

## The Morality of the Apple Barrel

BY W. M. MORRIS

I was travelling on the C.P.R. train to Regina last winter and entered into conversation with a business man from Calgary. After discussing general topics for some time, this gentleman informed me that the province of Ontario was losing a magnificent opportunity to trade with the western provinces because of her dishonesty. Having been a resident of Ontario all my life, and my parents before me, I displayed some resentment to the insinuation that the people of Ontario lacked so fundamental a trait of individual and national character. He proceeded, therefore, to prove the statement by telling me the story of his financial venture in the produce market. "I too," he said, "come from Ontario and regret the impression the West has of my native province as much as you do. I carried on a large produce business in a thriving town in Ontario for many years before coming West, and for some years purchased apples and other Ontario fruits for consumption in the province of Alberta. I was compelled to sell out the business a few years ago because of dishonesty on the part of the Ontario shipper.



W. M. Morris  
Ontario School Trustees' and  
Ratepayers' Association.

"For instance," he said, "a friend of mine still carries on a large business in Calgary, buying from Ontario. A car load of apples arrived in Calgary in the fall of 1921 and on the arrival of this shipment my friend called me by telephone and informed me that this car load came from my home town and asked me if I would check over the names of the shippers for him, with recommendation of the apples he should buy. Knowing everyone in the town and for several miles around it, I was able to give him fairly accurate information as to the character of the shippers and advised him to buy from the names of the shippers he should buy. He read the names over and the conversation that took place over the phone was something like this: 'Mr. A. I wouldn't buy anything he sells,' 'Mr. B. about fifty fifty with him,' 'Mr. C. you are safe in buying anything he ships.' He read off all the names of the shippers and I recommended about half of the apples in the car. He informed me later that he bought all the apples that were worth purchasing.

"That is what I mean when I say Ontario is dishonest. The people of the East cannot hope to build a permanent trade in produce with the West while they practise such deceptive tactics in the packing of fruit. There is a great demand for apples, peaches and plums in the West and the East can grow these in abundance but it is a great loss to both provinces if people have no confidence in one another."

I was travelling on the train through Nova Scotia last June and in conversation with a commercial traveller, related the above story from the West. He immediately assured me that such would not be the case in Nova Scotia. He went on to say that \$8,000,000 worth of apples were shipped from the Annapolis Valley to Great Britain in the fall of 1921 and he would guarantee that every box contained the apples represented. This gave me an opportunity of becoming on good terms with an audience of educationists in Truro and I congratulated the people of the Maritime Province for their integrity. The story was well received as human nature everywhere appreciates congratulations.

At the close of the meeting, however, a member of Parliament for the Annapolis Valley approached me with the remark, "That was a good story." I replied that I thought so myself. He said, "Let me tell you another one. I live in the Annapolis Valley and am a member of the local Legislature for one of the constituencies there. I have given a prize at the Fall Fair for some years for the best packed barrel of apples. Last year the prize barrel was given to me as a present. I opened it in my cellar and was surprised to find that the apples were as represented for about one foot down and then the quality became worst until, when I reached the bottom of the barrel, the quality was so poor that I considered it hardly worth taking. You see the people of Nova Scotia are no more honest than those of Ontario. The reason the apples that were shipped to Great Britain were as represented,

is because they are delivered through a co-operative selling agency and the agent claims the right to inspect any box. The packer of my apples apparently knew the difference between the treatment of a barrel of apples and a barrel of sermons—the latter may be turned up to get a fresh one, consequently he took chances on disposing of a poor class in the bottom of the barrel."

Evidently human nature is much the same all over the world. It does not matter whether the deception is practised in the shipping of apples, in the selling of groceries, in practising a profession or serving in public office. If Ontario has lost the prospect of trade with the West because she is dishonest, the same lack of integrity in all the relationships of life will undermine both individual and national life.

People are in the habit of speaking of our vast material resources as if these things held the key to national greatness. A little thought will show that these things are valueless in themselves. As a matter of fact, they have been here for centuries waiting for human intelligence and skill to discover and develop them. Africa possesses untold potential riches and can boast of many centuries of history, but remains the Dark Continent. It is the human factor that counts most. We have infinite possibilities for service available in the talents of our children. What values our children may realize in efficiency and character will, in a great measure, be determined by the educational agencies established for the development of their talents and inspiration for service. The future of our country will be determined by the growth of the youth into men and women of skill, insight and vision, who will not only transmit our natural resources into wealth and prosperity, but will, at the same time, establish the nation in strength, righteousness and honor.

