

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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W. H. MORTON, Business Manager. J. O. HERTY, Editor-in-Chief.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1917.

THE DECISIVE HOUR.

The hour of peril and we trust of victory is near at hand! To what a wonderful empire we belong! The news from the various seats of war, which is pouring in upon us these days, sends the heart's blood of every loyal Britisher, whether French speaking or English, thrilling through his veins. Not only away out in the Oriental beyond, on the banks of the Tigris, a great British-Indian army has avenged the starvation surrender of a little British army at Kut-el-Amar less than a year ago, but it is rapidly approaching the outskirts of the famous City of Bagdad, the scene of fabled story and romantic history. British-Indian troops are almost knocking at the doors of the city on whose throne mighty Caliphs reigned and ruled the eastern world for centuries.

From the banks of the Old Nile there has swept another army across a famed desert to away over the frontier of Palestine. This is another British army gathered largely from those isles of the southern seas, Australia and New Zealand, whose names were absolutely unknown and whose existence undreamt of by the mighty Pharaohs, who ruled the ancient world at least forty centuries since. On the shores of the Aegean Sea around ancient Saloniki, there is gathered another vast army, in which the British are strong numerically, waiting the moment of advance.

On the soil of ancient France today under the relentless pressure of a vast British army, the German enemy is rapidly retreating. From near Peronne to a point almost at Arras, great German strongholds, which were expected to cost in their capture the lives of tens of thousands of our brave sons and brothers, have fallen, practically without the firing of a shot, into British hands. More miles of territory have been captured within a few days by the British in France than have fallen at any period since the beginning of the war, unless we count the temporary hold, which the Germans held in the first hour of their onward sweep to the gates of Paris.

The news thrills! It causes a mingled feeling of thankfulness that the long, wearisome wait in the trenches is at last to bear its fruit. Thankfulness that the war is nearing its end. While the boys were waiting sometimes waist-deep in icy water and dropping one by one under the fire of the sniper, the great British world beyond was slowly and surely mustering its strength for the final blow. To-day the hour is at hand! Stern, bloody fighting is yet before our hosts. Tens of thousands of our men will doubtlessly be slaughtered, but their sacrifice now will evidently not be in vain. They will die with the cheers of victory, won by their heroism sounding in their ears and with the consciousness that they have preserved the freedom of their families.

How rapid has been the advance? So rapid indeed that it makes the onlooker almost as breathless as if he were in the rush. But what is the meaning of it all? Why the sudden move? Why the sudden yielding by the enemy? The ground is becoming firmer materially as well as metaphorically. The firmer ground meant peril to the enemy. He was outclassed by guns and munitions. The enemy was outnumbered by men, and when the ground became hard, his peril was imminent.

But though Germany may claim that she is retiring to stronger lines, yet it does not stand to reason that the new lines can be as strong as those, which were the result of a two years' checkmate. The new lines are comparatively hurriedly prepared. They are less likely to stand the tremendous rain of shell to which they are certain to be exposed. It was about a year ago that Germany sought in the early French spring to forestall the Allied attack by a tremendous attack upon Verdun. She may at the present moment, her friends say, be seeking to forestall and disorganize the British attack by a sudden falling back in the hope that at some other point along the British lines, a local condition of weakness may be found. But the British forces are seemingly consolidating as they advance and are not being led too rapidly to the point of weak organization, which the Germans probably hope. Bapaume has been the great centre from which the German defence was maintained in the whole salient stretching from Arras to Peronne, but the fall of Bapaume seems to be within the measure of reasonable distance. The British in their onward sweep, and it is the

British alone, who are in this particular fight, are actually at some points east of Bapaume and on the southwestern side they are within less than a mile of the town itself. Events at the present moment promise to move rapidly.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has asked the Dominion Government to allow military pay for soldiers willing to work in seeding time and harvest, and that active steps be taken at once to allay all suspicions or fear of conscription so that intending workers may not be deterred from coming in from the United States.

An American who has resided in Germany for eighteen months, says Germany has not over 200 submarines all told. He adds, however, that the Germans have a great and surprising number of new troops. He reports, too, that every German man of military age who is not engaged in the munition industry has been ordered into the army, with the result that the German troops are now more numerous than at the beginning of the war.

