

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

REGULATING THE RESTAURANTS

These mild-mannered, almond-eyed sad-looking, hard-working Celestials, who have quietly moved in and taken possession of the restaurant business of Belleville, are giving our newly-elected city council deep concern.

We have no objection to the Fathers taking up and considering the matter of restaurants. It shows that they are awake and not merely an aggregation of bench-warmers.

We have a few remarks to make, however, that are thrown out, not in the spirit of adverse criticism, but more to express a few thoughts that appeared to us to be pertinent.

Foreigners, as a rule, are more clever, industrious and thrifty than the native-born. That is why these quiet, sedate men of the almond-eyes are here. They enjoyed no advantages of early education, wealthy parents or government pull. Most of them have come here, having debts to work off, and with the handicap of not knowing a word of our language. In the face of difficulties, that to our smart Canadian youth would be unsurmountable, they have taken up and now practically monopolise two lines of business—restaurants and laundries. They get the business and they hold it. Why? For the simple reason that they supply something that the public wants and do their work as well or better and as cheap or cheaper than it can be done by other people. As far as the Chinks are concerned, no favors have been shown.

Similarly the keen, efficient, dusky Dago has come in and absolutely controls the imported fruit business. The sombre, innocent Hebrew has come along and is piling up snug fortunes out of rags, waste paper, old iron, bones and second-hand and second-rate clothing. The Greek is showing us how to manufacture choice varieties of candy at ridiculously low prices and create bank accounts out of such trifles as popcorn and shoe-shining.

These movements have taken place so quietly and insidiously that we scarcely knew they were happening. The most of it has been done within the last dozen years.

The facts are known to us all and they merely go to show that Canadians are a lazy do-nothing race, bug-house about automobiles and similar extravagances, too proud to work and too indolent to think out plans for making or saving money.

Who would have built our railroads if it were not for the hard-muscled, sturdy Dago? If we had waited for Young Canada to do the work we would still be going to Winnipeg via Chicago. Who would manufacture the cement for our sidewalks and buildings if it were not for the humble Hunk, who revels in dust and dirt, as long as the price per hour is satisfactory?

But to get back to restaurants. We have no hesitation in saying that the young man or middle-aged man who goes to a Chinese restaurant at or near the midnight hour and loads his tummy-tum with an indigestible mass of rich chops or steaks, French-fried potatoes, pie and strong coffee and then goes home and goes to bed, is a fool. If he does that sort of thing habitually, he is a worse kind of a fool. If he went out on the street and, as a result of his indulgence in stinkers, became a nuisance to other people, we would recommend passing prohibition on him. But as he merely poisons himself and wastes his own money it is perhaps best to allow his own inevitable punishment to work the cure since he will neither be warned, advised nor educated.

We do not see how it is practical to close the restaurants at 11 p.m. While we admit that the bulk of the trade after that hour is to cater to young men who are speedily poisoning themselves and wasting their money, yet there is a considerable legitimate trade with after-theatre parties, from the surrounding country, and with belated travellers. In the latter case they serve a genuine need.

These places should, we contend, be licensed and compelled to observe certain regulations, somewhat similar in method to standard hotels.

They should be compelled to open, not later than 7 a.m. Serving a meal in the morning answers a more general and genuine need than to serve meals at midnight. Midnight meals are, however, more profitable to the restaurateur.

Restaurants, since they are mostly maintained and operated by foreigners, who know little and care less about hygienic principles, should have frequent visits, in the department where the food is being prepared, from the sanitary inspector.

They should be compelled to provide lavatories and other conveniences for the travelling public.

The removal of curtains before the compartments, we would regard as a minor matter. These do not constitute a serious evil.

The license fee should be merely nominal but the regulation should be real.

The Chinese, within our city, are exceedingly peaceable and law-abiding as a class. They are honest in business and always pay one hundred cents on the dollar. They are not price-cutters. The tariff of charges at the restaurants has nothing of the appearance of a bargain-counter. Every partaker of refreshments pays full traffic rates for the service. The food served is usually of first quality, but is frequently too rich and heavy for the average digestion. The Chink, however, is not a buidler in any way. He collects money, not to erect business blocks or a handsome home for himself, but to lay by a competency in order, some day, to get back to the Celestial Empire. He is not an undesirable citizen, but rather a complete outsider who will not mix or become absorbed in Western civilisation. Time and the new awakening of China may change his attitude, but up till now he is absolutely untouched by the great social, political and religious currents that flow so strongly all about him.

