

# THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

ESTABLISHED 1841

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1921.

MORTON & HERITY, Proprietors.

## YANKEES WIN FIRST GAME FROM GIANTS 3-0

### RUTH'S SINGLE IN FIRST SCORES RUN FOR YANKS SNAPPY GAME IS RESULT

New York Agog With World's Series at Home for First Time—Both Teams Play Fast Ball in Opening Encounter

Score by Innings:  
Yankees.....100011000—3 7 0  
Giants.....000000000—0 5 0

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—New York is all agog and interest centres on the World's series today. At midnight hundreds were in line waiting at entrances to the British stadium. Indications are that favorable weather will greet the Yankees and Giants at two o'clock and everything points to crowded enclosure at opening with thousands unable to gain admission. The Yankees' Manager is confident, but not cocky and the Giants' leader says he relies on his players. Betting is even.

Douglas and Snyder were announced as hateries for the Yankees. The lineup is as follows:  
New York Giants:  
Burns, Centre Field  
Baneroff, Shortstop  
Frisch, Third base  
Young, Right field  
Kelly, First base  
E. Meusel, Left field  
Rawlings, Second base  
Snyder, Catcher  
Douglas, Pitcher

New York Yankees:  
Miller, Centre field  
Peckinpaugh, Shortstop  
Ruth, Left field  
R. Meusel, Right field  
Pipp, First base  
Ward, Second base  
McNally, Third base  
Schantz, Catcher  
Mays, Pitcher  
YANKEES GET A RUN

The story of the game follows:

FIRST INNING  
Yankees—Miller singled to centre. Peckinpaugh sacrificed. Ruth singled, scoring Miller. Meusel hit into a double play. 1 run, 2 hits, 0 errors.  
Giants—Burns out at first. Baneroff rolled to first. Frisch singled past Peckinpaugh. Mays threw Young out at first. No runs, 1 hit, 0 errors.

SECOND INNING  
Yankees—Rawlings threw out Pipp at first. Ward walked. Frisch threw out McNally at first. Schanz struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.  
Giants—Kelly flied to Ruth. Meusel flied to his brother. Rawlings was hit by a pitched ball. Schanz threw out Snider at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING  
Yankees—Rawlings took Mays' slow hopper and threw him out at first. Baneroff threw out Miller. Peckinpaugh struck out.—No runs, no hits, no errors.  
Giants—Douglas lined out to Ruth. Peckinpaugh threw out Burns at first. Ward threw out Baneroff at first.—No runs, no hits, no errors.

FOURTH INNING  
Yankees—Meusel flied to Frisch. Ruth walked. Pipp sacrificed Babe Ruth to second. Baneroff threw Ward out at first. Kelly, by a great catch saved the Giant's shortstop a wild throw. No runs, no hits, no errors.  
Giants—Frisch singled to right. Frisch stole second. Young sacrificed. Frisch going to third. Kelly struck out. Peckinpaugh threw out Meusel at first. No runs, 1 hit, no errors.

FIFTH INNING  
Yankees—McNally got a long hit to left for two bases. Schanz sacrificed McNally to third. McNally stole home. Frisch robbed Miller of a hit and threw him out at first. 1 run, 1 hit, no errors.  
Giants—Peckinpaugh tossed out Rawlings at first. Snyder was

### G. W. V. A. HERE NOT IN MOOD TO JOIN LEGION

Resolution Says that Other Organizations Should Join Veterans Association

COL. O'FLYNN SPEAKS

Poppy Day to be Observed and Christmas Tree Will be Bigger Than Ever

Amalgamation with the Canadian Legion as at present constituted does not find favor with the Belleville Branch of the G.W.V.A.

The subject of amalgamation was before a general meeting of the association last evening and after a fine speech from Comrade (Lieut.-Col.) O'Flynn, president of the Ontario Command of the G.W.V.A., the proposition was turned down.

The suggestion was voiced and seemed to find agreement with the facts, that the organizations desiring amalgamation had their eye on the good financial standing of the G.W.V.A. and for that reason would be very glad to join in a central body if the G.W.V.A. also came in.

