THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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THURSDAY, OCTOEBR 26, 1916.

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH.

There has been nothing more remarkable among the many things which have astonished the world during the war than the revelation of the spirit of the Russian people. Of Russia's material strength the world was well aware. Its moral strength perhaps was not so well understood. Russia has had to face more and greater difficulties than any other of the belligerents. It has been pervaded with pro-German influence and German intrigue. It has had to fight the enemy within its gates as well as the foe without, and many of its misfortunes during the past eighteen months have been directly traceable to the pro-German party who were seeking to control the machinery of government and who have been a dead weight on the movement for the freedom of the people.

But the spirit of the Russian people is asserting itself. The heart of the nation is profoundly engaged, and, as a recent writer says the fact that the Russian people are wholeheartedly behind the Czar explains the grim tenacity with which our Ally has borne sacrifices that, perhaps no other nation could have borne with equal stubbornness. Prince Eugene Troubetskoy, a member of the Council of the Russian Empire and formerly a professor of Moscow University, has contributed to the Manchester Guardian an illuminating account of the stability which the war has brought to the Russian people and the certainty of victory that may be based on it. His object is to disabuse Allied minds of the enemy's calculated rumors

in Russia than in any other country. Last au- ses in time of war is a most eloquent proof of of the thing are long past any discussion in Brittumn they seemed to be threatened with certain their immense resources. And it is precisely ish army circles; after so many months of testruin. Their defeats in Galicia and in Poland, this power of resistance combined with the ing they are taken for granted. caused by technical inferiority; the confusion, might of our Allies, which makes a definite vic- "It has also added a much-needed redeemings between the Government and society; the aware of our technical inferiority. In a war of general, for it may as well be confessed that beginning of an economic crisis, and the inva-short duration almost all the odds would have some of the materials we have been sending ion of refugees, who were flooding the inner Provinces—all these formed a pretext for som- like the present, where the issue is to be decid- tation. bre forebodings and the most pessimistic pro- ed by the exhaustion of one of the combatants. phecies. These prophecies have been disproved the evident superiority of Russia and her Alby events. The revolutionary troubles which lies cannot be compensated by any technical the Lewis guns. Being an American idea, of were hoped for by their enemy have not oc- skill or any effort. Technical skill alone is powcurred: the enemy's invasion has been arrested, and, instead of dying away, the Russian armies have resumed the offensive. "The enemy felt us in such a power of resistance as he little ex-

What is the danger with which Germany, hitherto so victorious, now sees herself so seriously threatened? In order to understand the origin of this prodigious power of resistance which the Russians have shown, it must be borne in mind that they are first and foremost a nation of peasants. Those "appearances" which so often deceive superficial observers consist chiefly of the faults, the evil conditions, and the vices of their town life. But they are wrong, says Prince Troubetzkoy, for it is not the town but the Russian country which decides Russia's fate.

The contrast between the town and the country is most complete, especially in economic matters. Russian towns have to suffer a great deal from a scarcity of victuals, from a rise in prices on objects of prime necessity, and, above all, from the imperfect state of their ways of communication. By exaggerating these diffficulties and these sufferings, Russia's enemies and a large number of Russian pessimists predicted famine and inevitable revolution. Now, however, all that kind of talk has ceased, because it is seen that a revolution is impossible in time of war; in the first place, by reason of the conscious patriotism of the people, and, American sociologist has just returned to the agin, by the economic condition of the coun- United States after a tour of Europe. His ex- of churchgoing? Scarcely. Figures given in an try. The existing conditions are the best reme- periences on the battlefront in France and the English paper show that the total adult mem-

The country people in Russia are getting

improbable to us, and yet the fact is confirmcreased since the beginning of the war, and you could say more than that. ceiving important war assistance.

