

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Building, Front St., Belleville, Ontario.

Subscription Rates (Daily Edition)

One year, delivered in the city . . . \$5.00 One year, by mail to rural offices . . . \$5.00 One year, post office box or gen. del. . . \$4.00 One year, to U. S. A. . . . \$3.00

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.50 a year or \$2.00 a year to the United States.

JOB PRINTING: The Ontario Job Printing Department is specially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish Job Work. Modern presses, new type, competent workmen.

W. H. Morton, Business Manager. J. O. Herby, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1919.

THE BIG ISSUE

Aside from the referendum on prohibition, which is not, strictly speaking, a matter of party politics, the big issue in the present election campaign is agriculture. There are likely to be sixty-five or more United Farmer candidates in the field for the general election on October 20. The headquarters of that organization at Toronto confidently predict that the U. F. will carry at least 40 seats. We do not dispute that optimistic prophecy. In the present state of unrest and ardent dissatisfaction, anything is likely to happen.

The government views this movement with dismay and consternation. Government orators and the government press have been severely critical of the U. F. O. movement and seem to regard it as a piece of gross presumption as well as of base ingratitude.

The government is represented by Hon. George Henry and others of its spokesmen as having done everything possible for agriculture, with nothing left for the U. F. or anybody else to do. They point to the fact that a majority of the farmers now own Ford cars and do not see why the happy ruralist should not be highly pleased with conditions as they are and with the paternal measures taken by the government.

But the agriculturist is not satisfied even though he can move about more rapidly than before with his luxurious Ford.

The government's paternalism and last-word agricultural policy has failed absolutely to reach the heart of the trouble. During the fourteen years the government has been in power the farms of Ontario have lost nearly 150,000 of their population. Notwithstanding all the alleged prosperity and profiteering of the farmers there is no mad rush from the cities to take the place of that 150,000 people who have made their pile and abandoned the happy and prosperous surroundings of the farm. In the meantime the food and clothing of the people that come from the farm are growing scarcer and dearer and the cost of living in the cities is becoming intolerable.

"We have done all we can. There is nothing more to do." is the none too reassuring statement of the government.

There are others, however, who think that something further can be done. Among these latter is Mr. Nelson Parliament. He believes there are lots of things that require to be done before the very unsatisfactory conditions in regard to rural discontent and rural depopulation are made right. He is of the opinion that some of the same laws that made Kansas a great, prosperous, contented agricultural state might profitably be applied here.

At the provincial Liberal convention held at Toronto the latter part of June, Mr. Parliament was chairman of the committee that framed the agricultural policy that was afterwards unanimously adopted by the delegates. This policy is merely the embodiment of the ideas that Mr. Parliament has been endeavoring to force upon the attention of the government, from his seat in the legislature for the past five years.

Both Mr. Parliament and Col. E. D. O'Flynn are solidly behind the Liberal platform which may be briefly summarised as follows:

A system of rural credits to be established to provide long term money at a low rate of interest.

That agricultural schools with demonstration farms be established to continue the education of rural and urban boys and girls after leaving the public school.

That the spirit of co-operation between producer and consumer be encouraged with a view to cheapening the cost of production as well as that of distribution.

Efficient leadership and effective administration by a Minister whose practical experience enables him to give leadership in agricultural matters.

Having regard to the serious decline in rural population, a thorough survey and inquiry by a non-partisan commission of practical men into the conditions of agriculture and rural life in Ontario.

The development of co-operative effort in buying and selling.

Financial assistance by way of loans at a low rate of interest on the security of lands and improvements to assist settlers.

The acquiring by the Government of farms in older Ontario for the purpose of settling returned soldiers, with proper assistance.

With regard to the failure of the government to give adequate recognition to the greatest of Canadian industries, The Brockville Recorder and Times, an independent newspaper, has this to say in a recent issue.

There is not getting away from the fact that the matter of agriculture is a most important subject, and one needing the greatest attention on the part of those concerned in the administration of affairs in this province. Of later years there has not been that evidence of progress and safety for the development of agriculture that previously marked administration at Toronto. It is felt that the interests of the agriculturist have been neglected by the Ontario Government.

