

WHEN WE HAVE SEEN

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Bice, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado

Two phrases we should like to hear from our president's lips—"Unconditional Surrender" and "Our Allies." They are on the lips of almost every other American.

"Unconditional Surrender" above the White House door would not only ease many minds, but would sweep away a mass of cobwebby, confusing thought.

There is another objection to conditions, no matter how wisely drawn, and it is exemplified by the president's withdrawal of his "autonomy" clause by reason of the subsequent recognition of the Czech-Slovak government.

Until Germany has surrendered; until French, English, Belgian and American soldiers are patrolling the streets of Berlin; until the archives of the Central Powers have been opened and their contents published; until the Allies know by actual occupation of German territory, the heart of the German people's mind; until the last victim of Prussian oppression is free to tell his story—until all of this has happened, neither punishment nor reparation can be definitely fixed, nor can the guarantees necessary to be extracted from Germany be determined.

Any condition won by Germany will, we may be sure, be for her good, not ours or the world's. We are sure of the justice of our cause, let us make equally sure of our method. The straightforward, simple and perfect method is unconditional surrender. Conditions of any kind will befog the people, and may create heart-burnings among the Allies when they come up for interpretation before the final council. They

have, unfortunately, emanated thus far, largely from America; and it is clearly Germany's aim, as far as possible, to place America in a false position of settling as a judge or arbitrator, before whom she, on the one hand, and England, France and Italy on the other hand, will plead their respective cases. A very cunning scheme it is, too, fraught with great danger.

Germany may talk—is talking—of the Kaiser's abdication—of democratic reforms, of a change of heart, etc. Let us answer: We will believe when we have come and seen for ourselves.

Wilson has proclaimed that we are prosecuting this war to make the world safe for democracy, and within a few days he has advised the enemy that it must conform to his requirements regarding its future form of government. He has drafted and had accepted, temporarily at least, by the Central Powers, a set of peace terms intended to bring to fruition the age-old dream of idealists, a world-federation of democracy.

Yesterday the president came out with a message to the American people, asking them, in effect, to make him dictator by returning his party to power in the coming election (Nov. 5). This hardly chimes with his theory of making the world safe for democracy, for it really smacks of the ways of kaiserism. His officials frittered away hundreds of thousands of dollars in air-craft "experimenting" while the armies abroad are waiting for aeroplanes. He must expect criticism for such exhibitions of incompetency.

Mr. Wilson's severest critics have come from his own party who recognized his shortcomings, and have been courageous enough to denounce his blunders. We don't want anything that savors of dictatorship in this country.

We want the world made safe for democracy but to the exclusion of partisan politics or mere party triumphs.

A Soldier's Opinion of the Y. M. C. A.

The following letter appeared in The Montreal Gazette day before yesterday. As it gives one of the most intimate and specialised accounts of the work of the Y.M.C.A. at the front we reproduce it for the benefit of the readers of The Ontario in order that they may have before them first-hand evidence and not hearay as to what is being done with the Y.M.C.A. funds overseas.

The letter also pointedly expresses the opinion of the soldier on active service in regard to those who through ignorance of the facts or from other causes have sought to block this grant in Belleville.

Sir,—So much has already been written in refutation of the charge preferred against the Canadian Y. M. C. A. in connection with its work overseas by those whose opinion is of most value viz: the boys who are fighting our battles so creditably, that further testimony seem superfluous. The following extract from a letter recently received from my son, who has been with the 6th Infantry since its inception, and who at the present time is acting as despatch rider, is so much to the point, however, that it seems only fair to the Y. M. C. A. that what he has to say on the subject should be given publicity. He says:

