

The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sunday and holidays excepted) at the Ontario building, Front Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$5.00 per annum. THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or 15c a year to the United States. ADVERTISING RATES on application. JOB PRINTING—The Ontario Job Printing Department is especially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish job work. Modern processes, new type, competent workmen. TELEPHONE MAIN 93, with private exchange connecting all departments.

ROYAL FRIENDS AND FOES.

A writer in the London Chronicle calls attention to the interesting and almost distressing fact that this war, among many other painful things, has thrust a sword between the Royal families of Europe, dividing them suddenly into friends and foes. King George opposes his first cousin, the Kaiser. The King's nephew, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, fights for Germany, while the Duke's mother, the popular Duchess of Albany, organizes relief work for England! The Duke of Brunswick, nephew of Queen Alexandra, takes up arms for Germany while his two aunts, the Dowager Empress of Russia and Queen Alexandra are in sympathy with the Allies. Prince Arthur of Connaught offers his active service, while his second cousin, the Crown Prince of Germany, leads an army corps.

Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein the grandson of Queen Victoria and son of Prince and Princess Christian has been a major in the Prussian army with an address at Potsdam lighthouse, but now he joins the British Army. The Kaiserin, be it remembered, first made the acquaintance of the future Emperor when she was staying with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. If Greece is drawn into the conflict, the Kaiser's sister, the Queen of Greece will find herself on the opposite to many of her relatives.

The Connaught family have distracting sympathies. The Duchess of Connaught was a German Princess. Her elder daughter is Crown Princess of Sweden, a country remaining neutral, but which is credited with pro-German feelings. Her other daughter, Princess Patricia, is stirring enthusiasm for the British cause in Canada. The Tsaritsa is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and first cousin to King George, but some of her near relatives are fighting for Germany.

Queen Mary and her brothers have close links of family relationship with Austria through late Duke of Teck, but of course the present Duke and his brother are officers in the British army. By the way, the Austrian ambassador until the war broke out was Count Mensdorff, a second cousin of King George. He was more at home in England, where he had been a popular diplomat for many years, than anywhere else. The Cumberland family must have divided sympathies, for the Duchess is a sister of Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, while her son is heart and soul for Germany.

Spain is neutral, but that did not prevent Queen Ena from sending £500 to the Prince of Wales' fund. She could not resist it, as the daughter of Princess Henry of Battenburg, and second cousin to the Prince of Wales. Denmark, Norway, and Holland are likewise neutral countries in this war, but relatives at all those Courts are at the front. The Queen of Norway is a sister of King George, and it must be hard to conceal her feelings. She has already placed part of her Norfolk home at the disposal of the hospital authorities. The Danish King and Queen and various Princes and Princesses have been so recently visiting their British relatives that they must have intense interest in the war. Gallant Belgium's Royal House have links of relationship with our own Royal Family. The ex-King of Portugal has offered his services to King George, though his wife's relations are on the side of Germany.

For many a day, as the writer says, there will be unpleasant reminders in Royal circles of the severing effects of this war.

IMMIGRATION AND THE WAR.

Immigration to both Canada and the United States has practically come to an end as a result of the war. In 1913, Canada received 402,000 immigrants, while the United States in the fiscal year which ended June 30th last, received

1,1218,000. During that same year, however, the United States had 300,000 departures, leaving a net increase of but slightly over 900,000. Of the immigrants received by the United States in that year 738,000 were from countries which are now engaged in war. Of Canada's newcomers almost two-thirds were from Europe. As long as the war lasts, there will be very few arrivals in either Canada or the United States. According to the latest reports, the new arrivals at New York have been reduced to a very small fraction of those who came a year ago.

It is only reasonable to expect that following the war there will be a large exodus from Continental Europe as well as from Great Britain. In Europe especially tens of thousands of people will be left homeless and desolate as a result of the war. As these people have always been on the verge of starvation, it is only to be expected that they will take advantage of the first opportunity to get away from war-stricken and poverty-infested Europe and come to countries where there are opportunities for bettering their position. In the matter of immigration, Canada as the Montreal Journal of Commerce says, is likely to profit enormously as a result of the war.

AFTER THE WAR.

Naturally enough, in the midst of the first great war that the world has experienced in many years, there is a great deal of speculation as to the conditions which will follow the conclusion of peace in the war-swept zone. The popular opinion is that it will be a very long time before the nations involved will recuperate from the colossal struggle. It seems to be assumed that, whatever the outcome of the war, it must be followed by long periods of industrial and commercial prostration.

