

## STRENUOUS EARNESTNESS IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF DRURY

Cares Nothing for Forms and Ceremonies—Lives Simple Life and Has Faith in Humanity—His Remarkable Memory.

By W. L. SMITH.

Editor of the Farmer's Sun.

Earnestness—strenuous, virile earnestness—this is the outstanding characteristic in the mental and moral make-up of E. C. Drury.

Earnestness runs through all the activities of life in his case. It bubbles over like fizz on those wide-topped glasses of anti-prohibition days when he expatiates on the virtues of dual-purpose shortborno. It fairly boils over when the merits of sweet clover are under discussion. But even Webster's unabridged fails to furnish a combination of words that would do justice to the blustering earnestness expressed by eye, hand and voice when E. C. turns himself loose on that sum of all the villanous political—the Canadian tariff. The leader of the Legislative Assembly group of the U. F. O. must have first seen the light during the progress of an old-time Methodist "protracted meeting." In no other way could such prodigious earnestness have been born in him.

The chief characteristic that came with nativity has been accentuated by the line of life work followed since a maturity that began early was reached. On Sundays, as local preacher, this young, man, eloquent may be heard urging sinners, in the usually accepted sense of the word to repentance. On any other day of the week that can be spared from the home work of the farm on which E. C. represents the third Drury generation an equally fiery call to political sinners to see the errors of their ways, may be heard coming from the same source.

### Two Characteristics

Two other notable characteristics one possessed by the new leader simplicity in living and an almost child-like faith in mankind in general—save only in that, not inconsiderable portion of the human race proven beyond redemption, politically and otherwise. No man cares less for forms and ceremonies than does E. C. Drury. That sort of thing makes no appeal to him whatever. It is what the other fellow carries under his hat rather than the hat itself, it is the heart within, not the clothes without, by which men are judged by the coming Premier of Ontario. The cocked hat and stiffened hose, the glitter of uniform and the rustle of silks that mark the opening of a Legislature will leave him cold. The well reasoned argument, backed by conviction, come from what source it may, will challenge his whole attention at once.

### Has Retentive Memory.

One exceedingly valuable qualification for his new office Mr. Drury possesses—a remarkable retentive memory. Dick Armstrong the Young Conservative of the nineties, will remember "Dick" and the Young Liberals of the same date have not forgotten him, once said that Sam Blake had a memory like a wet blanket—anything thrown at it stuck there, that is the sort of memory Drury has. But he does not depend on memory alone. He is a student for reading, for worth while reading. Even the Tall Tamarac of Luther, the late John McMillan, had nothing on him for real love for blue-books. No girl in her teens, pores more earnestly over the latest love story than does Drury over the voluminous report of the Auditor General or the annual Trade and Commerce returns for Canada. But his reading is much wider than this statement would indicate. The Bible and Shakespeare, Macaulay and Dickens, the best literature of the English language, find in him a keen and intelligent appreciation.

### Is Strong on Platform.

All these things—wide reading, a memory that holds earnestness based on conviction and a strong and yet clear voice that carries well—will help to explain Mr. Drury's strength on the platform. And on the platform no one who has heard him need be told that he is strong. There are, indeed, few men in public life who can make a better or more convincing speech than can this U. F. O. champion on any subject of which he has made himself master. And this is said, notwithstanding the fact that he has been known, on occasion, to turn a Nelson eye to two and even three, four or five, real good hitting pots before finally tying up for the night.

Combined with a high order of plat-

form ability their is a corresponding weakness, although the weakness does not equal the strength. And here another Blake story may be told. It is said of Edward Blake that, after one of his masterly efforts in the House of Commons, in which he had said all there was to be said on a question, he would lay his head on arms outspread on his desk utterly heedless of what followers were saying after him by way of repetition. Drury is not quite so bad as that. He does not go to sleep. He only reads the editorial page of whatever paper lies at hand, unless that paper happens to be the Toronto Telegram.

