

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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W. H. HORTON. J. G. HERBERT, Business Manager, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921

THE AUTHORS OF SUSPICION AND STRIFE

ONE of the most dangerous social and political symptoms abroad in the world today is the manifest effort that is being carried on by the base and malevolent minded propagandists to stir up hatred, suspicion and ill-will not only among diverse interests, races and creeds in the same country, but between the nations of the world where mutual understanding and good will is of primary importance if the peace of the world is to be preserved. This is particularly true of the agitators who are seeking with all their might to stir up trouble in the British Empire itself, and then between United States and Great Britain.

At the annual dinner of St. George's Society in New York, the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, uttered the following significant statement: "I know of no question, as between the Allied and Associated Powers, which is not easy of solution by half a dozen sensible men around a table." This is no doubt perfectly true, and yet there is a determined effort being carried on by desperate and unprincipled men for the wicked purpose of stirring up strife between the very nations whose unanimity of purpose preserved the freedom of the world.

The central theme of the address was the necessity that exists for preserving good understanding and friendly relationships between these Allied nations. Sir George Foster, who was also one of the speakers, likewise emphasized this truth in a very special manner, and pointed out that, in view of the insidious and dangerous propaganda that was being so zealously carried on by evil-minded agitators, everything possible should be done to preserve cordial relations and defeat the efforts of the disturbers. These elements cannot safely be despised for, in season and out of season, they take advantage of every occasion that presents itself to make trouble and foment suspicion and strife. For this very reason the friends of peace and good will must be on their guard to offset these operations.

Particularly significant is the assertion of Sir Auckland that six good men gathered around a table, talking as men to men, could satisfactorily adjust any problem that arises. There is no doubt that, presenting there is a sincere disposition on the part of all concerned to settle the dispute, this result can be achieved. The main cause of the failure to settle the dispute that led to the outbreak of the war in 1914, was the absolute refusal of Germany to negotiate the matter with the other powers. Thus the lack of conference and negotiation led to the perpetration of the most unspeakable crime in all history, with its accompanying atrocities and tragedies for which the world has no parallel.

The nations ought to unite to exterminate this brood of mischief-makers as they would destroy a virulent pestilence. Already Britain is taking measures to revise its laws against sedition so that it will be possible to deal more drastically with this class. The United States has a goodly number of the same class, and so has Canada, and the laws ought to be made so drastic against the instigators of sedition and disrespect for government that there will be no place left for them but the penitentiaries or Russia.

FOREIGN BORN IN U. S.

ONE of the features of the United States census returns, which is

giving a good deal of satisfaction to the American newspapers commenting upon it, is the fact that there has been a very considerable decline in the foreign-born population during the past decade. This is notably so with regard to natives of Germany, Austria, Russia and Ireland, who ten years ago made up more than fifty-nine per cent. of the total foreign-born population of the United States. The aggregate of the losses of these nationalities during the decade is almost two millions. This loss is in large part due to the war with its consequent exodus of belligerent nations and the stopping of immigration.

The increase in the total foreign-born population in the United States from 1910 to 1920 has been only 2.0 per cent. as against an increase of 14.9 per cent. for the entire population of the country.

The German-born population showed a loss of 818,035, the Austrian-born a loss of 600,014, the Irish-born a loss of 315,571, and the Russian-born a loss of 203,733. While Germany had the largest loss numerically, Austria's loss was relatively the largest, having been more than 50 per cent.

Notwithstanding these heavy losses, the country's total foreign-born population, as just announced by the bureau of census in a preliminary statement prepared for the early use of Congress, showed an increase of 358,442, or 2.6 per cent., the total number of foreign-born being 13,803,987. The increase is believed to have been the smallest both in number and percentage ever recorded for any decade. In the previous decade, 1900-10, the increase was 3,174,610 or 20.7 per cent.

Germany led as the country of birth of the foreign-born in the United States ten years ago.

ON RECORD

BY a vote of eight to four the Board of Education decided last night:

- (1) That no local firm should get the contract to build Coleman Ward school.
- (2) That an outside firm, employing outside people, should do the work.
- (3) That the work should go on at once in spite of alternative schemes offered by members of the board.
- (4) That the urgent need of more school accommodation was such that delay in the face of falling prices in material, was not to be considered.

Time will tell.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER

YESTERDAY was the centenary of that great newspaper, The Manchester Guardian. It was founded by John Edward Taylor as a weekly, became a bi-weekly in 1836, and entered on its career as a penny daily in 1855, when Gladstone began the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. For fifty years it has been under the single editorial direction of its present proprietor-editor, Charles Prestwich Scott, who was appointed to the chair in 1872, three years after graduating at Oxford University with first-class honors in classics. For twelve years, 1895-1906, Mr. Scott sat in Parliament as Liberal member for a Lancashire constituency. He is still vigorous and fully active at 75.

