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Business Manager. Editor-in-Chief.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

A DANGEROUS SPIRIT ABROAD.

The danger in the present situation is not all in the embitterment of international relations. Class antagonisms at home have, in some cases at least, been aggravated and the accompaniment of people to violence may lead to the most dangerous outbreaks in the near future.

Frederic Harrison, writing in the Fortnightly Review, on conditions in England, says: "Socialism, which in the ideal has a noble spirit of humanity, of unselfish sacrifice, of love, as its inspiration (and our own religion is a moral and religious Socialism), is being depraved into a gospel of self, of greed, even of plunder. So-called Socialists make no attempt to prove that their revolution will be good for society. For them it is enough that Labor will gain. The capitalist—i.e., he who saved his wife, children, and descendants are regarded as the enemy. They who have never saved enough to get them a house, or a plot of land, or even a year's keep, or who have made away with what their parents had saved, they are the Chosen People. To them every good thing belongs of right. The Gospel of Christ said: 'Blessed are the poor; cursed are the rich.'"

The sentiments of which Mr. Harrison complains are not confined to the old world. The Eye Opener, a Chicago Socialist journal, recently said: "Labor in war industries should accept government arbitration if all the arbitrators are representatives of labor. In this way the workers would practically fix their own wages and working conditions, as they should. This would force private ownership, and the thing that keeps it alive, profiteering, out of the war industries. It will ultimately result in the establishment of a real working-class government, upon which the workers will make no demands that can not be met, since they will be laboring for themselves, and any unjust demands will be against their own interests. This plan is the only real strike preventive. It can be put into force now if the Government wills it. The capitalist and middle classes would protest, to be sure, but they do not have the power to make good their protests. If some such plan is not adopted the workers will continue to strike and threaten to strike until the Government surrenders."

There is a dangerous spirit abroad in all countries, and every disorderly outbreak, such as that which occurred at Massey Hall when Bryan tried to speak, tends to aggravate it. Those journals and those capitalists who commend, or at least fail to condemn, such outbreaks, may have reason to regret their course when the disorderly element turns in anger towards gorged packing houses, plethoric banks and newspaper offices looked upon as beneficiaries of the same.

NOT MUCH

Brewery men who ask for compensation use of war prohibition surely do not expect to have their requests granted. With begrace might every business man who has red loss as the result of the war ask for compensation.

The breweries have known for years that war was turning. They had plenty of time to prepare for the inevitable, and if they "hung back" no reason for expecting support.

stand practically alone, with only themselves have they to rely upon when the brewery bloaters were allowed a free hand they became such hogs became disgusted with came for a fight to supporters to help follow.

ace settlement uly humiliat- transport- That will

mean active aid rendered by Rumania against them. her present (or late?) Allies Possession of Odessa would put into the hands of the Germans an enormous quantity of foodstuffs stored there.

IRISH SITUATION SERIOUS.

The situation in Ireland continues to be serious, and probably the death of John Redmond, who has been a loyal peacemaker, may not mend matters. The Empire has lost in his death a restraining influence against unlawful conduct on the part of the extreme element. Speaking generally of the situation in Ireland Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the eminent journalist and political leader said in a recent speech at Detroit: "Whoever seeks to hamper England today hampers the allied cause, hampers the United States," declared the great patriot. Continuing, Mr. O'Connor said in part: "The vigorous prosecution of the war has two positive enemies among the Irish population; those who oppose all liberty. I belong personally to neither section. Those who demand an Irish Republic ought to know that at this epoch of English and Irish history an Irish Republic can only be got by force of arms to win. They ought equally to know that any attempt to set up an Irish Republic, assuming the impossible—namely, that Ireland could win from England by force of arms—would be accompanied by a civil war with a considerable portion of the Irish population especially in the North. On the other hand, those who oppose all Home Rule array against themselves Irish opinion in all parts of the world and are weakening the British Empire. And he who today weakens the British Empire weakens the American people in carrying on the war."

SIR SAM'S OPINION

Sir Sam Hughes is of the opinion that the disbanding of the Fifth-Canadian Division to provide reinforcements for the four divisions in France was a mistake. He had heard nothing of the action taken beyond what he had read in the newspapers. "But," he declared in an interview "such action would be in harmony with the lack of military knowledge and organizing ability which has characterized the administration of forces overseas under the dual ministry. The fact that there were a fifth division formed, a sixth would follow, which would mean two army corps, instead of one, and would mean another rival corps commander in addition to General Currie, should not of course, influence that officer. Not one man more," replied Sir Sam, when asked if six divisions would not require more reinforcements than four to maintain them at strength. Under my plan, which was approved by General Sir William Robertson and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, said Sir Sam, "Canada with six divisions would hold no more front than with four. Therefore the losses in men would be no greater. But under my plan there would be two divisions in rest all the time, and God knows the poor boys need it. Now there are none. 'It is simply,' asserted the ex-Minister of Militia, 'a case of incompetent men in office.' Sir Sam was asked what his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes, would do now that his division was disbanded. "I never enquired," said Sir Sam, "but he has been trained to depend upon himself, and, if he gets fair play, he needs no bolstering from me or anybody else."