The time for the return of the National Service cards by those who have not yet returned them or have returned them improperly signed has been extended to March 31st, 1917, and further cards have been issued to the postmasters for distribution among those who have made default.

It is understood that the returns from this Military District have been most gratifying. There are however, even in this District, a number who have not made their returns. The National Service Board has expressed the wish that everyone in the District will use his or her very best efforts in order to make the returns from this District as nearly perfect as possible.

Carl W. Ackerman, who was the United Press representative in Germany until relations between that country and the United States, were broken off, says the Germans are preparing for one supreme effort on land and that Von Hindenburg believes this will bring the war to a successful end. Reports from Ally quarters say that public opinion in Germany will compel the German fleet to try another naval engagement, and following that, the greatest of all naval battles—which they are confident will mean the destruction of the German High Seas Fleet—Germany will sue for peace. Allied opinion expects a naval battle, because they believe it will be the last desperate attempt made by Germany against her enemies, and the fleet having fought and been destroyed, Germans will then know that further resistance is impossible.

Canada points the way to the United States! Suggesting a way to overcome the objection of those who argue against "entangling alliances" with European nations, a writer in the New York Herald pays a well deserved tribute to Canada when he writes:

"If the United States does not wish to ally itself with any European nation in a war against Germany, why does she not ally herself with Canada a country as much American as she is? Here is Canada, little in population, big in country, large in manliness and courage, void of yellow streaks, who with a population of about as much as the state of New York, at the first insult from Germany took a bulldog hold on her and has been worrying her ever since."

The manufacture of a paper to be used for preserving valuable records which should be able to resist the action of fire is a problem on which science has been working for some time. Now comes the announcement that it is in a fair way to be solved. A paper has been manufactured from asbestos fibre and inks from the nitrates of iron and cobalt. Documents produced by writing on this paper with these inks have been exposed to a red heat for two hours without being damaged in any way. When kept at a temperature of 1,000 degrees Centigrade, for ten hours, however, the documents were considerably damaged. It is expected that further experiment will produce ink and paper capable of resisting even such a heat as this.

WAS IT YOU?

Some one started the whole day wrong— Was it you? Some one robbed the days of its song— Was it you? Early this morning some one frowned; Some one sulked until other scowled, And some harsh words were passed around— Was it you? Some one started the day aright— Was it you? Some one made it happy and bright— Was it you? Early this morning, we are told, Some one smiled, and all through the day This smile encourage young and old— Was it you? —Stewart I. Long.

Oth r Editors Opinions

THE CANADIAN SPIRIT

That the old spirit of Canadian democracy is still alive and capable of expressing itself was shown the other day by the action of the Halton County Reform Association in regard to the distribution of titles in Canada. The Association passed a resolution declaring that the acceptance of knighthoods and other "so-called honors," by Canadians "is alien to the democratic instinct of our people. It breeds todayism, snobbery, and funkyness, and tends to create social and class distinctions, which should have no place in Canada."

It would be a good thing if similar resolutions were adopted by other organizations in a position to speak for the democracy of Canada. Such titles and attempts at class distinction are wholly out of place in Canada. They are not merely meaningless as honors or rewards; but they are positively mischievous in so far as they encourage false ideals of worth and service. The Canadian public man should be content to look to the approval of the Canadian people as a reward for his services. The Canadian people should see to it that their public men are content with such a reward. The man who, under the pretence of serving Canada, is looking for some reward that Canada cannot give is not contributing to the higher development of Canadian ideals, whatever else he may be doing. —Woodstock Sentinel Review.

HANGING A MAN

We publish elsewhere in this issue of the Times a letter from Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M. P. for Lachine, Que., on the question "should a person be hanged for committing the crime of murder?" Mr. Bickerdike has made this question a sort of a hobby. He has repeatedly introduced into Parliament a bill for the abolishment of capital punishment, and he has made some excellent speeches in support of the measure. But he has always failed to convince the House that the extreme penalty should be repealed. A great deal of argument is in his favor, and statistics are not altogether against him; still, the feeling or belief that murder should be hanged is strong. He states in his letter that there are three objects in view by the State:—to restore to the injured, to reform the criminal, and to prevent a repetition of the crime. We think that there is one more—the punishment of the criminal. He asserts that imprisonment is amply sufficient. But imprisonment, when one escapes the gallows, is uncertain. Few murderers serve life sentences.