There is not a progressive public cause in the past hundred years to which The Guardian has not given its powerful support. It was born out of the struggle for Parliamentary reform culminating in the Reform Act of 1832. It was a leading organ of that Liberalism which in the epoch of Cobden, Bright and Gladstone became the controlling force in Great Britain. It came out bodily with Gladstone, for Irish self-government. It was able to ride triumphantly through the two storms which shook the Home Rule secession of 1886 and the Boer War of 1899-1902. The Guardian, more than any other great newspaper in England, has preserved its identity, its political consistency, its influence and reputation. Its traditions have been enriched by the sturdy independence and the ability of Mr. Scott. In the general opinion

the journalistic palm in Great Britain has passed from the metropolis to the provinces, and The Manchester Guardian holds the first place. It has become a national institution, and is receiving an ever-widening recognition throughout the Empire.

A LONG DROP

THAT prices in commodities have recently been falling is a fact of common knowledge, but reliable information as to the extent of the drop has been lacking. That information is contained in the Royal Bank's monthly bulletin for May, which is just out.

"By February 28 last," says this financial authority, "wholesale prices in Canada had declined twenty-four per cent. from their high of a year ago, thus cancelling thirty-nine per cent. of the rise which took place between July, 1914, and May, 1920. The fall is the most precipitate which has ever been recorded in our general commodity prices; it cannot be denied that the country's business has stood this severe test exceedingly well."

No doubt the reason why business has stood the test so well is that business men generally were well prepared for it, thanks to the period of inflation and high profits through which we have passed. They had accumulated reserves to draw upon during the period of readjustment. Fortunate is the business man who was prudent enough in prosperity to prepare for adverse conditions. He is reaping the reward of his foresight.

NATURE'S WAY

How wise Mother Nature is, I learn When from the first I see her children leave— Behind what they outgrow. They do not grieve. Each morn that yesterday will not return.

The human march would end Age but yearn For baggage left with youth—the little doll That girlhood mothered, and boys' bats and balls;

Play gracefully gives place to Duty's stern Yet wise behest. Each day we bid good-bye To something; so I oft have seen men die— Leave the familiar moorings, push their prow.

With no misgivings to the trackless deep, Life's last leave-taking! Nature taught them how, For each night-fall prepared for the long sleep.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

PRINCE DANDELION

The Prince of Dandelion wandered forth upon the green, And flung his golden banner to the sunning and the breeze; Behind him trooped the daisies, and the crocuses were seen, Like tiny pages, in his train, beneath the maple trees.

Sir Robin Redbreast piped a note as royal heralds do, And from the lists of field and fell there rose a sylvan cry— A cry of royal welcome to a royal Prince and true, Whose domain is a flowerland beneath a smiling sky!

So Phoebe bird and Bluebird and the raucous calling jay, And every winging creature in the skies of tender blue, Sang welcome to the Golden Prince and to his fair array, Whose jewelled trappings flashed and burned and hid the earth from view!

The violets in purple robes ran racing o'er the hills, And baby Birdies peeped and peeped from every sunny place, To watch the merry-making of the dancing daffodils, While laughter seemed to ripple from each lovely flower face.

—Thos. E. More.

Women students at the University of Pennsylvania want the term "colored" abolished on the ground that it is an insult.

OTHER EDITOR'S OPINIONS

Excerpts from the press of Canada, Great Britain and from the leading papers elsewhere for "Ontario" Readers.

IN DUE ORDER

Orilla is a town where everything is reduced to exact and correct prices. Nobody wears a straw hat there until the town clerk sets the fashion. Toronto Star.

CLUBBED INTO ACTIVITY

The Rotary and Kiwanian clubs are stirring things up in Kingston as never before. And the city needs it. We have lived too much in the past. Kingston Whig.

WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

Ontario will view reports of tight-fisted farmers in a different light now. Peter Smith's big overdraft and the bonus of \$800 to all the members of the house are sufficient evidence. Sudbury News.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

Wages in the C.N.R. were almost doubled in the five years 1916-20. Rate interests on traffic were only 27.45 per cent. There is no doubt as to the cause of the financial troubles of the national system. Toronto Globe.

NOT COMPULSORY

Although a physician may prescribe for one person four and seven-eighths gallons of beer and four gallons of wine, the presumption is that the patient need not take it all at one dose unless he is very sick. Chicago News.