The needs of the farmers have not been looked after in a proper spirit. Under Liberal administration agriculture in Ontario flourished. Of late years agriculture, like education, was left in the hands of men without the necessary vision. There was a striking contrast from the days Hon. John Dryden to the period under the Whitney and Hearst Governments. The former had initiative and a progressive outlook; the latter lacked both of these essential qualities. Even leading Conservatives criticized the administration of Hon. Mr. Duff and his successors. They did so in no uncertain terms. On October 20th electors will have a chance of restoring the farming profession to its former highly developed status and they may depend upon it to do it.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The labor policy as enunciated in Wednesday's Ontario, for which Col. O'Flynn stands sponsor in West Hastings is one of intense interest to the workman. It is a sound, practical policy and does not incline to extreme radicalism or advocate any feature that would unduly disturb industry and thereby defeat its own purpose.

Col. O'Flynn not only believes in a minimum wage such as will provide a reasonable living to all wage-earners but also in a law fixing the eight-hour day for all industrial occupations as applied to both men and women.

Col. O'Flynn can be trusted to advocate these policies with determination on the floor of the House, if elected. During his period of service as alderman he was continually on the alert to discover opportunities to serve the interests of the workmen. Labor could not be more capably represented nor have a more eloquent and earnest advocate of its rights than Col. O'Flynn.

The eight-hour day is no longer an experiment. It has been fully tried out in the local Grand Trunk shops and elsewhere. It is extremely satisfactory both to employer and employed. It makes contented, efficient workers who perform greater actual services in the abbreviated day than was done in the former day of ten or twelve hours. The men now have opportunity to employ a certain leisure time for reading or other means of self-improvement. Instead of industrial slaves we have satisfied citizens.

The Peace Conference at Paris declared in favor of a universal eight-hour day but the Hearst government shies away from it and will not declare any policy of its own. It believes that "Let well enough alone" is still good policy and good politics.

THE WELL STOCKED CELLAR.

One of the grievances against the Ontario Temperance Act that we have sometimes heard expressed by workingmen is that it discriminates against the poor man.

They represent that the millionaires resident in Ketcheson ward and elsewhere have cellars so well stocked with choice brands of liquors that the proprietors can withstand an indefinite siege of drought.

As this idea of unfairness and injustice on the part of the O.T.A. is very widely held and will influence many votes, it is worth while to examine the subject and endeavor to ascertain if there is any real basis for the charges that have been made.

We have no doubt whatever in regard to the existence of the liquor stocks. The supplies may not be as extensive and as widely distributed as rumor credits them with but it is a matter of common knowledge that there are some well assorted stores in various parts of the city.

Well, what if there are? The millionaires also have in their homes finer brands of cigars, more expensive rugs on the floor, better pictures on the wall, grand pianos instead of uprights, linousines instead of fordets, maids instead of hired girls, lavish wardrobes and

luxurious meals.

There is a species of injustice about it all. But the inequality of the distribution of wealth was not occasioned by the Temperance Act.

On the contrary that process of handing over the money of the laboring men to hotelmen, brewers, distillers and the members of the Personal Liberty League, who rendered no essential service and gave no real value in return for the money, was checked and arrested by prohibition.

Many homes of working people are now provided with comforts and luxuries such as were unknown in other days when the pay-envelope was regularly turned over to the ruddy, rotund man behind the bar.

What about these goods in the millionaire's cellar? What useful purpose are they serving even to the millionaire? Does the hard stuff that he daily absorbs make him any more clear-headed or more efficient in his business? Does it cause him to be more moral, or charitable or more useful as a citizen? Does it tend to make his wife and children and neighbors respect him more? Does his physical appearance indicate that his daily positions are promoting sturdy health and bodily fitness? Above all, is he master of himself? Can he say that he is beating the booze game or is the booze game beating him, the same as it has beaten millions of other poor dupes who were just as wise and swaggering and confident as he when they began?

