

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1919.

A REPUTATION, FOUR-SQUARE AND ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. SOUND

The attempt to discredit the military reputation of one of the bravest and most devoted soldiers that ever left our shores to bare his breast to the enemies of his country, is almost pitiable in its shamelessness. The attacks are not by direct assertion but by innuendo, insinuation and whispering, the usual weapons of the coward.

We all remember the outstanding nature of Lt. Col. O'Flynn's military service in the war. He did not wait even for the formal declaration of war to offer to go to the defence of his country. But as soon as it became known that a colossal war was inevitable he telegraphed the minister of militia that he was willing to serve the Empire in any capacity to which he might be assigned.

In order the more quickly to get overseas, he reverted from the rank of captain to that of lieutenant. He endured that first winter of multiplied hardship on Salisbury Plain and arrived in France in time for that four days' baptism of poison gas, the first exhibition of that particular form of Hunnish fiendishness.

The editor of The Ontario has in his possession a document that he will be pleased to show to any caller at The Ontario office. It is a letter from Col. A. E. Swift, officer commanding the Second battalion, one of the most conspicuous of the Canadian fighting units. Accompanying the letter is a recommendation in which Capt. E. D. O'Flynn is named for the Military Cross.

Here are the exact words of the recommendation,—

"This officer is strongly recommended for devotion to duty, on the field of Ypres, opposite Hill 60, the afternoon of the 26th of April, 1916, (about a year after Captain O'Flynn's first appearance in France). During and after a severe bombardment this officer carried out the distribution of ammunition and grenades to the front line, helped the M. O. and organised parties to look after the wounded. His energy and the way he looked after details were of great assistance to his commanding officer. Reward—the Military Cross."

It was several weeks after this battle that Captain O'Flynn, who had honorably won his Captancy by service in the field, was shell-shocked so seriously that he was ordered home by the hospital physicians when it was realised that recovery would be a long and difficult process.

We all remember the condition of Captain O'Flynn that summer day when he arrived back to Belleville. Frail and broken in health, he appeared a pathetic shadow of the vigorous, ruddy faced boy that had marched away two years before.

As soon as he recovered, in a small degree, he again enlisted in the cause of freedom, by recruiting for the 247th and other battalions then being organized for overseas.

When the 247th went across Col. O'Flynn again offered to revert in rank in order to get back to the trenches with the boys he recruited. But the offer was declined because of Col. O'Flynn's physical condition.

The foregoing facts may be corroborated or amplified by the testimony of the many officers and men who were associated with Col. O'Flynn in the camp or on the field. There was no more popular man at the front. He never asked his men to go anywhere that he would not go himself. He was to the boys in his own company, a friend and companion rather than a superior in rank.

His most earnest and zealous supporters in this election are the comrades whose esteem and whole-souled respect he won, by his forgetfulness of self and devotion to their welfare while enduring with them all the horrors that could be devised by scientific fiendishness.

Is sacrifice and devotion and enduring courage and patriotic resolve to be repaid by slander and innuendo and malicious whispering?

The returned men are showing by their increased activity in behalf of the candidature of Col. O'Flynn how keenly and unanimously they resent the invidious aspersions against the reputation of an honored comrade and trusted friend.

BRINGING HOME THE SILVERWARE

The victory that Belleville Grand Trunk baseball team brought to this city was no fortuitous honor, lightly won. It was a victory that appears all the more remarkable the more closely it is analysed.

In the first place, to win the home district, Belleville was compelled to defeat teams from such important towns as Cobourg, Port Hope, Oshawa and Lindsay, as well as the city of Peterborough, having nearly twice the population of the City of the Bay. Then came the mighty Oslers, proud and confident that they would make short work of the bush leaguers from Belleville. But the Oslers, the best that Toronto the Good, with its half million to choose from, could put in the field, had twice to bite the dust before the aggressive bush-rangers from the east. Then came Hamilton, the Ambitious. That lively burg is not quite as large as Hogtown but it had a pretty large opinion of itself and also of its ball team. Its population is somewhere round 150,000 and its team of Harvesters had mown down all the pill-pounders from Guelph, Galt, London, Chatham, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Brantford, and other cities in Western Ontario. Belleville, after all that, looked like a job that might be attended to before breakfast. When the Belleville team marched onto the field some of the Hamilton spectators inquired if Belleville was a frog pond or an alfalfa patch. The Harvesters, before the finish discovered that the bullfrogs from this particular pond were an uncommonly lively bunch that could do more than croak.