The local branch, however, passed the following resolution, moved by Comrade J. W. Day and seconded by Comrade J. W. Price: "That the delegate representing this association at Port Arthur take the stand at the Dominion Convention that any soldier organization wishing to amalgamate with the Great War Veterans' Association, discard their rights and come under the jurisdiction of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada."

A letter was received from C. Grant MacNeill, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, expressing his regret at not being able to attend this meeting, on account of being busy on preparation for the National Convention at Port Arthur on Oct. 17th.

Dr. Sharpe will represent Belleville.  
HOLD POPPY DAY  
The National Poppy Day was discussed to some extent and finally the following motion was passed: "Moved and seconded that we hold Poppy Day during Armistice week, the day to be chosen by the ladies who will be in charge." The following resolution was passed to be forwarded to the Dominion Convention: "Moved by Comrade E. D. O'Flynn, seconded by Comrade J. W. Day, that the Belleville Branch go on record as endorsing all bonuses on pension, or that the same be added to the pension or become a permanent pension."

CHRISTMAS TREE COMMITTEE  
The Christmas Tree Committee were nominated for the Christmas Tree this year. Arrangements are going to be made by the Dance Committee for Armistice night dance.

EX-PREMIER IS DEAD  
Sydney, N. S., Oct. 4.—John Storer, who became Premier of New South Wales in April, 1920, died today.

A caterpillar endangered three lives near Long Island City. It fell down the neck of an auto driver, who thereupon lost control of the car, which contained two passengers.

### INDIAN RISING OVER DRAWN; TWO BATTALIONS ALL NEEDED

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A correspondent calling from India says:—I have made a careful inquiry into the extent of the Mohlah rising in India, which has been represented in some quarters here in the past few days as growing in seriousness and threatening British rule in India. Nothing is further from the truth. I have seen reports from military officers as well as civilian officials, making it clear it is merely a local disturbance in a district which has always been disorderly, and in which the natives are fanatical Mohammedans.

There is no doubt their fanaticism has been aroused by revolutionary extremists, but, instead of directing a rising against the British, they have confined themselves mostly to

### SIR JOS. FLAVELLE ON RAILWAY CASE

Says Grand Trunk Headquarters Should Have Been in Canada

BIG FIGURES FOR ALL RAILWAY BUDGET IN DOMINION NOW TOTALS \$1,625,000,000

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—The railway problem in Canada was dealt with in an address delivered before a packed hall in the Board of Trade rooms by Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway here.

Sir Joseph disclaimed any intention of touching on questions of policy since being in a position of public trust he felt that the proper clearing house for such remarks should be the Parliament of Canada. He added that he would deal chiefly with the matters touched on in the letter which he recently had forwarded to Premier Meighen.

Sir Joseph then stated that he thought that Charles M. Hays was right when he recommended that the Grand Trunk should have its head office in Canada, and should have its board of directors chosen from among its shareholders on this side of the ocean.

This done, he proposed that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company should be the operating company, that its head office should be at Ottawa, and that its directors should be chosen from this side of the ocean. If the G. T. R. was to compete with the C.P.R.

Sir Joseph said he knew of what he was talking, because he had been asked to be a director. But the scheme had fallen through.

"The Canadian Northern," he said "came to Parliament time after time for money, until it wore out its welcome. The Grand Trunk pursued a similar policy.

"The rejoinder of the Grand Trunk was on the fifteenth of next month we will close down our business." To this the Government replied by appointing a receiver. You have the subsequent story. The Grand Trunk property passed over to the Government, and the latter agreed to assume responsibility for interest payments on the liabilities.

The final result was that the control of the property passed into the hands of the Government which appointed five directors.

Sir Joseph then touched on the universal and adverse criticism which had been the meed of these directors.

"There is no more unhappy chapter in public affairs than that of these men who were honestly trying to administer, this group of railways, a task for which they had not been elected and one of whose fruits they were not responsible."

He referred to the total of \$1,625,000,000 invested in these railways. In detail the sums are \$182,000,000 for the Intercolonial, \$1,851,000,000 for the National Transcontinental, \$853,000,000 for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern lines with all their branches. Of this huge total the people have contributed \$720,000,000.