To these observations is to be added the ruin caused hitherto by drunkenness. The for the Highlanders. lation due to the rise in the cost of labor, we with astonishment and defeat. shall understand that the wealth which is "One of the first times when the whole na-

out if there were any families which had been was hot work. ruined by the war, and consequently had a state of things a former drunkard was pointed es turned loose. out to me with the remark, "You see that f.1- "There was another striking demonstration to buy any, and went about barefoot."

about the weakness or the exhaustion of Russia. can be added to by any observer, are so many guns sweeping them away. Many times that Appearances, he begins, are more deceptive proofs of power. "This enrichment of the mas- scene has been enacted since then. The merits which was complicated by grave misunderstand- tory impossible for Germany. We are fully ing quality to the fame of American products in been on the side of our enemy; but in a struggle erless to replace the living strength of the masses and to create their wartime wealth."

At the beginning of the war, says the Prince in stating his abiding faith in the fulfilment of States to get an army to the Mexican border, pected, and began a series of unavailing at- these pledges of victory, "our country suffered 'and the Mexicans haven't and that makes up tempts at making peace with 'the vanquished.' " from the industrial superiority of Germany. But for a lot." let us have patience, and above all, take courage. Sooner or later, with the help of our Allies, we hadn't; they always thought my statement to shall see the Russian peasant thrashing urban that effect was just an ignorant civilian's floun-Germany with his mighty arms. Everything de-derings. One of them said: pends in the end on moral force. Do we lack that? The innumerable deeds of heroism of all government rejected an invention like that and the allied armies prove absolutely the contrary. And, if we give proof of our courage when the enemy's advantages are all too evident, the consciousness of our own superiority will double the elan which will carry us on to certain vic- at the mercy of a board of dodos, and so I merely tory."

Happily we have now the certain proof of the courage and the strength of the Russian armies in the success of the past season's offensive, which has swept back the enemies on all fronts. Given the boon of self-government and free institutions, Russia will add to her ma- son in the percentages of changes from 1912 all terial strength and intellectual power that moral force which will entitle her to take her place side by side with the Allies as the guardians of liberty, the defenders of small nations and the guarantors of the peace of the world.

THE WAR'S GREATEST WEAPON.

Charles Edward Russell, the well known

rich in these times in spite of everything, in western front ever say their prayers (other youth societies 159,371; adherents and children spite of the war and the rise in prices. The than those ordained by the Church of England, not of Sunday School age but belonging to sight of the growing prosperity of an im- I mean) I will bet that the name of Lewis gun church families approximate 337,897—Protestmense rural population in time of a world- is not forgotten on their lips. It ought not to be, ant Church total, 2,427,039. The Roman Cathowar is certainly the most striking and most anyway, for nothing the whole war has brought lic Church claims to have in Scotland as the to-

ed by all impartial observers. Everybody knows says so. It has almost counteracted the less population as 1, 787, 896. agrees that prosperity in the country has in- rooted aversion to tactics, and I don't see how

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

roubles) which show the increase in the mon- of a million lessons to the contrary, the British is now being substituted a newer and better systhere is no longer any drinking, for alcohol idea still is that the way to win in war is to go tem in which newspaper editors treat their conhas been absolutely prohibited since the be- out and charge the enemy, parade front, the temporaries as gentlemen rather than as piginning of the war. Again, labor has increas- band playing and the pipers piping for the High- rates. The old style was sometimes amusing in ed considerably in price, and the peasant landers. It is, in fact, Braddock all over again. the originality displayed in the use of opprotie Canadian judiciary before the earns from 50 to 100 per cent. more than he The ghost of that pig-headed person never has brious names and epithets. But long persis-people, Hon. Robt. Rogers has made did before the war. Lately, the wives of sol- been laid; he still snoops around and dominates tence in it made the system monotonous for it public a statement. The statement diers, both reservists and Territorials, are re- British war councils and tangles up British man- had no practical value to give it strength and contains no real defence for his acoeuvers.

