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Oak Hall

LICENSE COMMISSION MAKES FIRST VISIT TO BELLEVILLE

Held Session This Morning at Court House to Consider License Applications of Entire County--License Reduction Asked by Belleville and Thurlow Deputation -- Women of Belleville Opposed to Belleville Club License--J. D. Flavalle's Plain Talk to Licensed Victuallers on Their Duties.

The court room in the Court House was crowded at ten o'clock this morning when the License Commission for Ontario opened its session to consider the applications for liquor licenses in the County of Hastings. Chairman Flavalle presided. Various deputations were present. All the hotels and shops had their representatives in the court.

Mr. J. W. Johnson sat along side the chairman and introduced the commission to Belleville.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P. said he had been honored by being requested to take a seat beside the chairman of the Ontario Commission. He would welcome these gentlemen, who have the highest esteem in the province. They have had the greatest power entrusted to their charge. The Commission is the creation of the Premier of Ontario and the Ontario Legislature. No such power as entrusted to them was ever known before. "After close observation, I may say these gentlemen are giving entire satisfaction."

There was never an attempt so far-reaching in its effects as the creation of this commission. If they succeed in carrying out the object, they will have the appreciation of the public.

Addressing the men engaged in the liquor trade, Mr. Johnson said all men under the old system did not have the same chance. Some would not obey the law. Other might be led astray by seeing others erring without severe consequences. The commission will give every man an equal chance. The laws will not be obeyed and any man who is not willing to follow the laws had better get out of business.

The commission has been absolutely fair in all their decisions with one object--to minimize the evil effects of drinking.

One thing remains to be put on the books--that any man giving liquor to a man under the influence of liquor should immediately lose his license. Mr. Johnson would support any such measure.

If the license holders wished to establish themselves, they had better obey the law. It is in the interests of the public and the family that we should have no drunkards.

Mr. Johnson heartily welcomed the commissioners to Belleville, in behalf of the citizens, ladies, and of the men who have to make their living in the business and who appreciate the stand taken by the commission.

The chairman said it was hard to live up to the reputation painted by Mr. Johnson. It was a great pleasure to be in Belleville, which he had always thought an ideal town.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider applications for Belleville and Trenton. The findings of the commission would be announced shortly after the new year.

The chairman read the applications from the various licensed municipalities in the county.

Deputations from the Civic Welfare League and the Women of Belleville were then heard in regard to the Belleville applications.

Dr. H. A. Yeomans headed a deputation of the Civic Welfare League of Belleville. He said Belleville had 18 licenses, Niagara Falls was the only place having a similar number of licenses. Brantford had a much smaller number.

Of the 14 hotels, some are exceptionally well kept. Some are not so careful. There have been cases reported of sale of bottles and sale of liquor to men and women in rooms at some hotels. In many cases hotels do not try to carry out accommodation but merely to cloak the bar trade by means of a license. Belleville has a local option contest on hand.

"We ask the commission to give us a reduction of at least 50% of the licenses in the City of Belleville."

Mr. W. E. Denson spoke in a similar strain, urging reduction.

Mr. Sinclair said Belleville was one of the most heavily licensed places in Ontario. One-half of the hotels do not meet the law and are merely what are called "other side" would be

called saloons. The infringement of the law in local option municipalities is due to the breaking of the law in Belleville, and cited the case of a Frankford citizen who was fined in Belleville police court for the breaking of the local option law.

Miss Emily J. Guest, M.A., on behalf of the women spoke on behalf of temperance. This war shows us that the men have one sphere and women another. We want efficiency and strong nation building and therefore heartily second the Civic Welfare League.

The Women's Institute had taken up the question of the Belleville Club license. 778 voters petitioned last spring against the club license, because those from St. Michael's.

It is not the ordinary places that cause most harm, but the respectable places.

Therefore the women of Belleville petitioned the commission to use its good offices to try and have the Belleville Club license cancelled. It was understood this club had not acceded to the request of the Commission to close at 8 o'clock in the evenings.

