

Fighting for Fireside

You Can Get a Cottage for \$44, or You May Have to Pay \$700 Premium for \$500 Flat.

(By C. H. J. Salder)

HOUSING PUZZLES

London, Sept. 28.

Thirty per cent. increase over 1914 rent is what landlords can charge tenants occupying houses from that date.

Six-room modern houses, built under housing schemes, cost from \$4,500 to \$5,000. Year ago they cost \$2,500.

Tenders for even three-room cottages have run as high as \$7,500. London people pay sometimes two years' rent as "premium" on flats.

Cottages in the country have sold recently as low as \$44.

House that would cost \$40 a month five miles from heart of Toronto costs \$20 a month five miles from heart of London.

Building wages increased since armistice 115 per cent.

Building material increased in cost 60 per cent.

"A house, a house, my kingdom for a house!"

So may King George exclaim, echoing the cry of most of his liege subjects in this fair land.

Houses—in the right place—are very scarce.

All over the country, borough councils and municipal bodies are going into housing schemes.

Health Ministry's Houses.

The British Ministry of Health has a Housing Department. The Ministry has approved 140,000 tenders on building houses. Applications for approval are coming in faster now at the rate of 1,000 a week. But the houses are not being built that fast.

Average cost of a Housing Department house has been:

Parlor type, \$4,520.

Non-parlor type, \$4,055.

Ground, \$915 per acre.

There have been altogether 5,300 housing schemes submitted with regard to 247,147 houses, and approval has been given to 4,530 for 230,867 houses. Out of the 154,741 houses for which tenders have been submitted, 137,562 have been approved.

Building Not Brick.

Building is not going ahead rapidly. Last week only 134 privately built houses were completed, and that is the highest figure for any week since the armistice. Government grants to the builders of these amounted to \$140,569, or nearly \$1,000 per house.

In the "London Area," which goes all the way to the Isle of Wight, Kent, Sussex and Surrey, only 36 houses were completed during the week. Builders hold back in view of extortionate labor demands.

Manchester needs 52,000 houses. Of these contracts have been let for 10,000 municipal houses this year, but 300 bricklayers were required, and it has only been possible to secure 130. At a generous estimate only 1,000 houses will be finished by the end of the year.

One of the Reasons.

A Slater, who was a witness in court the other day demanded 20 shillings—\$4.80—for loss of time. Asked by the magistrate if he didn't think that rather steep, he said, no, he made \$6.25 a day.

Bilgeray District Council—in an Essex suburb, 24 miles from the heart of London—opened tenders yesterday for houses and found they would cost \$6,000 each. The chairman said they "would just waylaid employers and workmen came to their senses."

Premiums for Flats.

Amazing figures of "premiums" for flats in London are quoted; tenants who had to have accommodation paying \$350 to \$700 premium for a flat renting for \$500 a year.

Before adjournment on Monday a bill was introduced into Parliament to give local authorities power to hire houses that have been vacant for three months and rent them with or without the landlord's consent.

4,500 Houses Empty.

This has thrown a cold chill into aristocratic Kensington. In Gloucester road stand many fine mansions placarded with "For Sale" notices. The thought of them being turned into poor men's apartments horrifies their dignified neighbors. There are said to be 4,300 empty houses in London.

A Sample Rent.

In the suburban residential districts of London rents are not extortionate. The other day the writer visited a nice little eight-roomed house, 40 minutes by tram car and Shanks mare from the Strand. The equipment was, generally, what you would find in a \$40 a month house

north of Bloor and west of Ossington or east of Broadview. The tenant was paying 28 pounds a year rent and "rates," that is to say, he paid the local taxes. This, he said, brought up the cost to a pound a week, which would make his rent \$20 a month by Toronto figures. He admitted he had a good bargain, and he expected an increase in rent within a month or two.

Going Up Moderately.

The United Kingdom is in the throes of the Rent Act. Landlords were prevented—to some extent—from profiteering during the war. Now they are allowed to increase rents to pre-war tenants up to 30 per cent. over pre-war prices for this year, and 40 per cent. next, but they have to make repairs. If they don't the tenant can pay his rent into court and have the repairs made and deducted from the landlord's check.

That is a layman's rude summary of an act declared by legal authorities very complicated and difficult of interpretation. Compared with the ruthless rent raising of Toronto, its provisions seem moderate.

Leyton, in Essex, just outside of London, has started a municipal housing enterprise of 142 houses, to cost \$5,500 each. They will have parlor, living room, and scullery downstairs, and three bedrooms and a bath upstairs. Fronts will be plain brick and roughcast.

