

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

Morton & Herity, Publishers.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

THE COAL MYSTERY

Why is coal dearer in Belleville than it is in almost any other town or city in Ontario? That is a question that is being asked by every householder who is at all cognizant of the facts. The seeming inconsistencies and anomalies in the situation are so outstandingly conspicuous that the bewildered consumer, though he pays his bill, does so with a grudge and is far from satisfied.

In order that our readers may be put in possession of correct and authoritative information on the subject we publish the following list of prices. The quotations were all obtained this past week and in every instance the figures were supplied by the Mayor of the town or city or by some official of prominence. The prices quoted are for one ton of nut or stove coal, delivered at the home of the consumer.

Kingston	\$11.00
Port Hope	11.50
Deseronto	11.00
Bowmanville	11.00
Napanee	11.00
Toronto	10.00
Brockville	10.50
Brockville, (furnace coal)	10.00
Pictou	12.00
Cobourg	10.50
Belleville	12.00

Several other towns that have been asked for quotations have not yet reported. Trenton is in the latter class but we have been told that the price for nut or stove coal, delivered, at Trenton is \$11 a ton.

It will be seen, in the list of quotations given below, that Pictou is the only other town where the price is as high as it is at Belleville. With the exception of Port Hope, all the others are selling at \$11 a ton or less.

Coal costs the consumer \$10 a ton at Toronto and \$12 a ton at Belleville. Mayor Church himself forwarded the letter from Toronto giving us the information. We therefore assume that the price given is correct.

We also assume that the coal merchant of Toronto and the coal merchant of Belleville pay the same price for coal at the International Bridge. It costs 81 cents to have a ton of coal carried by rail from the International bridge to Toronto. A similar service from the International bridge to Belleville costs \$1.15.

Other things being equal, we see no reason, therefore, why the ton of coal that sells in Toronto at \$10 should not sell in Belleville at \$10.34. What is the reason for the difference? That is the mystery that is baffling the minds of anxious and needy consumers at the present moment.

Overhead costs, general expenses, and delivery charges are probably lower at Belleville than at Toronto. Up to five years ago coal was selling nearly if not quite as cheaply at Belleville as at Toronto. Why is there \$2 a ton difference now? Three thousand consumers at Belleville would like an answer to that question.

There is a consumption at Belleville of 30,000 tons of coal per annum. If coal were retailed here at \$10.50 a ton that would represent a saving to the already over-taxed consumers of \$45,000. That isn't a very large amount of money but it would be sufficient to pave one of our leading streets with permanent paving such as we already have on Front street. In a dozen years, practically our entire system of prominent streets could be paved with merely that small economy. It is a matter, therefore, well worth inquiring into and reporting upon.

We have in Belleville an official whose salary is being paid by the general taxpayers who is the local fuel controller. He is given authority by the Dominion Government to make full inquiry into matters of this kind.

There is also a Dominion regulation forbidding any retail dealer in coal to retain a profit of more than fifty cents a ton net.

Has the local fuel controller made inquiry into the reasons why coal is selling for \$2 more a ton at Belleville than it is at Toronto? If so the public would be glad to know the result of his investigations.

It is probably fair to assume that the dealers at Toronto are not selling coal merely for the bodily and mental exercise there is in the process. We fancy that they too are looking out for the 50 cents a ton.

If the coal dealer at Toronto sells at \$10 a ton and makes a net profit of 50 cents a ton, what profit, then, is being made by the dealer in Belleville who sells at \$12.00 a ton? We would like to have Mr. Wills answer that question.

What about Deseronto where coal is retailed at \$11 a ton and Brockville and Cobourg where coal sells at \$10.50 a ton? Are the dealers in Toronto and these other towns favored with "inside" quotations that give them a position where they can well afford to undersell the dealers in Belleville?

Has Mr. Wills pursued an inquiry along these lines? If not, why not? It is certainly within the bounds of his duty to see that coal is delivered and sold in Belleville at right prices. We do not say that prices in Belleville are not right and that profits locally exceed fifty cents a ton. There may be a sufficient excuse for it all. But what we would like to know and what every other consumer would like to know is the reason for the higher charges we are compelled to pay. If Mr. Wills could show that the bigger price here is reasonable and necessary, all well and good. We would all then feel better satisfied.

