

WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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W. H. Morton, Business Manager. J. O. Herby, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

PLACING BELLEVILLE ON THE MAP

The City Council and the Chamber of Commerce of our little burg have issued a booklet, the purpose of which is to give facts and make known the excellent qualities of Belleville to those in need of such information.

Princed how many people were aware of the fact that we had in our city over fifty bona fide manufacturing establishments? And the count does not include blacksmith shops, Chinese laundries, grocery stores, or shoe-repairing houses, the same as were counted in the Dominion census of 1891 to prove to the wondering electors that the N.P. had made of Canada a great manufacturing nation.

But Belleville has got the real goods and to prove it to you here are the names of them—

- Name of Manufacturer, Belleville Bottling Works, Belleville Cider & Vinegar Co., Ltd., Belleville Creamery Co., Ltd., Belleville Hardware & Lock Mfg. Co., Belleville Pottery Co., Belleville Rubber Co., Ltd., Belleville Sash and Door Co., Ltd., Brown and Sword, Canada Cement Co., L. B. Cooper & Co., Ltd., Cream of Peas Co., Ltd., W. H. Carter, Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Ltd., H. Conroy Distillery Co., Ltd., Deacon Shirt Co., J. L. Delaney, A. W. Dickens, Dominion Bedding Co., Elliott Machinery Co., Ltd., Flanagan Carriage & Waggon Co., Foy and Irwin, Fruit Machinery Co., Ltd., Grahams Limited, Greenleafs Limited, E. A. Hyman Co., Intelligence Printing Co., Judge Jones Milling Co., Ltd., A. H. Kerr, Marsh Eng. Works Ltd., Natural Tread Shoe Co., Lazier Paper Mills, Morton & Herby, Peck and Willis, Point Anne Quarries Ltd., Angus McFee, R. McPherson, Ontario Limestone & Clay Co., J. Roblin, Jas. St. Charles Omnibus Co., Springer Lock Mfg. Co., Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., Smith Hardware Co., Richardson Co., Tecco Co. Ltd., A. Tisdale, Tickell & Sons Co., Tivand Electric Steel Co., Ltd., Toronto Hat Mfg. Co., Weed Harvesting Machinery Co., Ltd., J. C. Wilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Geo. T. Woodley, H. A. Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd.

The booklet is issued by Heaton's Agency, Toronto, and is what Mayor Riggs would call "multum in parvo" which, being translated, means "Big value for little money."

There is a miniature map of the city in the center of the booklet, showing all the streets of the city, location of factories and public buildings and so on. There are also eighteen well printed photo engravings of street-scenes, local views, and educational institutions, also additional maps, showing the county and the situation of Belleville in the province.

The work of compiling this booklet was, we are told, performed by Mr. Arthur Marsh. We wish to say the result is most creditable. In addition to true literary ability, Mr. Marsh has that practical discrimination necessary for the carrying out of a duty of this nature.

An edition of ten thousand copies of the booklet has been issued. It is none too many.

We presume the council did not purchase the books with the idea of embalming them in the vault in the office of the city clerk for the use and enlightenment of future generations.

It is better, we would say, to use it during

the year 1920 rather than 2000 A.D.

The purpose of advertising is to advertise. Advertising is of no use as long as it is kept concealed in covered packages in the darkness of a vault.

Like money, it must be spread around and kept going to be of service. Both Mr. Holmes and Mr. Fredericks are anxious to do their part in the work of distribution. If you know of a friend or friends, or of an industrial corporation where one of these little messengers would be of interest, procure a copy or copies and do some missionary work for the city. But don't scatter them on what you know to be barren soil. None should be wasted.

The Ontario would like to see that ten thousand edition all distributed and used in 1920. To keep Belleville on the map in red letters a similar edition, revised and up-to-date, should be scattered over land and sea every twelve months. Like that peculiar kind of bread we read about in the sacred writings, they would return to us, after the lapse of a reasonable period, many times multiplied, but changed in form.

Plant the seed, carefully but not too sparingly, in the form of booklets. Then with the follow-up cultivation we are now prepared to give, with industrial commissioner and chamber of commerce, we should be certain to reap a harvest of awakened interest, inquiries from a distance, a procession of individual migrants and of new industries headed in this direction, growth in population and increase of property values and a Belleville that is definitely placed on the map of North America.

LOTS OF SUGAR IN SIGHT.

In talking on Saturday with a Thurlow farmer, who is the fortunate possessor of a large maple sugar-orchard, the Ontario was informed that present conditions are favorable for a large "make" of sugar the coming season. The frost has gone deep in the ground and there is a heavy body of snow lying above. These are two conditions that are almost invariably followed by a long season and a heavy flow of sap. He keeps his sugar bush securely fenced in and allows no cattle to pasture there and destroy the young growth. The thinning of the trees and the growth of grass soon kills out the older trees or results in their being blown down, by their comparative isolation, in heavy storms. When the woods is dense, the trees form a natural barrier and help to protect one another from the full force of the wind.

