

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921.

A GOOD BARGAIN

IN securing possession of the Bay Bridge for the price of \$85,000.00 the people of this district and of the Province of Ontario have secured a good bargain.

At present costs, it is doubtful if the two spans composing the swing and its supporting pier could be placed there for the amount paid for the entire property.

Even the approaches to the bridge, at the north and south ends respectively, would represent an outlay, at the contracting rates we now pay, almost, if not quite as great as we have agreed to pay for the property composed of the approaches, the bridge itself and the caretaker's dwelling on the south shore.

It now seems incredible that the City of Belleville and the Township of Ameliasburgh should have allowed this property to pass from their possession into private control for a mere matter of \$40,000, and that when the bridge was comparatively new and much more valuable than it is today, the indifference of the public and the apathy of the local municipal councils of those days are now almost impossible to comprehend.

In the carrying out of the negotiations to purchase the Bay Bridge, The Ontario has been accused of shifting its ground and of changing its attitude from one of hostility to purchase to that of favoring such a proposition.

Such assertions are absolutely at variance with the facts. At no time did The Ontario oppose the purchase of the Bay Bridge.

Our position was simply this: We insisted on having an authoritative and unbiased opinion from experts as to the value and condition of the bridge before any offer to purchase was considered or accepted.

Such an opinion was not given out or made public until October 5, 1920, when, at a conference at Picton between Belleville City Council and Prince Edward County Council, Hon. F. C. Biggs read the report of Mr. Hogarth, chief engineer of Highways, giving a most favorable and convincing report as to the condition of the bridge and an optimistic estimate of its probable life.

Mr. Hogarth's report was later published in The Ontario and speaks for itself.

At the Picton conference there was also unexpected unanimity on the part of the Prince Edward county council in favor of purchase and a willingness expressed to bear their fair proportion of the cost, that is to say \$20,000 of the total \$85,000. It was feared that those municipalities remote from the bridge or those that might feel Belleville's mercantile rivalry would not endorse the proposal to buy the property.

To the credit of all the municipalities in the County of Prince Edward be it said that they suppressed any petty jealousies that may have existed and with a magnanimity that is all too rare in municipal politics, they arose to the occasion and dealt with an important problem in a big way.

For the representatives of the Belleville City Council, the Belleville Chamber of Commerce and The Ontario not to have met this generosity with equal generosity on our own side would have been an unforgivable act of pettiness and a grotesque blunder.

Even if the Bay Bridge were not the bargain that it undoubtedly is, we could afford to sacrifice much in order to secure a settlement of a most unsatisfactory situation, to remove the last toll anachronism from the highways of Ontario and to promote business and better understanding with our progressive neighbors south of the Bay.

The Ontario wishes also, before dismissing this subject, to make emphatic denial of another statement that has frequently been made and that is both unjust and untrue.

It has been asserted that The On-



"Don't forget Ethel it's my turn to be rescued today."

tario because of its opposition to an alleged offer upon the part of the owners of the bridge, during the parliamentary session of 1919, to sell the property for \$72,500 has therefore been the cause of saddling \$12,500 of unnecessary costs upon the public.

In the first place, The Ontario is credibly informed that no offer to sell for \$72,500 was ever made by the owners of the bridge.

If any such offer was ever made, The Ontario was neither directly nor indirectly responsible for its acceptance or rejection. We were not parties in any negotiations that may have been carried on at that time in any way, shape or form.

Our attitude was then, as it was all the way through, that we should first have expert opinion as to the condition and probable life of the bridge and then we could be our own judges as to whether we were being asked too much for it or not. No such opinion was given to the public until October, 1920.

If the owners of the bridge actually advanced their selling price by \$12,500 between the spring of 1919 and the fall of 1920, that was no doing of ours but of those who were doing the selling. The Ontario had no more to do with it than had the man in the moon with the advance in the price of green cheese on Belleville board last Saturday.

REPAIRING THE HIGHWAYS

BEHAVIOR has seen much construction of sewers during the past few years. The excavation for a sewer necessarily means the disturbing of the surface and the breaking up of the metal of the roadways.

We wish to rise and remark, however, that the disturbing and breaking-up processes are much too long continued and the persistence of dangerous ridges and hollows on the surface of the streets for months and months after sewers are all completed, is a species of inconvenience and annoyance that would be tolerated only by people long inured to every kind of delay, makeshift and patchwork.

We all know that, after sewers are filled in and laterals are laid, a certain period of time is required to complete the settling process. There is no need, however, to leave the roadways for six months or a year with the surface about as uneven as a Stony Lonesome pasture field. A few hours, from time to time, with men with pick and shovel and a few scoopsful of crushed rock here and there would restore the uneven surface to something of their old-time smoothness. The cost would be trifling and the satisfaction tremendous.

When residential streets are left in a warty or carmine state for a long period of time, it is not so bad but when important thoroughfares like Mill, Station and Commercial streets, are left in that condition it means lost time and religion upon the part of multitudes.

The chairman of public works this year is doing his work as efficiently and conscientiously as any man we

have had in that position for a long time. But he will earn the everlasting gratitude of many thousands of his fellow citizens if he will only speed up repairs after the departure of the sewer gangs.

The Ontario is not urging upon the council any further program of permanent paving the present year. We believe it is in the best interests of the city to wait till costs more nearly approach normal before undertaking any large expenditures on pavements. Yet at the same time we should not postpone indefinitely the paving of such leading highways as Mill, Station, Commercial and Dundas Streets and the Madoc road. No expensive work of a semi-permanent character should now be done upon those streets but only the most essential repairs in anticipation of paving.

The Ontario is also of the opinion that there might be much salvaging of valuable road-building material when sewers and paving excavations are being made.

We have seen many hundreds of loads of the best quality of macadam carted away to be deposited for mere filling on private lots or public grounds. A power screen to sift and sort this material would have saved its cost many times over the past two years.

Much of the rock that is left over after the filling of such sewer excavations as are seen on Dundas Street could also be piled and crushed for use on such streets as are paved with macadam.

HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

THE dedication of a peace arch in Blaine, a border town in the state of Washington, on September 6, is to commemorate one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. It is appropriately situated on the edge of British Columbia. That we lost heavily territorially in boundary adjustment there, was but one of the several similar sacrifices the people of British America were called upon to make on the altar of peace.

It is interesting to see how our neighbors read their history in this respect. From 1818 to 1846 the ownership of what is now known as the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and part of Montana was in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The British claimed an international line at the boundary of Mexico, or what is now the northern line of California. The United States, with a claim they had from Russia by treaty, just simply placed the line at 54 degrees and 40 minutes north. This would include the greater part of British Columbia, as well as other territory which had been occupied by British settlers.

Eventually our neighbors ran an election and returned President Polk on the platform of "Fifty-four forty or Fight." This meant that if the incoming executive did not secure the international line that his fellow countrymen had been claiming he should go to war. It is not worth while discussing now what our par-

ents in what is now Canada thought about it or felt over the proposal to have our heritage largely taken from us. Our views were very little consulted in those days.

There was no war, but President Polk opened negotiations which resulted in the treaty of 1846, giving our neighbors what now constitutes the whole of three prosperous Pacific States and part of another. The Americans "gave up" British Columbia. When next we had a line settlement in that part of the world, we gave up some of British Columbia in the Alaskan boundary determination. If Canada had not been a little more influential at the time we would have suffered from another "Russian Map" and lost more. The peace arch is fittingly placed on the boundary where the first sacrifice was made and on the side which was and is not British.

DENBY AND SIMS

THE majority of fair-speaking American newspapers have recognized in Secretary of Navy Denby's reprimand of Admiral Sims a play to party considerations. Outside of sources of Sinn Fein sympathy, American opinion seems to have recoiled in favor of the Admiral. The New York Herald's comment on the reprimand was fairly representative of unbiased opinion in the United States. It said:

"Denby has humiliated Admiral Sims but he has done him no harm. The Admiral's place in the hearts of the American people is secure; his place in history is beyond the reach of political malice. In the measure in which Denby has rebuked Admiral Sims, Denby now stands condemned by American public opinion."

LISTENING-IN A TAN H. B. C. DANCE

(Imaginary Scraps of Dedicated Conversation collected at a Company Dance)

"I have just two left open."
"Say, isn't he lanky?"
"Who is that reared in Copenhagen?"
"There—I've lost my hankie."

"Hear that saxophone whine!"
"Who's your friend, may I ask?"
"Have you tried the grape-vine?"
"Whew! This three-step's some task!"

"Now, you take a pace back."
"See here—when do we eat?"
"Like a sea-going hack—"
"Stepped all over my foot!"

"Such a long intermission!"
"Do you wish lemonade?"
"She's like Dorothy Gish."
"Yes, that's imported jade."

"I could fox-trot all night."
"And never grow weary!"
"M-m-m! My face is a sight;
"Slip me your puff, dearie."

"There's those two, cheek to cheek!"
"Ho! See that man bowing."
"Now, don't jump when I speak—
"But your ears are showing!"

"Home, Sweet Home!—You live far?"
"Why you're really so kind,—
"But then Art. bro't his car;
"I am sure you won't mind."

"From 'Piebald Pomes and other Atrocities' by the Akond of Swat."
THE ARMAMENT RACE.

Competitive armament upon the scale which the Great War introduced is the road to universal ruin. International agreements are the hope of humanity. The American people see the truth, and when they are determined upon a political course, neither munition makers nor Congress, neither the departments nor the White House, can block their way. The possessors of the ultimate power in the United States must prevail.—New York World.

A TRUE PROPHECY

A month ago, or more, Sir Oliver Lodge, predicted that the sun-spot eruptions would result in extra hot weather. He seems to be right about this, whatever else he may be wrong about.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After 34 years' service on the C.P.R., Conductor E. E. Eddy, North Bay, is taking his first vacation. Lack of rain, which has not fallen for eight days, is causing alarm amongst the farmers of Algoma district.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR A MYTH.

Young men go to college to fit themselves not for toil, but to direct toil into productive channels. Without such direction probably nine-tenths of the labor in the world would be wasted. It has been estimated that without the labor saving machinery now in existence, this globe could not support its population, no matter how diligently every individual worked. Yet no college president tells us that the machine which thus supplements and extends the possibilities of the worker is sacred. The fact is that there is nothing noble in labor itself. Quite the reverse is true. If a man discarded pick and shovel and set to digging a ditch with his hands, he would increase his labor, decrease its product, and brand himself an idiot. If, on the other hand, he discarded pick and shovel and invented a ditch digging machine which would reduce his physical effort and increase his results, we would do him honor and give him reward. It is not toil, but intelligence, which is sacred.—Chicago Tribune.

GOMPERS' VICTORY.

For half a century Samuel Gompers has been the leader of the Federation. His history is his history. Still vigorous, still sound, still typical of organized labor at its best, he is again chosen its leader. His defeat would have meant a split in the ranks, a golden chance for radicalism to proselyte, a menace to the peaceful and orderly solution of our industrial and economic problems. His election is reassurance to those who believe that our representative democracy is the best possible form of government.—Minneapolis Journal.

DISARMAMENT IN JAPAN.

It is a recognized principle that armaments should match policies, and for Japan to continue to arm when the problem of defence had ceased to be pressing would be taken everywhere, no matter what the Foreign Office might say, as evidence that the militarists had the upper hand and had secretly resolved on offensive policies. This is being recognized in Japan, and unless the militarists are indeed in control it may lead the Japanese Government to favor a movement for disarmament.—Springfield Republican.

A PESSIMISTIC OPTIMIST.

Still, by the time humanity gets the guns all smelted, it will have found other ways to vent its hatreds, wreck its vengeance, indulge its selfishness and give rein to its predatory instinct. We are optimistic! but the sons of Adam are a tough lot.—Houston Post.

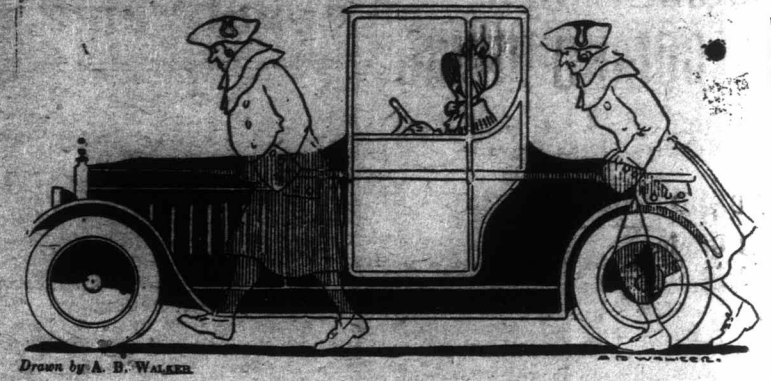
SOME NEWSPAPER FIGURES.

An editor who has a morbid taste for post-mortem examinations, has prepared a schedule of the comparative publishing costs of a newspaper since the year 1907. In submitting his figures, he makes the trite remark that while during the war and after, men in several lines of business spent much of their time holidaying in Florida or California, or acquired a taste for high powered motor cars, and the wage earners blossomed forth in silk shirts, the average publisher either went broke, or burnt the midnight oil trying to keep on the right side. In his figures he takes the year 1907 as normal and put every item in that year on a basis of 100. His schedule shows the great increases since then, and incidentally the editorial salaries have advanced less than any other branch of the cost.

In 1907 wages were at 100; in 1914 they had advanced to 178, but in 1921 the figure is 398. Newspapers, from 100, jumped to 177 in 1914 and to 628 in 1921. Newspaper postage, which cost the normal of 100 in 1907, was 147 in 1914, and 337 in 1921. Ink was 100 in 1907, 200 in 1914, and today stands at 331. Editorial expenses jumped from 100 in 1907 to 120 in 1914 and 241 in 1921. Miscellaneous expenses went from 100 in 1907 to 125 in 1914, and to 244 in 1921. Taking the average of all newspaper costs, it was found that while the average in 1907 was 100, in 1914 it was 159, and in 1921 it reached the high mark of 411.

From reading these figures it is not surprising to read next that over four thousand publications have gone out of business in the United States and a great many in this country. The reason is not far to seek for advertising rates and subscriptions have not advanced in anything like a corresponding degree. The publishing of the above figures shows how hard the newspapers have been hit by the inflation in prices; so far there is little indication since June 3, 1919, June 10, to anything approaching that figure.—Kingston Whig.

Grand Master, J. W. Harcourt, J.P., will lay the corner stone of the new Windsor Masonic Temple.



Times haven't changed greatly. The Sedan still has four shoes, but the motive power is now gasoline instead of mauline.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

School fairs are to the boys and girls of the land what the larger fairs are to adults. By this time they should be thoroughly organized, prize lists published and circulated and programmes of proceedings prepared, the two indeed given in one publication. These fairs increase the number every year and are proving of inestimable value in the agricultural education of the young and even in beneficially influencing the more mature. Of course boys' and girls' clubs are the principal feeders of the fairs, but children who are not members of any such organization. Agricultural Representatives all testify to the splendid effect the fairs are having upon farm life and agricultural pursuits generally. One, for instance, writes "I do not know of any one thing which is a greater factor in improving the farm production and the farm industry of the country than the school fairs."

In addition to bringing direct, practical results, school fairs have had a very effective influence in encouraging teachers to take up the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. Another says: "The importance of the school fair cannot be over-emphasized. It teaches our future farmers how they can take the most out of the soil. It makes our rural people better and happier." In recognition of the truth of the old adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" a programme of sports is usually included in the days list of proceedings.

"AS SHE IS SPOKE."

The king's English can be put to strange and varied uses. On suitable occasions it may be used to induce meditation to the point of drowsiness on the part of persons whose avowed purpose in attending this devotional exercise is really not that of going to sleep. From the lips of a fire-brand orator it may fan into flames primitive passions that have long lain dormant.

Quite the most unique use of the king's English, however, is to be found in the annals of sport. The average citizen, secure in the belief that he understands his mother tongue since he has written and spoken it all his life will find many a paragraph from the sport page to the understanding of which neither dictionary nor grammar textbook will help him. For instance:

"Wallie Pipp greeted the newcomer with a slap against the barrier of the right field stand for two bases and Peck crossed the platter, while Ruth stopped at third. Lee caged Meusel's left. Thereupon Frank Baker whanged the globe to deep right centre for a triple, which conveyed Ruth and Pipp over the disk. After Ward had fanned, Baker tallied off Schang's one base jolt to the left. Jack Quinn whiffed for the curtain fall."

Here, as everyone will admit, is English composition which addresses itself to a large reading public. Excepting the proper nouns, every word of it is in good standing in the dictionary; and still to one not versed in the jargon of baseball the paragraph is altogether unintelligible. But what is still more baffling than its unintelligibility is the fact that to those skilled in the vernacular of baseball the very strangeness of the language is intended to add a charm to the message conveyed. Verily, the king's English may be put to a variety of uses.

SUNDAY BATHING.

From The Peterboro Examiner. As was expected, the Examiner's suggestion that the civic bathing houses should be opened on Sunday has met with a good deal of approval and also with a certain amount of criticism. Some citizens who have never been heard to complain of those who summer at the lakes indulging in a Sunday plunge, or of people who own bath rooms availing themselves of the chance for a cold tub, seem to regard a dip in the Ononabe on Sunday as quite a different matter. In Toronto, the good city's bathing places are not closed on Sundays, in fact the attendance on that day is usually the

largest of the week and so far as one can judge from the newspapers, nobody has entered a protest against the practice. Throwing open the dressing rooms of Neverlea Park and Little Lake would be a convenience to hundreds of citizens each Sunday, and the Examiner believes that the majority of the people are heartily in favour of the suggestion. The attention of the City Council is directed to the matter in the hope that action will follow.

WEDDING BELLS

BARLOW—CROWE

Knox Presbyterian Church, Havelock, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Saturday, July 2nd, at high noon, when the marriage took place of Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Barlow of Havelock, the Rev. James Skene officiating. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns, orchids, Marguerites and white hollyhocks. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Robert P. Jack, was attired in her travelling suit of sand-grey tricotine embroidered in blue, with brown mohair hat, and she carried Ophelia's Roses. Miss Birdie Crowe was her sister's bridesmaid, dressed in a becoming gown of shell-pink and sea-green George with hat to match and she carried Columbia roses, while Mr. Reginald Barlow of Toronto, did the honors for the groom. The ushers were Messrs. Lynn Anderson and Donald Wright. Miss Gladys Haig presided at the organ during the signing of the register, and Mrs. George Chiles of Trent River sang, "Until." The groom's gift to the bride was an Isabella fox fur, to the bridesmaid and organist, sterling silver vanity cases, to the groomsmen and ushers, monogrammed cuff links. Following the ceremony luncheon was served at the home of the bride, after which Mr. and Mrs. Barlow left amid showers of confetti and good wishes for an extended trip to the Pacific Coast and Seattle. On their return they will reside in Trenton. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are both extremely well and favorably known to Havelock people, having resided here practically all their lives, and a host of friends join in extending every wish for happiness and prosperity.

HOLMES—WHITE

On Wednesday afternoon, June 22 over one hundred guests from Madoc, Stirling, Picton, Trenton, Belleville and Toronto gathered at the home of Jay White, Sidney, to witness the marriage of his only daughter, Annie Laura, to Albert C. Holmes, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes, Belleville. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Thos. Wallace. The Wedding March was played by Mr. J. Rowan, Toronto, and Mrs. Thomas Gordon Bellinghurst sang "O Promise Me." The many gifts were most beautiful and costly, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held. A unique feature of the afternoon's gathering was the presence of three pairs of grandparents.

The young couple left for Buffalo, Niagara and Grimsby amid a shower of confetti and good wishes and on their return will reside on the farm of the groom. Their many friends wish them on bon voyage on the matrimonial sea.

On Thursday, June 30, the night of their return they were welcomed at their home by over sixty friends. During the evening order was called by Mr. C. Bowers, superintendent of the Sunday School, and Miss Faye Ketcheson read an address and Miss Jennie Bowers and Helena Hinchcliffe presented them with a handsome chair in appreciation of their active part in the church and Sunday school and hoped that their united efforts would still continue.

A few short addresses were given and the evening was spent in games and music. The guests departed singing "For They are Jolly Good Fellows."

Prince Philip of Cobourg, brother of ex-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, died in Cobourg Sunday night.

SUGAR COM

Big Drop in Mercury

GOOD NEWS

Retailers, Says, Are Small

TORONTO.

carry soars sugar down. This will soon loom big should fill with of thirty hours.

"Retailers are gratulated at are making no declares the sale Grocers' and a quarter price-to-day, of the cost of the wholesaler is 9 never has been cers' profit making vertising medium. Is it like You can never

"BIG DROP "The sugar declares a whole a big drop in p Just now gran \$8.75 f.o.b. Mo 5 per cent. of are selling only ing nothing to to hold our cust FOR IMMEDIATE

"We are buy ate requirement consumer the be say retailers. see, the price is and soon. We caught stocked down to \$8 or \$5 per cwt."

OVERSTOCK "What's the cline? Over-sto caught with the get rid of them they keep on their money will finitely and wh time they have have put the business, and the of raw sugar for it's a case of. I had bargain—sugar and reco recouping gets

Secretary Mill Merchants' Ass town to contribut comedy-drama prices. Retailer ed to shrug ind Theirs not to w troubles. The bl when prices wer the penalty of tr long. Meanwhile benefit and it w for the small tra

"SWEET BR "It is quite p ers decide to cut rifices, which se sense play for the street house to-d be able to get th as low as seven is nine and a fr it drops a bit lo coming in, it su the 'sweet buy a

CHEESE

I came across t book. And as cheese tal to cook. I copied it down might do For others, as w you. From a loaf that three slices Stamp these o In heart shapes, can at lo Buy cutters) Use clarified butt ed slightly On each put a With mustard a season the With pepper, y If you have a quite clea (Push them n Place canapees n utes mere Until the chees hot.

Ready-made M no physician for you have at hand Thomas' Electric colds, sore throat, it is invaluable. Arises, sprains h while for cuts, s is an unquestiona no testimonial of and that will sat effectiveness.