The Ontario has approached this subject with much reluctance. We felt that it was the duty of Mr. Wills, the paid official of the city, to take up this public question in a manner satisfactory to the public. But, as he has, so far as we are aware, given the people no information whatever in regard to this very important matter, The Ontario, having in view the constituency that it seeks to serve, will endeavor to ascertain from outside sources where the trouble lies, if we are unable to do so locally. As a public journal we could scarcely refuse to do less, under the circumstances. The inquiry may entail considerable correspondence with Ottawa and, possibly, with the department at Washington, before we have ended. The mystery may be too profound for solution but that need not hinder the attempt.

HATS OFF TO UNCLE SAM!

Germany's submarine foray on the American Atlantic coast must have served more to open Germany's eyes than tickle her fancy. Germany has had a proper fright with regard to her submarine campaign, which was to decide the war. She has seen that campaign overcome, due largely to the added weight and vigilance of American naval craft in European waters. She is so mad that it is authoritatively announced she will soon bring out that long-nourished navy and give battle on the high seas.

But first of all she must weaken the Allies' naval strength "over there."

So she sent her subs to this side of the Atlantic to terrorize Uncle Sam and American marine men, and draw home the American cruisers, destroyers and submarine-chasers for the defence of this shore.

Draw Uncle Sam's ships from Europe? Within a few hours after Washington was definitely apprised that U-boats were operating against defenseless coastwise craft, Uncle Sam had the Atlantic plastered with destroyers and submarine-chasers from Maine to Florida, and the sky for the same area clouded with hydro-airplanes and airplanes!

It has been said that the United States is behind with her airplane and marine program—maybe. But she doesn't need to call her naval units back from Europe. The demonstration may have surprised others than Germany. There have been pessimists in the United States who must have had an eye-opener.

It is hinted that Germany would not be displeased to see the Slavs of Austria-Hungary break up into small and easily dominated states, for then she could annex the solidly German portion of Austria. Such annexation is one of the not improbable outcomes of the present war. In such event Hungary would probably become independent.

Bosnia, formerly a Turkish Province, and largely inhabited by Serbs, has been under Austrian control ever since the Treaty of Berlin, which ended the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8. One of the immediate causes of the present war was the agitation carried on by the Serbs in Serbia and Bosnia, for the detachment of Bosnia from Austria and its union with Serbia to which it naturally belonged. This province, like Serbia, has paid its full toll of suffering resulting from the war. In 1915 deaths in this province exceeded births by 648, and in 1916 by 17,711.

Egg Situation in Canada Uncertain

Montreal, June 11.—The tone of the local market for cash oats was stronger today and prices were marked up ½ cent to 1 cent per bushel. There was some demand from outside buyers for supplies, and a modern amount of business was done, with sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western at 93 cents to 93 ½ cents. Tough No. 2 C. W. and extra No. 1 feed, at 80 cents to 80 ½ cents. No. 1 feed at 87 cents to 87 ½ cents and No. 2 feed at 84 cents to 84 ½ cents per bushel, ex-store, in sympathy with a sharp advance in the Winnipeg market for Manitoba barley prices here today were much stronger, and closed with car lots of rejected quoted at \$1.34, and feed at \$1.26 per bushel, ex-store. There was no change in prices for American corn on spot. No. 2 yellow being quoted at \$1.75 and No. 4 yellow at \$1.70 per bushel, ex-store.

The trade in all grades of flour was rather quiet today. The demand being somewhat limited from both local and country buyers. In consequence, the volume of business was small. The tone of the market was steady, and prices were unchanged.

A steady business continues to be done in most lines of mill feed, and the market is moderately active, with no change in prices to note. The condition of the market for baled hay was unchanged today. The receipts at present are small, but stocks on spot are large, especially of the low grades, for which there is practically no demand just now, while the trade in higher grades is only moderate. There was no further change in prices.

A somewhat unsettled, and easy feeling prevails in the egg situation, but there is no actual change in prices to note as yet. With the limitation of profits on eggs, the trade generally is taking no chances, and this may lead to a lower market later on, when the really warm weather sets in. One of the redeeming features of the present situation is the continued heavy consumption, and another one is the fact that stock of cold storage eggs on spot are smaller than at this period a year ago.

There was no developments in the condition of the market for potatoes, prices being medium on account of the continued small offerings.