Righteousness exalteth a nation. It is standard of character that counts both in the individual and the nation. The German youth were given a scientific and intellectual training without a sufficient balance of moral character. Lacking this, they came near destroying the civilized world and themselves along with it. Scientific knowledge is a very dangerous weapon of self-destruction in the hands of a perverted and low moral standard. The fundamental of national prosperity is individual integrity. True people can have faith in each other.

### Liberal Government Sustained in Quebec

Montreal, Feb. 5.—The hard fought winter campaign which reached its climax in today's polling throughout the Province of Quebec resulted in the return of 62 Liberals and 22 Conservatives or Independents. The complete standing of the parties will be known only after the holding of the deferred election in Gaspé, which is almost certain to return a Government supporter. The results announced tonight give the Liberals a following of 62 and the Conservatives 22 seats. The final standing with the Gaspé result will be 63 to 22, and providing a substantial majority of 41 for Mr. Taschereau in a House of 85 members.

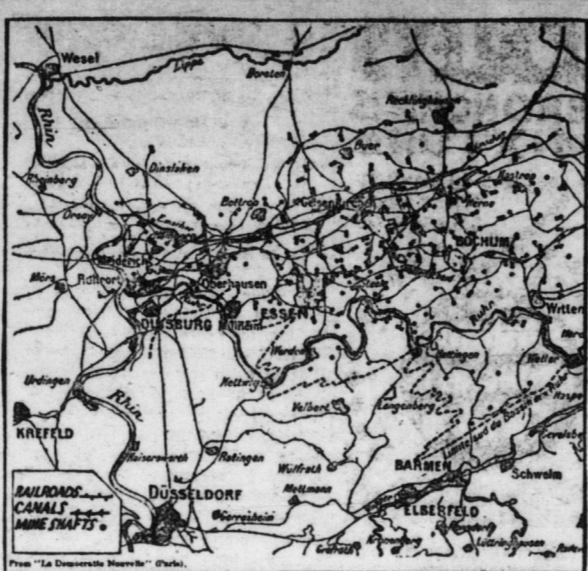
## ONTARIO GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM LIQUORS \$4,000,000 YEARLY

A despatch from Toronto says:—A Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa during number of queries of general interest were answered on Friday by the Ministry in the Ontario Legislature. One of them, by revealing that the province in ten months had received \$3,400,000 from the sale of liquor, suggested that Ontario can not with complete consistency point the finger of scorn at Quebec for participating in the liquor traffic. Another, by obtaining the amounts which the Amusement Tax had returned, showed how dearly the public was paying to the Ontario Treasury for its theatrical diversions.

In regard to the liquor traffic, Hon. Mr. Raney volunteered the following statistics: Value of stock on hand in dispensaries on October 31, 1921, \$1,121,259; value of stock on hand in dispensaries on October 31, 1922, \$784,078; receipts from sales during ten months ending October 31, 1922, \$3,400,000.

Hon. Peter Smith detailed as follows the returns which the Amusement Tax had yielded in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922: Toronto, \$602,749 in 1920; \$630,333 in 1921; \$699,743 in 1922. Ottawa, \$67,245 in 1920; \$70,288 in 1921; \$75,125 in 1922. Hamilton, \$125,919 in 1920; \$127,398 in 1921; \$112,724 in 1922. Windsor, \$22,854 in 1920; \$20,472 in 1921, and \$17,572 in 1922.

The other questions were more briefly answered. R. T. Harding, K.C., was said to have already benefited to the extent of \$22,948 from the public treasury for his labors in the timber probe. He claims it was added, the further sum of \$3,500. The number of loans made under the Community Halls Act was given as 20 and the amount involved as \$5,700 during 1921 and \$28,503 in 1922. The sum of \$2,000 was said to have been loaned under the Co-operative Marketing Loan Act, the Co-operative Marketing Loan Act, only one loan having been made since the legislation's inception in 1920. Hon. Mr. Raney stated that one Webb, was in temporary employ of the O. T. A. enforcement branch.