eloquent testimony of figures (534 million stuff and first rate for the movies, but the trouble argumentative. There is a better understanding nor does Mr. Rogers relieve the press eys deposited in the State Savings Banks dur- is that in modern warfare you can't usually pa- and more mutual goodwill among rival journal- which has been attacking Mr. Jusing 1915. The State monopoly of spirits rade around much in the open without running ists than ever before. yielded 900,000,000 roubles per year in net up against the machine gun. A machine gun It is a great pleasure to The Ontario to rerevenue before the war. So the total expense sends out a stream of bullets that will split a ceive such frequent expressions of kindly feelof the consumer touched the milliard. Let us plank from end to end, and that raises hob with ing from its district contemporaries. We have for the attack Mr. Rogers made upon take in consideration all the losses and the parade front, the regimental band and the pipers, on several occasions been greatly indebted to Mr. Galt is that he launched it after

double or even treble this milliard in order hauled around on wheels, and the Lewis gun a passes the bounds of conventional courtesy. In to obtain an approximate idea of the econo- man can take under his arm, so to speak. So its issue of October 12, The Advocate says, mies which at present are accumulating in whenever the British get into a tight place with the pocket of the consumer. If we add to this their Braddock formations, the ready Lewis the increase in the wages of the rural popu- guns pull them out and overwhelm the Germans

easily noticeable in war-time in our country tion was obliged to think about this was in the is incalculable. Here we have a phenomenon terrific fighting around Trones woods, last July. which is unique in the history of the world. The Somme advance had been going about two In my capacity of a member of the Zem- weeks and had bumped into the powerful Gerstvo (the representative assembly of the Pro- man positions at the woods. The British gripvince) of Kaluga, I have had very often to ped the job and hung there until they rooted the question the peasants of the district to find Germans out. This took about four days and

"All the correspondents gave praise to the right to support from the Zemstvo. Their part played those days by the Lewis gun. Then replies always overwhelmed me with sur- every counter charge by the Germans was met prise. In spite of the unusual peasant's wont with a withering fire from the Lewises and so to complain of his lot and to exaggerate his the German lines melted away as fast as they poverty, I learned that misery is a very rare could be sent up. There is no doubt that the occurrence nowadays, for the money does not Lewises were a substantial factor in the British go in drink, and the wives of soldiers are re- successes. One point was that the Germans ceiving sufficient support from the Govern- were not expecting anything of the kind. The ment. They told me about the improvement British had not had time to get into trenches in and the increase in the welfare of poor fami- their new positions and the Germans advanced lies, and in order to explain this changed expecting to eat them alive, and then the Lewis-

low? Well, he's got boots now for the first at Pozieres a few days later, when the same situtime in his life. Up till now he had no money ation was repeated. One of the London illustrated weeklies gave a double page picture of the These facts, which Prince Troubetzkoy says scene, the Germans charging and the Lewis

abroad have not been such as to raise our repu-

"One odd little fact is that they nearly all believe the American army to be equipped with course, we have it.

"But then, you have your Lewises,' British army officers would say to me after some choice witticisms about the attempt of the United

"I never could quite convince them that we

"'You don't really mean, do you, that your allowed another country to get it and perhaps some day use it against you?'

"Of course I did not like to reveal to an alien the misfortune of my country that had put us admitted that the facts were as he had put them. Sure this world is full of trouble-"'Rum country!' he said; 'rum country!'"

The fourth week of the New York Herald's presidential "straw vote," as it admits, shows an increasing momentum of the drift toward Wilin the northern States, there is a marked increase of what he gets from both Taft and Roosevelt and a decrease of what he loses to Hughes. Applied to the popular vote of 1912 the changes, representing the conclusions of voters before undecided foreshadows a Wilson plurality of something over 300,000. And the proportion is bound to go on increasing.

dy for such pessimism. This is the story as told marvellous work of the Lewis machine gun he bership of all churches and societies in the describes in a popular magazine. He says,— | country is 1,398,510. The Sunday Schools con-"If the British commanding officers on the tain approximately 531,261, Bible classes and paradoxical feat of our present life. Two or out has been of so much real use to the British tal number of souls 545,969. The total church population would thus be 2,937,008. This deduc-