### Speaks His Mind.

Another weakness has in it grave possibilities of danger. Freedom of speech is such a consuming passion with this spokesman of agriculture that he is apt to be a little too free in this matter. He carries Wilson's idea of open diplomacy to a rather extreme point at times. That almost child-like simplicity already referred to, and a confiding nature, are apt to lead to the making of statements and the imparting of confidences that world-wise politicians never indulge in save when the door is close tyed and seldom then. There are times to speak and times to keep silent, silent in several languages.

In one particular Drury is a peculiar contradiction in the work of the farm he is industry itself. The injunction "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might" is ever in mind when on home acres. Mentally there is an extraordinary combination of untiring industry and amazing indolence. When Drury takes up a subject in which he is interested he gets to the bottom of it before he finally quits. But efforts to get him started, or to keep him going at the dull routine of prosaic business, have at times brought his friends almost to despair. There seems in such cases to be an inconquerable disposition to put off until tomorrow the thing that should have been done day before yesterday. It is rather a pity that those fine old beech trees, well laden with pliable rods, that once lined the Pehkewang road, had all disappeared before E. C. started to school. Judicious applications of the rod at that time might have led to greater application in another way on the part of the victim later on.

### Honest and Sincere.

But the retort, made by a young husband, who complained of the discovery that his wife was not an angel, fits in here. "A nice sort of mate you would make for an angel!" No woman is altogether perfect, and all men fall still farther short of perfection. Good qualities must be set off against other qualities, and when this is done in the case of E. C. Drury, the weight drops to a satisfactory level on the right side. There is transparent honesty of purpose, whole hearted sincerity, boundless enthusiasm, a wide outlook based on equally wide knowledge, and a capacity for expressing in impeccable English and in pleasing voice, opinion based on careful and painstaking enquiry. Talking him by and large Ontario's next Premier will measure up to his job, and will not be ashamed by comparison, even with the greatest of his predecessors.

W. L. SMITH.

## Death of Former Resident of Tweed

Cordelia Jane Houston, widow of the late Wm. H. Houston, died at Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, October 28th, in the 81st year of her age. Deceased whose maiden name was Cordelia Jane Van Norman was born near Odessa in January, 1839, and was married to her late husband 61 years ago. For many years, they lived in Tweed and left here 17 years ago for Winnipeg, where in 1910, Mr. Houston passed to his reward. In 1914 Mrs. Houston removed to Vancouver, where she resided with her daughters until the time of her death.

Her death is attributed to a fall on July 11th of this year when she sustained a broken hip. She was given the best treatment that could be procured at Jubilee Hospital but the shock and injury combined with her advanced age was more than her physical strength could withstand and she passed away. Three sons and four daughters are left to mourn her loss, namely: John W. of Toronto; Florence O. and Geo. A. of Winnipeg; Mrs. Gordon A. Armstrong, of Victoria.

B. C.; Mrs. John C. Pope, and Mrs. Wm. L. MacDonald, of Vancouver, B. C.; and Mrs. Helena Rich, of Watertown. Two sisters and one half-sister and one half-brother also survive, namely, Mrs. Helen Lewis, Toronto; Mrs. E. Hagerman, Fellows; Mrs. Alice Fitzgerald, Hamilton and Dr. J. C. Van Norman, Murphysboro, Ill.

The deceased was of a cheerful disposition and was always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. While in Tweed she was a member of St. James Church. The remains were brought to Winnipeg where the funeral was held on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, interment taking place in Elmwood cemetery.

The bereaved family will have the sympathy of their host of Tweed friends.—Tweed Advocate.

## Interdenominational Forward Movement

These truly are strenuous days, a time of innovation and change, a time of tearing down and building up to an almost startling degree. Ontario has just passed through an election contest which revealed something like a revolution in the political sentiments and ideals of the people, and a referendum campaign which resulted in the abolition through this province of the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages. Just now we are in the midst of a great Victory Loan campaign which gives promise of going far beyond its objective. At the same time another campaign is being inaugurated which, if successful, will greatly surpass any and all of the others in vital importance and lasting benefit to our country and to the world. This is the interdenominational Forward Movement.