For instance, it is the almost universal opinion that Germany will lose all its overseas trade, that its factories will remain idle for a considerable time, and that, in general, the Kaiser's Empire will sit idly amidst the ruins of its former prosperity. A similar gloomy prediction is made with regard to France. Austria comes in for the black mark in the books of the prophets, and only Great Britain and Russia are exempted from the prediction of the post bellum woe.

The Boston Transcript, however, takes a more optimistic view and strongly expresses the opinion that a nation of sixty-five million people like Germany, will not be thrown into industrial wreckage by defeat in war. Assuming that Germany is defeated, as is morally certain, "it by no means follows" it says, "that the energies of its people will not be summoned into activity the moment the treaty of peace is signed. Once the war is over at least two-thirds if not three-quarters of all the surviving members of the German armies will return to their peaceful callings; in field or shop or factory. The eagerness of proprietors to make up for the curtailment of business enforced by the war will be equalled only by the eagerness of men who have subsisted on soldier's pay and soldier's rations to become wage earners again. The two impulses would be sufficient to bring about a revival of business if the Imperial Government abstained from all methods of stimulating it, but we know that the Kaiser and his counsellors have been among the most active factors in the promotion of German trade and commerce."

"Among the glib predictions," adds the Transcript, "which are found in the newspapers of to-day is one to the effect that universal bankruptcy of continental Europe will come with peace. This prediction is based on the assumed cost of the war. The war is calculated by some writers to cost so many million dollars a day to each belligerent. Premising that these estimates are all very dubious, their makers forget that the money spent in war does not evaporate. It goes into many channels of trade, into transportation service, into manufacture of military supplies and finds its way back to the source from which it was drawn.

All European countries will suffer severely, but Canada, as Professor Shortt argued the other day, will be in a position to reap the benefit and to profit from the misfortunes of European countries if she is alive to her opportunities. Certainly there is no occasion for discouragement or gloomy moping. Get to work and keep business going."

That phrase in a German despatch puts the whole story of militarism in two words: "ruthless energy."

General Pau has only one arm—the other he lost in previous war—but he has kept the whole of his head.

Having changed the name of their own Capital, the Russians will now proceed to work the same designs on the German Capital.

There are no dum-dums on the British and French side. It is left to Germany to violate The Hague Convention, just as she has violated many other canons of humanity in her fighting.

The personal equation counts greatly in the fighting, and the superiority of the British

soldier over the German is being demonstrated all along the line.

There is talk of the greatest armies ever mustered, but does not this reveal some forgetfulness? The greatest of all armies in point of numbers was that which Xerxes launched against Greece. Herodotus gives the number of fighting men as 2,641,610, and modern critics do not seem able to reduce it very materially. Some historians have computed that, including servants, eunuchs and other camp followers, the great host exceeded five million souls.

The British troops played a great part in turning the onward march of the German invaders into a general retreat, but let us not forget the magnificent part played by the French. Once the offensive was taken they fought like demons driving the enemy back with terrific force. La Belle France may well be proud of her armies. They have won imperishable fame.

In view of rumors concerning the movements of the Princess Patricia's regiment, now in camp at Levis, it may be well to know that this regiment does not form part of the contingent which is being organized by the Militia Department of the Canadian Government. The Princess Patricia's are formed under the direct authority of the War Office in London, and all orders concerning them come from that source.

The Westminster Gazette reports that at his last interview with the Russian military authorities before the war, Prince Hohenlohe, the Austrian Military Attache, expressed surprise that the Russians should be requisitioning so many automobiles. "Your roads are too bad," he marked. "But yours are good," was the response. And it is on Austrian roads that the Russians are advancing to-day.

President Woodrow Wilson admirably maintains the attitude of strict neutrality in the replies which he has made to the Belgian Commission and the Kaiser, with reference to the German atrocities and the Kaiser's hypocritical protest against the alleged use of dum-dum bullets. But one only needs to read between the lines of his carefully phrased statement to see where his sympathies lie and what his opinion would be were he free to express it.

And now to complete the splendid spectacle of the Imperial solid front, General Louis Botha, the Dutch Premier of the Union of South Africa, comes forward with the stirring declaration that the Dutch people of South Africa, who less than fifteen years ago were in arms against Great Britain, would "ten times rather be under the British flag than the German flag," coupled with the pledge of the whole-hearted support of the South African Government and people to the Mother Country. Again the Kaiser has "missed his guess."