Unless all these questions can be answered honestly, squarely and decisively in the affirmative, the millionaire is more to be pitied than the poorest day laborer that scrapes our streets. If the answer is negative then he has been storing up for himself the means for his own undoing and his beautiful wine-cabinet is of no more value than if he had stocked it with as many dollars' worth of cocaine or other habit-forming drugs.

On the other hand let us consider the case of the workman who used to drink seven or eight glasses of liquor every day and was three years ago deprived of that privilege.

Was that which was taken away ever any

good to him? Has he more headaches now? Did the daily drinks and occasional Saturday night souse make him any steadier at his work? Did it tend to bring him promotion? Did it help him to pay for his home? Did it assist him to give his children a better education or opportunity in life? Did it give his wife decent clothing? Did it pay the bills at the butchers and the grocers? Did it make his eye clearer, his hand steadier, his health better or his judgment more reliable?

These are all questions pertinent and fair and they ought honestly to be answered by every man who assumes to think that the Temperance Act has taken from him some tremendous boon.

But as a matter of fact the Ontario Temperance Act exercises no discrimination. It enforces identically the same regulations upon rich man, poor man, beggar man or thief. All alike are forbidden to engage in the retail sale of liquor, to drink liquor or to be drunk in public places or have liquor in one's possession in a place other than one's home. The Act goes as far towards prohibition as it is within the power of the province to do. Importation and manufacture are within the jurisdiction of the Dominion. Restrictions affecting importation or manufacture must come from Ottawa by permissive or direct legislation.

The O. T. A. does not discriminate in anyone's favor as many people wrongly assume. The loophole that was provided by free importations was closed by Dominion order-in-council and may later be closed permanently by permissive legislation, if this province so wills.

But if the alleged discrimination actually did exist, we should feel disposed to classify it as discrimination in the poor man's favor. It takes from him what has no value whatever but is the most potent source of harm. It reduces the great headache-producer, home-destroyer and efficiency-wrecker and bestows it upon the millionaire where it may carry on its perfect work in bringing about moral and commercial bankruptcy.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

WHO IS THE PROFITEER?

In view of the action of the Board of Commerce in reducing the cost of bacon to the consumer, and the consequent protest of the packers, the production of hogs, it is well to look at some facts that have been made public.

The packing interests apparently brought Mr. W. Wade, secretary of the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, before the board to strengthen their protest. Mr. Wade stated that any further reduction in the price of hogs would be disastrous to the production of hogs throughout the country. In view of this let us look at the sworn testimony of James A. Law, manager of the Canadian Packing Company, Limited, formerly known as Matthews, Blackwell, Limited, that a 200-pound hog produced 150 pounds when dressed. He explained the products included in the 150 pounds, showing the percentage of each. Turning to the stockyards reports we find that the price paid for this hog was \$12 per cwt., and that the farmer received \$38 for his hog. The retail price lists submitted to the board show that his hog was sold at prices ranging from 11 cents to 35 cents a pound, the average being 50 cent. The statement appears as follows:

Live hog, 200 lbs. at 19c. . . \$38.00 Loss in dressing 50 lbs. at . 9.50 150 lbs. of pork retailed at . 75.00 50c . . . 25.00 Profit paid by public . . . 37.00

What the public wants to know, and what it expects the board to find out, is, who got the profit, and why a hog that the farmer sells for \$38 retailed after the shrinkage for \$75. The public will not be inclined to blame the farmer for profiteering. The profiteer is the one who stands between the farmer and the consuming public and extracts 100 per cent. profit. This is a condition of affairs that the board must remedy.

—Brockville Recorder and Times.

BLAMABLE INACTION

In the course of his address here on Monday evening, Sir William Hearst claimed much credit because, as he said, not a scandal could be charged against his administration. There are scandals and scandals as the Hamilton Herald, efficiently points out in the following article:

Members of the Hearst Government pride themselves on the fact that the Government has administered the affairs of this province without a scandal. That is to say, they claim credit for being honest men. Well, they are entitled to all the credit they can derive from the fact that they have not committed any scandal. But something more than ordinary honesty is required of men at the head of public affairs. Not merely men who don't do dishonest things are needed as administrators, but men who do things that in the public interest ought to be done. "Members of the Hearst Govern-

ment have some reason for confessing in the familiar words of the prayer-book: 'We have left undone those things that we ought to have done.'