From the first no interest was charged on the C.N.R. loans by the Government, nor on the loans to the National Transcontinental. Interest has been paid on the loans to the other various companies. This interest which the people must pay now equalled \$14,000,000 last year.

### LL. GEORGE SAYS GOOD SENSE CAN END IRISH ISSUE

Unless, He Claims, to Try to Reconcile Extreme Views on Either Side

THE INVERNESS FORMULA Asserts that Co-operation of all Classes Necessary to Settle Unemployment

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Lloyd George's Highland holiday came to an end this morning when he arrived in London at 7.45. On his arrival in London he saw deputations of the Labor party, business men, financiers and others waiting on his doorstep to advise or consult with him about unemployment remedies and a host of similar clamoring for instructions about the Washington Conference, the Irish Conference, unemployment and half a dozen other subjects which have been more or less neglected during his absence.

The freedom of Inverness was conferred by Donald MacDonald, the Provost, in the presence only of the Council, in order to spare the Premier the fatigue of a large meeting.

PROBLEMS BEFORE CABINET  
Lloyd George said: "When the members of the Cabinet return from their brooken rest this week they will be encumbered by several formidable problems. One is preparation for a very eventful conference in Washington on disarmament, and another is a conference on Ireland, which is the great problem of unemployment."

"With regard to the conference at Washington, if it be wisely approached and conducted in a broad, courageous spirit, it will constitute one of those outstanding events which should affect human history for generations to come, and so far as the British Government is concerned, we shall certainly do all in our power to make it a success, feeling that in doing so we shall be interpreting the wishes of every citizen throughout the Empire."

THE INVERNESS FORMULA  
"As to the Irish conference, I had some hopes we should have started that in the Highlands. I felt that the environment would be very helpful. From no fault of mine, nor my colleagues, we did not succeed in arranging a meeting in Inverness. At any rate, when we enter into this conference next week we shall do so on the basis of what is now known as the 'Inverness formula.' That formula was framed in this chamber, and finally accepted by the chief of the Irish people. There have been so many efforts to settle the Irish question, all of which have failed in the past, that I find myself compelled to check my native hopefulness."

TRUST TO COMMON SENSE  
"By the contemplation of past failures, all that I can usefully say now about the conference is this: It can succeed only if those who enter it make up their minds definitely, courageously and resolutely to trust to the common sense of their own people, and not try to reconcile the extremists, who are essentially irreconcilable on either side."

"I am certain that the common sense of the British and Irish people can be trusted to make peace on a basis that will be satisfactory to both."

### MISSING FOR THREE YEARS; SUFFERED FROM SHELLSHOCK

KINGSTON, Oct. 5.—To be missing and presumed to be dead since before the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, and then to be found by his father and mother in a hospital in England, where he was going under a different name while suffering from shellshock, was the experience of a young man named Wood, whose home is in St. Georges, near Brantford, Ont.

The young man and his father and mother spent the week end in Gananoque with friends. They arrived in Canada a few days ago on the Empress of Britain and went to their home in St. Georges yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood had the military authorities do all in their power to locate their son, but all the efforts put forth were fruitless.

Going overseas in July last, the father and mother started a search for themselves, and it is stated that while they were on a visit to a hospital in England they found their son suffering from shellshock. He had forgotten his own name, and was going under the name of Wood Brown.

Needless to say the parents were overcome with joy to find their son, whom they had almost given up for dead. He is a young man, married, and it is understood that his wife is living at St. Georges.

The father of the young man secured permission to bring his son home to Canada.

### PREMIER SENDS OUT AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN

Manifesto Announcing Dissolution of Commons and Asking Support, Published

WAR A PROUD MEMORY

On Shoulders of People the Responsibility is Now Placed, Says Meighen

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Premier Meighen's manifesto to the electors of Canada announcing dissolution, says in part:

"To the People of Canada: Parliament has been dissolved. The people of Canada—its men and for the first time its women—are called upon to determine, in what will inevitably be a contest far-reaching and momentous in its outcome, what shall be, through the strenuous journey that very plainly is ahead of us, the character and direction of our policy."