The hotelmen complain, and not without show of reason, that many people come along and use their fires to warm themselves and their wash-rooms and other services and then coolly go out, without leaving a cent, and proceed to the restaurants for their meals. People, who do that sort of thing, are guilty of a species of imposition and meanness that public opinion should frown upon. Hotelmen are having a hard time to make ends meet and should be patronised and encouraged in every reasonable way. It is to our own interest to do so. It has been suggested that our standard hotels be granted a monopoly of the sale of soft drinks, with an alcoholic content. Unfortunately this has not yet been agreed to by the Ontario Legislature. The City Council is therefore powerless to take action. Failing relief, in some such manner, nothing remains but for hotel-keepers to charge a price for their rooms, meals and other services such as will fully compensate them for their investment. Many hotels have adapted themselves to new conditions by the establishment of restaurants, grill rooms or cafeterias in connection with their dining-rooms.

Good hotels are a most important asset to any city.

It has been stated that the moving-picture, "Intolerance," shown here last week, was not the same as originally produced but that certain parts were left out and certain other sections were introduced to administer a knock to prohibition and the prohibition sentiments now so powerfully sweeping Canada and the United States. If that be true it is one of the most reprehensible tricks that has ever been put over the theatre-going public of this continent. We cannot conceive of the proprietors of the Canadian moving-picture houses being partners in propaganda of this kind. But if that is their attitude the sooner the public ascertains the fact the better. Our guess is that the proprietors and managers have also been swindled.

If we are to have pictures in regard to the whiskey business, let both sides be shown. If we are to see a group of poor workmen, upon whom the unutterable cruelty is inflicted of taking away their booze, might not Mr. Griffith complete the picture and also show us one of those same poor workmen staggering home about midnight to his squalid, neglected home. It would not require a great stretch of the imagination on the part of the great producer to show the sad-eyed wife, with sunken cheeks and ragged clothing, anxiously and fearfully awaiting the return of the poor, staggering victim of prohibitionist intolerance. Two or three half-starved children might be worked in, in some way, without shocking one's sense of what might naturally be expected. Then why not throw upon the screen an exhibition of wife-beating and perhaps the murder of one of the children. Such a production would have the merit of being absolutely true to life and history. Its counterpart, in real life, could be found almost any time by Mr. Griffith in the great city of New York, and there would not need to be any dress rehearsal for the various parts. Actual history, in the metropolis would furnish the scenario, not once but in innumerable instances.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE RUM TRAFFIC

Will organized labor line itself up with the rum sellers or not?

There are some members of organized labor especially in New York City, who apparently think that the question of nation-wide prohibition is of sufficient interest to organized labor, to be submitted to the affiliated unions to vote as to whether they shall strike in opposition to nation-wide prohibition or not.

Whatever has rum done for organized labor that organized labor should even contemplate the idea of supporting the rum party? The brewer, the distiller and the rum seller have become fat at the expense of the leanness of the worker and his wife and his children.

The bar is glittering with glass and gilded decorations. The customer's home is dingy, fireless, comfortless and cheerless.

The evil influence of the rum traffic strikes not alone at the home of the wage earner but also into that of the employer.

"Rum," using the word in the sense of covering intoxicating beverages generally, makes the few rich at the expense of the degradation of the many.

The rum seller's wife wears silks, and satins and is bedecked with jewels. She rides in her automobile and entertains her friends in a palatial home.

The wife of the rum drinker is clothed in rags. Her jewels are pawned and at times even her wedding ring to purchase food and clothing for her little ones. Away up in a garret in a cheerless corner of a slum district the rum drinker's wife too often lives and her children run the perils of a railway yard in picking up stray cinders or coal, dropped from a passing locomotive or a moving coal car.

What has rum ever done for the world, that the Central Federated Union, representing 300,000 New York labor men should decide un-animously to submit to the affiliated unions the question whether or not they shall strike in opposition to nation-wide prohibition.

Shame upon such a federated union!

Shame upon its representatives who care more for their selfish indulgence in taste and gratification of an unnatural craving than they do for the prosperity and the happiness of the homes which they should be the natural guardians and protectors.

This journal does not believe that organized labor throughout the United States or throughout the Dominion of Canada will as a whole chain itself to the triumphal chariot of the distiller, the brewer and the rum seller.

Some of the most eloquent speakers ever heard championing the cause of prohibition and total abstinence came directly from the ranks of the wage earners.

These men spoke with an eloquence which thrilled the very soul, because they spoke in many cases from a past experience upon which they had turned their backs and profited by the observations which had been forced upon their attention.