"We held an indignation meeting last week concerning a cartoon which recently appeared. This was a picture of a typical Y. M. C. A. hut in front of which stood a wounded soldier saying something to the effect, 'I haven't got a dime to buy a free cup of tea,' and coupled with it a tirade on the business greed of the early days of the war. Were we sore? Hanging is far too good for whoever put that in. Why people who knock things they know nothing about is something I can not understand. The Y. M. C. A. is a very interesting concern? Why, I could talk for hours on the advantages I personally have derived from the Y. M. C. A. during the period I have spent in France. The gallons of tea, generous of milk and sugar, and oranges that I have had free of charge must have cost them something. Recreation huts, free literature, circulating library, concerts, money exchange, etc. all have tended to make my life happy in France. The 'Y'

is the only canteen at which one can obtain Canadian canned goods and biscuits and chocolate. A can of fruit costs five francs at the French stores, a franc and one-half at the Y. M. C. A. Is that profiteering? We buy Players cigarettes, which cost 10 cents at home, for 5 cents at the Y. M. C. A. For our little battery canteen we buy goods cheaper from the 'Y' than from the wholesale base canteens with their 5 per cent. discount. Not many mornings ago I saw, with my own eyes, hundreds of wounded Tommies, as well as wounded and whole Fritz prisoners, being handed out by the Y. M. C. A. biscuits, chocolates and cigarettes, free gratis. Just a few hundred yards from this spot is a Y. M. C. A. in a district shelled heavily. When Hellie starts an attack, the place is noticeably deserted, but the Y. M. C. A. men stay right on the job. Of late cigarettes have been very scarce and smokers have been able to buy them only at the Y. M. C. A. They'd give two francs a packet if necessary, but the Y. M. C. A. bring up as big a stock as the army will give them transport for, and sell them cheaper than any store. There are Canadian Y. M. C. A.'s up in the trenches with the infantry giving out hot tea that is as welcome as a letter from home. I understand that in the first six days of the present offensive, the Canadian Y. M. C. A. gave out \$150,000 worth of supplies free. And yet papers at home insinuate that it is a grafting and money-making concern. Naturally, in the early days of the war the 'Y' not having had time to get fairly started, was not all it is today, but I cannot believe that even then returned soldiers could truthfully say that the Canadian Y. M. C. A. was not doing good work in France."

Montreal, Oct. 16.

Adj. Goodhew Takes Charge

Successor to Adjutant Trickey Arrives in Town

doubt he will be missed by the local corps and the citizens of Belleville for his patient, persevering and energetic toil. He endeared himself to all. Early and late he was on his Master's business helping and blessing those around him. In the first stages of the "flu" epidemic he was a constant visitor to the homes of those in need and many have cause to bless him. There was a great advance in the local efforts and in the attendance at the meetings. Could he have remained for the usual period there would have been a bright prospect. Adj. and Mrs. Goodhew of Montreal, have already taken over the work and we have no doubt that they will make good and in them those in need will find good friends. We give them a hearty welcome to the city and wish them every success in their work.

Dominion Police are Moving From Here

Headquarters for This District to be at Trenton and Tweed

Kingston, Nov. 1.—Ever since the organization of the Dominion Police for the enforcement of the M.S.A., the headquarters for this district have been in Kingston. Chief Graham who was appointed at the head of the district made his first headquarters here and later moved to Ottawa, leaving the local control in the hands of Sergeant Jean Slesch.

The Dominion Police have been using a room in the basement of the city building granted by the City Property Committee.

Today the headquarters for the district were moved to Trenton and Tweed, and the police are being moved from Kingston to these places. Some of the work of rounding up deserters is being done by members of the G.M.P.C. under Major Porter, A.P.M. and occasionally an evader of the M.S.A. gets the attention of Major Porter's men, but most of this class of work is being done by the Dominion Police.

It is rumored in well-informed circles that the force will soon be disbanded, and the work all grouped under the G.M.P.C., the members of which are all in uniform.

There will be a number of changes in officers made at once, especially among the heads of the organization. There are a number of Kingston men on the force, and it is said at Ottawa that these constitute the best material among all the police, doing this class of work.

Sub. Warfare Not Abandoned

Germany Merely Halts It for Purpose—Part of Her Bid For American Favor

London, Nov. 1.—Reports of German submarines being recalled to home ports, coupled with comparative inactivity on the part of the U-boats, are being discussed by the admiralty officers here. It is not believed that Germany has abandoned her submarine warfare.

The view officially expressed is that Germany, in checking the operations of submarines, hopes to lend weight to the evidently insipid reports that she is withdrawing them. It is possible Germany expects to create a better feeling in America by this procedure, and doubtless plans to bolster the waning morale of the submarine crews by demanding less of them.