HOW AUSTRALIA MANAGES

At Sydney, Australia, recently, Premier Hughes delivered a notable speech as a guest at luncheon of the Empire League. He said that "subject to the limitation which the people of Australia had recently imposed, the Commonwealth must do its duty. The Government would appoint a high court judge as an impartial tribunal to determine the number of recruits necessary to maintain the Australian divisions in the field at full strength. The Government would also increase the separation allowance, in the case of married men, by thirty-three and one-third per cent., and deferred pay would, after twelve months, bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent., or at the current rate for war-savings certificates, whichever would be the greater rate. Cards, he said, would be sent to all men between the ages of nineteen and forty-four asking if they were prepared to enlist if drawn in the ballot provided so many others in the same district would submit their names to ballots as to make up the quota of recruits required in any month. Many of those enlisted would be given leave at full pay to canvass for eligibles in their home locality. Recruiting sergeants would receive a bonus of a half a governor for each recruit actually passed. The Government, said Premier Hughes, invited patriotic citizens to pay insurance premiums to cover cases of death or total disablement. The women of Australia would be organized for recruiting purposes, and the Government would exercise all its power to encourage eligibles in the public service to enlist."

The Bolsheviks might as well have elected to fight. Their cowardice is not likely to save

Rumania cannot justly be blamed for making her peace with the Central powers. The collapse of Russia's military power has put Rumania at the mercy of the enemy, and she is compelled to yield or suffer the fate of Belgium.

Eighteen British merchant ships were sunk by submarines in the week ending March 3—the same number as in the previous week. But there were two more large ships sunk last week than in the week before. Sir Eric Geddes' "curve" is not yet taking the sharp downward trend that he promised.

The City Council and a committee of leading citizens are taking up the "Greater Production" question in a very business-like way. There is a public mass meeting to be held at the City Hall tonight at 8 o'clock to which every citizen is cordially invited. "More Food" is not the business primarily of the city council or of the special committee. It is the concern of every citizen. Large results can only be secured by planning in a large, systematic and co-operative way. We have not yet begun to waken up to the importance of this problem in a military as well as an economic sense. Before another year goes over it is very probable that a system of rationing will be adopted here in Canada as it has been in England. We will then understand a little more of the realities of war.

The New York Post apparently does not think much of Jericho. Here are, according to that journal, some of its features commendable and otherwise—mostly otherwise, and it says that "Whether the capture of Jericho suggests the city that lost its nerve and toppled down before the uncanny blowing of rams' horns day after day, or the place to which, fourteen centuries later, a certain man was going when he fell among thieves, there is no denying its unfortunate associations. Who ever heard anybody saying nice things about Jericho? Something always happens to any one who gets in the neighborhood of it. When Moses climbed to the top of Pisgah to see the land that he was to enter, there was Jericho 'over against' him. When Elijah was to have his little adventure with the chariot of fire, he and the apprehensive Elisha 'came to Jericho.' It was his last visit. When Hanun, the son of Nahash, had shaved David's servants and put other indignities upon them, where did David intern them, while their beards were growing? In Jericho. One would think that King Zedekiah would have had sense enough to keep away from so ill-fated a place. Not at all. When the Chaldeans pursued him, he ran straight towards it, and, of course, they overtook him 'in the plains of Jericho.' The one respectable period in its history was from 1451 B.C. to 918 B.C. In the former year it was destroyed by Joshua. In the latter a man by the name of Hiel rebuilt it. We hope that the British will be on their guard while they are in the neighborhood."

Speaking of "Science and Jerusalem" The Engineering Says:—A recent British military report goes so far as to say that the recent capture of Jerusalem from the Turks was due in part to conquering the Sinai desert by the aid of an American pipe-line 150 miles long. Major-General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office, says:—"In the campaign as a whole the greater accomplishment has been, not the defeat of the Turks, but the conquest of the Sinai desert. The troops which fought at Gaza drank water from Egypt pumped through an American pipe line, and were supplied over a broad-gauge railroad laid clear across the 150 miles of desert, which has defeated almost everybody that

tried to conquer Egypt for centuries. Every ounce of material for the pipe-line, the railroad and the other works came either from Great Britain or the United States. The fall of Jerusalem was made possible by the industry, organization and help of material from the United States." The pipe was 12-inch steel tube laid on the surface.