It is to be hoped that the prediction of our Thurlow friend may turn out to be true. Sugar is a commodity that is badly needed just now. Sugar is at present selling at 16 or 17 cents a pound at the groceries and is likely to go higher, dealers are telling us. The manufacture of a large output of maple sugar and syrup in Ontario would be a huge factor in easing the situation.

In the province of Quebec, they are wiser in many things than we are in Ontario. The farmers there didn't turn all their beautiful maple forests into cordwood and cow-pasture as we have done around Belleville. They looked farther ahead than the immediate present.

The result is that owing to their forehandedness and enormous annual production of maple sugar they have been enabled to cut down the consumption of refined sugar in that province to 68 pounds per capita. In Ontario it is nearly twice that amount or 130 pounds per head.

In Ontario we have been growing rich and correspondingly lazy. The maple trees we have left, if put to work, would practically drive the Cuban product off the market. But we Ontarians prefer to loaf around the house in the spring and grumble about living costs and the greed of the middleman. The habitant of Quebec takes off his coat, goes to work in his bush and so keeps his money at home and makes himself independent of profiteers whether Cuban or Canadian.

MARKET DIALOGUES

The Ontario, a few days ago, made reference to Belleville market as a fruitful source of misunderstanding and ill-will between country and city.

The thoughtless and insulting expressions made use of there in bargaining are as unnecessary as they are productive of mischief. They have serious detrimental effect on business.

Our excellent contemporary, The Guelph Herald gives the following graphic account of similar conditions that exist on the market at Guelph—

Prices of food stuffs are unquestionably provokingly high, and it is exasperating to take the trouble to walk down to the market, only to be met by a demand for butter, eggs, etc., that is simply beyond the reach of the average housekeeper's purse.

But while this is so, I often wonder how the farmers' wives stand for some of the abusive remarks which they have to listen to from those who enquire the price of their

wares. I know I wouldn't stand for some of the things they have to stand for and I suppose it is that sort of thing that serves to create the barrier between the country and the townspeople. Recently I noticed one sharp visaged city woman approach a vendor with the remark: "How much for the goose?" "Thirty-five cents a pound" was the reply. To which the city woman responded with a scornful look. "Well, you've got your nevre." "Are these eggs strictly fresh," was the pertinent remark of one who found difficulty in forcing herself through the crowd to the counter. "Yes," snapped the vendor, who was apparently irritated by many such questions, "of course they are. Could you tell fresh eggs if you saw them?" Another woman I saw going from vendor to vendor jabbing her finger, nail into every pile of uncovered butter she came across. "What are you feeding your cows, turnips?" she inquired of one farmer's wife, while to another she declared "I can buy better butter up town five cents cheaper, which brought the deserved response, "then why don't you go there for it?" And so the dialogue goes on, the repartee on both sides being often marked with an acidity which bristles with everything but Christian charity. If the store-keepers have much of that sort of talk to put up with I wonder any of them ever live to a ripe old age.

UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH

A most interesting section in the annual report of President Judson of the University of Chicago has to do with the reports of research being carried on by members of the faculty and by graduate students. The double function of a university is very clearly illustrated by what Chicago is doing. It does not limit itself merely to passing on the knowledge of the past, or even the present, but is constantly pressing forward, extending man's knowledge of his surroundings, of his conditions of living, and of his possibilities. A great university must ever keep this in mind, that it has a duty to perform towards mankind in expanding the bounds of knowledge, and bringing to man's aid resources that may long have remained hidden.

There is practically no department at Chicago failing to keep this idea in mind, judging by the president's report. Philosophy, psychology, political science, sociology, literature, mathematics, science in all its departments, history and anthropology, all are active in their task. The same would be found true of all the greater universities of the United States, and it is to these centres of learning and research that our own Canadian young men must go to carry on advanced work in any subject. President Falconer of the University of Toronto has for years past been impressing upon the public through his annual reports the need of provision for post-graduate work in Canadian universities. In some departments at Toronto advanced work is possible, though not to the extent that would be found at Harvard, Chicago or any one of a dozen other American universities.