At the Admiralty it is believed that if the inactivity continues, most of the submarines will be withdrawn temporarily. The men will be given leave, and the boats will be repaired preparatory to the next great effort on the part of Germany. One Admiralty officer says: "If the war continues you may expect the submarine menace to be as great, if not greater, by January than any with which we have as yet had to deal."

Flirts With Sudden Death

James Drysdale, driver for a Lethbridge fruit farm, was delivering bananas a few days ago when what he thought to be a ripe banana dropped down his neck. He reached and retrieved a yellow and green snake three feet long, which he held in his hand while he examined it thoroughly. It was a copperhead, whose bite is instant death. That the snake was numb with cold was probably his salvation.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

- Killed in Action—C. Nottall, Peterboro. Died of Wounds—J. Cleary, Kingston. V. O. Pogson, Oshawa. J. H. Payment, Cornwall. Gassed—R. T. Dunn, Brookville. W. Martin, Peterboro. Wounded—Lt. G. H. P. Conybeare, Lindsay. Lt. J. A. McDonald, Cornwall. M. Logan, Kirkfield. J. T. Doyle, Trenton. C. G. Richardson, Peterboro. C. H. Hanson, Belleville. S. Buckley, Cornwall. F. Allison, Whitby. E. J. Ward, Kingston. H. M. Devereil, Whitby. L. Clarke, Orillia.

Grant to Y. M. C. A. According to Law

At the last council meeting Ald. Curry gave as his reason for recommending the Y.M.C.A. grant for overseas work his belief that the grant last April was legally passed.

A letter received from Hon. W. D. MacPherson, provincial secretary, points out that at the last session of the provincial legislature the act in reference to the voting of money for Patriotic purposes was amended to include the Y.M.C.A. or Red Triangle.

The amendment reads as follows: "The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada for the purposes of the special work being carried on by it in furnishing supplies, accommodations, comforts, food and drink and entertainment to officers and men while on active service during present war with the Naval and Military Forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's Allies."

We are informed that it is legal for a council to make grants, with out a vote, from the people to three organizations only—the Canadian Patriotic Fund, The Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A.

Derailment Near Marysville

Twenty G.T.R. Cars Blocked Traffic Yesterday and Today.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning a derailment occurred on the Grand Trunk, two miles east of Marysville, as a result of which about twenty cars of an eastbound freight train left the track. Fortunately nobody was hurt. There was considerable damage to rolling stock and freight. The cause is being investigated today. The track has been blocked, although this afternoon it is reported that one line is clear. Last night G.T.R. through passenger trains were sent over the Canadian Northern, but on other trains the passengers were transhipped over the G.T.R.

Letter of Sympathy

Mrs. C. Losse, Rossmore, Ont.—Please accept my deepest sympathy in your great loss. Your brother was killed just as the battalion advanced to the attack on the morning of the 27th. I was quite close to him when the shell exploded and can assure you that he would feel no pain, as death was instantaneous.

He was a fine soldier, always smiling and willing and a very brave man. We are all most sorry that we should lose such a fine soldier and man, but it will be some consolation to you to know that he died in the fulfillment of his duty with his face to the enemy.

We have buried him in a pleasant little cemetery alongside his comrades and friends near the village of Ince. Again assuring you of much sympathy, believe me Yours very truly, Fred J. North, Lieut.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Andrews, 26 Octavia street, desire to express their sincere appreciation of the kindness and sympathy of their friends during the illness and at the time of the death of their son Armstrong Alexander Andrews, 4-11d

Prince Edward Men Invent New Gun

Joseph Anson and his Son, Pte. Arthur Anson, Invent Machine Gun That Will Fire 16 Shots a Second

Joseph Anson, of Crofton, working in conjunction with his son, Pte. Arthur Anson, has invented a new machine gun that has points of superiority over any other yet in existence. The principle of action is altogether different from that of the Lewis or any of the standard guns now in use. By Mr. Anson's device the gun will fire one bullet at a time, or in volleys of five, nine or sixteen simultaneously. Forty-eight shots can be fired in three seconds. The gun, complete, weighs about forty pounds. It is specially designed to meet the requirements of aeroplane gunnery.