"I have more respect for the decent hotel than the club," said Rev. Chas. G. Smith. The license was pure class legislation. He mentioned a case of a bright young man who came out of Belleville-Club and went home drunk one night.

Rev. S. C. Moore, president of the Belleville Ministerial Association, on their behalf supported the stand of the Civic Welfare League. In the event of local option not carrying, the speaker urged the reduction of licenses by at least 50 per cent. There is a growing sentiment here against the number of the bars. The presence of 600 soldiers emphasized this.

Capt. Ruston of the Salvation Army quoted instances to show that liquor was the greatest foe to the poorer classes. A reduction of licenses would mean a great help in his work.

Frankford Deputation.

Mr. George A. Rose, deputy reeve of Sidney, said local option in Frankford had proven a success.

W. E. Windover, Frankford, said drunkenness had decreased very much in the village. Occasionally some one gets too much liquor in Frankford. It is brought there by some outsider or shipped in. "The only thing to make local option a total success is to curtail the bringing in of liquor from Belleville and Trenton." He cited the case of liquor shipped to "W. E. N." but it was found in a drug store. It was a bogus transaction.

Mr. A. M. Chapman, county clerk, declared Frankford would like to overcome the shipments of liquor in local option municipalities. This instance, cited above was that of liquor shipped to a man in Trenton who was not a dealer.

"The shops are selling liquor, which it is believed, is being resold. The

quantities are suspicious.

Rev. C. H. Coon of Tweed introduced a body of men from that village. Tweed is happy under local option, but its good effects are spoiled by the hotels at Stoco and Actinolite. It is feared a bottle trade is going on. He quoted a case of a man who has fallen into a deplorable mental state as a result of drinking. Before lapsing, he said, he has got two quart bottles at a certain hotel.

Mr. J. E. Johnson of Tweed Council asked for redress, citing convictions of illegality.

Mr. Harry Foster of Hungerford living near Stoco and Actinolite gave information showing that licensed hotels at these places were not used for accommodation. The populations are small.

Rev. William Johnson represented the Citizen's League of Tweed.

Trenton.

Dr. Farley, Trenton, was the first speaker of a deputation from that town. Instead of an increase, he favored a reduction. "There were more licenses now than there were required. He thought four hotels would accommodate Trenton's requirements for the travelling public.

Rev. Mr. Harrison produced a petition signed by one third of the possible voters of Trenton, asking for a reduction of two bars licenses and one shop license.

Rev. J. W. Jose, Tamworth, urged cancellation of the Marlbank license. He made a complaint against the inspector of East Hastings for alleged knuckling of his fists three or four times in the face of the speaker, and said Marlbank people felt there was no inspection. He presented a petition signed by three ministers at Marlbank asking that the license there be not granted or the pool room be removed from the hotel. The hotel is within 300 feet of the church.

Mr. E. J. Butler appeared for Belleville Club, Limited.

Mr. A. Abbott, K.C. for the license-holders of Trenton said Trenton had six first-class hotels. The two shops keep the law. The hotel accommodation is taxed.

Mr. J. F. Wills, K.C. spoke on behalf of Mr. Chappell at Actinolite, referring to the need of accommodation there. He also referred to the Stoco application.

No club should allow a man to get drunk. He should be put out, said Mr. Flavalle.

Mr. McGlosh, superintendent of the Sulphide Chemical Works, said his company employed 200 men. There is a certain amount of liquor coming into the mining camp; he did not know where. He would like to see both licenses at Stoco and Marlbank cut off.

Mr. A. M. Chapman thanked the board for its hearing of the delegates and expressed the confidence of the public in that body.

Mr. J. D. Flavalle, chairman, then made some announcements.

The board would make no comment now on the petitions for license reduction in Belleville, beyond that Belleville had enough.

Small places have to show strong reasons why they should have licenses. The licensed bar is only an adjunct provided public accommodation needs it. It is always hotel accommodation first and the bar afterwards.

The Frankford case will be thoroughly investigated. Bogus sales are grave offences.

Due attention will be given to the petition against the Belleville Club.