The fault with the 300,000 New York labor men is that they are living in an environment, which they mistake to be the environment of the entire country.

Outside of the glittering drink dens and saloons of the greater cities with their attendant slums; there lies a clean, wholesome countryside dotted with smaller towns and healthier homes.

Will the people who inhabit these country districts be prepared to allow the 300,000 New York labor men to take them by the throats and throttle their happiness and comfort?

The 300,000 New York labor men may learn a lesson. If they sought by a general strike to prevent nation-wide prohibition, then let the people of the smaller cities and towns and the four wholesome countryside throughout the great republic and the Dominion of Canada organize so that not one pound of food shall go into these cities, which lead in such a movement. Let not the strike be one-sided!

If the New York strikers will not do without drink, then let them be compelled to without food, so that other people with their children may live in happiness, contentment and prosperity. If New York labor men strike against the nation's will, then let the nation strike by a refusal of food supplies against New York.

The same principle might be applied throughout the country gener-

ally. Wherever the liquor interest seduced any section of organized labor into opposition to reform in our drink habits, then let the people organize themselves against the strikers.

Organized labor has normally stood for the uplift of the wage earner, for improving his home conditions, for improving his living conditions, for extending a helping hand to lift him to a higher plane.

That being so, is it conceivable that organized labor, as a whole will take the hand and line itself up with the liquor interests, which have ever barred the door to improved conditions on the part of the wage earners? We doubt it.—Moncton Transcript.

I WAS OUT OF PRISON AND HE COMFORTED ME

A tumbled old sinner came out of a certain county jail. He was followed by a colored man. The first relic was a sort of aged boy who just hadn't ever found the way to behave himself, like so many other "criminals" who never grow up. The old man was without a home, without a friend, without a prospect.

Nobody was waiting to help him along the few remaining miles of life's stony pathway. But the second man who followed him out of the jail caught up to him, and asked him whether he was bound and where he "was going to eat." The old man looked about rather helplessly and said: "I ain't got no place to go."

Then the colored man said to him "You come along home with me, dad if you don't mind comin' with a colored feller."

The old man went along, and has been cared for some weeks by his dusky Good Samaritan. It's rather a squalid, slacker sort of a place, but the latch hung out for the friendless old sinner, and we think that colored man will be in line when the Lord decides to "make up His jewels."—London Advertiser.

County and District

Epidemic of Diphtheria Breaks Out in Peterboro

G.W.V.A. Endorse Stringent Measure of M.S.A. Defaulter

Disposal of Camp Buildings

S. Anglin & Co., Kingston, have purchased from the Canadian Government all the buildings at Camp Mohawk and Rathburn near Deseronto, and also some buildings at the summer camp at the latter place. In all they have secured ninety-eight buildings, all of wood. Two of the large flight buildings, each 60 x 120 feet, have been sold to the Militia Department which will remove them to Royal Military College grounds and erect them as a skating and hockey rink. Anglin & Company have received requests from Toronto and other places for the buildings, many of which can be removed in whole and part, and used in solving the housing proposition which confronts so many places.

Honor for Young Canadian

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Norman Hamley of Canada for services in Italy. Lieut. Hamley was born in Bowmanville, being a son of the late Lewis Hamley and nephew of Mr. R. H. Hamley, "Lake View Farm." Lt. Hamley enlisted from Red Deer, Alta., where he has lived since leaving Bowmanville and is now staying with his sister, Mrs. Theodore Fishleigh, Oshawa, since returning from overseas. We congratulate Norman on the well-deserved honor that has come to him.—Bowmanville Statesman.

60th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald Hyatt, of Hallowell township, Prince Edward County, have just celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their wedding. They have lived together on the same farm all that time. Hyatt has lived on it 85 years.

Mild Epidemic of Diphtheria

Peterboro, Feb. 14.—Last night the report of the Isolation Hospital for the past month was tabled at the Board of Health meeting. It showed a mild diphtheria epidemic which broke out at St. Vincent's orphan age and resulted in 16 cases of the disease, all suspected of having it being removed to the Isolation Hospital.

There were 23 patients in the institution during the month. Four of these, who were suffering with scarlet fever, were 1918 inmates

Farms Wanted for Soldier Settlers

Powers are proposed to be granted at the approaching session of Parliament to The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase lands to be resold to qualified returned soldier settlers on land. In the case of undeveloped lands the Board will be granted powers of forced purchase at prices judicially determined.

To enable soldiers to locate in any district in Ontario that they wish, the Advisory Board for the Province of Ontario desire to have filed with them a full description and lowest cash prices on a small number of select farms in each district of the Province, available for purchase.