BRUCE AND THE SPIDER.

King Bruce of Scotland flung himself down, In a lonely mood to think; True, he was a monarch, and wore a crown, But his heart was beginning to sink.

For he had been trying to do a great deed, To make his people glad; He tried and tried, but could not succeed, And so he became quite sad.

He flung himself down in low despair, As grieved as man could be; And after a while he pondered there, 'Till he gave it up," said he.

Now just at this moment a spider dropped, With its silken cobweb clew, And the king in the midst of his thinking stopped, To see what the spider would do.

'Twas a long way up to the ceiling dome, And it hung by a rope so fine, That how it would get to its cobweb home King Bruce could not divine.

It soon began to cling and crawl, Straight up with strong endeavor; But down it came with a slithering sprawl, As near to the ground as ever.

Up, up it ran, not a second did stay, To utter the least complaint, Till it fell still lower; and there it lay, A little dizzy and faint.

Its head grew steady—again it went, And travelled a half yard higher; 'Twas a delicate thread it had to tread, And a road where its feet would tire.

Again it fell and swung below, But up it quickly mounted, Till up and down, now fast, now slow, Nine brave attempts were counted.

"Sure," said the king, "that foolish thing Will strive no more to climb, When it toils so hard to reach and cling, And tumbles every time."

But up the insect went once more; Ah me! 'tis an anxious minute: He's only a foot from his cobweb door, Oh, say, will he lose or win it?

Steadily, steadily, inch by inch, Higher and higher he got, And a bold little run at the very last pinch Put him into the wished for spot.

"Bravo! bravo!" the king cried out; "All honour to those who try; The spider up there defied despair;— He conquered and why shouldn't I?"

And Bruce of Scotland braced his mind, And gossips tell the tale, That he tried once more as he did before, And that time he did not fail.

Pay goodly heed, all ye who read, And beware of saying, "I can't," 'Tis a cowardly word, and apt to lead To idleness, folly and want.

—Eliza Cook.

Other Editor's Opinions

WILL OUR WATER POWER HEAT OUR HOMES?

The Montreal Herald says:—"When the Hon. Frank B. Carvell was in Montreal the other day, he said that enough water power was running to waste between Prescott and Montreal to turn every wheel in the city, and to heat practically every home. This is the view that is taken by most people; in fact it is probable that we have all looked forward to the time when all our heating as well as our motive power will be derived from electricity. Mr. Arthur V. White, of Toronto, now comes out with a letter to the papers in which he says that Canadians need never to expect to have electricity energy replace coal and other fuels for heating purposes except to

a relatively limited extent. "To raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit requires energy equivalent to 778 foot-pounds falling one foot. The heat is termed the British thermal unit. Now, says Mr. White by definition, a horsepower is 33,000 foot-pounds per minute or 33,000x60 foot-pounds per hour. If, therefore, we divide 33,000 x 60 by 778, we obtain 2,545 as the heat units derived from one horsepower-hour of energy. Correspondingly, the heat units derived from the kilowatt-hour are 3,412. It makes no difference of course what prime agency has resulted in the development of the power. Consequently, it may be stated that a horsepower-hour of electrical energy can only yield approximately 2,545 heat units. "Considering next coal, it may be stated that a fairly good grade of bituminous coal will average 13,000 cent. If we assume 2 lbs. of coal in which he says that Canadians need never to expect to have electricity energy replace coal and other fuels for heating purposes except to

whole power house equipment. Central station, steam-electric, generating plants which operate during the twenty four hour, obtain a greater efficiency from their fuel than do the individual plants ordinarily used in manufacturing establishments. Considering central station plants, the coal consumption ranges all the way from about 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. per horsepower-hour, up to 5 or 6 lbs. per horsepower-hour for plants ranging in size, say, from 100,000 to 200,000 horsepower. If, by way of illustration, we assume 4 pounds of coal per horsepower-hour, we then have 4 x 13,500 = 54,000 heat units in 4 pounds of coal. Now, in the form of power this would only yield 2,545 heat units per horsepower-hour. So we have an efficiency of 2,545—54,000, or less than 5 per cent. The significance of the above facts must be evident. Thus, for example, if the 1 1/2 million tons of an-

thrastic coal imported yearly from the United States into Canada, were used for the development of electrical energy, and this energy were then converted into heat—recoverable even on the basis of 100 per cent. efficiency—the resulting heat would, under the more favorable conditions above indicated, be only an amount corresponding to the heat units in about half a million tons of coal. That is, ninety per cent. of the heat in the original amount of coal would be lost. Based upon reasonable assumptions Canada's share of Niagara power, if all possible were developed, would not provide for the fuel needs of the city of Toronto. If it is to be used wholesale, then electrical energy is more efficiently employed for power than for heating purposes."