It amazes the stranger in England to find whole cities given over to nothing but dwelling houses. There are scores of these. The inhabitants, particularly of the male persuasion, scarcely know them by daylight on week days. They catch the 7.22 for London, do their day's work, catch the 5.15 back, and smoke the pipe of peace in the garden through the long English twilight, admiring the skyline scenery of ten thousand similar roof-tops. There is nothing else to see in the whole city—no roaring forges or stately ships or fascinating shops of blazing electric signs. All is as peaceful, till the morning train rush begins, as a country cemetery.

Some Recent Bargains.

Outside of the large centres houses are, gauged by Canadian prices, cheap.

At Elton, Derbyshire, a cottage "got into the papers" by selling for \$250.

This was promptly beaten by the sale of a thatched cottage at Colworth, in Bedfordshire, with a considerable garden, for the same figure.

Then four cottages with gardens, at Wilton, Bedfordshire, took the palm for low prices by selling for \$525—about \$121 apiece.

Lowest record seen since landing this month was the sale of five cottages at Colchester, Essex, for fifty pounds for the lot, which would be \$44 apiece if you were paying for them in Canadian money.

Those Rose-Wreathed Cottages!

Of course, there is this to be said of English cottages in general—they are more picturesque than practical, more soulful than sanitary. Thatched roofs and rose-maned walls are common. Plumbing and electric lights are not. And a \$44 cottage at Colchester doesn't do much good to the man who has to earn his living in a big centre a hundred miles away.

Still, it is better for his family than one or two cramped rooms in London; even better than one of the army huts that people are forced to buy for lack of something better.

On the Other Hand.

The officials of the Housing Commissioners have put up in the country a superior style of bungalow at a cost far less than builders' tender quotations for workmen's cottages. The bungalow has four bedrooms, a dining room 16 ft. high—a sort of miniature baronial hall, with a timber music gallery at one end, ample storage accommodation and a constant hot water supply provided by a slow combustion boiler. The cost is \$6,000 altogether, or \$4,700 after taking advantage of the Government subsidy to private builders for the construction of houses.

Million Dollar Profit

Wheat Crop in Alberta is of Excellent Quality

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 27.—The value of the crop now being taken off five greater production farms is estimated at \$2,500,000 by officials of the Department of Indian Affairs here.

It is stated that the wheat on the Alberta farms is running 45 bushels to the acre and is grading No. 1. Fifteen cars have been moved east. The wheat is being threshed at the rate of 20,000 bushels a day by ten outfits. About 100,000 of the estimated 500,000 bushels crop has been threshed. The year's profits will be well over \$1,000,000.

Crude Sugar is Hailed as New Fuel in Hawaii

Sugar—the motor fuel of the future!

Starting as this may appear at first glance as the mind flashes through a lightning calculation of what sugar costs for table use only, scientists assert emphatically that the "crude" of sugar, which is molasses, is destined to furnish the gasoline of the future.

Great strides in this direction are already reported by J. P. Foster, chemist for a large sugar plantation on the island of Maui, Hawaii, who is said to have produced a satisfactory "motor alcohol" out of the lowly and sticky molasses.

Experts who have studied the proposition from every angle say the motor fuel of the future will be grown, not mined, as at present. There will then be no fear that this gasoline substitute will be exhausted since as much can be grown from year to year as the country and the world will require.

Since the world's available supply of petroleum is known to be decreasing rapidly, the British government has been active in investigating possible substitutes and its chemists report that vegetable materials containing sugar, such as molasses, sugar beets and mangoes; those containing starch, as maize and other cereals and potatoes, and those containing cellulose, as peat, sulphite wood pulp, lyes and wood are suited for the production of motor fuels of excellent grade.

The fuel development by Mr. Foster in Hawaii is said to give more power, easier starting and more freedom from carbon than the best grades of gasoline now on the market. Moreover, in recent tests, it was used on motor cars without an adjustment of the carburetor.

There are three men, at last, who are unquestionably Cromwells. The first is Carson—the leader of the Irish Orangemen. The second is Smillie—the leader of 11,000,000 coal miners. The third is Kenworthy—the most formidable member of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

As to Sir Edward Carson, the next few months will tell the tale. It is the alone who is now preventing Ireland from receiving a complete measure of Home Rule.

The latest news—unreliable, of course—as everything is on the Irish question, it that Carson's men are deserting him; and that he will be compelled to vote in favor of Dominion Home Rule, or else become a "man without a country."