"I have been a member of the Government through eight eventful years, and its leader for something more than one. The Government has conducted Canada's affairs through a devastating war. It has met and surmounted unprecedented difficulties, and survived the crisis that such a war brings in its train. It has formulated policies by means of which the sufferings of the conflict have been and are being ameliorated, and its loss and wreckage repaired. To the demands of those trying years it has devoted all its energies, and is prepared now with vigor undiminished to lead the way through the dangers and unsettledness which, in common with other countries, we are passing through."

"What has been accomplished both in war effort on its many fields and in our more domestic after-war activities, designed to steady and direct the transition from belligerency to peace, is a total so vast when related to our population that even yet we cannot adequately measure its merits or its proportions. We are still close to the events. A useful standard, indeed the only useful standard by which to gauge the efficiency of Canada's performance, is a comparison with the corresponding achievement of any other nation. By such standard neither this nor any future generation of Canadians need ever fear to have their country judged. If the leadership of the Government in all this work is subjected to attack, we are prepared to meet that attack. But neither the Government nor the National Liberal and Conservative Party that supports it seeks to monopolize or to turn to partisan advantage credit that belongs to the whole nation and that constitutes now its richest legacy and assets for the future; much less would we take to ourselves any part of the glory that belongs alone to those who braved the foe in battle. History will, with the utmost impartiality, separate the permanent from the transient and distinguish big things from small; will condemn where there has been mistake, and will do full justice to plans boldly conceived and unflinchingly carried through."

"The war is a memory, and a proud memory, but it is no longer an issue. Canada from 1914 to 1918, under the splendid leadership of Sir Robert Borden, passed through one of those crises that reap the soil of the people. We must now face with courage the gigantic task of reconstruction. We must sustain and improve services already established for assisting those who especially suffered from the war; we must map out our course; we must choose policies that accord with our aspirations as a nation, that are suited to the present stage of our development, to our surroundings in the world, and to the troubled age in which we live."

"On the shoulders of the people themselves the responsibility now is placed. They must decide, and I pray that the gravity of that decision every man and every woman will fully comprehend. They must decide between sure and ordered progress and perilous experiment; they must decide between the certain

### NEWFOUNDLAND HIGHLY PRAISED

Mr. H. F. Ketcheson Tells the Lions' Club All About Old Colony

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES  
Canada Could Easily Sell More to St. Johns if Right Men Were Sent Out

"Newfoundland sent ten thousand troops to the war. They had 4,500 casualties. They so distinguished themselves in every action in which they were engaged that by command of the King, they received the right to be called The Royal Newfoundland Regiment. I just want to add that as a tribute to the wonderful little island colony."

This concluded today a splendid descriptive address made before the Lions' Club by Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, who with Mr. John Elliott, visited Newfoundland during the past summer.

He dwelt on the vast natural resources of the island, but referred particularly to the inexhaustible amount of fish and fish products to be found in the ocean surrounding the colony.

He paid tribute to the many fine people to be found there, although he found their system of education rather backward according to our standards.

He emphasized the tremendous trade possibilities and said that there was so little now was due partly to misunderstandings and partly to the fact that the trade agents sent were political hacks or men who got the position as a favor—at all events men who were not business-like and who fell down on the job. He and Mr. Elliott had had no trouble in convincing the people of St. John's that they could buy advantageously in Canada, and had, as a matter of fact, arranged shipments of goods in carload lots from right here in Belleville to Newfoundland.

Mr. Ketcheson said that he was certainly of the opinion that great deal more trade could be obtained for Canada and won from the United States agents if the proper kind of live, energetic and reliable trade commissioners were sent out from Canada.

He described the seal industries and how millions of them coming down on the ice-floes in the spring were caught easily by the experienced hunters, and how the cod, the mainstay of the island trade, was found just off shore by the boat loads.

Canadian Banks controlled the finances of the island and Canadian money was seen there principally, although they had a silver coin of their own.