It would be interesting to get the views of other experts on this matter. Theoretically Mr. White seems to have made out a good case, but he leaves out of count the relative cost of horsepower as between hydro-electric energy and coal, and bases his argument largely on the cost of manufacture of electrical energy for heating from coal. It seems hard to believe that the energy running to waste in our water powers cannot be turned into a perpetual source of heat that would prove cheaper than heat generated by coal, which every year becomes dearer.

ONE NEWSPAPER'S ATTITUDE

The constant unfriendliness of The Toronto News toward anything in the way of temperance reform is to be regretted. The News is entirely out of touch and badly out of step on this question, that is one of the very uppermost in the people's minds today. In fact, no one can think seriously of the war and its imperative demands without thinking also of the waste and tragedy of the drink traffic. Under these conditions it is a sad thing that any newspaper should take the News' attitude in these tragic hours.

And not only is this perplexing position taken by this paper in a general way, but its advertising columns teem with announcements that invite young and old to stock up with liquors, the good qualities of which are enthusiastically and repeatedly recommended in the columns of this Toronto daily.

It is a deplorable thing, this assisting of the enemy will probably be stopped by law soon, but in the mean time the mischief and demoralization proceed.

In speaking at the Alliance Convention on the liquor evil in Britain, Rev. C. S. Oke, a returned chaplain, said what many other people who are ready to give their life for the Empire are saying:

"I don't believe Britain will ever win this war until she roots out the liquor traffic from the Old Land."

A serious statement indeed. And what is to be thought of the patriotism of a journal, a journal of some considerable local influence at least, which in face of this, devotes perhaps as much as twenty columns a week to promoting this very traffic that is so prolonging the war, with all its waste of material resources and sacrifices of human life?—The Pioneer.

WEST LAKE

Frank Merry of the home guard, Welland, left with his family for days visiting his parents here. Herbert Kingston has had a telephone installed in his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Haycke spent a recent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Hicks, at East Lake.

Mrs. Emma Mills has been visiting friends in Bloomfield and Picton.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McConnell spent the week-end with relatives at Conesecon.

A. J. Lake has been suffering with inflammation of the eyes. Mrs. Cinda Cooper is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cooper here.

The monthly meeting of the W.M.S. was held at the home of Mrs. Phoebe White on Thursday, with a goodly number present.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rose received word of the safe arrival in England of their son, Norman.

WOMEN'S RIFLE CLUB

Miss McCarthy, 99
Mrs. Allen, 91
Miss V. McLean, 90
Miss Panter, 82
Miss Quick, 78

PERT

Gathered by Do

APPOINTED INS

TAXATION

Mr. G. A. Macdonald, years in partnership with Britton and J. L. tests, has been appointed of Taxation under the Tax Act, which at Kingston. Mr. district comprises Leeds, Lennox, Prince Edward, Cumberland and Du take over his duties.

WIRELESS PL

New York, March 9. Wireless apparatus not been sealed in orders issued by several months ago officers of the bureau who yesterday other search in B Watch Tower Bible city and of the Bible Students' announced today. ditions were former "Pulse" Russell.

Large eggs of dimensions are frequent notice in T. B. Ketcheson, has, however, shown that breaks the opposite direction. smallest hen's egg seen and was laid biddy. The dimens 1 1/2 inches in cir 3/4 inch in diameter.

Mr. Samuels, an in Belleville was brought to this city collected in the even near Sidney. obliged to throw heavy load off to round. Some time named Arker, was side the road and of iron which has by snow. He invest more put it. "Brought it to Bel to a dealer for a The purchaser is thought it looked had collected it. quires with the vest of the man naster in police of ing admitted that from, knowing it w that it evident somebody. Mr. S was worth \$20. A pay this amount a total reaching a

The Nile Green has every reason. the work accomp members during February. The ou remarkable total socks and a nice ment of night sh comforts for the the smallest in m twenty knitting wille, the Nile Gr to have attained largest output of Waddell is the

CUTS HIS OW

Toronto.—Pte. Syd the Army Medical Depot, Exhibitor attached to the nital, but serving the hospital in t School building, about 6 o'clock but last night still alive. He is Although no offe been made in t said that the ed by Pte. Clarke v mood. It is said ported late for been given four and fourteen da It is also report wife and two them sick, and other reason for

MARMORA AND

Marmora.—Council of the move to of the Deloro St Company asking acty in Marmora incorporated into special act of t ssembly of Onto passed a motio Deloro Smeltin pany having th ated from the present time.