

# THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

ESTABLISHED 1841

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.

MORTON & HERITY Proprietors.

## Huns Approaching Petrograd—Occupation Only Matter of Hours No Organised Resistance Anticipated—Germans Reach Dno Station

### 167 Foe Planes Downed; U.S. Shells Silence Huns

**HUNS APPROACHING PETROGRAD**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
LONDON, March 20.—Despatches from Petrograd today state that the occupation of the city by Germans is only a matter of hours. The city shows no signs of organized resistance. The Germans are reported to have reached Dno station 150 miles south of Petrograd. The Austro-Germans continue their advance in Southern Russia and have occupied Soumy, five hours' march from Kharkov.

**RAIDS OF ENEMY REPULSED**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
LONDON, March 20.—The war office reports that raids attempted by the enemy last night in the neighborhood of Paquesart were successfully repulsed by Portuguese troops. The artillery is active on both sides in the Passchendaele sector.

**167 FOE PLANES DOWNED THIS MONTH**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
LONDON, March 20.—A despatch from British army headquarters says the air war on the west front is record-breaking. 167 enemy planes have been downed so far this month in daylight fighting, 102 of these being reduced to kindling wood. The night flying is also unprecedented.

**U. S. GAS SHELLS SILENCE HUN BATTERIES**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
LONDON, March 20.—A despatch from American army headquarters says the American artillery on the Toul front has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the past day or so and effectively silenced the batteries.

**INVESTIGATE ARMING OF PRISONERS**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
PETROGRAD, March 20.—An American mission it is announced will visit Siberia to investigate reports of the arming of war prisoners.

**HERTLING ON WAR SITUATION**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
COPENHAGEN, March 20.—Count Von Hertling, the German Chancellor, in concluding his speech in the Reichstag on the peace treaty with Russia said Germany should not indulge in delusions that world peace had been accomplished yet, and continued "further heavy sacrifices may come but am confident in our just cause, our incomparable army, its heroic leaders and the steadfast nation." Baron Von Dem Bussche Haddenhausen, under secretary for foreign affairs said a sharper and firmer method had been adopted in the second phase of the Russian negotiations, because it was realized that the Bolshevik foreign minister, instead of desiring peace, sought to instigate revolution in Germany and Austria.

**NO EXTENSIVE MOVE ON ITALIAN FRONT**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
ROME, March 20.—A despatch from Italian army headquarters says the snow along the mountain fronts has been reduced considerably by mild weather, but the amount remaining is sufficient to retard extensive operations. Military activity is confined chiefly to patrol action and aerial encounters.

**MARTIAL LAW IN PARTS OF UKRAINE**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
PETROGRAD, March 20.—The Ukrainian national council has declared martial law in the provinces of Poltava, Tchernigov and Kharkov. Freight traffic has been resumed on portions of the railway lines near the Baltic held by the Huns.

**AVERAGE INCREASE IN BREAD PRICE**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
OTTAWA, March 20.—A report issued by the Minister of Labor on the cost of bread produced in the larger cities of the Dominion in January shows slight increases in thirteen cities and decreases in six; the cost in four others remaining unchanged. The total figures show an average increase of one-fiftieth of a cent per pound.

**BERNSTORFF'S DEGREE TAKEN FROM HIM**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
CHICAGO, March 20.—The University of Chicago it is announced has deprived Count Von Bernstorff, former German

ambassador to the U. S. of the honorary degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by that institution six years ago.