"If a specimen of administrative neglect or wilful refusal to act were needed, it could be supplied in the case of the inaction of the Government in the matter of the investigation demanded by the C.W.V.A. into conditions at the Hamilton asylum for the insane. It is several weeks since a provincial inspector heard evidence of certain abuses at the institution, and since which the inspector admitted a judicial investigation. But nothing has been done and a member of the Government (the provincial secretary) recently intimated that there was no intention of proceeding any further in the matter.

"There is such a thing as scandalous inaction as well as scandalous action. And members of the Hearst Government who boast of a record free from scandal should be warned that they may not be as free as they suppose from the odium of the former sort of scandal."—Peterboro Examiner.

LIQUOR NOT A CURE FOR "FLU"

One of the long persistent errors, designedly and persistently propagated by the liquor trade, is that liquor is really a valuable medicine, and its healing virtue is efficacious in everything from the bite of a rattlesnake to typhoid fever, and especially is it a specific for "flu." And only the other day a good lady, writing to our city paper, laid the blame of her daughter's death at the door of the temperance fanatics who had made it impossible for her to get liquor except on a doctor's certificate. We would just like to say to her that any woman who presumes to doctor her own daughter for "flu" is running a terrible risk, either with or without whiskey. And moreover, it does seem strange, if the good sister had such faith in the curative power of whiskey that she had not a bottle laid by for emergencies. Whiskey will keep for years—if the bottle is not disturbed.

But no matter how honest our belief, or how firm, there are facts that jolt it very roughly. For instance, while Toronto lost 2,459 cases of "flu," Montreal lost 3,341, which was certainly a heavier death rate in comparison with its larger population. And the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, and the American Association of Physicians, and the Toronto Board of Health, and even the New York Board of Health, declare against the use of alcohol either as a preventive or cure of the "flu." This belief in alcohol as a cure for disease is common in Canada, especially amongst our foreign population, but it has no backing in scientific circles, and carefully ascertained facts are all against it. —Christian Guardian.

THE REFERENDUM

Editor Ontario.—We were inclined to think during the days of the great war that the time when we should be called upon to vote on the liquor question was a long way in the distance. But time has carried us along and now we are almost face to face with it. We have been a time of peace and

Wedding Bells

DAVERN-ANDERSON

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ridley Anderson, Mountain View, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, when their only daughter, Miss Isabel, became the bride of Lieut. William A. Davern, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davern, of Concession Lake, Rev. Canon Beamish, of Belleville, officiating in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. The rooms were artistically decorated with crimson dahlias, which gave a wealth of color to the scene.

The bride looked pretty in a travelling suit of brown with hat to match and wore a corsage bouquet of beautiful pink roses. The wedding music was played by Miss Handcock. The numerous and beautiful gifts to the bride, the esteem in which the bride is held, the groom's gift to the bride being a beautiful ring, set with onyx and diamonds, and his gift to Miss Handcock being a gold pin.

After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served, following which Lieut. and Mrs. Davern left on a western motor trip to Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo and other cities.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davern will reside at the groom's beautiful residence at Concession Lake, where he spent the greater part of his youth and early boyhood and where he is most deservedly popular.

Accused of Abandonment

Young School Teacher Sent up for Trial Yesterday

Through the assistance of a C.P. R. detective, Inspector T. D. Ruston of the C.P.R. traced a young woman to Kalamazoo and arrested her on a charge of abandoning a child under the age of two years in a building at the C.P.R. depot at Bonar Law and Inspector Ruston at once took the case for Belleville Sheriff.

