

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Building, Front Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$3.00 per annum. THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.50 a year or \$2 a year to the United States. JOB PRINTING—The Ontario Job Printing Department is especially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish Job Work. Modern presses, new type, competent workmen. Subscriptions Rates: (Daily Edition) One year, delivered in city . . . \$3.00 One year, post office box or gen. del. . . \$3.50 One year by mail to rural offices . . . \$2.50 One year to U. S. A. \$2.50 W. H. MORTON, Business Manager. J. O. HERRITY, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

A NEW SPIRIT.

There are signs that many of the hitherto apathetic French-Canadians are working up to the seriousness of the struggle between democracy and tyranny, and to the imperative need of their full co-operation with the Allies. Ferdinand Roy's "Apel aux Armes" is causing some stir among his fellow-citizens of Quebec. The danger of collapse in Russia, a peril of democracy all over the world, must impress the imagination of the liberty-loving habitant. There has been a feeling in Quebec, perhaps stimulated by German influence, that the war is England's war; that for this war a few years ago the Laurier navy was intended to recruit their young men; that Quebec has no interest in a contest between English and German capitalists. Moreover, the followers of Mr. Bourassa believe that there is in Ontario a conspiracy to suppress their race identity and language. They make extravagant comparisons between the Prussian treatment of Alsace-Lorraine and the Ontario educational policy. It would do them good to have to live for a while under that Prussian dominion, but at the same time Ontario bigotry and some indignations on the part of Ontario authorities have fanned French-Canadian mistrust into an artificial fire. When on top of all these conditions is put the promise of Sir Robert Borden not to adopt conscription, and the citation of his promise all up and down Quebec, and when the Government's failure to arouse any enthusiasm, to preach the war, is taken into consideration, it is not much wonder that hitherto the Quebec population has been shy of the expeditionary army. But things may be changing. Writers like Mr. Roy put the situation before the French-speaking people in such a way that they must recognize the justice of his words. He says, for example:

"We have everything to lose by rebelling against the inevitable. We should meet no longer anywhere in the world with any sympathy that might be useful to us. The lives of nations are counted by generations. Are we not living on the sacrifice made by former generations? If in order to avoid eternal disgrace, our generation consents to the blood-letting that makes free, the blood of our grandchildren will only be the purer for it."

When this serious spirit takes possession of French and all other Canadians, there will be no resistance to conscription. The law will not be felt as compulsory, but only as a systematization of willing effort.

THEN AND NOW

The internal divisions of the Russian people recall the faction strife in France at the time of the Reign of Terror. The reactionaries skulking about in Russia are like the royalists, who raised the great Vendee rebellion in 1793. The bourgeois moderates, Duma and army leaders, resemble somewhat the French constitutionalists, such as Mirabeau and Lafayette or the Girondists, moderate republicans. The idealists, Kerensky, etc., had no approximate counterpart in the French revolution; there was no Socialism then. Still, as an eloquent lawyer, patriot and opponent of capital punishment, Kerensky is not unlike the "sea-green incorruptible" Robespierre. Is it possible that circumstances may drive the Russians, as they drove the Breton fanatic, into a reign of carnage? It seems that a stern order has already been given out in Petrograd that persons acting against the revolution will be treated as traitors, whatever that means. But Robespierre and the Jacobins were more like the Russian Maximalists in their fanatical impracticality, though the latter have no chance, apparently, to get power into their clumsy hands. Finally, if not Korniloff, then still another may yet loom up as a Napoleon, coming to the gates of the capital to restore order and command by the voice of the cannon. Just as in France in the 1870's, each party in Russia brands its opponents as traitors to the revolution, conspiring to bring back the tyrant and to betray the country to the Germans. It is this general atmosphere of mutual suspicion that makes the closest resemblance

between the two revolutions. Strange to say, it did not prove the ruin of France, though it made the rise and despotism of Napoleon possible. It generated such a frenzy and explosive energy throughout France that her armies fought the Austrian and Prussian enemies with the greater success, all the while that civil wars were raging behind the front. But Russia has no Carnot, it appears, unless Alexieff may fill the bill, to hold things together till the Napoleon arrives or until there is no need of him, and besides, the need of organized transport is far greater now than 100 years ago. Altogether the outlook is troubled though not desperate.