We sympathize with much that Mr. Bickerdike says. We believe that not a few murderers escape altogether because juries hate to convict when they know that it means the man's death. They will give him the benefit of a very small doubt rather than bring in a verdict of guilty. Were the punishment only imprisonment, they would be more likely to convict. It is also true that you cannot reform a dead man, and that many innocent men have been hung.

In spite of these things, there is no doubt that the prospect of being hanged has a deterrent effect on even the most thoughtless and hardened. A man may think nothing of imprisonment, but he will hesitate if he is sure that the act will mean his own death. We believe, however, that the death penalty will yet be abolished. Few men in their sober or sane senses commit murder, and a state of society may yet emerge and murder almost disappear from the calendars of crime. —Hamilton Times.

DEATH OF CHILD

Royal Dempsey Wannamaker, six months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Wannamaker, Prince Edward, died on Saturday.

With so thorough a preparation as hand as Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows her children to suffer from the ravages of worms is unwise and culpably careless. A child subjected to the attacks of worms is always unhealthy and will be stunted in its growth. It is a mercurial set to rid it of these destructive parasites, especially when it can be done without difficulty.

UPENING WAS ENTHUSIASTIC

Great Success Attended Inauguration of Evangelistic Services at Stirling on Sunday

On Sunday, March 4 there was inaugurated at the Methodist church, Stirling, a series of special evangelistic services that will extend over the next three weeks. Rev. G. M. Sharpe of Galt, is the evangelist in charge.

Remarkable success and enthusiasm attended the opening services held on Sunday. In the morning, notwithstanding the inclement weather, a large number of people drove into the village from miles around, and every available seat in the church was taken. In the afternoon, the church was again well filled, when Mr. Sharpe delivered a special message to men. In the evening many were compelled to stand, owing to lack of seating capacity in the church for the crowd seeking admission.

At the morning service, Mr. Sharpe chose for his text John 12:20 and giving his attention especially to the thought contained in the words "We would see Jesus." As a preacher, Mr. Sharpe is characterized by an earnestness and sincerity that both inspire and convince his audience. He has the gift of humor and apt epigram, and makes his message plain by very appropriate and forcible illustrations. He has a fine pulpit presence and is a man who would attract attention in any company. His voice is strong and powerful, both in speaking and singing.

Appeal is not solely to the emotions, as is unfortunately the case with too many travelling evangelists whose work is correspondingly evanescent in its results. He tries to show to his hearers the reasonableness of the Christian religion and the foolishness of sin.

His services were not conspicuous for sensational features, but had about them a decorum that pleased and impressed those who came disposed to criticize.

No great work, and, in particular, no great revival was ever brought about unless there was enthusiasm behind it. And this day of opening services was most remarkable for the enthusiasm and earnestness that appeared to extend through the entire audience.

Mr. Sharpe is particularly talented as a leader in song. His years of training on the stage as a singer of comic roles no doubt have helped to contribute to his outstanding success in this department of his work. His methods of securing the chorale cooperation of the audience were novel, but not ludicrous or bizarre.

The success of the day's work was largely contributed to by the attendance of the people from Rawdon. A few weeks ago Mr. Sharpe concluded a series of meetings at Habbell Hill, and it is doubtful if there had ever before been such a spiritual awakening of the Twp. of Rawdon.

In the afternoon Mr. Sharpe addressed a mass meeting of men from the words, "Who cares for my soul." It was a straight, business-like talk to the large audience of men present. He demonstrated that there was more in life than material things. "Some men are drunk with business," he said. "They were forgetting the vastly more important spiritual values."

At the afternoon meeting, Mr. J. O. Horley of Belleville, occupied the chair and briefly addressed the audience. An excellent choir of young men assisted.

In the evening, Mr. Sharpe took for his text the significant words found in Gen. 3:9—"Where art thou?" His sermon was designed to induce all to think upon their present course in life, and to where that course would inevitably lead.

No strong appeals were made on this first day to induce conversions, but during the morning and evening meetings at least half a dozen expressed a desire to turn to the better life.

Mr. Sharpe, during his brief career as an evangelist, has been meeting with most encouraging success. At the series of meetings recently held at Westmoreland Avenue Church, Toronto, no less than 700 professed conversion, over 300 making a start at one service.