The accused girl is 21 years of age and was teaching school at Arden. The child is three weeks old and was born in Nicholls' Hospital, Peterboro. It is believed she came down from Peterboro with some days at Bonar Law and then departed, leaving the child at the station. Last evening she was given a preliminary hearing at Madoc before Magistrate Casement, who committed her to Belleville Sheriff.

The inquest was opened yesterday afternoon by Coroner Dr. Yeomans at Messrs. Tickle and Sons' morgue into the death of Edwin C. Roth, who was killed when struck by a train while he was walking in the C. P. R. yard at Shannonville. Evidence was given by Constable Edwin R. C. Cole, Christian Roth and David Roth.

Christian Roth testified that he was the father of the deceased. He lived in New Hamburg. He had not seen Edwin for four years past, when he left home as he did not like farming. Witness bought a ticket for deceased for Brockville, where he had written several letters to Brockville and other places but received no answers. He also wrote to the Ontario School for the Deaf, where the deceased for seven years had been a student. Edwin was mentally bright. At the O.S.D. he was engaged at carpentry.

David Roth a brother of the deceased substantiated his father's testimony.

The inquest was adjourned until next Tuesday night at the police court.

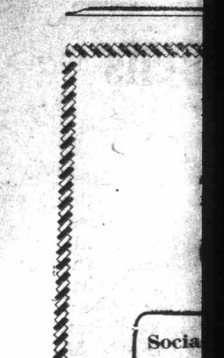
The remains were last evening shipped to New Hamburg for burial. The discovery of the man's identity was through the kindness of the hospital that Roth seemed to be trying to make himself clear by means of the sign language. Men from the O.S.D. who viewed the remains thought they recognized him as Edwin Roth. Accordingly the father was sent for. The young man's chest had been crushed by being struck by the train.

Obituary

GEORGE TWING

The death of a former resident, George Twing took place at the residence of his son, Ernest Twing, 111 Beresford Ave., Toronto, last Friday at the age of 73 years. He was born in Cheltenham, England, but had lived in West Toronto for 35 years. He was a grainer by trade, a Conservative in politics and an Anglican in religion. Two sons lived in Toronto, Ernest and Allan. Interment was in Park Lawn cemetery.

Relief from Asthma. Who can describe the complete relief from suffering which follows the use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy? Who can express the feeling of joy that comes when its soft and gentle influence relieves the tightened, choking air tubes? It has made a path for thousands. It never fails. Good druggists everywhere have sold it for years.



If the sea ultra-fashionable places, it is not one of the most delicate of the British coast. To Desaulles of races, tennis to may find it a "down" tranquil they will not be quiet, and like painters have selling—or even some time past relative purchase and that will take up their of fore the war. Me to laze away a Britany town as Sardinville the "Pays der l'and of blue not it has had quite for once, but it the big hotel, a sheltered a bev in the flimsiest raiment, like they are like anes" or bicycles beaches and rock hunting for crabs frocks were shoo suits," as Punch once remarked. It is necessary, for in summer has dis worn only can laced or wound narrow white so compectish roses little haunts, be reduced to elemental proportions.

FINE DEAR in Dinard, Crev watering places hind in Paris on. The men dress comfortably, for all their chan all day in the shi slipping suits, shirking, and all At the simple ho cellent of its kind ed, but given a can scarcely be in page air, no ions of the table wealth of fish, an meat is tough, an ny. But we sigh eed but an eng the counfolk tables are taxed for sale, actually them to the pigs rather than self own extortionate for all their chan and hard-fisted in Cornish who s rights," and that's to try wheedling Barney stone wif it generally ends removing the tax the customers pay or go without a means or princi the same state of but in a tiny cor and haggled over grows mountain-h ful to note that the families in the pla kind back, either old work, which ing or cultivating good sign is the of charming Bri True its price is pre-war articles, I welcome it just the pick-up-the curio lustre china, iron and embroidery had it one knows them.

There are still a amongst the fishin the farming famili make a few francs valued household laces, and embroi ey to put in their woolen stockings, happiness to man amongst them, who now turn up their sent costume, and thinnaments, and thin Parishan article of