As to Robert Smillie, he has made himself the uncrowned King of British Trade Unionism. He is dictator by nature and he has succeeded in coercing even the moderate men in the labor party to agree to his amazing plan for a British Soviet.

At the labor conference it was agreed to call a general strike to prevent Britain from making war on Russia. This conference was the most united and the most sensational labor meeting ever held in Great Britain.

The fact is that the recent attacks upon trade unions by Churchill and the Duke of Northumberland have unified all classes of labor leaders; and the control has gone into the hands of Smillie, who is most extreme and revolutionary of the lot.

"A Council of Action" has been formed. This is in reality a Soviet. Its purpose is to establish a dictatorship of wage workers by the threat of a general strike. It means a terror of labor. It may do either of two things—but Smillie above the British parliament as a Labor Cromwell, or smash the whole structure of British trade unionism.

As to the third embryonic Cromwell, Commander Kenworthy, M. P., there is not so much to be said. He is the dark horse of British politics, picked by many wise observers as a winner.

He is in many ways the most remarkable personality in the present Parliament. He is a combination of opposites. He is Lord Strabollet, yet he is a radical or radical. He is a commander in the navy, yet he is a pacifist.

Kenworthy is only 34 years of age; and he has the physical basis of leadership. He is not an invalid, as Smillie is; and neither has he burnt himself out in political feuds, as Carson has. He has the virility and independence of a Cromwell. But whether or not he has the wisdom remains to be seen.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.

There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

Will Britain Have Another Oliver Cromwell?

New York, Sept. 28.—Under the title, "Will Britain Have Another Cromwell?" the Wall Street Journal publishes an interesting article on conditions in the Old Country, written by Herbert N. Gasson, one of the paper's London correspondents. Mr. Gasson, says in part:

"Now that the threat of a new Toriam of labor has appeared in England, thousands of people are asking for a strong hand at the helm of the Ship of State."

"The general belief is that we cannot go on forever merely dodging dangers. We must face them and put an end to them if we are to remain a prosperous and self-governing people."

"On all hands—in labor halls and in the clubs of Pall Mall, you will hear the question asked—'Shall we have another Cromwell?'"

"There is no general agreement as to who this new Cromwell is, nor as to what class of the nation he will represent."

"He will not be a financier—that is fairly certain. At any rate, there is no financier in sight who could address a mass meeting at Hyde Park with any chance of an audience."

"He will not be a militarist. Not even Earl Haig appears at the moment to have any ambition or opportunity to become a national leader. There are 3,000,000 members of the ex-soldiers' organizations; but they have no leader, no policy and no influence. They cannot even get jobs for their 200,000 members who are unemployed."

"Of all Britain's victorious generals and admirals, there is not one in public life, nor is there likely to be one."

"There are three men, at last, who are unquestionably Cromwells. The first is Carson—the leader of the Irish Orangemen. The second is Smillie—the leader of 11,000,000 coal miners. The third is Kenworthy—the most formidable member of the Opposition in the House of Commons."

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Talk of the Town And of the Country

CAR STOLEN

The Kingston police asked the Belleville authorities last night to be on the lookout for a five passenger Dodge car, No. 15940, said to have been stolen from that city.

NEIGHBORS AT IT

At six o'clock, the peaceful supper hour, was disturbed by a quarrel between some neighbors on Station St. Sgt. Hartman and P. C. Vanmeer investigated but made no arrest. Their visit had the desired effect of quelling the disturbance.

NON-SUPPORT CHARGED

John H. Deane was arrested last evening by P. C. Vanmeer at the request of the Kingston police on a charge of non-support of his wife.

HEAVY IRON FELL

A heavy piece of iron casting fell from a position above an upstairs window of Mr. John McIntosh's store and landed on the pavement at 9.30 o'clock last night. Fortunately the street was not crowded and no one was struck.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES

Hebrews in Belleville yesterday celebrated Tabernacle Day, one of the important days in the religious calendar. This is the 15th day of the month Tishre, and this day is the one set aside in which to celebrate the arrival of the Jewish people at Succoth, the first stop made on their way into Canaan, the promised land. The entire holiday, known as the Feast of Tabernacles, which lasts nine days, combines several different meanings. While the arrival at Succoth was in the spring, it is celebrated in the fall so that the people will realize the full meaning better. It is also a harvest celebration, for at this time in the Holy Land the wine, oils, and fruits are being taken into the houses for the winter. It is celebrated by special prayers and by each Jewish family sleeping and eating under a bower or tent as the early Jews did so many centuries ago as they journeyed across the wilderness. It is for this reason that the observance takes place in the fall when the cool nights will emphasize to them more strongly the important occasion they are observing.