THRUST UPON THEM

Gently, there, gently! That was not a "salary grab" on the part of the M.L.A.'s. Premier Brury backed them into a corner and put blinders on them while Hon. Peter Smith forced \$600 into each of their pockets. Toronto Telegram.

NASHVILLE RAPS CHICAGO

Chicago Judge—So you murdered your whole family, eh? Thirty days. Prisoners. Don't be so hard on me, your honor. It was just a small family. Nashville Tennessean.

TORONTO'S CHOICE

Citizens who detected an unusually strong flavor in the city water the last few days are speculating as to whether Dr. Hastings is administering a wholesale dose of spring medicine. Some incline to the view that Works Commissioner Harris has ordered a little extra dose to gratify the Toronto electors, who inferentially expressed their dissatisfaction with the limit in beverages established by the Dominion Alliance.

People who have sampled both varieties report that there is no choice between 2 1/2 per cent. beer and 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine. They have about the same medical qualities, are equally unpalatable, and nobody is likely to drink either brand except under extreme necessity. Toronto Telegram.

SHADES OF DAVID HARUM

There's a certain northern New York horse trader who could settle up with Germany in two days, and Berlin would know how badly she was beaten for at least 47 years to come. Watertown, N.Y., Times.

UNAVOIDABLE TROUBLE

Gloomy Mr. Joseph Devlin sees no hope for Ulster's parliament, which he foresees as political bankruptcy. But that has long been a chronic condition in Ireland, and any means suggested to ameliorate it should at least be worthy of trial. No matter what form of rule is suggested, some Irishmen may always be depended on being "agin it," even though they themselves were only concerned. Hamilton Spectator.

A WHOLESOME REMINDER

A commendable feature of Bishop Clark's address to the Anglican women's auxiliary was the reminder that discouragement of alluring but questionable and dangerous amusements is not enough—that it is desirable also to provide wholesome substitutes for them. That is a kindly thought which is too often absent from the activities of moral reformers who are merely aggressive. Hamilton Herald.

WORTHY OF TRUST

A discussion on the rights of the press in time of war has brought out in England the admission that the press never published anything it was requested to keep secret, and that what it printed of its own accord was helpful to the cause of the Allies. This is what was to have been expected. They were small men

with big ideas of their own importance who thought the newspapers would betray the country. Montreal Gazette.

HOW TO LET THE FURNACE OUT

The first thing to do, in the important process of laying up the home heating plant for the summer, is to let the fire go out. If you can make the furnace think that it is midwinter and that you are going to be absent all the evening the fire will die in a few hours. If, on the contrary, if it is evident to the heater that you want the coal quickly to turn grey and cold it may be several days before the trick is done. In a warm spring, a furnace fire has more vitality than a rich granduncle. New York Herald.

THE INCOME TAX

During the past week money has been pouring into the Income Tax office in Montreal in such amazing volume that even the waste paper baskets have to be used to hold the flood of bills and cheques, all of which represent a heavy levy on the hard-earned incomes of the people. If this money were to be used for helping to pay off our war debt, it would become consolation to the people. But it will not be used for that purpose. Every cent of it will be needed to pay the deficit on the operation of the Government system of railways. Montreal Herald.

SAFETY ESSAY COMPOSITION FOR 1921.

THE ONTARIO MOTOR LEAGUE has again offered, through the ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE, one hundred and forty cash prizes, totaling two hundred dollars, for compositions upon "How Children May Help to Avoid Motor Accidents."

The rules governing the contest are:

1. Any school child in Ontario may compete.
2. The Composition may be either prose or verse and must be written in English. If prose, it must not consist of more than 150 words. If in verse, it must be confined to 16 lines.
3. The Composition must be the sole work of the pupil submitting it.
4. The Composition must be written on ruled paper, with a margin on left side, and written in ink, and on one side of the paper only.
5. Neatness, spelling, and general composition will be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.
6. The full name, age, name of school and street address of the pupil must be written at the bottom of the paper.
7. The Composition must be confined to the subject "How Children May Help to Avoid Motor Accidents."
8. The contest will close 1st of June, 1921.
9. The decision of the judge shall be final.
10. All papers are to be handed to the Teacher, who will send them to the Principal, to be forwarded to the League at the address below.
11. There will be two classes in the prizes offered:

(a) Scholars of 14 years and under.

(b) Scholars of 13 years and over.

The seventy prizes in each class will be:

1st \$10.00
2nd and 3rd 5.00 each
4th to 7th 3.00 each
8th to 12th 2.00 each
13th to 70th 1.00 each

The prize money will be forwarded to the winning contestants upon the opening of the schools in September. Very valuable results have come from past competitions, and it is hoped that increased benefits to children may come from the 1921 contest.