WOMAN WAR WORKERS

A man may be the most cringing slacker, who ever wore shoe leather. But unless he be of alien birth he will be given a ballot when the general election is held. A woman may have worked day after day since war began knitting socks for soldiers. But unless she has a soldier relative she will not be given the ballot. This is the great objection to the new franchise bill. It pretends to give women the vote, but it makes war service at home no claim to the right of a voice in the elections. It leaves unrewarded the heroic efforts of thousands of women to supply the needs and comforts of the men at the front. Many of the most prominent women workers in Belleville will not get a vote when election comes. Through no fault of their own they have no near relative at the front. It is the war work itself performed by thousands of women—sometimes performed to the ruin of health and the neglect of home duties—that should be rewarded. These women have the spirit of the trenches at home. In true reality they have kept the home fires burning. They have done more than any men left at home have done. They have done something that only women's hands could have done. They are the soldiers of the sewing-room, and the government that withholds from them the right to vote commits a tremendous injustice.

It is not a political matter. These women might all vote for Conservative candidates or for Liberal candidates. The fact is they will vote for both parties. It is not that one party might have an advantage, but that just recognition of service that is beyond reward should be given. Does anyone suppose that the men at the front would withhold the franchise from the women who have been working for them day in and day out since August, 1914?

THE DOUKHOBOES

The Doukhobors are to be disenfranchised along with many other of the "aliens" Canada invited to this country. Yet the Doukhobors have sent many of their sons to the front, and the leader of their sect is said to be in favor of conscription. This is the sort of "scrap of paper" legislation that has been handed out since the war began. It has been handed to soldiers and civilians alike. It has no justification except political expediency.

"MOVE UP."

"Move Over! You hard-hittin' sons of King George. Move Over! You heroes of France, Make room for the legions of ole Uncle Sam, We've been waitin' two years for the chance

"In spirit we've been by your side right along, 'Cause we never were keen for the Hun, Now we've joined, we'll keep scrappin' with you to the end, And back up your play with a gun. 'Hey, Little ole Belgium, we'll take the right flank! We'll get back your homeland for you, For the Star-Spangled banner in glory shall wave, Backed by a million or two.

"Put it there, brother Serb, you're a hard fightin' kid, Will we muss up the Bulgars a bit? Come on, brother Russian, let's jam the line hard, And show Kaiser Bill he ain't IT.

"All right now! Together, let's end the thing quick! Fix bayonets! The Boche don't like steel, We'll help you to finish the thing now we're here, And show them our army is real.

"Two million Yankees can make quite a dent, When they're trailin' a yellow-streaked knave, And there's eight million more who will come at the call, From the land of the free and the brave." —Kenneth MacDougall

CARMEL

Rev. McMillan occupied the pulpit on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey visited friends in our neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson visited at Mr. Hagerman's in Rawdon on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pope, Toronto, are visiting at Mr. Derbyshire's. Mrs. R. E. Fernald is spending a few days at her home. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gilbert called at Mr. Wm. Ketcheson's on Sunday last.

Mrs. Vandewater and Mrs. J. Simpson visited at Mrs. Ross' on Sunday. Mr. T. Garrison and family visited in our neighborhood one day last week. Mr. S. Homan lost a valuable horse last week.

A Real Asthma Remedy. Dr. J. D. Sellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative, and when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so called remedies have utterly failed.

THE LATE PERCY L. FLETCHER

The remains of the late Mr. Percy L. Fletcher, of Hot Springs, Ark., arrived in Trenton on Tuesday evening and were taken to the home of his uncle, Mr. Austin Hogle. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Marvin on Wednesday at six p.m. A large number of friends were present to pay their last respects to one whom they had known so well in boyhood days. Deceased had been ailing for a couple of weeks but had only been in St. Joseph's Hospital three days when he succumbed to an acute attack of Bright's disease. He was only 37 years of age and had been a resident of hot springs for eight years, where he held a splendid position as buyer for the Arlington Hot Springs Hotel and Sanatorium. He was married twelve years ago to Miss Goldie Schultz, of Indianapolis, who survives, and a son, Paul W. Fletcher, eight years of age. He leaves also a brother, Mr. John Fletcher, and a sister, Mrs. Jackson Kelley, of Sidney, to mourn his loss. The casket was covered with beautiful floral tributes from the Arlington staff and friends of Hot Springs and Chicago, showing the high respect and esteem felt for the deceased by his co-workers and many friends. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved widow and family. The remains were interred in White's cemetery, Bayville. The bearers were Messrs. Cady Ketcheson, Frank Alkens, Stanley Spafford, Willie Jeffery, Joe McPherson and Richard Eggleton.

DIED

ALYEA, at Ameliasburg, Prince Edward County, on Tuesday, September 18th, 1917, Mary Catharine Alyea in her 76th year.

READ

Thrashing is the order of the day. Read school has opened with a new teacher, Miss Kennedy. Miss S. McDonald of Belleville, is teaching in the fifth school. Mr. W. Callaghan is sporting a new car. Mr. and Mrs. P. Fitzgerald and Tracy attended Toronto Exhibition. A large crowd attended the lawn party at Mr. J. Doran's. An enjoyable night was spent. Miss R. A. Walsh entertained a few of her friends on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. P. Callery entertained a large number of friends, Aug. 17th. All report a pleasant time. Mr. Jas. Powers of Detroit, is visiting friends here.