The trip had been an eye-opener and he had benefited in many ways from it, he said.

or to locate their son, but all the efforts put forth were fruitless.

Going overseas in July last, the father and mother started a search for themselves, and it is stated that while they were on a visit to a hospital in England they found their son suffering from shellshock. He had forgotten his own name, and was going under the name of Wood Brown.

Needless to say the parents were overcome with joy to find their son, whom they had almost given up for dead. He is a young man, married, and it is understood that his wife is living at St. Georges.

The father of the young man secured permission to bring his son home to Canada.

### "LASSES WEARIN' KILTS" —LAUDER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—"The last time I was in New York," said Harry Lauder, "I predicted the lasses would be wearin' kilts, and" — looking out on a Broadway as the latest length skirt and rolled stockings went by—"they're doin' it."

### NEWFOUNDLAND HIGHLY PRAISED

Mr. H. F. Ketcheson Tells the Lions' Club All About Old Colony

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES  
Canada Could Easily Sell More to St. Johns if Right Men Were Sent Out

"Newfoundland sent ten thousand troops to the war. They had 4,500 casualties. They so distinguished themselves in every action in which they were engaged that by command of the King, they received the right to be called The Royal Newfoundland Regiment. I just want to add that as a tribute to the wonderful little island colony."

This concluded today a splendid descriptive address made before the Lions' Club by Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, who with Mr. John Elliott, visited Newfoundland during the past summer.

He dwelt on the vast natural resources of the island, but referred particularly to the inexhaustible amount of fish and fish products to be found in the ocean surrounding the colony.

He paid tribute to the many fine people to be found there, although he found their system of education rather backward according to our standards.

He emphasized the tremendous trade possibilities and said that there was so little now was due partly to misunderstandings and partly to the fact that the trade agents sent were political hacks or men who got the position as a favor—at all events men who were not business-like and who fell down on the job. He and Mr. Elliott had had no trouble in convincing the people of St. John's that they could buy advantageously in Canada, and had, as a matter of fact, arranged shipments of goods in carload lots from right here in Belleville to Newfoundland.

Mr. Ketcheson said that he was certainly of the opinion that great deal more trade could be obtained for Canada and won from the United States agents if the proper kind of live, energetic and reliable trade commissioners were sent out from Canada.

He described the seal industries and how millions of them coming down on the ice-floes in the spring were caught easily by the experienced hunters, and how the cod, the mainstay of the island trade, was found just off shore by the boat loads.

Canadian Banks controlled the finances of the island and Canadian money was seen there principally, although they had a silver coin of their own.

The trip had been an eye-opener and he had benefited in many ways from it, he said.

or to locate their son, but all the efforts put forth were fruitless.

Going overseas in July last, the father and mother started a search for themselves, and it is stated that while they were on a visit to a hospital in England they found their son suffering from shellshock. He had forgotten his own name, and was going under the name of Wood Brown.

Needless to say the parents were overcome with joy to find their son, whom they had almost given up for dead. He is a young man, married, and it is understood that his wife is living at St. Georges.

The father of the young man secured permission to bring his son home to Canada.

### PREMIER SENDS OUT AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN

Manifesto Announcing Dissolution of Commons and Asking Support, Published

WAR A PROUD MEMORY

On Shoulders of People the Responsibility is Now Placed, Says Meighen

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Premier Meighen's manifesto to the electors of Canada announcing dissolution, says in part:

"To the People of Canada: Parliament has been dissolved. The people of Canada—its men and for the first time its women—are called upon to determine, in what will inevitably be a contest far-reaching and momentous in its outcome, what shall be, through the strenuous journey that very plainly is ahead of us, the character and direction of our policy."

"I have been a member of the Government through eight eventful years, and its leader for something more than one. The Government has conducted Canada's affairs through a devastating war. It has met and surmounted unprecedented difficulties, and survived the crisis that such a war brings in its train. It has formulated policies by means of which the sufferings of the conflict have been and are being ameliorated, and its loss and wreckage repaired. To the demands of those trying years it has devoted all its energies, and is prepared now with vigor undiminished to lead the way through the dangers and unsettledness which, in common with other countries, we are passing through."