At the services next Sunday, Mr. Sharpe will be joined by Mrs. Sharpe, herself a very capable speaker and worker in evangelistic meetings. The evangelist is also receiving very efficient support from the popular and energetic pastor of the church, Rev. A. J. Terrill.

The people of Stirling have in their renovated and remodelled church interior, one of the most beautiful church interiors in the county.

Legislature

WITH YELLOW FLOWERS WOMEN GET THE VOTE

Men no Longer the "Only People" in Ontario—Speeches of Hearst and Rowell

Amid a spring-like profusion of yellow daffodils presented by Women Suffrage Societies and worn by all the members of the Legislature, the women of Ontario were given the vote on the same terms as men. Tuesday, February 27, 1917, was the historic day. Four bills granting the reform passed their second reading by a unanimous vote and nothing now remains but the technicalities closing up the legislation. Since 1913 the Government each year has voted down proposals to give women the vote, but this time all parties united and the Prime Minister and Newton Rowell both made noteworthy speeches.

"Can you justify deny to our women a share in the government of the country and the right to have a say in the making of the laws which they have been so heroically trying to defend?" asked the Premier. And Mr. Rowell emphasized the great democratic basis of the reform. "The women of Ontario," he said, "have exercised great influence for good in social legislation and in the difficult problems which will face the country at the close of the war."

The members who had the satisfaction of seeing their bills become law were Wm. McDonald, Liberal member for North Bruce; J. W. Johnson, Conservative member for West Hastings and J. C. Elliott, Liberal member for West Middlesex.

Mr. McDonald, who with Mr. Alan Studholme, Labor member for West Hamilton, is the member who has for the longest time been urging the full franchise for women, made a strong and humorous speech. After reviewing the former antagonism of the Government to Women Suffrage and what he called their "ardid conversion" he referred to the Government as a Government of "trailers," a phrase which has been widely repeated and quoted.

GRAVE CHARGES MADE RE NICKEL AND ROADS

H. H. Dewar, Liberal member for Southwest Toronto and E. Mageau, Liberal member for Sturgeon Falls, figured prominently in alleged disclosures against the Ontario Government. Mr. Dewar claimed that valuable nickel-bearing lands in the year 1916 were granted by the Government to employees of the International Nickel Company at \$3.00 an acre.

The significance of these charges, he said, lay in the fact that on Jan. 4, 1917, the Hon. G. B. Ferguson declared that "not one acre of nickel-bearing land has been granted by this Government." In the first week of the session Mr. Dewar showed that nickel-bearing land had been sold and the Minister then said that it had been given to a private prospector. Now Mr. Dewar claims that after searching titles in Sudbury he finds that this "private prospector" was an employee of the International Nickel Company and that another employee had also been given nickel-bearing land. And Mr. Dewar said it was suspicious that these further privileges had been given to a company which already had received so much more than it deserved and that, too, at the expense of the rights of the common people.

Mr. Mageau's charges were that the Government was improperly expending money in Northern Ontario in road building and other activities for political purposes.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE

There were lots of visitors in the House this week from the country districts—delegates to the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario and also delegates for the good roads deputation which waited upon the Government.

Thos. Marshall, Liberal member for Lincoln and Samuel Carter, Liberal member for South Wellington, introduced a debate protesting against the approval of the plans of the Canadian Northern between Toronto and Niagara Falls and made strong speeches in favor of the Hydro. The Government accepted Mr. Marshall's motion, adding to it a formal clause and the resolution of protest was sent to the Dominion Government.

Scott Davidson complained of an item in the Public Accounts of \$834.00 for cut flowers for Government House. The Government is going to appoint a Provincial Forester.

Race track gambling and jockey club licenses proposed to be one of the interesting topics of the session. The Government of Ontario will borrow seventeen million dollars on this side of the Atlantic to re-purchase a similar amount of securities now held in England.

Civil servant salaries are to be increased by \$129,537. There is to be a Bureau of Municipal Affairs in the Province. John Grove, M.P.P. for North Middlesex, in commenting on the sum of \$562.00 spent by the Government last year on stationary for Government House, said that each servant under would almost need a stenographer to use up that amount of writing paper.

Wallington Hay, new Liberal member for North Perth, in his maiden speech, praised prohibition and hoped the Act would be made even more workable.