THE INDUSTRIAL HEART OF GERMANY IN FRENCH HANDS

The Ruhr area is estimated at about 1,234 square miles in extent, but something like 100 square miles of its immense mineral wealth can be gathered from the above map. Each of the round black marks represents a mine shaft. The district has a population of four million, of which a half million are coal miners. In pre-war years its coal production was 113,000,000 tons a year. It has a visible reserve of 54 billion tons, and an estimated unmined reserve of 220 billion tons. Steel production in the year the war ended amounted to ten million tons. Over nine hundred million dollars is invested there.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
Manitoba oats—Nominal.  
All the above track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 87 1/2¢; No. 2, 86¢.  
Barley—Malting, 60 to 62¢, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79¢.  
Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85¢.  
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.  
Milled—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freights outside; No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.10.  
Ontario No. 2 white oats—45 to 47¢.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.  
Manitoba flour—1st pat, in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per 100 lb; 2nd pat, \$6.60.  
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50; mixed, \$11 to \$13; clover, \$8 to \$9.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.  
Cheese—New, large, 27¢; twins, 27 1/2¢; triplets, 28 1/2¢; Sultans, 29¢. Old, large, 28¢; twins, 30¢; Sultans, 31¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45¢; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41¢. Dairy, 30 to 31¢. Cooking, 22¢.  
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milked, over 5 lbs., 34¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 27¢; do, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; roosters, 25¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 31 to 33¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 28¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38¢; do, old, 23¢; geese, 21¢.  
Margarine—20 to 22¢.  
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 35 to 36¢; set, 35¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 45 to 46¢; cartons, new laid, 47 to 48¢.  
Beane—Canadian, hand-picked, 13 1/2¢; primes, 7¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. can, \$12.50. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25¢.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2¢ per lb.; 5-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.  
Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, 90¢ to \$1; No. 2, 85 to 90¢.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28¢; cooked ham, 38 to 40¢; smoked ribs, 26 to 28¢; cottage ribs, 32 to 35¢; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40¢; backs, boneless, 36 to 42¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight ribs, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight ribs, in barrels, \$35.  
Lard—Pure tallow, 16 1/2¢; tubs, 17¢; pails, 17 1/2¢; prints, 18 1/2¢. Shortening tallow, 14 1/2 to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2 to 16¢; prints, 17 1/2 to 18¢.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4.25 to \$4.75; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10 to \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.50.  
Hog quotations are based on the price of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selected, sold on a flat rate. Bacon selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

Montreal.  
Corn, American, No. 2 yellow, 91 1/2 to 92¢. Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 63 to 64¢; do, No. 3, 58 to 59¢; extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 56¢; No. 2 local white oats, 52 to 54¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1st, 83 to 84¢; 2nd, 81 to 82¢; strong bakers', 84 to 85¢; winter pats, choice, \$8.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, 25¢. Shorts, 22¢. Middlings, 33¢. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$16.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 26¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 41 1/2 to 42¢. Eggs, fresh, 48¢; selected, 30¢; No. 1 stock, 32¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.10.  
Young cows, in good flesh, \$4.25; \$2.25 to \$4; heifers, \$4 to \$4.50; cutter cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2; do, thin, \$1.50; dairy type bulls, com., \$3.50; do, good weight and feeding, \$4; veal calves, \$9 to \$10.50; better ones, \$11 to \$11.25; hogs, selects and good quality butcher, \$11 to \$11.25; thick fat heavy hogs, \$10.25; western hogs of suitable weights, \$10.50 to \$10.75; sows, \$9.50 to \$9.50.

### Building Operations at Toronto University.

Whether this winter be relatively mild or not, it is at least to be a fairly favorable season for building operations at the University of Toronto. The War Memorial Tower, which is being built by the graduates and which will be a most imposing structure, is going forward apace and is to be ready for dedication on Armistice Day. At the rear of Convocation Hall a modest building is going up for the housing of the administrative offices of the provincial university so as to relieve the present overcrowded condition of University College. At the corner of Bloor and Huron streets a large addition to the Ontario College of Education is well above ground. North of Hoskins Avenue and just south of the University stadium the excavation for the new Trinity College is progressing daily. The Anatomy building and the Women's building have just recently been completed and are now occupied. All of this means that a good deal of work is being provided for the building trades at a time when employment might otherwise be scarce.

### Whoever Won War, Britain Must Pay

A despatch from London says:—"If there is doubt about who won the war, there now remains no doubt who is to pay for it." London is checking over this bon mot attributed to Sir John Simon, Liberal leader and prominent lawyer, apropos of the American debt settlement.