**FRENCH RAIDS ACHIEVE IMPORTANT RESULTS**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
On the French front in France Monday, March 18.—The centre of military interest during the past few days has passed from the Champagne to the vicinity of Verdun, where both the French and Germans have broken into marked activity. In the Verdun region the correspondent watched the execution of two trench raids on a large scale carried out by the French on Saturday evening and at dawn on Sunday, the results of which exceeded all expectations. Within 12 hours the French had penetrated the remarkably strong systems of German trenches in both Cheppy Wood and Matancourt Wood to a depth at some points of more than a quarter of a mile. They destroyed all the enemy works, his blockhouses and shelters, which had taken the Germans three years to construct, and brought back two batches of prisoners, each comprising 30 men, while the French themselves suffered only the slightest losses. Gen. von Gallwitz's army, acting under the direct orders of the German crown prince, displayed evident nervousness under this pressure, as was shown by the hurried arrival of large reserves in motor lorries. They were too late, however, to hinder the French.

**MURPHY MAKES FIERCE ATTACK UPON ROWELL**  
(Ontario 4 p.m. Special G. N. W. Press Service.)  
OTTAWA, Mar. 19.—The debate upon the address abruptly closed tonight after the house had listened to speeches from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Charles Murphy, and the address was then adopted without amendment. Both party leaders were in splendid form and contributed stirring speeches to the debate, but it was after all, Mr. Murphy who occupied the centre of the stage. The former secretary of state flayed Hon. N. W. Rowell in a speech that can best be described as vitriolic. He charged that Mr. Rowell had bought his way into parliament by promising a senatorship to Hon. Mr. Mulholland. He had never according to Mr. Murphy, been loyal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but had intruded for years to supplant him, and in this effort had been supported by Sir Joseph Flavelle, W. E. Rundle of the National Trust Company, J. F. Mackay, of The Toronto Globe, and A. E. Atkinson, of The Toronto Star. Newton Wesley Rowell, he said, had never made any sacrifice for his party or his country, but represented the same brand of commercialized Christianity as Joseph Wesley Flavelle. He further charged Mr. Rowell with having maliciously maligned the French clergy of Quebec and with having taken an active part in the Union government campaign against the Roman Catholic population of Canada. Mr. Rowell was unfortunately absent from the chamber of the house on account of illness, and he will therefore be unable to reply to Mr. Murphy's attack except in a restricted way on a question of privilege.

The debate today was resumed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who charged that parliament had been assembled in violation of law. The government, he said, had no power to amend the Election Act by an order-in-council. He bitterly complained that the opposition had been denied fair play at the last election, and was specially severe upon the manipulation by the government of the Military Service Act.

### Busy Trenton News (From our Own Correspondent)

The congregation of the King St. Methodist Church with its pastor arrived in town were much disappointed at the non-appearance of Rev. John Garkut, chaplain of the forces, who intended to relate his many experiences with our beloved heroes at Vimy Ridge. The delay was apparently due to the train service was none as the unfortunate crew was held up at the time of writing no news had forthcoming. Much anxiety was felt. Colonel O'Flynn of Belleville was in town on Monday and visited the Munition Works' Offices. Dr. and Mrs. Meloney motored to Belleville Monday. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen have taken up their residence on Spring Street. Mr. H. A. Allen is with the British Chemical Co. Many Trentonians found their way to Griffin's Opera House Monday to hear the wonderful Mittz who gave Belleville a rare treat. Mr. R. B. Kelly, British Chemical Co. arrived home last evening after his week-end visit in Belleville. Full house was the most conspicuous sign at the Wellar Opera House Monday when the huge film "Fall of the Romanovs" was shown. Not even standing room was available. The picture depicted a real live drama and tragedy and was much enjoyed.

Capt. Bruce Taylor, Oshawa, arrived in town. Mrs. Dr. I. S. Farncomb, president of local council of women left for Ottawa today where she will attend conference. Quite a disaster to be sure was felt last night at a certain cafe here when besieged for ice cream "there was none as the unfortunate crew was held up at the time of writing no news had forthcoming. Much anxiety was felt. Colonel O'Flynn of Belleville was in town on Monday and visited the Munition Works' Offices. Dr. and Mrs. Meloney motored to Belleville Monday. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen have taken up their residence on Spring Street. Mr. H. A. Allen is with the British Chemical Co. Many Trentonians found their way to Griffin's Opera House Monday to hear the wonderful Mittz who gave Belleville a rare treat. Mr. R. B. Kelly, British Chemical Co. arrived home last evening after his week-end visit in Belleville. Full house was the most conspicuous sign at the Wellar Opera House Monday when the huge film "Fall of the Romanovs" was shown. Not even standing room was available. The picture depicted a real live drama and tragedy and was much enjoyed.