"It has done wonders. Everybody that ted from the total population gives the church-

The old type of journalism with its beautifor three reasons. First, as is well known, "To see this, you must know that, in spite ful volleys of mud is rapidly passing away. There lasting vitality. Twentieth century journalism tion in making an attack upon the "Attacking in the open is grand, spectacular is more cultured, more courteous, respectful and ter's own public conduct had passed,

The Tweed Advocate for its good opinions so he had finished his testimony and conclusion which we draw is that we must "But the ordinary machine gun must be freely voiced, but this last paragraph far sur-

The Ontario, that bright and newsy daily tacked Mr. Justice Galt while the latpublished at Belleville, notable not alone for ter was receiving evidence of a case its excellent news service, but also for its sparkling and fearless editorials, has installed a new Miehle newspaper press. The machine is one of the latest achievements in the press faults, if any were to be found, based world and its installation is further evidence of the enterprise that has characterized the proprietors, Messrs. Morton & Herity, since they assumed control of the establishment and under whose management The Ontario ian judiciary. They may be or they has developed into a dangerous rival to the may not be worthy of the old insinuadailies of the larger cities.

JUST ACROSS THE RIVER.

The land that holds our treasures. Where sin nor death can mar. The land of lasting pleasures, Is not so very far; 'Tis only so in seeming, And in our human fear. For often in our dreaming That land is very near-The land where friends ne'er sever, 'Tis just across the River.

'Tis but a moment's journey, A closing of the eye, A fluttering breath, a turning From earth all wearily: A flight through regions airy, Swift as a flashing beam— A sail with boatman warv. Over a narrow stream. Bright land of the forever! 'Tis just across the River.

And when Faith's sunlight lingers Upon the mystic tide, Clouds, touched by angel fingers, No more its glories hide. Lost kindred, loved and loving, So near us seem to stand, That while mid earth scenes moving We clasp them hand to hand. Fair land where love dies never! 'Tis just across the River.

Then wherefore this repining For dear ones gone before, Since Faith reveals them shining Safe on the other shore? Though lost to mortal vision. They're never far away; And soon to their Elysian Our weary feet may stray. Home of the soul forever! 'Tis just across the River.

Welcome 235th!

AIN'T IT FINE TODAY.

I ain't said it ain't. have had enough, an' double Reasons for complaint Rain an' storm have come to fret me, Skies were often grey; Thorns an' brambles have beset me On the road—but say, Ain't is fine today!

What's the use of always weepin', Makin' trouble last? What's the use of always keepin' Thinkin' of the past? Each must have his tribulation, Water with his wine-Life, it ain't no celebration. Trouble? I've had mine-But today is fine!

Not a month ago: Havin', losin', takin', givin' As time wills it so. Yesterday a cloud of sorrow Fell across the way: It may rain again tomorrow,

It's today that I am livin',

It may rain-but, say, Ain't it fine today!

-Douglas Malloch.

Other Editors' ঞ Opinions &

ROGERS AND THE JADGES. In his continued efforts to under-

tice Galt of any of the burden of the offensive against this particular much abused member of the bench. The only word of defence offered "had ceased to be a witness." Technically, this is true, but the fact remains that he had not ceased to be deeply concerned in the case. He atin which Mr. Rogers was deeply concerned and before the verdict had been announced. He did not wait to look for evidence of the judge's on the judge's actual decision in the se in question.

It does not subserve Mr. Rogers' purpose to rake up past history with regard to the conduct of the Canadtions thus produced, and the present members of the Canadian judiciary may be or may not be worthy of the reflected odium obtained in this way. Mr. Rogers has made definite char-

ges based on the law and we are in a position to know exactly what the law means. Judges are forbidden by the law from entering into commercial or other pursuits, and are constrained to give all their attention to judicial duties. Mr. Rogers does not produce and cannot produce a single argument against judges taking part in investigating commissions where their judi-

cial duties are employed for the benefit of the public they are appointed to serve. Nor can he produce a legal provision forcing judges or any other public servants to do work without remuneration The corner stone of Canada's judi-