READ

There is no poisonous ingredient following's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger. Mr. McTaggart was one of the finest and most popular citizens of the British Columbia metropolis. He was exceedingly generous and public-spirited. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church and in politics a Liberal.

HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL FAIR

Great Crowd in Attendance at Fourth Annual School Fair at Ivanhoe on Saturday—Fine Exhibits—Successful Contests and Drills.

By far the most successful rural school agricultural exhibition yet held under the auspices of the Huntingdon Township Rural Fair Association was that held at Ivanhoe on Saturday. The event was a conspicuous success in every one of its manifold features. The exhibits of animals, poultry, fruits, vegetables, garden produce, art and school work were notable for their excellence, the games were keenly contested, the marches, drills and trials of skill were marvellous in their variety and accuracy. It was a day long to be remembered in the lives of the children. A large tent housed the main exhibits. On long tables were ranged the fruits, vegetables, weed and insect collections, art exhibits and school work. The vegetables were grown at the homes of the pupils and in gardens cultivated by the pupils. Some of the specimens shown were marvellous for their size and good appearance. The fruits, particularly the apples, made up a fine exhibit. The apples were unusually large and beautifully colored. The ensilage corn, even in this off year, was over ten feet in height. Several bouquets of cut flowers added to the brightness of the table decorations. There was only one exhibit of bread to be seen but the shortage in bread was easily made up for by fifteen large luscious layer cakes. Collections of weed seeds, plants and insects were shown in great profusion. The collection of insects shown by Master Howard Welsh of Moira was wonderful in its variety, some of the huge butterflies having an almost tropical size and brilliancy of color. This same youthful exhibitor showed a hammer handle that he himself had wrought and which was awarded the red ribbon. In the department of wood-working, the most notable exhibit was a wagon-jack, built by a youthful architect, Master Chas. Jeffrey, Jr. Crayon drawings by the various schools showed some very fine specimens of work, both in black and colors. The hand-writing was beautiful in its legibility and accurate.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up by contests of speed, skill and strength, all of which were highly interesting and amusing. The final event was a parade of decorated automobiles, the chief honor being carried off by White Lake school, with Moira a close second. There was five schools competing at the fair.—Moira, Mr. R. J. Aitchison, teacher; West Huntingdon, Mr. Robinson Beatty, teacher; Fulmer, Miss Ella Hart, teacher; Ivanhoe Mr. Jno. E. Clement, teacher and White Lake, Misses Fettes and Caverhill, teachers. The officers who had in charge this year's most successful exhibition were:—Floyd McCauley, President, Sam Ketcheson, Vice-Pres., Clayton Rutter, Secretary, Harry Lovibond, treasurer, Tom Emerson, Albert Mitts, Percy Downey and Hazel Reid, Directors, J. E. Minnis, B.A., Inspector and A. D. McIntosh, dis. representative.

city and that lead it has since maintained. Mr. McTaggart was one of the finest and most popular citizens of the British Columbia metropolis. He was exceedingly generous and public-spirited. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church and in politics a Liberal. Mr. Henry K. Denyes Just Returned From the West, Gives Optimistic Report. Mr. Henry K. Denyes, of Thurlow Township, reached Belleville yesterday after a tour of 6,000 miles in which he visited many points in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Denyes was able to give The Ontario an accurate outline of crop conditions all through the west as he closely observed these during his trip and is well qualified to judge and to speak of matters agricultural. After leaving Belleville Mr. Denyes proceeded to Norway House where he spent several weeks visiting his son, Rev. George Denyes, Superintendent of the Indian Mission and Industrial School at that place. Leaving Norway House, he made a tour of the three prairie provinces, visiting all the government experimental farms and stations and three of the Indian industrial schools. He also visited the main centres of population including Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton. Speaking generally, Mr. Denyes stated that the farmers of the West were agreeably surprised at the returns from their wheat thrashing. Owing to the severe and prolonged drought a very small crop of wheat was expected, amounting in places to almost absolute crop failure. They discovered upon harvesting and thrashing, however, that the yield of wheat was actually much greater than the most optimistic judges had thought possible while the weight of the grain and the

JOS. M'TAGGART PASSED AWAY

Native of Hastings County and a Leading Merchant of Vancouver, Drops Dead While Going to His Car.