The German idea of manly strength is well illustrated by Jerome K. Jerome, the well known English writer in a recent letter:—

In Köln a dear old German professor, kindest and simplest, took me to dine at a restaurant not much frequented by the stranger. He had been a guest of mine in England. I knew him for a high-bred, courteous gentleman, and it surprised me somewhat to find him shovelling his food into his mouth, now with his fork, now with his knife. I looked about me. Most of the men were feeding the same way; doing so ostentatiously, it seemed to me. He intercepted look. "We know better. We do it on purpose," he laughed. "Man is becoming too finicking," he continued in a grave tone. "It is little things that mould a character. It doesn't do to think too much about beyond the essentials, weakens a race. It is not wise to get too far away from the animal. Coarseness—a touch of the savage: they are not good things in themselves, but they make for strength."

FREEDOM'S BANNER.

Mrs. Sylvia Chapin Ballis of the teaching staff of the Ontario School for the Deaf has written for the Ontario the following timely and excellent poem. The production is even more interesting from the fact that Mrs. Ballis is an American by birth. In a note accompanying the poem Mrs. Ballis says:—

We have just returned from a long trans-continental journey on the U.S. side, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific we have been impressed by the commendation of England's action in this deplorable European war.

Knowing the depth and sincerity of the American feeling for England and her Colonies and appreciating the close bond that exists between all English speaking people, I have written the enclosed lines.

Two flags in union waving,
Beneath the vault of blue;
Our fathers died to save them,
Our brothers the trust hold true.
Across the years go marching,
Long lines of red and blue.

Emblems of the mighty,
Whose guard the down-trod sue:
Glory of their nations,

To whom the world pays due,
The homage that's their portion,
For worthy deeds they do.

Freedom's glorious banners!
Often they've marched through,
The éarnage of the battle;
To gain liberty for you,—
The dearest thing e'er given,
By the lines of red and blue.

Brothers, stand together,
For all that makes life worth:
The children of one mother,
Pledge we here our troth,
And loyalty forever,
To the flags that stand for truth.

Together may they flutter,
And their people know no rue:
St. George's cross so valiant,
"Old Glory's" stars on blue.

—Sylvia Chapin Ballis.

THE GORDONS AT DARGAI.

Who's for the Gathering, who's for the Fair?
(Gay goes the Gordon to a fight.)
The bravest of the brave are at deadlock there.
(Highlanders! march! by the right!)
There are bullets by the hundred buzzing in the air,
There are bonny lads lying on the hillside bare;
But the Gordons know what the Gordons dare
When they hear the pipers playing!

The happiest British heart to-day,
(Gay goes the Gordon to a fight.)
Is the heart of the Colonel, hide it how he may;
(Steady, there! Steady on the right!)
He sees his work and he sees his way,
He knows his tue and the word to say,
And he's thinking of the time the Gordons play
When he sets the pipers playing.

Rising, roaring, rushing like the tide,
(Gay goes the Gordon to a right.)
They're up through the fire-zone, not to be denied.
(Bayonet! and charge by the right!)
Thirty bullets straight where the rest went wide,
And thirty lads are lying on the bare hillside;
But they passed in the hour of the Gordon's pride,
To the skirl of the pipers' playing.

—By Henry Newbolt.

MEINSELF VAS IT.

A Saskatchewan editor prints the following clever satire on Emperor William. Since writing war poetry has become fashionable, The World Spectator adds its small quota, being a reply to the poem by the late A. M. R. Gordon, entitled "Hoch, Der Kaiser." In the following poem it will be noted that the Kaiser has dissolved partnership with "Gott" and is now running things to suit himself. If the Kaiser is successful in the war he will doubtless hang us for this, but we are going to take the risk.

Dot partnership mit me and Gott
Was all a fake—was simply rot—
To tink of it shust makes me hot—
Meinself vas IT.

Vot care I for der Russian Czar,
For kings or princes near or far?
Ven conflicts come, mit din of war,
Meinself vas IT.

Ven France rears up and vants a fight,
Meinself vill knock her out of sight,
Meinself vas always in der right—
Meinself vas IT.

Ven England dakes der gauntlet up,
Vot care I for der oldt bull pup?
Vrom me dey gets no loving cup—
Meinself vas IT.

Dar's Canada, der Lion's whelp,
Dot country I vill surely scalp,
Vill make her shout aloud for help—
Meinself vas IT.

Ven I declares dot black vas white,
Der nations must say dot vas right,
Or feel der power of mein might—
Meinself vas IT.

I shust absorbs der lager beer,
Und points mein moustache to mein ear—
Der boss of all der hemisphere—
Meinself vas IT.

Mens dot in odder lands reside
Haf spread der story far and vide
Dot Gott fights mit der odder side—
Meinself vas IT.