The receipts of butter today were 68 packages as compared with 223 last week, and 142 for the corresponding date a year ago. The market was without any new features to note today, the feeling being steady, but the volume of business was small, as buyers in most cases seemed to have ample supplies on hand for all immediate wants.

Cheese receipts today were 4,680 boxes against 2,166 last week, and 8,977 for the corresponding date a year ago. There was no important change in the condition of the market, there being a good demand for all supplies coming forward for export account. The trade in small cheese is steady, and prices were unchanged, with sales of 20 pounds cheese and twins at 22 ½ cents to 23 cents per pound.

Montreal quotations:
Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 93 to 93 ½ extra No. 1 feed, 90 to 90 ½.

Flour, new government standard spring wheat grade, 10.95 to 11.05.
Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., 4.85 to 5.00.

Bran 35.00; shorts, 40.00; moultie, 72.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, 15.50.
Butter, choicest creamery, 45 to 46 ½.

Eggs, selected, 44 to 45; No. 2 stock, 40; No. 2 stock, 38.

Potatoes per box, car lots, 1.55 to 1.60.
Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, 29.00 to 29.30.

Lard, pure wood pails, 20 lbs., net 32 to 33.

An Oil Without Alcohol.—Some pills and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A delicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compound that can equal this in its restorative and healing power.

LT. GOVERNOR IN MOVIES.

Toronto, June 11.—Sir John and Lady Hendrie and Miss Enid Hendrie are to figure in the movies, a picture having been made at the parliament buildings of the Lieut. Governor and his family, making their registration under the order in council before the camera so that a good example may be set for the people of the province. The official registration will be made on June 22.

Fine Record of Indian Family

FOUGHT WITH BRITISH SINCE WOLFE'S TIME — LANCE-CORPORAL PAUDASH — RETURNED HERO OF GREAT WAR.

The career of Lance-Corporal Paudash, D.C.M., M.M., of the 21st Battalion is a short, though splendid one. For generations his family, full-blooded Indians, have been a fighting family, and took part in all the great battles in which the British fought in Canada. As far back as 1759, when Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, the Paudash family were in evidence. They were sturdy members of the Mississauga tribe, and left their marks of heroism in the history. Fifth Wolfe was Chief Ogemahbe-nece, an ancestor of Lance-Corporal Paudash, while at Bunker's Hill, his great-grandfather, Chief Kech-nesh, fought with the British. His great-grandfather, George Paudash, was with the British troops in the battle of 1812, and fought valiantly, winning several medals. The grandfather of the present-day hero was M. G. Paudash, who saw service at Windmill Point in 1837, and was decorated for bravery.

Lance-Corporal Paudash's father, Robert Paudash, is the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga tribe. He is a veteran of the war of 1866, and won a medal in that engagement being decorated by Queen Victoria. He, at the invitation of his son, is coming to the city and will take part in "Over the Top" celebration on Dominion Day. War relics of all descriptions are in the possession of the family, and these will be exhibited at the celebration.

Lance-Corporal Paudash joined the 21st Battalion here in 1914. He was conspicuous as a sniper with the battalion, and was severely wounded in the knee, although he was never in hospital. He won the Military Medal and Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery, and although broken in health, is ready to do his bit again if needed. He was in every action the 21st was in since Loos, and in each battle did splendid work. He was under Major Wolfrain, well-known to Kingstonsians, and more than once won the plaudits of Major Wolfrain, Major H. E. Pense, D. S. O., and other officers of the 21st. It was with regret that he was forced to go to England on account of the wounds he received, and he emphasized this to his officers. The following letter, written by Major H. E. Pense, D.S.O., to Lance-Corporal Paudash, shows how his worth was realized by his officers:

21st Battalion, B.E.F., France.

14th March, 1918.

Dear Paudash,—You may rest assured that we were all pleased that you have been given a rest, after years of the most faithful service to the battalion, and that your work has been, in a small way, acknowledged by the decoration which you have been awarded. I regret that I was on leave when your transfer to our reserve battalion was put through. I well remember the day at Auchy-au-Bosc when you came to my room and asked me to do what I could to prevent you being returned to England. I might say that I have not treated our conversation as confidential and have told Colonel Jones what you had to say on that occasion.