The boys have not only brought some handsome silverware to Belleville but they have established a provincial reputation for clean, honorable and successful sportsmanship.

WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES

The Ontario is in receipt of a letter from a lady, who is a member of the Roman Catholic denomination, in which she states that there is a very general impression among the communicants of that church that if the "Noes" win in the referendum there will be no wine obtainable for sacramental purposes.

Such statements, we would inform our correspondent, are absolutely false. To correct this wrong impression we cannot do better than to quote the following article from last week's "Pioneer"—

"A deliberate attempt is being made to disseminate the idea that it will be difficult or impossible to obtain sacramental wine if the Ontario Temperance Act is sustained. This is but a part of the campaign of misrepresentation and falsification in which the liquor interests are past masters.

The law in this regard is perfectly clear. Section 41, which prohibits the keeping or having of liquor, has this proviso in it:

Subsection 3: "This section shall not prevent any minister of the gospel from having in his possession wine for sacramental purposes."

Furthermore, full provision is made for the obtaining of wine for sacramental purposes and is found in Section 128, Subsection 6, which reads as follows:

"Nothing in this Act shall prevent a druggist from selling wine for sacramental purposes to a minister of the gospel upon his written request, which may be in the form of Schedule "E"

The Ontario Temperance Act provides for the supplying of all liquor that is necessary for sacramental, mechanical, industrial and medicinal purposes, safeguarding this permitting sale so as to prevent liquor so obtained from being used for beverage purposes

WHERE DO THE CANDIDATES STAND?

The supreme issue in the present election is the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic

It is highly important that every elector should know exactly where the candidates, who are seeking their support on election day, stand in regard to this all-important question.

Both Col. O'Flynn and Mr. Ireland, the two candidates in West Hastings, stated at the nomination meeting yesterday that they would support, if elected, whatever was the expressed will of the people on the Referendum.

That is all very well, as far as it goes, but such a declaration does not go far enough.

Upon a great public issue of this kind, candidates who must, if elected, deal directly with the question involved, should have opinions of their own.

It is all very well to promise to carry out

the will of the people. But the will of the people may be carried out in such a half-hearted manner as to make it neutral or non-effective.

A prohibitory measure, if administered by enemies of prohibition, is likely to become a byword and a mockery. Law enforcement and nugatory amendments could speedily make a farce of the most stringent prohibition act ever framed.

It is therefore highly important to know the candidate's personal opinions, to ascertain where his sympathies lie and whether he will cast his ballot on Monday, October 20th, to bring back the slavery of liquor to Ontario or help by his ballot to maintain our present personal liberty from this greatest of evils.

Col. O'Flynn told the electors at the nomination exactly where he stood in regard to prohibition. He not only pledged himself to carry out the will of the people but he further informed them that he would vote "No" all down the line to the attempt to bring the liquor business back to Ontario in any shape or form.

Mr. Ireland made no such declaration in regard to his own opinions. So far as we are aware he has never yet made any statement in regard to the way he intended to vote. The public is entitled to that information.

Premier Hearst, although himself personally favorable to prohibition, has never dared to state that prohibition is a plank in the Conservative platform. There is no prohibition plank in the Conservative platform. The Conservatives as a party have never declared that they favored even the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act.