Post-graduate work makes heavy demands upon the university that provides it. Extensive laboratory equipment is necessary. Large library facilities are a requisite. Members of the faculty must have the time to direct the work of advanced students carrying on long-continued investigations. Results are not always secured as expected; there must be many disappointments, yet the duty of advancing knowledge remains with the universities more than anywhere else. If they do not take up the torch, who will? In Canada there is a pressing need for provision for advanced work, and it might prove feasible to make some division of subjects among the various universities so that Canadian students would find in one place at least the necessary provision for their work. Toronto and McGill, having extensive laboratory equipment, might be in better position than other universities to take care of advanced work in science. Queen's University has long had a reputation for its work in political science, and might aim to provide the best work anywhere in Canada in this and allied subjects. Other branches might be assigned by mutual agreement to the various eastern universities, which would then aim to build up their resources to meet the needs of students coming from all over Canada. It is plain that a start must be made if we are ever to compete in this country with the great universities across the line, who draw our best graduates and then keep them. The drain is too serious to be allowed to go on. The responsibility rests with the Canadian universities to make the start.

GERMANY ACTIVE

According to information received from business men who are in a position to be informed as to conditions in Germany, industrial circles there are not idle by any means. Production is going on with a marked degree of

activity and the invasion of the markets of other countries is being attempted to an extent which has to be recognized. In spite of lack of raw material, the German is exporting iron and steel in a remarkable way. Average quality steel, from German smelting works, sells in Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and Italy at 4,310 marks, including all super-taxes. In view of the fact that the German smelting works import more than 150,000 tons of French iron ore payable in French currency besides more expensive Swedish ore, it is necessary for Germany to seek incomes in countries with a more valuable currency than their own. This industrial section of the country is trying to do to the best of its ability. With their old time skill the German workmen are at work on all lines of activity both for the home and for export trade. Working hours range from 8 to 12 hours per day and all efforts the being made to increase production to the fullest extent so that a strong bid may be made for a big share of the world's market.

As between the two methods of developing muscle, the average citizen prefers the lawn mower to the snow shovel.

The plan of Ald. Hanna and Engineer Mill to deal with the prospective flood situation seems to be thoroughly practical and ought to succeed. It has the additional merit of being reasonable in cost. Only the test of actual experience, however, can prove whether any plan is serviceable or useless. But this scheme, when tried out, will demonstrate whether the theory that the key to flood relief is to be found in the field of solid ice between the lower bridge and the railway bridges. The weakening of this barrier by cutting a sufficient number of longitudinal and transverse channels should go a long way towards permitting the inevitable ice-jam to find its way, harmlessly into the deep water in the western harbor.

A few days ago The Ontario suggested editorially a comprehensive scheme of improvements to beautify the city. We were gratified to learn that prior to the appearance of our article, Mr. Fredericks, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, had already taken up the matter of improving the appearance of the grounds about the station with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways. Mr. Fredericks has also outlined a scheme to secure the co-operation of the Boy Scouts for a general clean-up around the city. It is evident that the Chamber have secured in Mr. Fredericks a real living force, who will see where things need to be done before waiting to be told. And, more important still, that he will see about the doing of these necessary things some time before the present generation passes off this earth.

MEDITATION

What We Fought For.— Freedom of the seas. The rights of small nations. Open covenants openly arrived at. To make the world safe for democracy.

What We Got.— Prohibition. Volstead amendment. Spanish influenza. Senator Lodge's speech. Ludendorff Memoirs. Wood alcohol in the wood. The covert charge. Ten cent coffee. Twenty cent milk. German brides. Pictures of Wilhelm with a full beard. Coal strike. Steel strike. Longshoremen's strike. Printers' strike. 10,654 other strikes. 2.75 beer. German opera revival. Four dollar theatre tickets. Forty cent movie tickets. War tax. New Bryan Boom. Shoes at \$15 a pair. \$30 suits for \$75. \$40 Overcoats for \$90.

What We Hope to Have.— A key to your cellar. Sugar with our coffee. Service without tips. Marriage without failure. Sermons without length. Pay without work. Storage without overhauling. Success without failure. Coal without ashes. Sleep without snoring. Profit without profiteering. And, last but not least— Home Rule for Ireland. J. F. K. in American Warehouseman's Bulletin, Feb., 1920.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

SHORT MEMORIES.

There are not wanting careless individuals who to-day glibly and thoughtlessly talk about drunkenness that is so much observed on our city streets during the last few weeks and inferentially convey the impression that our present law is a failure.

One has but to go back to conditions as they were before the Ontario Temperance Act was enacted to realize what a transformation that splendid measure has wrought. Even though we see a letting down to-day because of the repeal of war-time prohibition and conditions are worse as compared with a year ago, things are tremendously superior to what they were before the war. This will be seen from the following table of arrests showing the total for drunkenness for the last six calendar years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Total. 1914: Male 13,277; Female 976; Total 14,247. 1915: Male 10,624; Female 660; Total 11,282. 1916: Male 9,147; Female 492; Total 9,639. 1917: Male 4,263; Female 291; Total 4,554. 1918: Male 3,246; Female 137; Total 3,433. 1919: Male 3,703; Female 333; Total 3,925.