This extends throughout the Dominion and includes all of the Protestant churches. The objects of this great movement are manifold and comprehensive. It aims to quicken the spiritual life and zeal of the whole church membership; to enlist as great a number of men and women as possible for personal service and through these to carry on a man to man evangelistic campaign in an endeavour to interest as many as possible in matters pertaining to their own spiritual welfare and to the extension of God's kingdom throughout the earth; to secure volunteers for life service as missionaries, missionaries, deaconesses etc., sufficient in number to meet all the requirements of the church; to enrol a great band of men and women pledged to regular and earnest intercession for the success of all the objects of the Movement, and to raise money enough to ensure the efficient carrying on of the evangelistic, educational, missionary and every other phase of religious work at home and abroad.

It is a stupendous project, comprehensive in its scope, inspiring in its aims, a project great enough to arouse the interest and stir the imagination of the whole Canadian people, a project destined beyond any doubt to be far-reaching in its uplifting influence upon the nation and the world, and deep-reaching in its effect upon individual life and character.

The campaign is being splendidly organized, and there is every reason to believe that every objective aimed at will be fully attained. It is an inter-church movement only in the sense that all of the denominations are carrying on similar lines of work at the same time, and are co-operating to as great an extent as possible, but each denomination has its own objectives, plans its own campaign, and uses the money raised for whatever purposes it may decide.

On Monday evening the official board of Bridge St. Methodist church met for consultation and preliminary organization. After careful consideration, chairmen were chosen to organize each of the five departments of the movement and to formulate plans for starting at once a vigorous campaign, in which they hope to enlist the zealous co-operation of every member. This church is aiming at a 100 per cent. efficiency record, which implies at least a 50 per cent. increase in the membership of the church. Sunday school and Young People's Society, to enlisting at least nine young people for life service, and, what is regarded as the most important of all, arousing a greater religious zeal and spiritual fervor in the whole congregation.—Contributed.

Even after slates were invented people continued to multiply on the face of the earth. Uncle Sam is pictured as a thin, cadaverous-looking man, but he has a strong constitution, just the same.

## Departs This Life in Prime of Manhood

A sad death occurred at Hotel Dieu, Quebec City on Monday, October 27th, when Chas. Goulet, a former resident of Hagersburg, passed away in the 33rd year of his age.

About a year ago the deceased was afflicted with the "flu" and after recovering sufficient to move around he came to Tweed and spent several months at his parental home to recuperate. He returned to his position in July but shortly after was advised by his physician to lay aside from work and take hospital treatment. He acted upon this advice but notwithstanding the best medical attention he grew weaker and weaker until death relieved him of his sufferings. The cause of death is attributed to heart trouble resulting from the flu.

The deceased left Tweed 11 years ago and engaged as clerk with the Campbell MacLachlan Lumber Co., of Drummondville, Que. Rapid promotions from clerk to assistant manager of the company's mills at Drummondville, then manager, then salesman and prior to his illness purchasing agent bear testimony to his ambition and worth and his untimely demise was keenly felt by his employers.

Three years ago he was married to Miss Ella Grady of Peterboro, who with two children survives. During his last hours there were at his bedside his wife and family, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Goulet of Tweed and mother-in-law, Mrs. Grady of Peterboro.

The remains were brought to Tweed on Wednesday morning, October 28th and on Thursday the funeral took place from the home of his parents, Moira street, to St. Catharines church where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Quinn, after which interment took place at St. Croix cemetery. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved wife and children and to the parents and brothers and sisters of the deceased.

May his soul rest in peace.—Tweed Advocate.

## Painted U. F. O. on Horses Hips

CHATHAM, Nov. 4.—A Harwich township farmer laid a curious complaint before High Constable Peters this morning alleging that on Saturday when he went to water three of his horses, he found that the initials U.F.O. had been painted in large letters on the horses' hips.

The farmer thinks the prank is the result of his attitude during the recent elections, when he did not support the candidate of the United Farmer organization. The county police are investigating.

## Children Perish in Burning Home

Two Little Ones Burned to Death While Parents Were Milking

TRENTON, Nov. 6.—Two small children of Benjamin Hatfield, of Murray township, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the farm-house.