Social and Personal

Capt. Sid Vandervoort is confined to his bed with hemorrhage of the kidneys.

Nurse Forneri, daughter of Rev. Canon Forneri, is spending a day or two at Moodie Cottage before leaving for England.

Mrs. B. Faulkner and Mrs. D. Coaton of Harold have returned home after spending a few days at the Mohra street west.

Rev. A. E. Smart, Rector of St. John's Anglican church, Madoc, received a telegram from the warden of Christ church, Campbellton, N.B. informing him that he was unanimously selected as Rector of Campbellton. Mr. Smart has declined the invitation, although it means a much larger stipend, preferring to remain in Madoc, where he is doing successful work.

Ex-Mayor Morris of Hamilton was in the city last Friday.

Reeve Lieut. R. P. Coulter, of Stirling, is in the city today.

Lieut. Robert Cook, M. P. P., was in the city today enroute to Toronto to continue his work in the legislature.

Mr. Arthur Northrup, of Ottawa, was in the city on Saturday as a visitor to his father. He left for his home today.

Miss Nancy Fargy, a trained nurse daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fargy, West Huntingdon, is in a critical condition from a malignant attack of diphtheria.

The many friends of Mrs. Chas. M. B. Holton will regret to learn that she has been quite seriously ill the past few weeks in the Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. Thomas C. Thompson, of the Thompson Furniture Company has returned after a trip to Buffalo and New York City. In the latter place he found the talk strong on the war.

THOMASBURG

We are glad to report the sick ones improving and hope they will soon be out again.

Miss Maggie Mitts of Belleville, visited her parents, Thursday.

A large number of young people of Thomasburg took in the dance at Mr. S. Grille's.

The proceeds of the Red Cross Ball held in the I. O. O. F. Hall on Monday night amounted to \$27.09.

Mr. and Mrs. Maines and daughters spent Monday evening at the home of J. C. Morton.

Mr. W. Harrison and mother spent a few days at Foxboro, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Coulter.

On Saturday evening, a large number of the friends and neighbors of Sergts. M. Vance and C. Sherry met in the I. O. O. F. Hall to bid them good-bye before they left for overseas duty. The meeting was over to order by Rev. R. H. H. Bulteel who acted as chairman. Mr. J. D. Embury was then called upon to read an address, and upon behalf of friends, Mr. Fred Coulter and Mr. Albert Fowler presented each with wrist watches. Short speeches were made by several gentlemen, after which lunch was served by the ladies.

The young people of the Methodist church and Epworth League were entertained at the parsonage on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Mrs. A. Morton spent Sunday at the home of her son, Mr. J. C. Morton.

Mrs. M. Mitts of Madoc, is visiting at the home of Mr. M. Mitts.

Mr. J. Sayers of the North West, and Miss Carrie Carleton of Thomasburg were quietly married on Wednesday.

WINS FIRST POSITION.

Mr. George J. Forhan, the popular and enterprising local manager of Griffin's theatre, has received a recognition from the Griffin Amusement Company that he will greatly prize. For some time past there has been a competition among the various local managers of the Griffin circuit, fourteen in number, as to which could out-do the most successful and novel advertising matter in a stipulated time and with a stipulated maximum expense.

The first winner was Mr. Forhan. On this morning, received a substantial cheque from his principals as a memento.

Our readers have no doubt noticed many of Mr. Forhan's very clever and novel methods of advertising his picture plays during the past few weeks.

ALDERMAN THOMPSON Chair Des... -Some Every L. Tick... tion C

"That charge in the Belleville tender for cloth specified unfair that His Honor requested to have the previous Chapter 192, 1 Municipal Act, one of said... more than one

This resolution Robinson and a last night was the biggest setback the Belleville for graft hung into the tied with the less until 11.3 solution was f weeks because Mayor Kotche Tickell, the v which had app present with was invited v When vote v sion to intro Smith elected Mayor Kotche when the for caused. But to allow the tion and then Ald. Parkes sulted on the asked him if with part of not ex-Ald. D plain fear we at council me Acting Mayo not answer fo then stand the "Neither M Ald. Smith t perly either the slightest the Market a mittes in rog chairs for th "The tra perfect good best interest nor was m tion is still of due to ex-A terpretation Tickell & So od four price

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