"What has been accomplished both in war effort on its many fields and in our more domestic after-war activities, designed to steady and direct the transition from belligerency to peace, is a total so vast when related to our population that even yet we cannot adequately measure its merits or its proportions. We are still close to the events. A useful standard, indeed the only useful standard by which to gauge the efficiency of Canada's performance, is a comparison with the corresponding achievement of any other nation. By such standard neither this nor any future generation of Canadians need ever fear to have their country judged. If the leadership of the Government in all this work is subjected to attack, we are prepared to meet that attack. But neither the Government nor the National Liberal and Conservative Party that supports it seeks to monopolize or to turn to partisan advantage credit that belongs to the whole nation and that constitutes now its richest legacy and assets for the future; much less would we take to ourselves any part of the glory that belongs alone to those who braved the foe in battle. History will, with the utmost impartiality, separate the permanent from the transient and distinguish big things from small; will condemn where there has been mistake, and will do full justice to plans boldly conceived and unflinchingly carried through."

"The war is a memory, and a proud memory, but it is no longer an issue. Canada from 1914 to 1918, under the splendid leadership of Sir Robert Borden, passed through one of those crises that reap the soil of the people. We must now face with courage the gigantic task of reconstruction. We must sustain and improve services already established for assisting those who especially suffered from the war; we must map out our course; we must choose policies that accord with our aspirations as a nation, that are suited to the present stage of our development, to our surroundings in the world, and to the troubled age in which we live."

"On the shoulders of the people themselves the responsibility now is placed. They must decide, and I pray that the gravity of that decision every man and every woman will fully comprehend. They must decide between sure and ordered progress and perilous experiment; they must decide between the certain

### NEWFOUNDLAND HIGHLY PRAISED

Mr. H. F. Ketcheson Tells the Lions' Club All About Old Colony

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES  
Canada Could Easily Sell More to St. Johns if Right Men Were Sent Out

"Newfoundland sent ten thousand troops to the war. They had 4,500 casualties. They so distinguished themselves in every action in which they were engaged that by command of the King, they received the right to be called The Royal Newfoundland Regiment. I just want to add that as a tribute to the wonderful little island colony."

This concluded today a splendid descriptive address made before the Lions' Club by Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, who with Mr. John Elliott, visited Newfoundland during the past summer.

He dwelt on the vast natural resources of the island, but referred particularly to the inexhaustible amount of fish and fish products to be found in the ocean surrounding the colony.

He paid tribute to the many fine people to be found there, although he found their system of education rather backward according to our standards.

He emphasized the tremendous trade possibilities and said that there was so little now was due partly to misunderstandings and partly to the fact that the trade agents sent were political hacks or men who got the position as a favor—at all events men who were not business-like and who fell down on the job. He and Mr. Elliott had had no trouble in convincing the people of St. John's that they could buy advantageously in Canada, and had, as a matter of fact, arranged shipments of goods in carload lots from right here in Belleville to Newfoundland.

Mr. Ketcheson said that he was certainly of the opinion that great deal more trade could be obtained for Canada and won from the United States agents if the proper kind of live, energetic and reliable trade commissioners were sent out from Canada.

He described the seal industries and how millions of them coming down on the ice-floes in the spring were caught easily by the experienced hunters, and how the cod, the mainstay of the island trade, was found just off shore by the boat loads.

Canadian Banks controlled the finances of the island and Canadian money was seen there principally, although they had a silver coin of their own.

The trip had been an eye-opener and he had benefited in many ways from it, he said.

or to locate their son, but all the efforts put forth were fruitless.

Going overseas in July last, the father and mother started a search for themselves, and it is stated that while they were on a visit to a hospital in England they found their son suffering from shellshock. He had forgotten his own name, and was going under the name of Wood Brown.

Needless to say the parents were overcome with joy to find their son, whom they had almost given up for dead. He is a young man, married, and it is understood that his wife is living at St. Georges.

The father of the young man secured permission to bring his son home to Canada.

(Continued on page four)