About 6 o'clock Mr. Hatfield and his wife went to the barn to do the milking. Fifteen minutes later they noticed flames bursting from the frame house, where they had left their three children alone and sleeping. Running to the house Hatfield smashed a window and pulled the baby from its cradle.

Getting a ladder he made an entrance to the upstairs room where the other two children slept. In the smoke and flame the father groped his way to the bed, but found it empty. He was forced out by the smoke, but made another heroic effort to locate the children. He could not find them, and nearly lost his own life in the effort.

Some time later the two small, charred bodies were recovered from the ruins of the burned dwelling. They were burned past all recognition. The children were aged six and eight years. Dr. Geo. H. Ferris, Coroner, after personal investigation deemed an inquest unnecessary.

### KNOCKED OFF BICYCLE.

A serious accident was narrowly averted in Kingston when a cyclist was run into by a motorist. The cyclist was thrown off his wheel, which suffered damage, and he sustained several scratches and a shaking up. Apart from this no serious results ensued, and even the automobile was uninjured.

## Buyer Protected By Advertising

(continued from Page 9)

by the reputation not only of the merchant who sells them but the manufacturer who makes them. This has been brought about by advertising.

**No Reputation to Protect**  
All this applies to the retail merchant as a class but it does not apply to the mail order business. The man or woman who buys goods from a catalogue house is not protected by the reputation of the goods for the reason that most manufacturers who sell goods to the mail order houses do not place their names up on the goods and therefore have no reputation to protect.

The great majority of articles listed and illustrated in the mail order catalogues are included in what is known among manufacturers as "stencil" stuff. These articles bear the name of the mail order house which sells them instead of the manufacturer who makes them. It can readily be understood that any manufacturing concern which turns out goods that do not bear its name or trade-mark is likely to be a very unreliable institution. It is not building up any reputation on the quality of its goods for its products have nothing to distinguish them from the products of any other concern. With no reputation to sustain and no chance of creating a general demand for its goods the only concern of a manufacturing institution of this kind is to make stuff as cheaply as possible in order to obtain the largest possible profit on its products.

### Same Price World Over

These facts are chiefly responsible for the generally prevailing idea that the home merchants do not sell goods as cheaply as the mail order houses. They do sell the same quality of goods at the same price as the mail order houses sell as cheaply as the mail order house sells it, but they cannot sell the standard, guaranteed products of responsible manufacturers at the same price at which the mail order house sells its nameless, unbranded merchandise. Standard goods bearing a registered trade-mark sell for the same price the world over and the manufacturer's guarantee stands back of them when they are sold in the smallest village in the country.

Just the same as which they are sold in the stores of the largest cities. This is what the national advertising of the manufacturers has done for the consumers of the country. It has enabled them to go into their home stores and buy merchandise which they know from past experience of the manufacturer will give them satisfaction. They are not buying blindly and hopelessly that they buy from merchants in their home towns. They are buying with the knowledge that they are getting their money's worth. When they buy advertised brands they are getting double protection, that which is afforded by the responsibility of the retail merchant and that which is given by the reputation and guarantee of the manufacturer. When they buy the unknown brands of goods that are offered by the mail order houses they are getting neither kind of protection.

**BOY FOUND AFTER FIVE YEARS' SEARCH**  
To suddenly disappear from home as if the earth had opened and swallowed him, and to turn up five years later, after his relatives had given him up for dead, is the experience of James Kenneth Duval, of Simcoe, Ont., who left his home December 3, 1914, when his request was refused by his parents. Duval was a second form student at the Simcoe High School, tipping the scales at 145 pounds, and well over the average size for a youth of his years, when he endeavored to gain his parents' consent to serve his country overseas. He left without any warning, and for five long years the search was continued without avail. His relatives finally concluded that he had gone to France and made the supreme sacrifice.

Fate, however, was kinder to Kenneth Duval. A few days ago his mother received a letter written by her boy to a chum, from Germany, where he is now with the American army of occupation. The letter stated that the runaway was in the best of health and thoroughly enjoying his job with Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Duval has written to the unit commander of her son's regiment and hopes soon to be in direct communication with the missing lad.