### Stinnes' Right Hand Man Arrested by French

London, Feb. 4.—Max Ethelstein, manager of the Victoria Mines, and one of Hugo Stinnes' right hand men, has been arrested and sent to Muenster, says a despatch to The Times from Essen. The cause of this arrest is not known.

### Poise.

An apt definition for poise is: The quality that keeps a hostess smiling when a departing guest holds the screen door open and lets the flies in.



A Hockey Star  
Goalkeeper of the St. Pat's  
hockey team, Toronto.

## ACCEPTANCE OF BRITISH FUNDING PLAN WOULD HAVE SOLVED FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Stoke-on-Trent, Feb. 5.—In the course of a speech on the trade outlook, which he described as hopeful, the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, said in regard to the war debt problems: "Had the British plan been accepted, it was proposed to cancel the whole of the debts that our allies owed us on terms which would have returned to us less than the total debt we had to pay America."

"That would have settled the reparations once and for all, and gone far to restore certainty and confidence in Europe," Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame's reference to the proposed cancellation of the war debts owing to Great Britain by her allies recalls the British proposals made at the Conference of Premiers in Paris early in January. These proposals, which were rejected by the French, provided for transference to Great Britain of the first series of German bonds to be received by France in respect of the Belgian war debt, and 1,500,000,000 gold marks for the first series of bonds to be received by Italy in respect of her share of reparations. In return for this, the balance of the net debts owing between the Allies, including the French and Italian debts to Great Britain, were to be "entirely written off."



Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame

Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, at the University of Toronto, who was recently elected vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association. The association last year addressed 84 meetings throughout the Dominion and sent exhibition and tree-planting cars across the country.

### FRENCH TROOPS AT BLACK FOREST EDGE

### Cross-Neutral Zone Set Up by Treaty and Take Baden Towns.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—A French detachment of cavalry, infantry and artillery left the Kehl Bridgehead opposite Strasbourg this morning and crossed into the fifty kilometre neutral zone set up by the Treaty, occupied Appenweier and Offenburg, in Baden. This gives the French control of the Frankfurt-Basel railway over which coal shipments were made to Switzerland, Southern Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Italy. It brings France to the edge of the Black Forest, Germany's chief timber resource, and strategically gives them control of Stuttgart across the forest.

The movement is declared to be a sanction for interrupting coke shipments from Czechoslovakia to France. It appears France protested against interruption of these shipments across Germany on January 27 and Germany replied yesterday that the interruption was due to the general disorganization of German traffic, which in turn was due to the Ruhr occupation. The Germans, however, admit they have been holding up the shipments.

The French charges this violated Article 321 of the Versailles Treaty, which stipulates that Germany must permit international traffic. But the Germans say it is not a violation as the French are to blame.

Since the passing of the Highway Improvement Act, and to the end of 1922, the sum of forty-five million dollars, approximately, has been spent on construction and maintenance of country roads, towards which the province of Ontario has contributed about twenty million dollars, according to Robert C. Muir, chief engineer of county roads in the province of Ontario.

That the earth is much older than the sun is the opinion of a well-known scientist.

## FRANCE STATES TERMS FOR RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY

Paris, Feb. 4.—It is possible this evening to give the following approximate summary of the conditions under which the French Government will reopen negotiations with Berlin:

FIRST, the initiative must come from Germany.

SECOND, Paris will insist Chancellor Cuno, or his successor if he resigns, as the French hope he will, will withdraw the disavowal of the Versailles Treaty as applying to France and Belgium. The Allied Military Control Mission in Germany must be given its old powers.

THIRD, all boycotting of French and Belgian nationals must cease. When Premier Poincare is satisfied these conditions have been fulfilled, he is prepared to offer the Reich the French moratorium plan as recently modified to meet Italian and Belgian objections.

Under this scheme Germany must pay three billion gold marks or its equivalent in kind, within two years. During this period France will progressively evacuate the Ruhr military products.

### Turks Now Willing to Accept Allies' Terms

Paris, Feb. 5.—The Havas News Agency learns from Lausanne that Ismet Pasha has accepted the Allied terms respecting capitulations.

Ismet, according to an earlier despatch to Havas, informed M. Bompard, head of the French delegation, after today's conference that the Turks were disposed to consider the Allied Treaty as finally presented, and with Sunday night's last minute concessions included, might not refuse to sign. The negotiations were then renewed, and, as at present believed, with successful results.