### Men, Women, Boys and Girls Enlisting For Farm Work

**Expected That 5,000 Girls and 15,000 Boys Will be Available—Scale of Wages Expected in Different Lines—Question of Housing Under Consideration.**

On Monday a campaign was started in all the leading rural centres of Ontario for the purpose of enlisting boys for farm work. All sorts of organizations will be enlisted in this work—churches, schools, rotary clubs, etc. Last year seven or eight thousand boys were enlisted as soldiers of the soil. This year it is hoped to obtain the services of fifteen thousand. About one half of the volunteers are expected to come from shops, factories and offices, and about one half from high schools with a few from public schools. The boys will be available for service on the farms about April 1st. It is not only boys who are to be enlisted in the cause of production, it is expected that 7,500 men—teamsters, laborers, men from factories and offices—will be obtained as well. The terms of employment have not been definitely decided upon in the case of these girls who are to go out for general farm work, but it is believed that a reasonable arrangement would be about ten hours a day. The matter of remuneration, like the hours of work, has not yet been definitely decided, but it is probable that around \$15 a month with board will be considered fair for one on trial, with more later on if satisfaction is given. One of the most difficult problems to deal with in this connection is that of arranging for the housing of the girls sent out for general work. The same cases, where three or four girls are employed on neighboring farms, to arrange for their housing. The girls can make their own arrangements and provide their own breakfasts, with dinner and supper provided at the farms where employed. In other cases it is probable that a number may be placed in a village near their place of employment. Local officers of Women's Institutes will very be consulted on such matters, as their knowledge of local conditions will make their advice particularly valuable. In the Fruit Districts. In the case of girls going out to fruit farms, fairly definite arrangements have been made both as to housing and remuneration, last year's experience having furnished a basis to go upon here. Where houses are available, girls will be grouped in these. Where houses are not available tents will be put up, each tent providing living quarters for three girls. Employers will be expected to provide mattresses and pillows, the girls furnishing their own bed linen and coverlets. Where the girls are in houses employers will also be expected to provide rough tables, stools and dishes. The Y.W.C.A. will have general oversight of the housing of the girls and, where possible, will supply table board; the charge to the girls for board is not expected to exceed \$4.50 per week. Fruit pickers are to be guaranteed \$1 a day rain or shine. When on piece work two cents per box is to be paid for picking strawberries, three cents for raspberries, two cents for blackberries or small gooseberries, twenty cents for eleven-quart baskets of cherries, forty cents for black currants and twenty cents for red currants. If the picking is poor and the majority of the pickers do not average fifteen cents an hour, the pickers are to be put on-time at that rate. When picking pears, plums, apples or grapes, \$9 a week is to be paid, or twenty cents an hour for extra good pickers. For hoeing the wage is to be fifteen cents an hour. Girls who were employed in this sort of work last year gave excellent satisfaction. They were not, as a rule, as fast as professional pickers, but they did the work more thoroughly and could be trusted to keep their own count. To Help in Homes. Perhaps the most useful work of all will be that performed by girls who go out to give part or all of their time in farm households. Farmers have had a strenuous time of it in the last two or three years, but farmers' wives have had a still more strenuous experience. Moreover, the productive capacity of Ontario farms today is governed in large measure by woman power in the home. In numerous cases farmers have reduced production because of the impossibility of securing enough help in the house to meet the extra demands for food and housework involved in employing all the help necessary in the fields. Many farmers have limited their farm operations to what they can do themselves rather than put upon their overworked wives the labor of providing in the house for their men in a village near their place of employment. Local officers of Women's Institutes will very be consulted on such matters, as their knowledge of local conditions will make their advice particularly valuable. In the case of girls going out to fruit farms, fairly definite arrangements have been made both as to housing and remuneration, last year's experience having furnished a basis to go upon here. Where houses are available, girls will be grouped in these. Where houses are not available tents will be put up, each tent providing living quarters for three girls. Employers will be expected to provide mattresses and pillows, the girls furnishing their own bed linen and coverlets. Where the girls are in houses employers will also be expected to provide rough tables, stools and dishes. The Y.W.C.A. will have general oversight of the housing of the girls and, where possible, will supply table board; the charge to the girls for board is not expected to exceed \$4.50 per week. Fruit pickers are to be guaranteed \$1 a day rain or shine. When on piece work two cents per box is to be paid for picking strawberries, three cents for raspberries, two cents for blackberries or small gooseberries, twenty cents for eleven-quart baskets of cherries, forty cents for black currants and twenty cents for red currants. If the picking is poor and the majority of the pickers do not average fifteen cents an hour, the pickers are to be put on-time at that rate. When picking pears, plums, apples or grapes, \$9 a week is to be paid, or twenty cents an hour for extra good pickers. For hoeing the wage is to be fifteen cents an hour. Girls who were employed in this sort of work last year gave excellent satisfaction. They were not, as a rule, as fast as professional pickers, but they did the work more thoroughly and could be trusted to keep their own count. To Help in Homes. Perhaps the most useful work of all will be that performed by girls who go out to give part or all of their time in farm households. Farmers have had a strenuous time of it in the last two or three years, but farmers' wives have had a still more strenuous experience. Moreover, the productive capacity of Ontario farms today is governed in large measure by woman power in the home. In numerous cases farmers have reduced production because of the impossibility of securing enough help in the house to meet the extra demands for food and housework involved in employing all the help necessary in the fields. Many farmers have limited their farm operations to what they can do themselves rather than put upon their overworked wives the labor of providing in the house for their men in a village near their place of employment. Local officers of Women's Institutes will very be consulted on such matters, as their knowledge of local conditions will make their advice particularly valuable.