The Liberals have adopted as one of the planks of their platform, the fullest measure of prohibition that it is within the powers of the province to obtain. Mr. Hartley Dewar, at Picton on Friday night, stated that he stood whole-heartedly upon that platform.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

A subject that is arousing deep interest in the present election is pensions for mothers. Col. O'Flynn has announced this as one of the beneficent measures for which he will contend if elected to the legislature. In view of that declaration it might be well to note how practical and necessary such a policy is, in view of

what has already been accomplished in other places.

The plan has been in operation in various states of the Union. In Illinois the mother is granted \$10 per month for each child. In California the state pays \$75 a year, and the local rates are drawn upon to make up a sum sufficient to keep the family in health and comfort. In Pennsylvania the state pays half and the local rates pay half.

It is interesting to compare the system of providing for the care of children, through mothers' pensions, with that of states where the institutional system prevails. In New York, in 1916, \$3,500,000 was raised by public subscription, and the city raised an equal amount by taxation. Thus the city spent \$7,000,000 in one year taking care of 22,000 children in orphanages, while the states which had adopted mothers' pensions spent only \$10,000,000 for the care of five times as many children. To be definite, it cost \$300 to support a child by means of a charitable institution, as against only \$120 where the scheme of mothers' pensions had been adopted. In addition to the financial saving, the children had all the advantages of home life and training with their mothers.

Taking advantage of this experience, the City of New York took one thousand children from the orphanages where they had been cared for at great expense, and at a disadvantage, and restored them to their mothers, where they were brought up under the normal, wholesome environment of home. The effect of this humanizing policy was obvious in the care and happiness of both the children and the mother. But it was the financial gain of the system that made a deep impression. It was found that it cost 75 per cent. to administer charity in the larger cities of the state, while the administration of mothers' pensions costs only five per cent.

These facts are commended to the consideration of all social workers who have the welfare of the community at heart. While some institutions will always be necessary, as there are mothers who cannot be entrusted with the care of children, it is well to keep the number in orphanages as small as possible, as nothing can take the place of the wholesome influence of home and motherhood.

A Poet In Action

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Blee, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, Italian poet and dramatist, that nothing he has written becomes him so well as the role he played in the great war: no hero from his pages has been so consistently heroic and persevering in his patriotism as the author of "La Gioconda."

Of late D'Annunzio has assumed poetic license and defied friend and foe in taking possession of Fiume and ordering out of the city, their flags lowered, soldiers of Italy's allies in the war. He has caused an international sensation and a political crisis. Where he will stop no one can tell; he may aspire to dictatorship, to be a tribune of the Italian people, to overthrow the crown and defy Europe, to make "Italia Irredenta," a burning issue before the peace treaty has been signed and peace restored to the world. He has the imagination and the daring for almost any comp d'etat. Anything is possible.

In the war D'Annunzio time and again thrilled his countrymen more by his individual daring than by any written appeal. He became a distinguished aviator. He was always and orator. When not in flight, and his aim in the air was a feat not provided for in the manual, he was haranguing his people and giving them courage when most they needed it. He was, without hyperbole, a tower of strength in the hour when Italy required a bracer.

His Fiume exploit may not be so helpful to Italy as the daring leader imagines. International diplomacy takes little accounting of the daring of a "mad poet."

D'Annunzio has Wilson to reckon with. The American president is responsible for the Fiume agitation. He is not a poet and never tried to scale Parnassus. He was content

with his "fourteen points" couched in finely poised prose language.

"We know what happened in Paris and at Rome, and of the efforts of European diplomats, to heal the breach, and now before the process of healing has finished, the man, who often started the literary world through his decadency and sensualism, has re-opened the wound.

We could wish that the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" was alive to do justice to the Italian poet in a play.

The Italian Premier Orlando is quoted as making a curious complaint of the lasting influence of a famous Italian, long since gone to his reward. "We suffer greatly," he said, "from the fact that we as a people are not understood abroad. 'We once had a statesman named Machiavelli,'" continued the premier "and ever since his time the outside world thinks that ulterior, in direct motives underlie every proposition made by Italy."