The case quoted by the Baptist clergyman of a young man coming out of the Belleville Club highly intoxicated, if true, would weigh heavily.

The commission has the power to cut off club licenses if it sees fit.

The board as far as possible will visit the licensed places.

"The question with us is, is the house necessary at present, and then its bar comes after."

The chairman then devoted his attention to the licensed victuallers present explaining to them the law as it stands today.

He outlined the broad administrative powers as possessed by the Commission. "We have no hesitation whatever in driving out of business those men who break their solemn contract with the government." The board can cancel a license. There is no appeal to any other body. The members appreciate the power which has been placed in their hands.

There is an opinion among license holders that the commissioners are trying to drive them out of business and knife them at every opportunity. The truth is the opposite. The power will protect the man who obeys the law, against the pirate who tries to rob him.

During the itinerary, there had been found many infractions of the law. These are done from a commercial reason, because it is thought easier to break the law and pay fines. The smart hotel keeper is the most dangerous man, but he cannot escape the Commission even if he avoids police convictions.

The hotelkeeper who breaks the law may be brought before the board

in Toronto six months after an offence.

The license inspectors were asked to keep records of every visit regarding drunken men found in hotels, regarding military men, and men intoxicated but still drinking. A few black marks will cut off a license.

If the licensee obeys the law, a man cannot get drunk in a hotel.

"Remember men; it is not the temperance men it is not the board, it is yourselves, as lawbreakers, it is yourselves and no one else who are driving you out of business. I ask your consideration."

"We prefer to give the few the monopoly than to put many on starvation competition with temptation in their way."

"Supply liquor to an Indian is tantamount to losing a license unless the hotelman can show absolute innocence."

The chairman impressed upon the licensed victuallers the military regulations. The board intends to put its whole power behind the military measures, which allows no drinking except between 6 and 8 o'clock at hotels.

Shop-keepers are likely not selling bottles to soldiers. But the work of getting bottles to soldiers is carried on by bootlegs or the boys of the community. The onus is upon the liquor stores to know that these bootlegs are not giving liquor to soldiers. This is an abnormal time and we must see to it that our soldiers are not made less efficient for this is our war and many of us know it to our sorrow.

"We do not consider that any man who drinks to excess is a fit and proper man to conduct a bar." A drinking man had better get out of business, as he is not fit to be there.

CLUB LICENSES

The board not having power to curtail club hours, requests clubs to do so. Surely when Prince and peasant are fighting side by side it is not too much to ask them to curtail their hours of sale to correspond with the hours of sale of taverns.

The poor claim that the tavern is the poor man's club. "We ask you to join with the working men and prevent one united front to the enemy and curtail the hours of sale."

Ninety-five per cent of the clubs have curtailed their hours of sale until war is over.

Mr. E. J. Butler said he had no doubt that the Belleville Club would coincide with the request of the board.

Any member of a club, who gets intoxicated, should be warned, and if the offense is repeated, expelled, said Mr. Flavalle.

Mr. E. F. Chapman informed the board that he knew that officers were getting liquor during the day at Belleville Club. He declared that he appreciated the kindness of club members to men who were on overseas service and that he held a certificate of honor from a medical officer, but while every favor should be shown them, the law was being broken and he desired members of the club to deny that officers some under 21 years had been served with liquor at the club.

The chairman and other members of the board inquired if this were true and warned the club directors to be aware.

This concluded the session of the commission.

The members of the board present were J. D. Flavalle, chairman, W. S. Dingman, Fred Dane and George T. Smith.

The following licenses were applied for to begin May 1st, 1916--

Taverns 14
Shops 3
Club 1
Trenton
Taverns 7
Shops 2
Madoc, taverns 2
Marmora, taverns 2
Maynooth, taverns 2
Bancroft, taverns 2
Actinolite, tavern 1
Queensboro, tavern 1
Deseronto, taverns 4 shop 1
Hungerford, taverns 2
Sto. tavern, 1
Lonsdale, tavern 1
Marysville, tavern 1
Melrosv, tavern 1

Delicate Young Girls,
Pale, Tired women

If you are tired, nervous, sleepless, have headache and languor, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once. Taken at night--you're well by morning. Sickness and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, hearty health, all the joys of life come to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c. per box at all dealers.