**Second Annual  
CONSIGNMENT SALE**  
Of Pure Bred Ayrshires, by Menie  
Ayrshire Breeder's Club, at  
**Windsor Hotel Stables, Campbellford**  
on  
**Tuesday, April 2, 1918**  
at 1 p.m. sharp.  
Consisting of females, many of which will be newly freshened at time of sale, others springing. Also a few richly bred young bulls ready for service and worthy a place at the head of any herd. Over half the animals in this sale are closely related to Grandview Rose, the Champion Cow of Canada, whose record is 21423 lbs. of milk and 900 lbs. butter fat.  
Send for catalogue and plan to attend.  
**Alex. Hume, W. E. Tummon,**  
Campbellford, Pres. Madoc, Sec.  
C. A. Clancy, Auctioneer.

S.  
revail  
bargains  
ades reg.  
patterns  
\$3.50 yd  
pp mater-  
c and 59c  
e and Silk  
sk Rats  
Prices  
nted  
before this  
by return  
ations for  
Belleville  
S  
ood  
ATS  
I  
of Canada, 28;  
n. 34; Banque  
Home Bank of  
Bank of Can-  
Bank of Canada,  
24; Bank of  
Northern Crown  
Nova Scotia, 46;  
le, 39; Bank of  
ficial Bank of  
Bank, 120; Stand  
ing Bank, 7;  
y Bank 2.  
1918, the total  
ployees of all the  
while female em-  
6,775 of the  
in Class One, and  
eal Category A  
d. Of these 370  
tion on personal  
ing of the war  
5, 1918, bank  
number of 7,742  
a marmot muff  
tion which she  
rket. It was