A VERY CURIOUS SITUATION.

There is a curious situation in the dairy industry, Kingston, according to prominent members of the Kingston and District Milk Producers' Association. It was stated at Thursday night's meeting, that milk is being sold in Kingston, made from powder and butter, products of milk condenseries. It was explained that having produced a surplus, the condenseries started in to manufacture butter without salt. This was not intended for the market, but was placed in cold storage, and sold and converted back into cream to which milk powder was added and a marketable milk was the result.

The question that is being asked is how is it possible to produce milk at such an expense and sell at the same price as the original article? The conclusion naturally reached was that the butter market must be overstocked and there was a danger of causing a slump in butter prices if the butter referred to was placed on the market and sold as such, so in order to sustain the present prices a new method was found by which to dispose of surplus stock.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haalp, 373 Bleeker Avenue, desire to express their heartfelt thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy shown them in their great loss in the death of their son, William John Haalp.

The Man With Asthma. Almost long for death and to his suffering. He has had only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

Mr. Harold Vermilyea, of Placerville, Cal., is spending a few days in the Thurlow visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Vermilyea, and other relatives in this vicinity. Mr. Vermilyea is now filling the important and responsible position of manager of the California Fruit Exchange.

The "One-Price Policy" What It Means To You

When dealing with a Lindsay representative, you as a purchaser, need not fear being obliged to pay more than your neighbor because you are a less shrewd buyer.

Nor can your neighbor secure a special discount because he or she is a bosom friend of the salesman's mother-in-law.

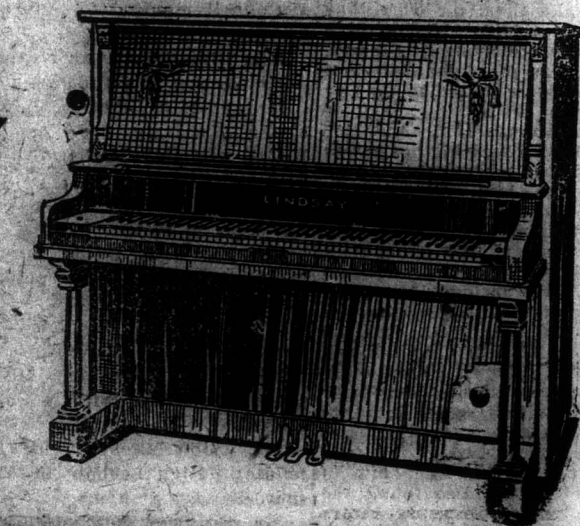
Nor will you or someone else be obliged to pay a stiff price some dealers must charge to counterbalance the discounts accorded to friends.

Lindsay's have one price—the lowest possible for cash, consistent with the quality of the instrument under question—and that price stands for everybody—Isn't this a four-square, man to man way of dealing?

If Lindsay's Sell It—It's All Right

LINDSAY'S

249 Front St.—Belleville



Celebrate Their Golden Wedding

Holloway Street Church Societies Pay Tribute to Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Quincey.

A unique event took place last evening at Holloway Street Methodist Church when a reception was held in honor of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Quincey. The function which was under the joint auspices of the Epworth League and Woman's Missionary Society, was held in the school parlors. The societies took occasion to invite all the old people of the church and automobiles were used to bring and take them home at the close. Between forty and fifty of the older members of the congregation were present.

Mr. Ewart Jones, president of the league, presided. The Rev. A. H. Foster delivered an address in reference to the golden wedding and their associations with Holloway street church, where for about thirty-five years Mr. Quincey has been a class leader.

The Woman's Missionary Society presented Mrs. Quincey with a life membership in the W.M.S. Miss Fones took occasion to give a life membership in the cradle role to her little grand niece, the certificate being presented to Mr. James Biggs for the grandchild. The congregation, particularly Mr. Quincey's morning class presented Mr. Quincey with a purse of gold.

Mr. Quincey was very happy in his response, referring to the days now past. He gave a resume of conditions in Belleville in the year 1870, and remarked on the changed aspects of things. He pointed out the difficulties through which the church had struggled. He prophesied a brilliant future for West Belleville congregation. Mr. Quincey expressed his gratitude for the gifts to Mrs. Quincey and himself.

The first part of the program was given by members of the league as follows: Instrumental solos, Miss Myers, Miss Jones; piano solo, Ross Farrell; vocal, Miss Walton, Mr. Jones; readings, Marjorie Hudgins, Rae Farrell.

The elderly people who took part were: Mrs. Farrell at the piano, Mrs. (Rev.) Martin who sang a solo and Mrs. Graham who gave a reading.

Mr. A. E. Bailey expressed the gratitude of the congregation to the leaguers.

The decorations were fitting, being in gold and white. All the autumn flowers were in evidence. At the close refreshments were served. Miss W. Pearce, organist, presided at the piano.

The Rev. Mr. Foster closed with the repetition of the 23rd psalm.

Mr. Quincey was married in Belleville fifty years ago yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Wild. Mrs. Quincey was formerly Miss G. Merriam. Their many friends join in felicitations on the attainment of their golden wedding and hope for them many happy years to be.

For 28 Cents a Capable Wife Can Pack up a Lunch Equal to a 60-Cent Counter Snack

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A "carry-your-lunch" campaign to force a cut in the prices for food charged by restaurants was started yesterday when Max Adamowski, chairman of the City Council committee on living costs, and Russell J. Poole, its secretary, appeared at their offices with lunches from home.

"At a cost of 28 cents we received more wholesome food than can be purchased at Loop hotels and restaurants for from 60 cents to \$1," Mr. Poole said. It consisted of a sandwich containing two ounces of meat, 8 cents; one apple, 2 cents; sandwich containing two ounces of cheese, 4 cents; one piece of pie, 4 cents, and one pint of milk, delivered by a milkman at 10 cents.

Managers of five leading hotels and of two restaurant chains have been summoned to appear today before the committee to explain "why their prices have not been reduced in proportion to the drop in wholesale food prices."

E. J. Stevens, manager of another big hotel, has promised "an immediate downward revision in prices."

"We have the facts and figures to prove to these gentlemen," Ald. Adamowski said, "that they have been profiteering."

"Potatoes have dropped from \$9.50 a hundred pounds to \$2.50, yet an order of potatoes still costs from 15 to 40 cents," he added. "The same can be said of tomatoes, corn and beans. If these prices are put down where they belong, less meat will be eaten."

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full enjoyment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Mr. and Mrs. John McHenry and child and Mrs. D. McHenry of Marysburg were in Kingston visiting Mr. Dan McHenry, who is in the Hotel Dieu recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

GERMAN

Editor Ontario:

Three German writers, sible for the late war—ardi, Treitsche and Neftse men wrote voluminous o tion as to the necessity for part of Germany. All of clared that England a were jealous of the comm cess of Germany and wer the hour to strike when commenced by the two above referred to. They p that Germany was much pared for war than heren that now was the time

Bernardi did not attempt the terrible dangers which parent. He pointed out terms that the German of those of the General Staff, to learn a great deal as warfare. That the war fought upon different previous wars.

One important question attitude of Italy. This co bound by treaty with Ger Austria; but she had groa in Morocco and had exhibi dency in that direction ch lead (as it in fact did) a drawal from the treaty. I not side with England and If she remained bound by and assisted Germany, the struction of France was c Italy could despatch her ar the boundary and assa while Germany would mak descent upon France. Thi tionably would result in the destruction of France.

But another danger was countered. Austria had provinces, which were in a state, threatening trouble. of war, these provinces m and assa Austria from the vast numbers, and in such Austria's assistance in against England and Fran be very limited.

For many years immen of munitions of all kinds prepared by Germany. Kr been at work forging all weapons. The German fl not of course contented with not on anything like fair but, the remedy was to b ships at once, and an imme ber of torpedo boats.

Germany and Austria co in the war many millions descent could be rapid through little Belgium.

standing the treaty, the scr per, and Paris and the France would be overcome frontier fortresses, were that they could not prevent vance of the German army.

In the event of a cottine England was in no position At the utmost, she could 150,000 troops to the con assist France.

England could have support from her colodis was in a state of unrest threatened by a war with A and could despatch no two small army in Egypt was with rebellious Sudanese; in a state of congestion.

had only militia, which could used in war. England ar be composed of only six m visions, two mounted brig army troops without coln trains.

Bernardi stated that the many of them were station colonies. England could her troops now in the co case all was at peace there nardi adds: "In case of should threaten and make the colonies." He adds that of war every advantage t taken, whether fraudulent He stated that the self-gov ones of England could be c ly ignored in case of war on tinent. As to the maritime respectively, Germany had a ment of 323,410—25 ships, ing. England, a displac 793,250—50 ships, 12 build

How completely were the mans deceived. The childre great mother rushed to arm command, and thousands o fields were reddened by blood of the colonials, who by gave their lives for king a try, and assisted greatly in ing a nation which hated En bitterly as to teach her you aren the accused "Hymn of