By firing sixteen bullets at once a hostile plane can be struck at sixteen different places, and there is far greater certainty of its getting to a vital part than when bullets are fired singly as in the case of the Lewis or other machine guns. Mr. Anson showed The Ontario a photo of his new invention which has already been given a satisfactory trial. It will at once be submitted to the War Inventions Board at Washington and London, Eng.

Mr. Anson has already invented a device for application to aeroplanes which enables them to rise from the ground or from a confined enclosure at a much sharper angle than was previously the case.

The latter invention was submitted to the Board in Great Britain some months ago and Mr. Anson has just had the satisfaction to learn that his device is being adopted and a preliminary cheque of \$2,500 was forwarded to show that the invention was a success.

Pte. Anson is a veteran of the war. He was seriously wounded at Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917, and has, since his discharge, been working with his father at Crofton. Both father and son have a great natural taste for practical mechanics and have given a demonstration of their ability to turn their skill to practical use.

Mr. Mikel Urges Citizens to Buy Victory Bond

Mr. Mikel's Address at the Open Air Victory Bond Meeting, Corner of Front and Bridge Sts.

The Victory Bonds of 1918 are sold in denominations of \$50 and up and are repayable in gold with interest at 5 1/2 per cent. by the Dominion Government. Purchasers therefore have the whole wealth of Canada as security.

The purchase price can be paid all at once or in payments extending over 128 days. That is, a \$50 bond will cost 39 48-63 cents per day for 128 days, so that a \$50 bond can be bought by almost everyone who is employed. Some may have to deny themselves to do so. Most mechanics and even laborers get more than 39 cents per hour; with them, one hour's pay per day would pay for the bond.

The proceeds of the Victory Bonds will be loaned to Great Britain in buying food and war supplies from Canada, so that every farmer, every mechanic, every laborer, every storekeeper, everyone who has any property or other financial interest in Canada is more or less dependent on the success of the sale of these bonds. The more we lend Great Britain, the more she will be able to buy, and will buy from us. The more she buys from us the more profit we will make and the better off will our people become.

There are six classes of persons who won't buy bonds: 1st class—the Hun sympathizer; 2nd class—the person who wants more interest. This class of person is not only helping the enemy but he is striking a blow at our farming interests, he is throwing hand grenades at our business men, he is pouring poison gas on our manufacturers, turning the machine guns on our mechanics and laborers. He is choking our boys in the trenches—all for a half or one per cent. more interest. 3rd class—the person who would sooner put money in fancy clothes, automobiles and other unnecessary expenditures than buy bonds. 4th class—the pacifist, the non-resister and conscientious objector. This class of people brought the war on us and they would sooner see us lose than give any help to win the war. 5th class—the person who can't pay 39 cents per day for 128 days. Too many young men spend that much every night in the pool room, or over-eating in a Chinese restaurant. 6th class—the thoughtless ones.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

INSURANCE
BUILDINGS & CHATELAIN
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LEGAL
MIKEL & ALFORD, Barristers, Etc. Solicitors
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R. W. ADAMS, established 1894, Insurance, Municipal Debentures and Real Estate
L'ARM INSURANCE, Frame Buildings, 75c to \$1 per 1000
H. E. THOMAS, London Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
FRANK BAALM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
MONET TO LOAN
FOXBORO
Large quantities of apples continue to arrive at the evaporator, where the staff is working quite hard.

ESTABLISHED
Premier
REPORT OF
PARIS, Nov. 6
LONDON, Nov. 6
GERMANY
AMSTERDAM
BERNE, Nov. 6
CLEMENCEAU
PARIS, Nov. 6
"Germany has been...
AUCTIONEERS
NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer, Brighton
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DELLEVILLE ASSAY OFFICE—Ores and Minerals of all kinds tested and assayed. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention. All results guaranteed. Blocker and Victoria Avenues, East Belleville. Phone 82.
FLOURISTS
CUT FLOWERS in Season
WEDDING and FUNERAL DESIGNS
A Speciality
Phone 205
Night Phone 178
VICTORY
At least day night: maintain the established; and provide adn soldiers to Brig enable Canada of orders for Monday, greatest day rejoiced and us in our responsibility the week. Ca each of the n
Chairman De