Address all communications to Safety Essay Contest, ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE, 189 Church Street, Toronto.

HIDE AND 12 SKINS DON'T NET HIM PAIR OF BOOTS.

Warkworth—That there is something wrong with economic and industrial conditions in Canada, is the opinion of a Seymour Township farmer who sold ten sheep skins, two calf skins and one cow hide, but did not realize enough from the total proceeds to buy a pair of boots. Between the producer, who sells the raw material, and the producer who buys the finished product, there is apparently an immense volume of profits which is not by any means entirely due to high wages.

The Governor General and the Duchess of Devonshire will pay their farewell visit to Toronto, May 21-26. While there, they will unveil a war memorial tablet at Stanley Barracks, attend the Woodbine opening, a civic luncheon, review school cadets, attend a reception and dance at the York Club, and a luncheon and garden party will be given in their honor at Government House.

Land Settlement

An increased demand by the public for information regarding land settlement is reported by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. This increased interest is attributed partly to the fact that Crown lands in Western Canada, within fifteen miles of railway, which heretofore have been reserved for returned men, became available for civilian entry on the 1st of May.

Besides Crown lands that may be available, it is estimated that there are about 200,000 quarter-sections of privately owned lands lying idle in the Prairie provinces, most of them within easy reach of railways. The same condition applies, though in a lesser degree, to the older provinces of Canada. This condition is not, however, due to lack of value in the land itself, or the contrary, and particularly in the Prairie provinces, much of this idle land is rich virgin soil—for when one considers Canada's vast land area and its comparatively small population it is at once apparent that a large portion of the area in private ownership must be unoccupied and available for purchase at reasonable prices.

In addition to its activities in connection with the settlement of vacant Crown lands in the Western provinces the Department of the Interior, in co-operation with Provincial officials, has compiled and published very full particulars regarding unoccupied, privately owned, farm lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This information, which has been published by districts is issued free of charge and includes such details as the price at which land may be purchased, the terms of sale, acreage suitable for cultivation, nature of soil, and value of buildings. With such information in his possession the intending purchaser may negotiate with owners of land in any district in which he is particularly interested.

In their endeavor to find a suitable location prospective homesteaders or purchasers will find of marked value the dual service which the Department of the Interior through its Natural Resources Intelligence Branch is now in a position to render.

LENINE TURNS ENERGY TO ELECTRICAL SCHEMES

VIBORG, Finland, May 4.—Communism, plus electrification is now the slogan of the Russian Soviet regime. Reports of this vast dream of Lenin by which way sarcastic refugees reaching Finland, he "hopes to make every Russian hut a communist paradise with a dynamo in the corner" have reached the outside world frequently during the past few months, but only recent Moscow and Petrograd newspapers show the vast extent of the proposed electrification of Russia.

It is announced that the scheme contemplates the construction all over European Russia and Siberia of huge electric power plants, with a total capacity of 18,170,000 horsepower in the former, and 9,000,000 horsepower in Siberia. On this work, he said, are to be employed, as fast as possible, the soldiers who are demobilized.

AN ODD GAME

Mark a good-sized square with chalk (which can be easily rubbed off) on kitchen floor. Mark the square off into four or five rooms and have child furnish each room with furniture which he has previously cut out from advertising sections in the paper.

A Triple Baptism.

Napanee—A pleasing event took place at the home of E. V. Kerr, Selby, when Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Asselstine, Napanee, witnessed the christening of three grandchildren, namely Stanley Vernon Kerr, Muriel Augusta Armstrong and Howard Schuyler French. Rev. E. Farnsworth, Selby, accompanied by his wife, conducted the ceremony. A dinner was served by Mrs. E. V. Kerr in honor of the occasion.

A WHALE OF A FISH.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 4.—"It's a whale," more than one visitor asserted who visited Monk's wharf here recently. They were wrong. It was a sturgeon. From the tip of its tail to its snout it measured just 13 feet and it weighed 988 pounds. This monster fish was taken with a drift net in the Pitt River by an Indian fisherman and is said to be the second largest ever taken.

Anything that is worth while is worth more or less money.

IN TROUBLE ALREADY IN B. C.

Has British Columbia by its recent changes in connection with the regulation of the liquor traffic gone from the frying pan into the fire? The new system has hardly been inaugurated, but the newly appointed provincial liquor board is already under fire. The first decision of the board to meet with a storm of protest from the public is the announcement that a drive would be made to curtail the Oriental business, and that government stores would be opened in the Chinatowns of Vancouver and Victoria. Special brands of Chinese drinks were to be supplied and the Japanese were to be able to secure their much-loved saké. The ostensible reason given was that such a step would kill bootlegging among the Orientals, because the Government would be able to undersell any private opposition.