Mit Gott I'm hardly satisfy;
He dit nod make der Belgians fly;
Vrom Gott I efermore fights shy—
Meinself vas IT.

Der nations all may take a tip,
For Gott I do nod care a rip—
I haf dissolved dot partnership—
Meinself vas IT.

Loss of Kiaochau

Means End of German

Prestige in the Orient

THE Japanese attack on the German possessions of Kiauchau, in China, is a slap back at Germany for her interference in 1895, when Japan obtained from China the Liaotung peninsula. Germany, Russia and France by the display of force and a peremptory note compelled the Mikado to retrocede the territory. Japan particularly resented German interference because at the time Germany had no possessions in China, and now that she has a possession Japan does not intend that Germany shall keep it.

Equally offensive to the Japanese was the so called "murder convention" of 1898. The Kaiser's exaction of reparations for the missionaries slain, the "manifestation of the policy of the mailed fist," the acquisition of Kiauchau bay virtually by using force, increased and hastened the Boxer troubles in China. Japan protested, Germany insisted that she must have "reparation and a coaling station." Russia intrigued, other powers announced a disapproval of German methods; Japanese opposition was ineffectual. The result was that Russia, as the price of her friendship for China, secured a lease of the Port Arthur peninsula, and England, claiming compensation, took leased territory at Waihaiwei.

FORTIFIED TSINGTAO. Years later, although strongly fortified and stubbornly defended, Port Arthur fell into the hands of the Japanese. Great Britain, caring little apparently for Waihaiwei, simply holds the place. On the Chinese coast Hong Kong is the only British naval base. But each year that passed appreciably added to the utility and preparedness of Tsingtao, the German port and fortress on Kiauchau bay.

Established at Kiauchau, the Germans labored hard to develop the harbor. They dredged and dredged the channel so that the largest ships afloat could go into port at Tsingtao. They excavated at an expense exceeding \$7,000,000 an outer and an inner



VIEW OF TSINGTAO.

harbor. They erected great granite piers, so arranged that ships alongside could receive cargo direct from railway trains. The docks and railway terminals at Tsingtao are models of convenience. Millions were spent to provide special facilities for ocean commerce. Some six miles back from the sea a typical German city was built. The scale on which things were done may be shown by the fact that the casino at Tsingtao cost more than \$1,500,000. Included in the improvements undertaken is the extensive reforestation of the erstwhile treeless hills. The population of Kiauchau is about 120,000 Chinese and 4,728 Europeans. The acquisition of the place gave Germany trade and commerce their first foothold in the Orient.

MEAT FOR STRONGHOLD.

From an official point of view, at Kiauchau, commerce is a secondary consideration. First and foremost the intention was that Tsingtao should be the Kaiser's stronghold in the far east. From the beginning the Germans have been fortifying and building more fortifications. Utilising every natural advantage, the Kaiser's engineers have done their utmost to provide defences for Kiauchau. No outsider knows how many big guns have been placed on the heights commanding the entrance to the bay. It is notable, though, that twelve forts have been erected for the protection of Tsingtao. The barracks built in 1905 provide quarters for 5,000 men. The steel floating dock is capable of accommodating the largest Dreadnought. In addition to the regular garrison of artillerymen and marines, some years ago the authorities at Kiauchau maintained two regiments of Chinese infantry recruited from the native population of the leased territory. Offered and trained by Germans, these Chinese make fairly good soldiers. The native reserves of the colony now number about 3,000.

Exclusive of Chinese and not counting the crews of the warships in Kiauchau bay, the Tsingtao garrison, strengthened by the German and the Austrian legion guards withdrawn from Pekin, has been 8,000 men. To this force should be added 1,000 reservists, for every able-bodied German civilian in the colony was called upon to perform military duty.

Changed His Name.

One German baker in South London whose name was "Schmitt" promptly changed it to "Smith."

Miss Hump... Mr. Alya... Mrs. guests... Mr. Mr. the g... Mrs. guests... Mr. the g... Mr. the h... Mrs. Wedne... The ho... Mrs. Wedne... Mr. of Mr... Mrs. Wo... the st... Som... busy... Ever... the ex... along... Had... crous... of our... few n... bngg... he pro... hors... as ne... Mr. turned... they i... ring... ing h... Mrs... from... Ano... start... busy... plac... Sev... funer... Well... Melvi... Mr. lik... Mr. on Sa... Mas... Sunda... Well... Mea... Palme... day e... Mr. Mabel... son's... Mr. Ridge... Mr. cup... chur... Mrs... sists... tinea... Tho... Mrs... spent... Mrs. S. Ho... Mr. few... tina... A... one d...