Particulars have just reached the city of the death of Mr. Joseph McTaggart, one of the leading merchants and business men of the City of Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. McTaggart was in his usual health and was leaving the house to take his automobile when he suddenly dropped and expired almost instantly. The late Mr. McTaggart was born at Moira, in Huntingdon township, 69 years ago. He was the eldest son of the late Allan McTaggart. He is survived by his wife (nee Minerva Ostrom) and a family of four sons, two of whom are in active service at the front. Another son volunteered but died before the time for going overseas. Mr. McTaggart is also survived by one brother, John, of Honolulu and four sisters, Mrs. L. J. Burke, Fuller; Mrs. Samuel Ketcheson, Moira; Mrs. John Vermilyea, of Vancouver and Mrs. Geo. Clapp, Edmonton.

The story of how Mr. McTaggart started with \$10 capital and afterwards became one of the leading merchants of Vancouver reads like a romance. Like his father, Mr. McTaggart engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills and followed this occupation for a number of years at a village in Frontenac. The business finally drifting away to larger manufacturing firms, he left for the West and settled in Vancouver 28 years ago. Here he worked for a time at a building trade until a period of depression came. He then invested his available capital of \$10, in a stock of candles and groceries and set up business right at his own home. The meagre stock was soon sold, the wholesale order enlarged and the business grew. It soon became the largest of its kind in the

grading was exceptionally high. At Brandon where the crops were poorest in his rounds and a 10-bushel wheat yield was predicted, the thrashing returns showed an average of 15 bushels.

At Red Deer, where the crops were excellent, wheat was producing 40 bushels and oats 100 to the acre. At Dauphin even better returns were being secured, the wheat yielding 45 bushels and the oats 100.

At Indian Head thrashing returns showed a yield of 34 bushels of wheat to the acre. Wherever the land was summer-fallowed the wheat gave a very satisfactory yield, 20 bushels being the lowest from fallow land.

Oats, generally speaking, were poor. The entire West will not this year get a half crop. In many sections the oats were plowed up. Barley was in much the same condition as oats.

Mr. Denyes went west by the southern route. His estimate when he reached his western destination was half a crop of wheat for the entire west. He returned by the northern route. His estimate is now amended to three-fourths of a full crop.

Mr. Denyes is very greatly enthusiastic over the success of the work at the Indian mission. The young Indians from hundreds of miles around are assembling there for the education and training and are manifesting deep interest in the work. The results are even now very apparent in improved domestic conditions and relations.

Mr. Denyes had charge of the agricultural department for some time while he was there and has many amusing experiences to relate in reference to the work.

SECOND NUMBER OF 'STORE NEWS'

House Organ of the Ritchie Company a Creditable Production

There has just been issued from The Ontario presses the second number of "Store News," the house organ of the Ritchie Company, Ltd., of this city. The paper, or magazine is composed of eight quarto pages and is beautifully printed in black and golden brown, the latter color being emblematic of the Autumn season. The primary purpose of "Store News" is to advertise the goods in the great Ritchie stores but the paper contains a generous admixture of news and matter of general interest. Particularly timely are the references to the "boys" from the Ritchie Company now serving their country overseas.

The editorial announcement is as follows:

There are many duties and obligations which as Large Distributors of Reliable Merchandise we owe our patrons, but in this day of continual rising prices on all necessities and the lowering of quality standards to keep prices down we considered it our paramount duty to guard against inferior merchandise entering the Ritchie Store and to use our vast purchasing power to keep the prices down as near to the former level as possible. We have kept the prices down but not at the expense of quality! Our buyers went right to the source of supply many months in advance of our actual selling needs and first of all were assured that the goods were of the High Ritchie Standard and then secured the most advantageous prices that huge cash purchases and large quantities would permit. That of course applies to the many classes of merchandise which prevailing fashions do not materially effect. This store is the home of all that is new and authentic in Fashion tendencies. New York dictates the styles seen at Ritchie's and much of the Ladies' Wearing Apparel is imported direct from that Fashion Centre, and even these are priced quite moderately.

We do not and no reliable or progressive business house would make the assertion that pre-war prices prevail as that would be out of the question, but we do claim for the Ritchie prices that they are as low, if not lower than to be found elsewhere for the same High Standard of Merchandise—our prices will stand comparison on this point and we invite it. Shop at Ritchie's and Save. Absolute Satisfaction Must go With Every Purchase Made at the Ritchie Store Otherwise your money cheerfully refunded.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or what may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

FOOD

Dr. Helen dressed Food

"Love's live for her", quoting the gathering last event purposes, the necessity and of this campaign.

"Perhaps the darkest riotism in words. I appreciate last to press 'In 1916, 1917 which we needs must victory is contingent Dr. McM Ville on a manhood. It may be will put in munitions."

"Now owin used up being brought put in commerce quiring to shortage in the wo ships for North Am of the hat Italia and away. So win the there"

"practically a sin. Nothing that the mouth supply is supplies. months of spirit that one is to We have never been We are wheat and That will soldiers of Now w manhood are need Today we