The general public is opposed to legalizing the drink traffic among the Orientals, and the motive is set down to a desire on the part of the Government to go after liquor revenue and profits wherever they may be found. It is characterized as a piece with the system whereby all adult visitors may get a fortnight's permit for a mere song and then drink to their heart's content in hotel bedrooms. Moderationists and drys alike are beginning to fear that British Columbia may become the mecca for many undesirable characters under the new legislation, and that the former system of importing liquor and keeping it in bona-fide residences or of getting it from the government stores on a medical prescription had a great deal to commend it.

In discussing the plan to carry the liquor traffic into the Oriental communities, the Vancouver World says in part: "Has the attorney-general no sense of decency or his commissioners no capacity for shame? Such a travesty on Christian teaching should evoke protest from every person interested in the betterment of Oriental people. Some still doubt the wisdom of sending the heathen a Bible; few will approve following it with booze." The Vancouver Sun speaks in similarly strong language. It says: "Blinded to their own and the public interest by their greed for the nearest dollar, the liquor sellers learned nothing from the fact that Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia went bone dry. They will keep on flooding public sentiment and defying the province with liquor until an enraged public will vote for absolute prohibition. This will probably be within a very short time, as the evils of hard liquor drinking are making a most painful impression. The orgy of drunkenness, vice and lust attendant upon the closing of the Legislative Assembly struck horror to the hearts of all our people."

BOYS NOT DRUNK—WERE SICK.

Cobourg—In police court three boys, all of whom were under 18 years of age, were up in police court charged with being drunk. The charge was changed from drunk to disorderly and each was fined \$10.00 and costs. The boys claimed the only thing they had was wine, which they purchased in a local hotel, from the effects of which they became sick, not drunk.

NEXT WEEK IS ARTILLERY WEEK AT R.M.C.

Kingston—Next week will be artillery week at the Royal Military College. All of the gentlemen cadets will be formed into horse artillery batteries as drivers and gunners and drill movements in advancing, retreating, etc., will be carried out, and possibly if the weather is favorable a short route march will be carried out. It is expected that toward the end of the week Maj.-Gen. Morrison will arrive at the college to make an inspection. The artillery week is one of the most fascinating, and it is a great pleasure to see the horsemanship of the cadets, their wonderful dispatch in unlimbering the guns, assembling and getting away.

A Record Laying Goose.

Port Hope—William McBride, of Rossmore, has the record laying goose in this section of the country. Up to yesterday this goose had laid an egg every other day for a period of sixty-two days and as Mr. McBride says the old fellow is still going strong.

When a carrier pigeon was forced to earth near Fargo, N.D., aluminum capsules containing cocaine were found fastened to its legs. Other birds, also used as drug carriers have been found in Minnesota and Illinois.

Anything that is worth while is worth more or less money.

WAGE BIG FOR

Public Debate Conditions In

CITY 7

"Too Many Working Hours One City

Employmentville measure up Mayor Hanna de the City Hall in ing of the judge Mayor, Mr. J. A. H. Chesher, on the "Know Bel ducted by Indu J. O. Herity an Commerce.

Labor was late the well-packed manifested their problems by t large numbers, quite prominent.

The subject of fished the debat ammunition, the ly discussed, were able to im with the sincerity based on their co Bridge street, supplied music led in the comm B. Smith occupie Herity discussed ployment from th ideal city.

Problem

"In our ramble city we are confro burning question its restricted sen president of the Council, Mr. G. ing the debate. Industrial situatu continued. "Wag the productivity the supply and de rally speaking th es in civilize

keep pace with ing. So in our d should be suffic workers, not only saries of life, but able share of ll pleasures, also grovement and to declining days

Mr. Foster lonism as the ch of modern indus its development centuries. He dw tages of unionism (not only to work A fair day's pay and increases pro cessity for work emphasized.

"Until the rec workmen of this fair and reasona good things that labor world," said Conditions had the recent years pany. "I am tol other plants hav wise."

Ald. Adams, tive, said that I seem ideal in the ment. There is a of industry as w ble for a man to e. He joses his. Even he contended, w himself or itself, fort to bring ind second faction h ple and the result

If we could st during winter a g tal could be got c construction once As it is now the vergence in h here. With unifi be steadiness of round.

"The workers" to be varied in took. This prov tion. We have eigners. Contract ed labor have a English-speaking vantage, as fore, rade to "sweat." "I contend th labor will do the any other if they chance.

"Employers of dency to consider ing brains. This