The public are hereby informed that this land is for returned soldiers, and no tenders to sell are requested except for land of good quality and location, and reasonable value, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. The purchase price in all cases will be fixed by the Board after the land has been inspected and valued.

The information received will be treated as confidential. No commission will be charged or paid. No offer to sell will be binding on the person offering unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for a farm listed with the Board, a valuation for such farm may be at once made by the Board and, if approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Ontario.

Address all Communications to W. M. Jones, Provincial Supervisor, The Soldier Settlement Board, 32 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario. N.B.—Advertisement approved—Ontario Loan Advisory Board, H. C. SCHOLFIELD, Chairman.

and during the past month there have been three others admitted, suffering with the same disease. The remaining 16 were diphtheria sufferers and suspects. These cases were mild and little difficulty was found in treating them. There were no deaths in the hospital during the month.

Emergency Hospital A final statement compiled and submitted last night at the meeting of the Board of Health showed the total expense connected with the opening and operating of the Emergency Hospital during the recent influenza epidemic to be \$1831.52. As the probable cost of carrying out such a project had been set at various wild figures such as \$15,000 when the idea was first discussed the final results as shown in last night's report are very gratifying. All claims in connection with the Emergency Hospital have now been settled.—Review.

Defaulter are Fined Kingston, Ont., Feb. 14.—At Nap-ance Joseph Brennan, of Longdale, was fined \$100 and costs, and J. H. Young, of Marlbank, \$200 and costs for failing to report under the Military Service Act. As they were only to have reported for duty on October 15th, shortly before the armistice was signed, the police magistrate was lenient with them.

A New Arrangement

In one of New York's new hotels there are two devices to diminish the business of bell boys. Ice-water circulates in every room. Then there is a device called the "servidor"—a small wardrobe which is built into the bedroom doors. The guest may open it from the inside and put his shoes and clothes into it. They will be noiselessly extracted by an attendant from the outside and returned pressed and shined. If the guest orders a bottle of seltzer, or any other small object, it will be left by a hotel employee in the servidor. A signal on the door shows instantly when anything is put into the servidor. Through it a newspaper is delivered silently every morning.

"These long skirts are rather bewildering." "Yes. It isn't safe any more to offer to take what you think is a little girl on your lap."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE KIDNEY DISEASE. RHEUMATISM. BRUISES. NIGHT'S DREAMS. DIABETES. BACKACHE. 23 THE PR...

THE PRI... Putting Fair... For

Organization has organized capital so itself in an unwor- trary to law and in- interest both of la- lic. Such organiza- too strongly conde- rously dealt with- are the exception, generally given to acts that all organ- however rightly m- ly beneficial, are under suspicion.

Likewise it is that organizations ducted without jus- rights of the emp- lic and methods a- opted which, beca- unlawful, are des- censure. Such org- bor bring discredit upon other organ- legitimate and use- case with impropr- capital, and they a- ly dealt with.

We should not, h- occasional failure b- the principle of the labor to prejudices principle itself, for fundamentally som- ther development o- of labor and of la- public interest as- est of labor and a- be best advanced b- lates every man to- of which he is cap-

While labor unie- for labor in gene- tages in hours, w- of working condit- portion of the wor- try are outside of- tions and are to b- position to barg- Therefore an adequ- representation for labor comprehensive and than the labor unie- zed.

On the employers- ation has been de- the establishment o- tions, the purpose- discuss matters of- and to act, in so- permissible and in- vantage, along line- ally similar. It will- lem to determine ju- gularizations and er- ations can work to- it is that some mo- worked out which- fullest extent by- strength and the les- groups.

World's It He- Might not the pa- subscribe to an e- somewhat as follow-

1. I believe that- tal are partners, no- their interests are- not opposed, and th- tain the fullest, me- lity at the expense- only in association- 2. I believe that- is an essential part- that it should hav- sentation with the- 3. I believe that- industry is quite as- social well-being as- being, and that in- that purpose the in- community should- sidered, the well-b- ployees as respects- ing conditions shou- ed; management s- quately recognized a- be justly compensa- ure in any of these p- loss to all four.

4. I believe that- titled to an opport- living, to fair wage- hours of work and- conditions, to a dec- opportunity to play- ship and to love, as- and that the respon- heavily upon indust- erment or society, b- conditions and opp- val.

5. I believe that- fency and initiative- should be encourage- ly rewarded and th- difference and restri- tion should be disc- 6. I believe that- adequate means- erences and pro- them. It is fundam-