Accused of Robbing Hotel

William Clarke, Frank Flint, and George White, all young men, were arrested in Trenton and brought to Belleville today. It is alleged they were trying to dispose of cigars, which are thought to have been stolen from the Royal Hotel at Marmora on the night of Dec. 8th.

They are charged with breaking and entering the hotel and with having stolen 3000 cigars the property of Till Neill. They were remanded to jail.

Card From Front

Mr. Geo. Frost,
93 South John Street
Dear Father--
I suppose you will be surprised to hear from me in England. I got a bullet through my right fore-arm, only a flesh wound so will only be laid up for a couple of months. It is nothing serious. Good-bye for now.
--Walter

The ease with which Corns and Warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

PANAMA CANAL HELPS OUR COAST PROVINCE

Reduces Freight Rates to Meet Competition--Many Canadian Interests Seek Solution of Problems

Since the Panama Canal has been in operation such has been the divergence of freight traffic to the all-winter route in the coast to coast routing that several of the big American railroads, notably the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, are demanding the right to reduce overland charges in order to maintain their existence. Although the canal is an American undertaking and the position of Canada far to the north largely disposes of Canadian interest therein, the shortening of the water route to British Columbia from around the Horn to through the Great Cut has had a certain effect and will have a greater effect upon competitive rates between the Pacific Coast and Eastern Canada.

In this problem Canadian railroads, the Railway Commission, the Government and the Manufacturers' Association, are vitally interested and developments are being closely watched. Adjustment of certain freight rates for transcontinental business is likely to be the method adopted to meet the issue, but there have been suggestions of routing through New York to American lines or the establishing of a subsidized Canadian service from Montreal.

Eastern States Compete

According to W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, who has been following closely the effect of the Panama shortcut on Canadian traffic, the problem is one of commerce rather than of transportation. And being a problem of commerce it has to be studied in view of the commercial conditions which have prevailed during the period since the opening of the canal. By this is meant that the effect of the war has been such upon the volume of traffic between Eastern Canada and British Columbia and so great has been the disorganization of ocean services and ocean rates that it is impossible to work definitely from the actual returns. In the manufacturing belt of the North Eastern States and in Ontario and Quebec there are certain similar products for which there is a competitive market in British Columbia. Now if the Panama route has the effect of permitting the American manufacturer to ship his products by water down the Atlantic coast and up the Pacific, and then carry his duty at the coast ports of entry and make more favorable prices than in the past, it becomes a direct question of reducing the Canadian overland charges so as to meet this condition. Taking the Eastern and Western Canadian markets as the ends of a horseshoe, the water route might be illustrated by the shoe itself and a direct line between the calks would represent the over-land. If by the opening of the canal the rates on the long route are reduced, then those of the shorter route must come down also. It is not just a question of traffic for the railroad, but a problem of commerce to preserve the British Columbia market to the Canadian manufacturers.

Since the opening of the canal the railroads and the manufacturers of Canada have been working together and have been keeping their case before the Railway Commission. The railroads explained to the manufacturers that if there were reduced rates made on certain commodities to British Columbia, they must be regarded without bearing upon the tariffs to the prairie sections. Already some slight adjustments have been made and it is taken that there will be further changes when the situation takes definite form and the railroads and manufacturers can bring proof that American interests have gained an advantage on the Pacific coast. One effect of the canal route will undoubtedly be that, as regards certain heavy products, Eastern Canadian manufacturers will have to regard British Columbia in the same light as an export market and be prepared to meet the keenest kind of competition.

Subsidized Steamers?