There are none too many of us left who feel towards the battalion as you do, and I hope that the day is not far distant when it will be possible for us to have a chat together, preferably in Canada.

Hoping that you are enjoying the change in England, and expecting to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Pense.

Major.

Kingston Exchange.

Montreal, June 11.—Food to the value of \$1,000,000 and totalling 277,000 pounds in weight has been destroyed or wasted here in fifteen months ended April 1, according to Drs. Hood and Boucher, of the local food department. The food consisted of meats, vegetables and fruit which has been in storage and had rotted.

Anti-draft rioting is reported among the Cree Indians in Oklahoma. They are said to be armed and massed at the scene of the Crazy Snake Rebellion.

Washington reports that women are not replacing men in industrial work as rapidly as expected, and attributes this to unattractive wages offered.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Boy's Wash Suits

We are offering Boy's Wash Suits at last year's prices while they last. Prices—

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Men's Panama Hats

Our prices are just the same as we have sold them for years

All Styles—Old Price
Choice \$5.00

OAK HALL

McINTOSH BROS.

Final Clean Up Sale

—OF—

Ladies' New York Hats

Prices have been considerably reduced, in order to clear them out immediately.

\$4.50 Hats Reduced to \$3.49

\$3.98 Hats Reduced to \$2.98

\$3.49 Hats Reduced to \$2.49

Summer Sport Skirts Reduced to 98c to \$1.49

New Arrivals in Ladies' Silk Sweater Coats

Are smart styles and all the newest shades are represented. Special prices this week \$1.99, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Ladies' Stylish Silk Poplin Skirts

Some new styles that have just arrived have been included in this great Skirt Sale. Come in, all colors regular up to \$5.50. Skirts, sale price \$3.98.

Clearing Sale of Certain Series, Special Values From the Up

Brockville Man Meets Death in an Elevator Mishap

Deceased Was a Native and Former Well Known Resident of the Island City.

Yesterday afternoon Brockville in general were shocked when the sad message was received here of the fatal accident to a well known and most highly esteemed former resident, Mr. Donald McKay Reid. The accident took place at the Pink Munition Plant at Pembroke, where the deceased had been employed for the past year. The message stated that he was descending an elevator with an automobile and that the elevator gave way, precipitating him to the floor below, a distance of several feet. He was tenderly moved from the debris and physicians hastily called, but their services proved unavailing and the victim passed away about fifteen minutes afterwards.

The late Donald McKay Reid was the only son of the late M. J. and Mrs. Reid. He was born at Brockville on November 4th, 1887, and was therefore in the 31st year of his age when death ensued.

He was educated at the Brockville public schools and Collegiate Institute. At these institutions of learning he was a brilliant student and left a splendid record. A few years ago he took up the study of electrical science and later made a specialty of automobile workmanship. For a period he was engaged in such work in New York and other American cities. Returning here, he was in the employ of the Warwick Motor Sales, and then went to Pembroke.

He was unmarried and is survived by his mother and one sister, Miss Mary Reid, both of Brockville. He was an Anglican in religion and a member of St. Peter's church.

The deceased was a young man of exemplary habits. He was of quiet disposition and had the faculty of making strong friendships and of retaining the same. His death is most deeply regretted. The bereaved mother and only sister have the sincere sympathy of the community in the great loss they have sustained.

The remains arrived this afternoon. The funeral will take place from his mother's residence, 1 Walter Street east, tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Want C.N.R. Head Office in Toronto

Toronto, June 11.—Mayor Church sent a telegram to Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways and canals, asking that the government receive a delegation from Toronto and other Ontario interests, including municipalities, to make representations regarding the retention of the head office of the Canadian Northern railway in Toronto.

FR. MEAGHER DIST. CHAPLAIN.

Kingston, June 10.—Rev. J. V. Meagher, B.A., Principal of Regiopolis College who serves his connection with the school in the near future to enter the Canadian Chaplain Service. He has been appointed District Roman Catholic Chaplain and will be transferred overseas in the near future. His is one of the many new appointments that are being made in the reorganization of the Chaplain Service under the supervision of Lt.-Col. G. H. Williams.

The W M

Less than man submarine waters just limit engage of sinking d at that time were standing trial—watching their work, poor souls that we had not got to avenge situations in hot stock in the many a day, was tantalized ericans who ity and love o positions.

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