THE WAGES OF LOAFING.

The illogicality of the strike as a means of determining increases in wages is that under the strike system we reward the men who throw down their tools and refuse to serve us and let the faithful working men at the old rates of compensation. If all wages were fixed according to this scheme — and in a few years, if we continue as we are they will be — the scale of returns will be fixed according to how long the men in different industries can afford to remain out of a job. Everybody who can strike, will, for the weekly pay envelope will register not a man's length of service and ability but his genius for quitting his place at the exact moment when he is most needed.

The chiefs of the three railway brotherhoods have declared themselves against the threatened strike, and it is probable they will not be called. But suppose they did encourage the men to walk out, and the lines had been tied up completely? In all probability the demands would have been met. A consideration of wages and prices prove that the men who planned to strike deserve and need the increases asked. Are we going to raise their wages to conform to the general level, or are we going to punish them for not striking by ignoring their suggestions?

There lies the crux of the present labor situation. If it is to be a battle, it men can gain a better living only by causing confusion and disrupting other people's business, they will pass whenever they see a good chance. And if we never consider demands until they are forced upon our attention by some tragic waste of time and material and human life, the workman has no choice. He must strike or starve. If the struggle for well-being reduces itself into a competition in unproductiveness, instead of in efficiency, we can expect more and more disorganization of industry as the truth sinks in. We could at least make an attempt to reward labor in proportion to pre-war compensation. And since there were underpaid workers in 1913 there should be no hesitation about looking into conditions as they are to-day and administering a justice that goes beyond that of the index number of prices. As it is, we are paying men to do their worst to industry, and if they don't do it we forget even to thank them. And we shall not always have the Lever Act with us. — New York Globe.

Would Better 21-2 Beer

W. T. Kernahan, of O'Keefe's Brewery, and R. Russell, of the Hamilton Brewery Co., waited on Premier Drury and asked that they be permitted to manufacture beer of 2 1/2 per cent. alcoholic strength instead of 2 1/4 per cent. proof spirit, as the beverage would be more palatable. They were told to make their request in writing.

Rev. A. H. Foster of West Belleville Methodist Church spent the week-end at Colborne with W. Bellamy, B.A.—Colborne Express.

ADDRESS AND PRESENT

On Saturday evening the friends of Mr. and Langabeer, of Carmel, their home to bid them express their regret a parture from their ne. The following address was a beautiful upholstered presented to Mr. and beer and a nice leather to each one of the child. To Mr. and Mrs. Lang Children.

We, your friends and have taken this liberty of meeting in your home express to you our feelings and love.

We very much regret to about the leave us, but thing of a solace for us to you are removing but so that we can retain the prospect of renewing our ship with you which was prized so much. There many things we might but let this suffice, that we found, you true friends born, always ready and lend a helping hand in need. Your sympathy in sorrow as well as in th has endeared you to us same qualities we feel friends for you in your ne wherever you go.

As members and help church and its work, alth unable at times through and family cares which given you, you have alth manifest a spirit of un and devotion in the righteousness.

We extend our deepest to you in the loss of a father and also your need these trials seem hard to must say not our will Thine.

It would be very un our part to allow you to neighborhood without sh appreciation of all your and goodness. We thereto you with these gifts and their will find a corner by side and that when you them, they will remind friends you are leaving, a sure you that you are care you our best respects and health and prosperity in home to which you are go Signed in behalf of your friends,

Mr. Frank P. Mr. Blake P. In his reply to the add Langabeer thanked the p their gifts and their good ward him and his family he had always found it a live among such friends gave them all a hearty v visit them in their new h this reply, lunch was ser people departed to the happy to have spent such together but very sor such, able and willing wor their community.

GLEAN

Church services were on Sunday afternoon by Misses Blanche and Geor were Sunday visitors at Livingstone's.

Quite a number attend prize party at Mr. Frank on Tuesday evening. We to lose Mr. Huffman and from our neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. family spent Wednesday Wm. Hodgen's.

Revival services were Wednesday evening, under leadership of our pastor, to the extreme cold and weather, had to be dis for a few nights. Cottage meetings are going to be time. On Monday evening held at Mr. John Lidster's. Rev. and Mr. McMullen doing some visiting in the hood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest and Vera and Mr. and Mrs. York and family were on Sunday evening at Mr. field's.

Misses Annie Brown and York spent Tuesday at Mr. Wallace's.

Mrs. H. Broad has returned spending a few days at Thor. Every sympathy is exte Mrs. Bruce Way in her sad ment caused by the death sister, Mrs. John Cross. Ro Miss Annie Brown has to her home at Lodge Ro visiting at Mr. Wilnot Clar time.

3RD LINE OF THUR

If probabilities are true.