The opinion in railroad circles is that the problem will be solved largely by reduced transcontinental freight tariffs, not of great significance in relation to the traffic as a whole, but still sufficient to meet commercial competition. At Ottawa there have been at least two other proposals made. One of these that the Government open a Customs office at the port of New York and that Canadian manufactures be shipped by rail to that point and then by boat by the canal to British Columbia; the other that the Government subsidize a line of steamers from Montreal to Vancouver to work through the Panama cut. From a national business standpoint, it would not appear that either of these schemes is likely to be adopted. In the first place, Canada has more railroads than her present development requires, and in the second place the Government itself has a large interest in some of these systems.

EASY HOME-MADE TOYS

Children Benefit From Utilizing Many Articles, in Toy-making

Hundreds of toys are thrown into the dustbin, or on to the fire, in every house in the course of a few weeks. This sounds rather a sweeping statement, but it is a true one. There are in all homes many little things, utterly unconsidered trifles, which the real toy-making enthusiast will pounce upon as soon as he sees them, and which he will save and guard jealously, till such time as he has need of them. The less material you need to buy, the better the toy maker you are. "How cheap 't somethin'" one may exclaim, and so it is. Here are a few of the things to be found in all houses which are invaluable for this work, but which few people have the foresight to save:

Matchboxes, the large, strong ones, are particularly useful; the empty cases in which incandescent gas mantles arrived; cotton boxes of all sizes; tin-foil; cardboard boxes of all shapes and sizes; the fluted cardboard packing, which is such an excellent substitute for corrugated iron; old buttons; beads; silver paper; all kinds of scraps of material. These are only a few things of course. Many more will suggest themselves to the toy-maker as the work progresses. In time it will be found that there is a use for almost everything that had formerly been cast aside as worthless. A glue pot is one of the necessary "properties" of the toy-maker; thin wire is another; a little enamel or paint is also useful; feathers are often needed, and should be saved for use when required. You never can tell just what you will want such things, and the best plan is to have a cupboard shelf or a drawer which is sacred to these things, and in which all the materials can be kept.

Children are kept happy, and contented for hours together making toys. The work has an educational value, for it teaches them to think. They must be able to offer suggestions concerning the toy they are making; they must think of the box, way in which to make use of the materials they have; they should not be encouraged to run to shop for everything they want; it is far better training for them to put up with their own materials available. This will be a game, and at the same time it will tend to bring out all the ingenuity latent in the little ones. And when a toy has been made, no matter whether it be a properly furnished doll's house or a humble chest of drawers made out of tin boxes, how much the children will value it, since they have made it all for themselves!

The reason toys so often are badly used and quickly broken is that they are too easily obtained. The child has had no trouble to get them, he has no affection for them, and so the things are treated carelessly. There is a feeling of affection for a toy that one has made, or helped to make. It has a personality. It has cost effort. And so we shall find that the home-made toy is a blessing, not only to us, but also to our children. It will teach them carefulness, self-reliance, patience. It will train them in habits of observation, and it will keep them employed during the dull hours; and lastly, it will teach them respect for their possessions--something which the cheap toy has very nearly destroyed.

ARM OF COINCIDENCE

Many Examples Showing Close Relation of Names

Some time ago in London three adjacent newspaper placards belonging to different papers read in the following order: "Germany's Air Squadron," "40,000 Invade London," "Are We Ready?"

Lately at the Central Court three jurors who sat next to one another--ran Chaplin, Priest, and Wickers; and in a certain suburban road the names on three adjacent doors are Marche, Halt, and Gee!

A reporter lately went to West Wickham to report the marriage of Mr. Wickham to Miss Marriage. This is how it came out: "Forty years after the marriage of Mr. Wickham, while living at Wickham, of their daughter, Miss Marriage, and the bridegroom, being a Mr. Wickham, she consequently became Mrs. Wickham."

Finally, here's a puzzle coincidence to unravel. Old Hawood had two daughters by his first wife, of whom the elder was married to John Cashwick, the son, and the younger to John Cashwick, the father. Cashwick senior had a daughter by his first wife. This daughter old Hawood married, and had a son, which led to the following complication to be spoken of by Cashwick's second wife: "My father is my son; and I am my mother's mother; My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother."