

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

THE MOVEMENT FOR
DISARMAMENT

IT is said that the news of a conference at Washington, between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and China, with regard to the reduction of armaments, has given the greatest satisfaction in the countries concerned. The people of Great Britain, especially, are gratified at the action of President Harding in inviting the conference to take place, for the reason that they, of all the peoples of the world, have had to bear the heaviest burden of taxation in connection with the creation and maintenance of a powerful navy. That in the past the upkeep of a powerful British fleet was a prudent policy is generally admitted, but after the present "war to end wars" the circumstances have changed, and the taxpayers groaning under a post-war burden, which works out at about \$100 per capita, would cordially welcome any agreement which would relieve them of part at least of this responsibility.

But it is not only the people of the motherland who are deeply concerned in an arrangement which will bring about a halt in the treacherous race of building warships and training armed men. The British dominions throughout the world would welcome an understanding with other nations which would go towards providing a guarantee for that period of peace without which it is next to impossible to heal the scars of war and bind up the broken threads of industrial prosperity.

United States Ambassador Harvey has had a week-end conversation on the matter with Lloyd George and the premiers of the overseas dominions, and it is hoped that the outcome of this will be an acceleration of the movement for the Washington discussion. Japan has signified her readiness to join in any meeting of the kind, and like all others concerned there is no doubt that the people of Japan would be only too glad to be relieved from a program which commits them to spending about half their budget appropriation on the army and navy.

There can be no more practical step towards peace and the elimination of distrust than that of these four nations getting together and deciding just how much of their army appropriations they can cut off, and how many ships and men are really necessary to police their waters and to be a safeguard in any unlooked-for contingency. This is what the Great War was fought for; this is why it will have been fought in vain if there is not some guarantee for more peace and security in the world.

On this question of disarmament there hinges to a large extent that of the removal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, for the settlement of one will probably mean the settlement of the other. It also enters the province of the League of Nations, and if successful may give the United States a new perspective which will induce her to modify her attitude in regard to that worldwide body.

SOLDIERS IN NEED

(ANON Scott, of Montreal, the well-known war chaplain, in a Dominion Day poem written in honor of the memory of the 60,000 Canadians who he buried in France and Flanders, reflects unmistakably upon Canada's treatment of her returned men and their dependents. He points to the distress that exists in many a soldier's home through unemployment and indifference on the part of the public and the government, and makes a plea for more generous and appreciative treatment of the "returning brave." He calls attention to the luxury and ease so evident in the land, and considers it cruel injustice and indifference that soldiers' families should be allowed to be in want.

Canada has gone a good deal for her returned men, perhaps more than any other allied nation engaged in the war, but this should not

MAKING IT HOT FOR HIM.



—Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

prevent her from doing still more. It is unthinkable that any soldier's family should be in want. While unemployment and even considerable distress is quite rampant throughout the world, as a common post-war condition, nevertheless Canada is surely big enough and rich enough to insure that no soldier's family, at least, should be in want. It is almost unthinkable that distress should be allowed to exist in a single veteran's home. To prevent this by all possible means should be considered nothing but a duty on the part of the Canadian people, whether relief should take the form of governmental or private assistance. Canada should take pride in keeping unemployment and distress in soldier's homes to the lowest possible minimum. Even this service would be trivial in comparison to that given us and the country by the men who went to the front.

CURBING THE TRAFFIC

THE Quebec Liquor Commission has taken a wise step in forbidding special forms of entertainment in licensed taverns for attracting patrons. The mission of the license board is to regulate the traffic as it at present exists, and it rightly takes the stand that the license holders must not seek to develop the traffic by introducing features of amusement and entertainment.

The regulated license traffic is sufficient for the Province of Quebec without efforts being made to exploit the people by attracting them to the bars. Ontario and the majority of the other provinces have seen fit to wipe out the traffic entirely as a beverage, and the liquor system is sufficiently pernicious as it is without trying to fasten it upon the people by the lure of entertainment.

The Quebec Liquor Board will have its hands full in attempting to keep the traffic within bounds. It is a difficult thing to control. Quebec at present is the source of supply for Ontario and many of the neighboring states of the American union, and her people may yet find it necessary to follow the lead of Ontario and other sister provinces and wipe out the traffic to the fullest possible extent.

A POOR SPECIMEN

IN EXILE the natural traits of William Hohenzollern, one time Emperor of Germany, are being made more conspicuous than they were when he was ruler of a proud Empire. The life and times of the ex-Kaiser are revealing the vast difference between pride and arrogance.

When Germany was no longer safe for him Wilhelm sought sanctuary in the territory of once despised Holland, and he now presents the spectacle of objecting to the payment of taxes to the municipality of Doorn on the plea that he is an involuntary guest. If it were possible

to make the once haughty Emperor of Germany look more contemptible in the eyes of the world his latest actions cannot fail to do it.

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE

A fire mist, and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where cave men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the cloud:
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.
A haze on the horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the corn fields,
And the wildgoose sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod;
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions, who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway tread—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.
—William Herbert Carruth.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA.

The story of missing American ships with hints of piracy, including seizure and spiriting away for the benefit of Soviet Russia, may be thought a strain on credulity. Mr. Balfour said the other day that sometimes it seemed to him that nothing very remarkable had occurred in his lifetime before 1914. Dull and prosaic were the days when Bright and Gladstone and Salisbury, and even the theatrical Disraeli, strutted upon the stage—dull and prosaic compared with the period of 1914-1921. What is to be expected when law is flouted and violence rampant but a flaring up of piracy? After all great wars there has been a recrudescence of it.—New York Times.

AN IMPERIAL TRIBUNAL.

The appearance of a West African chief in state yesterday before the judicial committee of the privy council, to claim rights to some land, is, in its way, the greatest in the world. Appeals come to it from all the overseas Dominions and dependencies of the British crown, and the systems of law administered are as various as the countries from which the litigation comes. India supplies it with the subtle legal points to settle, and it is a strange contrast to pass from the bustle and stir of Whitehall into the calm atmosphere of the quiet chamber and find some of our keenest lawyers patiently following out some reasoning, say, regarding the law of endowments to be applied to a temple in distant Hindustan. The appellate jurisdiction of the judicial committee is indeed one of the most marvelous bonds in the British Empire.—London Morning Post.

A girl should never know a man whom she would be ashamed to have her mother know she knows.
A woman may get up at a mother's convention and declare that she has the best husband on earth but she never goes so far as to say she expects to meet him in heaven.

You ask me where is Fairyland,
How can I tell whether it be
In ancient woods or 'neath the sea,
Or far beyond the desert sand?

But this I know, a kindly hand,
A welcome smile, a tender heart,
A lover's song, a thing of art—
All lead the way to Fairyland.
You ask me where is Fairyland;
If it's the place where the robins go
When winter comes; where stream-
lets flow
Along the trail of a gypsy band?
With all the knowledge I command,
I know but this: A chirping bird,
A baby's laugh, a gentle word—
Are signs that point to Fairyland.
—Herschelle Bek.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGING.

London antiquaries may be expected to make loyal protest against the decision of the King to dispense with the ceremony of receiving the city sword at Temple Bar on his way to open Southwark Bridge. From time immemorial it has been the custom of the city to bring the royal entrance into the city, for in the days that were earlier the presence of a King at Guildhall sometimes threatened a very considerable "loan." When the King in those days reached Temple Bar the gates were closed in his face; a herald sounded a trumpet, and another herald knocked for admission, which, after some parley, was granted; the gates were thrown open, and the lord mayor presented the city sword to the monarch, who immediately returned it, and the procession passed through the city boundaries. And now, it seems, the ancient and honorable custom is to be observed no longer. It is a pity! —Westminster Gazette.

INTEREST IN CIVIC MATTERS.

The average American citizen votes at his municipal election at certain regular periods, then thinks no more about public business unless something comes up to kick about. Then he finds fault good and plenty. But he has not of himself made any contribution of wisdom to the solution of local problems. He passed the buck over to the elected officials, and did nothing to help them. In an ideal community people would all feel that they wanted an active share in public business. They would hold meetings to discuss matters of public interest. After such discussion they would pass resolutions to express their sentiment, and appoint committees to make use of some definite results. Many of the faults of public administration occur because the public has not made clear what it wanted. Public officials want to do what the people want done, but often they have no means of knowing what the community desires. —Salem News.

AGREEING TO DISAGREE.

But the family that finds itself in hopeless disagreement about its summer holiday may not be so unhappy after all. If a man and woman can get along amicably for fifty weeks of the year they have earned a right to a two-weeks' divorce. An agreement to disagree saves many repinings and recriminations. The man goes after the black bass and the woman goes after the bright lights and both return satisfied. Neither entertains a grievance against the other. And all is serene. The "complete change" is the dominant topic of conversation at this time of the year. Everyone knows what he needs, and talks about it. Perhaps it is just as well that interpretations are dissimilar and decisions various. Otherwise the wilderness might become overpopulated or the summer hotels compelled to build too many additions.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GEORGES SAILS AWAY

Man Who Broke His Thumb Says he May Return

NEW YORK, July 15.—Almost buried under flowers thrown by several thousand admirers who gathered on the pier, Georges Carpentier smiled a good-bye today and sailed for home on the steamship Savoie. Accompanying him were Pierre Mallet, his war comrade and drum, and his manager, Francois Descomps. The length of Carpentier's visit home is uncertain. Descomps said that a specialist would be consulted in regard to the break in Georges' hand and that if it mended as quickly as physicians here predicted, he probably would return early in September.

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

More Ready Cash
in Vienna Than in
Any Other Country

VIENNA, July 16.—The astounding amount of ready money circulating in Austria illustrated by the recently concluded sale of the rare furnishings of Klessheim Palace, one of the residences of the Archduke Ludwig Victor. It netted many millions crowns and the newspapers say the purchasers were virtually all newly rich Viennese. Many professional collectors and buyers from France, England and America came here for the sale but declared they could not compete with native bidders who ran prices up into millions as nonchalantly as if bidding in hundreds. Dollars, pounds and francs they said were out of the running. Several rare Gobelins brought from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 crowns each. The Vienna Derby just run was another illustration of the money plentitude. About 30,000 persons attended and the receipts of the betting machines alone was 4,500,000 crowns.

BRITISH PLAN HELD
IN HIGH DISFAVOR

U. S. Plainly Favored at London Suggestion of Initial Disarmament Meeting

LONDON, July 15.—Continued discussion of the proposed disarmament conference by newspapers here testifies to the sustained interest in the subject. The question of the preliminary conference to be held in London was given prominence by a number of newspapers here today which printed long despatches from Washington which indicated that such a preliminary meeting would not be favored in the United States. It was argued in some quarters that the idea should, therefore, be abandoned. It was made clear, moreover, that the question had not advanced as yet beyond the stage of discussion while the engagements of the Dominion Premiers would make it more difficult.

The Cautious Japanese

TOKYO, July 15.—Japan's answer to President Harding's proposal for a conference on the limitation of armaments which has been forwarded to Washington, while accepting the suggestion for the conference, says the Jiji Shimpo today, makes reservations concerning general far eastern concerns until more has been learned as to the scope and nature of questions to be considered.

AUTO ACCIDENT

Thomas Wood, of Belleboro Drove Over Edge of a Culvert and Car Turned On Its Side.

Port Hope.—Mr. Thomas Wood and family while returning home to Belleboro from the Orange celebration had a narrow escape from serious injury. Mr. Wood was driving his McLaughlin six and being tired out after the strenuous day fell asleep just for a moment but long enough for his car to go over the edge of the culvert just north of Kidd's Corners. The front wheel was broken off and the car turned over on its side. None of the party were injured and the only damage to the car was a broken wheel.

HEATED HAY CAUSED FIRE

Barn and Outbuildings Burn, Loss \$8,000.

Kingston.—Fire, believed to have been caused by hay becoming overheated in the upper part of the barn, wiped out the outbuildings of Hiram Clark, Elizabethtown, near Greenbush, together with their contents, causing a loss of approximately \$8,000. All the outbuildings, with the exception of one machine shed, were destroyed.

STREAMER AGROUND

Laden With Package Freight From Montreal to Toronto.

Brookville.—The steamer City of Hamilton, owned by the Canadian Steamships, Limited, went ashore just above Iroquois, after leaving the locks. She is laden with package freight from Montreal to Toronto. The Donnelly Wrecking Company's fleet, which had just returned here after releasing the steamer Mapleboro below Prescott, left for Iroquois to float the City of Hamilton.

A WHITE SPARROW

Kingston Boasts of This New Attraction.

Kingston.—The city has another attraction just now. Ernest Clark reported that about 4.30 he saw a white sparrow perched on the over-trough of the C. P. R. station, and he pointed it out to two other gentlemen. The bird was quietly surveying the surrounding points of interest and acted just like any of its fellows of more sombre markings.

LADIES NEARLY DROWNED

Stepped in Deep Hole While in Bathing.

Tweed.—An accident which might have resulted in a tragic ending, occurred at Tweed, when Mrs. Lyman Godfrey, Point Anne, visiting there, was almost drowned while in bathing. In company with Miss Aletha and Goldie Godfrey were bathing in the river in front of the house. Mrs. Godfrey lost her footing by stepping into a hole. In falling she grasped Miss Goldie and in her frantic efforts to save herself pulled her down also. Attracted by the screams of the other girls, some men rushed to the scene of the accident, just as Mr. Godfrey and Lyman reached home also. They immediately plunged in the water and after a time succeeded in bringing both to shore.

TO CALL CONFERENCE
OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

Ontario Government Will Try to Avoid Mistakes of Past Winter

TORONTO, July 15.—Faced with the prospect of having to continue next winter the policy of assisting the municipalities in taking care of the unemployed by "doles," the Drury Government is to make another attempt to get manufacturers and employers generally to co-operate to provide as much work as possible. Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, Labor, U. F. O. and other organizations are to be brought together in conference with the Government on July 20th.

RETAINING WALL
IS PROPOSED

Public Works Experts Consider Job on Catherine Street

Public Works Committeemen late on Thursday afternoon visited Catherine St. Hill to consider the question of a wall on the south side to retain the lawns exposed by excavations for the walk. No action was decided upon until City Engineer returns. The wall, if built, will be constructed on the same basis as that on which walks are built.

HEAVY ELECTRIC STORM

Does Much Damage in and Around Bancroft.

Bancroft.—The heavy electric storm which passed over the north wrought havoc in Greenview. The farm buildings of Mr. F. Fieser were completely destroyed by lightning. Mr. Wesley Lebow was also a heavy loser having had the farm rented, he lost practically all his farm machinery. Mr. Robt. Davis also lost his residence and contents. Not for many years has the residents of that district witnessed so severe an electric storm. Heavy wind, rain and hail accompanied it.

TOBACCO AND HEALTH.

Eminent Surgeon Advises Regularity in Smoking.

"Smoke the same quantity of tobacco every day," was the advice of Sir James Cantlie, K.B.E., the eminent surgeon, when speaking on "Tobacco and Health," in London recently. Sir James said that a few days previous to his address he read of a man who when he died was more than 100 years of age and who smoked one ounce of tobacco per day. Probably if that man had cut his allowance down to half an ounce one day and one ounce the next day he would not have lived so long. Smokers should not vary the amount of tobacco day by day.

He had seen men in the rifle competition at Wimbledon shooting whilst they were smoking. Even if they were not actually smoking, they had pipes in their mouths, because they found it steadied their nerves. The man with a pipe between his teeth felt a certain amount of security.

Speaking of the pleasure to be derived from tobacco, Sir James Cantlie said he was sure that it was far more pleasant to be in the company of a smoker than of a man who did not smoke. Life would be much more pleasant if everybody smoked.

MOTHER AND FAMILY
WERE ALL POISONED

Alleged That Mrs. Bridgen Gave Children the Poison—Then Took Some.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 16.—Suffering from administration of poison believed to be strychnine, Mrs. Mary Bridgen, 280 Ontario street, is dangerously ill in the Hotel Dieu, while her three daughters, Doris, aged 15 years; Agnes, aged 14 years and Mona, aged 12 years, are also critically ill. It is thought that the poison was administered by the mother to herself and children just before the children were to be headed over to their father following a court order to do so.

TRADE SLUMPS
MANY MILLIONS

Decrease Compared With Same Period in 1920 is \$121,851,171

EXPORTS CUT IN HALF

Department of Customs' Summary Contains Startling Figures

OTTAWA, July 16.—Further decreases in Canada's trade are shown by the Department of Customs summary of Canadian trade covering the month of June and three months ending June 30, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1920. The decrease in the grand total trade for June, 1921, as compared with the same month of last year was \$125,851,171, and for the three months period the decrease was \$235,328,354, as compared with last year's total.

Merchandise (domestic), exported during June, 1921, fell in value to \$58,576,299, as compared with \$105,537,335 in June, 1920, a decrease of \$47,961,036. During the month of June, 1920, goods to the value of \$134,892,344 were entered for consumption in Canada, as compared with \$57,643,658 in June, 1921, a decrease of \$77,248,686.

A Big Falling Off.

Merchandise entered for consumption in the three months period ending June, 1920, was valued at \$344,303,778, of which goods to the value of \$229,005,489 were dutiable, and the duty collected on these was \$56,184,248. In the corresponding period of 1921 the imports totalled \$191,256,572, of which \$121,596,878, being dutiable goods, paid duty to the extent of \$29,361,495.

Dutiable goods imported during June, 1920, were valued at \$89,131,496 and a total of \$18,358,405 in duty was collected. In the corresponding month of the present year the value of dutiable goods imported fell to \$37,101,449 and the duty collected to \$3,067,478.

Domestic Exports.

Merchandise, domestic, exported during the three months ending June, 1920, was valued at \$277,236,799, as against \$181,409,920 in the corresponding period of this year. Merchandise, foreign, exported, fell from \$1,957,109 in June, 1920, to \$1,116,160 in June, 1921. For the three months of 1920, the exports of foreign merchandise were \$7,548,383, as against \$3,092,214 in the same three months of 1921.

TO REBUILD MILL

Mr. Fuller and Son of Bancroft Rebuild Woolen Mills.

Bancroft.—Mr. Fuller & Son have commenced building operations on the old Woolen Mills site and expect to be ready for business in the course of a couple of months. Mr. Fuller was understood at first, but having received letters of encouragement from customers in Ontario, Quebec, and the Prairie Provinces and expressions of their continued support—thus his action in building. This little industry will not benefit anyone directly, but indirectly it will benefit both town and community. Not only the business men, but many of the farmers have expressed satisfaction in the move Fuller & Son have made.

THUNDERER AN 'OUTCAST'

Lloyd George and Curzon Both Annoyed at the Times

LONDON, July 15.—As a result of a leading article in yesterday's Times, emphasizing in vigorous language the personal disqualifications of Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon as representatives of Great Britain at the forthcoming disarmament conferences at Washington, both 10 Downing street and the foreign office have broken off relations with Lord Northcliffe's papers.

The Times, in a short leader, regrets being classed with the impious opponents of the coalition, but is unrepentant and says it awaits with calmness Lord Curzon's realization of the foolishness of his action. The editorial makes no reference to the prime minister.

TO OBSERVE BIRTHDAY

Christian Scientists to Visit Grave July 16th.

On July 16th the centenary of the birth of Mary Baker Eddy is to be fittingly celebrated at her birthplace in Bow, a little town near Concord, N.H. Christian Scientists from all parts of the world are expected to attend, making a pilgrimage to her grave. In connection with these ceremonies special services will be conducted in Christian Science churches in honor of the founder of that faith. It was on February 1st, 1828, as the result of a fall, that Mrs. Eddy first experienced her spiritual healing. Her first church was established in Boston, April 19th, 1879. She died December 4th, 1910, at the age of 82.

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