**STOLEN RUG IN BROAD DAYLIGHT**  
Lindsay, Nov. 7.—A daring thief and one with a considerable amount of galle, walked into the Butler House recently and stole a large and expensive rug from the sitting room floor. The robbery was committed in broad daylight, and the wonder is that he did not carry away the other rug on the same floor.

Why suffer from Jorns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using "Colloway's Crn Cure."

The latest wrinkles are rough on any one.

## "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION"

Written for The Ontario by

Chas. M. Blee, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado.

Action of the Federal Attorney General in going before an Indiana Court and securing a temporary writ of injunction restraining the officers of the United Mine Workers of America from aiding and enforcing the strike just called, raises a new issue in the present industrial conflict, new and yet old—"Government by injunction," as the miners designate it.

This is the first time, however, that the federal government has taken such legal steps to suppress a strike, because of the direful effect on the nation and the people generally such a sweeping and all-comprehensive strike implies. Coal is at the base of all industries vital to the nation, and 500,000 miners will not be permitted to paralyze the industries of the 100,000,000 people in this country. But the miners have gone on strike in defiance of the injunction, which, of course, was served only on the leaders and those who ordered the strike. Employers of labor in their private capacities have gone before courts and received their aid in labor difficulties, a union that violated an injunction is guilty criminally and civilly.

The Central Government in the present case sought the blanket injunction, and it was granted by the court "on the broad general powers of the government to enforce its law and to protect the poor people against disaster."

The court's order has behind it the military arm of the United States. If the court's order cannot be enforced, then the government's arm is paralyzed.

It will be recalled that as a war measure the federal government has authority over the fuel supply, and it could, if so minded, take more drastic measures than by appealing to the court for assistance by way of injunction. It will be borne in

mind, too, that the issue is between the government and the union. The union heads recognized the government during the war when they requested the fuel administrator to change the wage scale and grant the men higher wages, which was done. Legally the war is still on and hence war measures are effective.

For the moment resort of the federal department to the courts will bring other labor organizations to the striking union. The concern of one of the injunction writ is the concern of all. Already the leaders in the "key unions" are in session planning joint opposition on the ground that injunction may apply to them and lesser unions at any time. The Gompers' organization is on record against injunctions as a strike weapon.

The matter should come to a head all the sooner. The greater issues have been joined. The nation is in two camps.

Out of it will come a determination just as firm as was the case with the world war that there shall not be a repetition. If we have witnessed the last great international war we are witnessing the last national industrial war. An American league of industrial arbitration is as necessary as the world league.

So far Canada has not been called upon to meet such a perplexing difficulty as confronts this nation and people, and it is to be hoped she will be free from such a task, but the probability is she will yet have the labor question to solve, especially if the high cost of living continues, as there is every reason to believe it will continue.

The strike in this country so far is remarkably free from violence, but a few weeks of privation, may drive the men concerned into extremes of action which labor itself in sober moments would deplore. There is now little doubt but that Bolsheviks or I. W. W. leaders are at the bottom of the present conflict. The government is getting after them in earnest, and we may soon hear of many arrests.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY									
Time Table Effect June 4th, 1919									
READ DOWN					READ UP				
Trains	Train	Trains	Train	Trains	Trains	Train	Trains	Train	Trains
10	21	37	STATIONS	20	22	38			
8.45a.m.	*10.00p.m.								
9.50a.m.	10.55p.m.	1.00p.m.	LV Montreal	8.20p.m.	*8.00a.m.				
2.25p.m.	3.52a.m.	5.30p.m.	LV Ottawa	5.15p.m.	7.45a.m.	*10.00p.m.			
6.15p.m.	7.40a.m.	9.30p.m.	LV Belleville	12.25p.m.	2.05a.m.	5.30p.m.			
12.15a.m.	1.20p.m.	5.50a.m.	LV Toronto	2.55a.m.	10.30p.m.	1.30p.m.			
7.55a.m.	9.05p.m.	3.00p.m.	LV Chgo	12.35a.m.	2.20p.m.				
*Daily; †Daily except Sunday									

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