cial system is the tradition, justified by experience, that judges shed their partisan opinions on mounting the bench. To assume that judges are amenable to the influence of party politics is to cast the gravest discredit on our judicial system, because judges are appointed by the Government, which means by one or other of the political parties. Mr. Rogers egan his assault on the Canadian judiciary when on his defence against an investigation of his public conduct, just after his effort to give a satisfactory explanation of his part in th erection of the Agricultural Buildings at Winnipeg had come to grief. As a result of his attack and continued attacks, every decision given in court is opened to question .-- Montreal Mail (Conservative.)

THE CALL FOR FITNESS

There is not a man among us who has not noted with wonder and admiration the remarkable physical change and improvement that a few months of soldier training has made on the young men of our acquaintance. If among these there are those accustomed to indoor life in office or store or factory, the change and improvement have been all the more wonderful and satisfactory. Regularity, outdoor life, a vigorous exercising of all the muscles of the body have brought about a physical rejuvenation that in some cases seems little short of miraculous

And with the physical health there has undoubtedly come in many cases a rebirth of moral vigor and possibility. Talk as we like, the narow-chested, sluggish-blooded, weak-livered poorly-nourished man hasn't anything like the moral chance in life that the vigorous and healthy man has. The man who isn't well, in the very positive sense in which some of our soldier boys are well for the first time in their lives, is missing the chance of being as strong and useful and happy in this mundane life as he might be. And if he isn't thus well through his own fault or through society's fault, then it would seem inevitable that sin lies at some door.

That is one of the very important lessons that we must learn from the war-how to live more healthy and wholesome lives. Ill-health that may be prevented or overcome, that is illhe 1th in the sense of a lack of positive and vital health, means a wicked waste of the vigor and happiness of the race.—Christian Guardian.

Mr. E. Guss Porter, M.P. will return this afternoon from a trip to Halifax.

HOW JO

Jury Thought Jail on B of Broth Power to

Joseph Montg ville Hospital on a result of a se the neck. In the Yeoman's jury verdict at ten ti ening the physic at Madoc, did all i lieve the injured moval to Bellevi

"We are of opi in their verdict " not have been all Madoc jail on re ing removed to] under proper gue "We are unabl idence how he c of the knife with

the deed." Spiritual Rev. W. B. Tuck odist minister at adviser of decea saw Joseph Mont led to interview th nesday evening, was given the priv to Joseph.

The accused sp pointment of an a estate of Walter. spector Reburn if a private interviev but Mr. Reburn s soner did not offe anything. He seem minister but was the presence of the town hall or court said he could not a legal matter of an administrator. Charles went away the prisoner kne Montgomery was q soon the officers re up" at once. Mr. counsel that would innocence in the ma of Walter

At no time did gest self destruction or act.

Montgomery told he had refused cou he ought to consid should do. The in tant and he suggest sibly be wiser to h guide him. Joe sa done wrong. Finally over the cost, Jos have Mr. Mikel of Be

Joseph referred to saw that the author to make something ment that he had he day Wednesday, Oct dence had been giv on Walter that he Mullen's and Alexan ot disposed to deny hese places. He see up on Friday.

> Always Protest He made protestati

always. He made n

guilt. On Saturday n

ternoon, he declared

of his brother's bloo

Where Knife C

Witness question

closely about the kn

contradicted the stat

that he had cut his ov

a period of reticence,

not his knife. He did it was. He did not soldier who had been did not think it was t had not concealed it was not thrown over asked him where did l said he found it in the was." He said he four hird the stove on the f think it was there lor He did not find it th he used it. He said he how the knife cam some one dropped it. was after the soldier l s witness could make was found on Thursda apparently hidden ove information was gl series of questions to His mind seemed cles keen in his arguments

Prisoner Was R He showed reveren and respect although h his opinions theologica night witness gave his prisoner, who had not read it before he cut hi cent Man Would

> Witness asked why h thing. Montgomery re