### Historic Mansion Burned by Irish Rebels

London, Feb. 4.—Moore Hall, the historic mansion near Clonsilla, County Mayo, burned by Irish Republicans, was the property once of George Moore and was the scene of some of his best known novels. "The Lake" was laid about Moore Hall, which also figures prominently in the novelist's reminiscences.

The mansion in recent years has been the home of the writer's brother, Colonel Moore, a Free State Senator. His political activities led to the destruction of the building where the independence of the Connaught Republic was signed in 1798.



Sergeant George Richardson, V.C.

who was decorated for conspicuous bravery on the field at Cawnpore, India, in 1859, when he saved his officer's life by engaging six natives, five of whom he killed and the sixth he routed. At the time he had a broken arm and a wounded leg. He died last week at the age of ninety-two years, in a London, Ont., hospital.

## The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

While Ontario is spending millions of dollars on good roads to attract motor tourists, the province is not neglecting the old stand-by who will go over any kind of a road or even through the wilderness, to reach a good fishing spot.

The coming season there will be supplied from the five hatcheries nearly 444,000,000 fry from game and commercial fish. These include whitefish, salmon, trout, speckled trout, rainbow trout, steel-head salmon and bass.

The province will secure ample returns from its policy of keeping its inland rivers and lakes well stocked with game fish.

## IRREGULARS HOLD MANY IRISH HOSTAGES

### Senator Bagwell Released as Result of Government Threats of Punishment.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Senator Bagwell, kidnapped Thursday night, was released on Thursday morning near Dublin. His release is regarded as the direct result of the threats of punitive measures made by the Government if he were not released in 48 hours.

Republican Chief of Staff Liam Lynch has issued a proclamation declaring: "We shall not release our hostages. If the threatened action is taken, every member of the Government, Senate and the Lower House and the executive will be held responsible and we will certainly visit them with the punishment deserved."

Whether this is intended to offset the Bagwell release, or to intimidate that Bagwell escaped is not known. Bagwell was picked up by a motorist eight miles from Dublin. He reached the city early in the morning and is not to be found, so there is no information obtainable from him as to how he came to be free.

Many other hostages are still held by the irregulars. Lynch's proclamation says the Republicans are determined that the execution of Republican prisoners shall not go on, claiming that fifty-three officers and men have already met death.

The militants' incendiary tactics have now been extended to the homes of Nationalist leaders. Reports from Blessington, South Dublin village, say that the homes of three soldiers were fired there. The railway depot at Droim, an important Great Northern junction point, was wrecked by mines on Thursday night.

## CANADIAN FOUND MURDERED AT LUXOR

### Nephew of Sir Montague Allan of Montreal Robbed on Karnak Road.

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says:—The Canadian who was reported missing on Wednesday evening from a private steamer on the Nile River and was found murdered and robbed two miles from Luxor, has been identified as Travis Allan, of Montreal. Mr. Allan was making a trip up the Nile in company with a cousin named James. It has been learned that Allan was last seen at his stopping place at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening and was found dead on Wednesday.

Information received at the Ministry of the Interior points to the theory that the murder was not political, but was probably due to the desire on the part of the murderers to obtain the victim's valuables. The impression is that Allan was on route along the Karnak to see the famous ruins by moonlight. The body was found on the Karnak road.

### Grafting Operation Fails to Restore Boy's Sight

A despatch from New York says:—Alfred Lemanowicz, 18, who underwent an operation 11 days ago in which part of a pig's eye was grafted to restore his sight, was allowed to open his eye for the first time on Friday and was unable to see anything. Dr. Edward B. Morgan, who performed the operation, refused to admit it was a failure.

Lemanowicz, whose home is in Lyndhurst, N.J., has said several times that he could distinguish between light and dark through the closed eyelid. But when the eye was opened he could not see the rays from an electric flashlight which focused into the eye through a magnifying glass. However, when the eye was closed again, he said he could tell when a hat was placed in front of his face and when it was removed.

### Contract for Seaplanes is Let to English Firm

Montreal, Feb. 5.—A substantial contract for the construction of a number of seaplanes has been let to an English armament concern by the Canadian Air Board, according to information received here today. It is understood that these machines will be constructed in England and brought to Canada for assembly by early spring.