Perhaps it is true the premier has encountered cynical implications of this kind in regard to himself in matching his mind with others at Versailles, and is disgruntled thereby; but certainly the common idea of Italian statesmanship in general is not that it is indirect or of the underground variety.

The people of Italy, says Orlando, are sentimental and poor. Other richer people look after their pocket books, yet economic interests of our people do not weigh in the balance in popular decisions. "Yes Italy has had too many poets." This is a sting at D'Annunzio and well merited. The poet's action may cause no end of perplexities for the allies, for it is without precedent, if not revolutionary.

W. C. A. NOTES

The regular monthly meeting of the W.C.A. was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Oct. 7th, 1919, at 2:30 p.m. During September, 124 patients were admitted to the hospital; 41 patients there Oct. 7th. Lady on duty for October for hospital, Mrs. Holmes; for Home, Mrs. Woodley. The work on the Maternity Ward at the hospital is progressing favorably. More accommodation is needed for the old people at the Home, and the Women's Christian Association feels that either an addition or a new building will be a necessity in the near future.

Gifts to the Home—Mrs. Pierce, corn; Mrs. Buchanan, cabbage, flowers and cucumbers; Mrs. Twid, av. melons and chickens; Miss Rae Farrell, layer cake; the matron, tomatoes; Mrs. J. Kiser, corn; Mrs. Sinfield, snow apples; Mrs. Trevor, corn; Mrs. McGie, snow apples; Mrs. Howard, Butterfield, potatoes and apples.

Edith M. Vills, Cor. Secy.

LAMB AND MINT SAUCE.

Lamb is the only meat with which mint sauce is parikaken, and England is the only country where the custom is practiced. The latter facts seems to disprove

OPERATION WAS NOT NECESSARY

"Fruit-a-tives" Restored Her To Perfect Health

153 PAPIEREAU AVE., MONTREAL.
"For three years, I suffered great pain in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist who said I must undergo an operation. I refused. I heard about 'Fruit-a-tives' so decided to try it. The first box gave great relief, and I continued the treatment. Now my health is excellent—I am free of pain—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my warmest thanks."

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to correct this tendency. Mint during all ages has been associated with such an office. The Latin poets have broken into song regarding its merits, and the giver of a feast never thought of laying the meat on the table until the board had been scour ed with this herb. So, in addition to being a corrective, mint has a reputation as an appetizer. Gerard says: "The smell" of mint doth stir up the mind and the taste to a greedy desire of meat."

TRENTON

Headquarters for the Canadian City Bureau men have opened in the Bywater block. The campaign which will make Trenton capable of competing with other cities will soon be in full swing and great enthusiasm seems to be put into the work by all directly concerned.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the interest of Mr. Gallo-way, chosen as Labor and Farmer representative in the coming provincial election.

The many Trenton friends of Mrs. Patrick O'Connor of Belleville were shocked to hear of her death Saturday evening.

Among the Halloween festivities planned is a concert by the Ladies of St. Andrew's Church. Mrs. Lawrence Cote and children have returned after a fortnight's visit with Lindsay friends.

Dr. Parley entertained a number of medical men at Killarney Inn Wednesday evening.

Mrs. C. Dolan has returned from Prince Edward County after spending some time with Mrs. R. Dolan after her sudden bereavement in the death of the latter's husband.

The returned young men of King Street Methodist Church were lavishly entertained by their companions Tuesday evening.

During the past week the householder had the satisfaction of seeing bread fall in price to 16 cents. They were equally dismayed to see milk rise to 12 cents.

Charles Darling, formerly of this town, died in Toronto during the week.

Trenton is still getting up these cool mornings per Daylight Saving—not at all to the liking of many.

Boy's Suits
\$7.00 and \$8.00

Where Can You Get Them?

With Clothing Prices going higher all the time, don't you think we are looking after the interests of our customers when we stock in Boy's Suits away ahead and hold them—We offer you good Boy's Suits at \$7.00 and \$8.00, with \$10.00 and \$12.00 for the larger sizes

Where else can you get them but the

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