necessary to keep at home in case of German invasion, and in Ireland to restrain those who would rebel. And in addition her navy has been manned on a scale never hitherto thought of, and has kept the seas of the world open and driven the enemy beyond the mine-barricaded harbors of its own land.

The people of the United States and Canada may learn some valuable lessons by being compelled to do what the fuel controller of the United States has enjoined, not to heat their houses above 68 degrees. When we had plenty of fuel to burn we were too prodigal of the heat and would have been better had it been kept down to a lower degree, less liable to taking colds and other diseases than we are.

Many reasons were known why the late King Edward VII. should be remembered with respect and admiration, but Professor Edward Meyer, historian, of the university of Berlin, offers one which had been unsuspected. "This monarch," says Meyer, "whose origin was German, proved the most dangerous enemy Germany has had in many a decade." He means, of course, that Edward did much to bring about the entente cordiale between Britain and France. In doing so he made enemies in Germany, but viewed in all the light of subsequent events he should still command admiration and love because of his far-sightedness and because he did not make those enemies.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, here is cheering news for the Canadian girls. The story that Canadian soldiers are marrying the Old Country girls at the rate of 2,000 a month is a mere freak of imagination. The average does not exceed six a month. So girls put a smile on. The heroes are for you after all.

A great man never despises little children.

Other Editor's Opinions

MAINSTAY OF LLOYD GEORGE

"Borden's Busy" is the cry that comes over the cables. And one holds his breath as he tries to realize how Lloyd George would ever have got along without him.—Toronto Telegram (Con.)

GERMAN MUSIC VERSUS PRUSSIANISM

That the present generation of Germans are of a different order of people from the Goethes and Schillers, the Kants and Hegels, the Haydns and Mozarts, the Beethovens and Wagners, is well known to students, and it is this difference that has led to the confusion over the German tongue and the use of German music. If we cut out German philosophy and German music we would leave a gap in our intellectual and artistic life not easy to fill. And we do ourselves, rather than the modern Ger-

mans, harm by excluding the work of both in church and politics. All these things men expect to find in Christian men.

But they expect more. They expect a Christian to be kind. Other men may have hard hearts, but to be hard-hearted and a Christian is impossible. Other virtues are good, but this is vital. Men can forgive much in their fellows, but the unfeeling heart is an unpardonable offence. This old world is often mistaken in its judgments, but when it decides that Christianity must be kind it is not very far astray. Our Lord said little about the decalogue, but He emphasized the supreme duty of love; and kindness is simply love in action. And yet it is easier to keep the decalogue than it is to love men; and many a man, priding himself upon his integrity and upon his clear record, stands condemned alike before God and men as a man who does not love.

Men need kindness. They are often discouraged, they are often in trouble, they often miss the mark, and they need kind words and kind deeds to help them keep the right pathway. And men appreciate kindness. They may say your money in your face, they may scorn your threats and bitterly resent your fat-

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO YEARS

Full a hundred and forty-two years ago We parted from you—with a fight! Full a hundred and forty-two years ago, With a handful of men and a gun or so, And yet history was made in those days you know. Inasmuch as we fought for the Right! And what stood out most boldly was this one thing— That our hats were thrown eagerly in the ring Because of a German King!

Full a hundred and forty-two years have passed— And we're with you again—in a fight; Full a hundred and forty-two years have passed— More than a million men, and not one out-casted, Are to help you bring Peace o'er the world at last. With you, shoulder to shoulder, for Right! And what now stands out brightly is this one thing— It is Briton and Yank, side by side, in that ring Because of a German King!

What a hundred and forty-two years have brought Is a union of Civilized Might! What a hundred and forty-two years have brought Is the goal of Democracy, staunchly sought. For which all of our forefathers bravely fought And the ultimate triumph of Right! And 'tis Freedom's glad song, with its glorious ring.

That the Briton and Yank and the Frenchmen sing Because of a German King! New York, July 4, 1918

—Emile Voute.

Kindness a Test of Religion

Men expect a Christian to be honest, and to be honest in little things as well as in big ones; and no amount of praying or church-going will offset the dishonest dollar. And men expect a Christian to be truthful; a lie shows black against the background of holiness. And men expect a Christian to be decent, decent in speech and life, decent when at work and when on vacation, decent at home and abroad, and decent

The Food Question

A philosopher once said the most uncommon thing in the world was "common sense" and really the way some people act at times would seem to bear out his assertion. As an illustration—I am told that back of Marmora at Crowe Lake, there are tons and tons of the most luscious and best berries of all kinds ever seen there, which will probably go to waste on account of the scarcity of labor to market them.

BOY DROWNED

Beaverton, July 24.—The only son of William Pascoe last Friday Lake Simcoe moved from minutes, but aid to restore seven years, now serving

PONY RUNS

Tillsonburg, July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Zenda, was and killed children had with the pony rups, but in right through got beyond ster and she foot caught it was dragged considerable was released given at once before she funeral was interment at

MORE PA

On Friday last arrived at the Hospital, Co overseas, the by an escort of the shell has been years, and is

A \$10

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Montreal, July 24

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Buried With I. O. O. F. Honors

Tribute to Memory of Late Lewis C. Pascoe on Saturday.

The obsequies of the late Lewis C. Pascoe were held on Saturday afternoon when a large number of citizens paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of a highly esteemed resident. The funeral rites were in charge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, to which the deceased had belonged for many years. The I.O.O.F. service was conducted by Mr. John Coon and Mr. Grant Way. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of Bridge Street Methodist Church was assisted in the religious service by Rev. A. M. Hubby, of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church. The interment was made in Belleville Cemetery, the hearse being met by J. W. Walker, L. R. Torwiggar, W. J. Diamond, R. W. Adams, John Coon and S. A. Barclay. The Board of Education of which Mr. Pascoe was for years a member attended in a body and during the funeral, the office and factory of the Tickell Company were closed in respect to his memory.