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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

DOGS OR SHEEP?—DOGS WIN.

We were greatly surprised at the flippant tone with which many of the members of Hastings County Council debated a proposal by the county council of Durham and Northumberland to increase the tax on dogs as a protection to the sheep-raising industry.

One of the members thought the proposal preposterous that he inquired ironically if it would not be better to impose a tax on wild cats.

There are two industries that cannot flourish side by side—the sheep and the dog industry. The dog industry invariably swallows up the sheep industry.

That fact has already been demonstrated in the experience of this county. To a majority of the Hastings council the flourishing of the dog business and the extermination of the sheep appear to be a desirable and necessary evolution which might be regarded as the survival of the fittest.

Had it not been for the coming of Fido and Towser we would have had in this county a sheep population that would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. The county is admirably adapted for it.

The writer can recall when many beautiful flocks of sheep wandered over the grass-covered hills of the township of Huntingdon and proved a most profitable source of revenue. In addition to supplying the material for the resplendent clothing and an agreeable change in diet. The thrifty, well-fed sheep have all disappeared and a plenteous crop of yellow mongrels has succeeded.

Our county legislators think the exchange has been an advantageous one.

As we see it, the value of the mongrel or cur or dog is largely a sentimental one. He kills not neither does he spin. In the northern districts a few are kept for hunting purposes. In the southern parts a small number of good dogs are found useful in driving cattle. But most dairymen object to having their milch cows chased and worried by yelping dogs.

The value of the mongrel, therefore, being sentimental, he may also be regarded as a luxury. People should not object to paying in a reasonable way for their luxuries.

The Durham and Northumberland proposal was accorded a far different reception in the York county council. Warden G. W. Griffith said drastic action was necessary to prevent dogs from injuring and worrying sheep and he was in favor of increasing the tax. In the township of York the dog tax worked out well. They found little difficulty in collecting the license fees. During the last two years they had increased the revenue by \$1,000.

It is all very well to say the sheep-farmer ought to be satisfied when he is now remunerated partially for the loss of his sheep. A man who takes proper pride in his stock does not desire to see his flock broken up and his breeders mauled and lacerated by wandering curs.

As a patriotic duty we owe it to the Empire and to freedom to do everything in our power to increase the supply of meat and clothing. Vast quantities of food are consumed by worthless dogs that might be fed to swine or poultry.

The world is in a very bad way for wool and yarn for socks for our soldiers is now prohibitive in price. Meats are becoming a luxury for only the rich.

When such is the case, why encourage people to maintain their marauding troops of dogs, the natural enemy of the sheep?

"OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG."

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!"

The Chicago Tribune, self-described as "the world's greatest newspaper," prints the

above as a maxim upon which to proceed at the top of its editorial column each day. What fine food for the Germans!

The Tribune, along with all other American papers of repute, has been constant in its efforts to bring light to the German people. It has pleaded with Germans in the United States to realize that in opposing the war aims of the kaiser they are giving their native country most patriotic service. But the kaiser rules the country and decides its "intercourse with foreign nations." Therefore the German may read the Tribune's motto and reply with Decatur's fervor, "our country, right or wrong."

We hail Liebknecht as the martyr upon the kaiser's altar. Yet he would be styled a traitor if the reasoning of Decatur were applied. The Russians who revolted against the Czar did not subscribe to "our country, right or wrong." Who are the patriots? Those who would revolt in Germany and throw their weight with their country's enemy or those who cry with the Chicago Tribune "our country, right or wrong." That is the whole trouble with the Germans. They have stood by their country "right or wrong" since the beginning of the war, and they are likely to stand with it for a much longer time. They are justified by the dogmas of Decatur, set forth as a fitting slogan for a democracy in arms.

Britain has been brought to greatness by many a rebel. It is, however, true that Britain's rebels did not strike when their country was at the mercy of another nation, except in the case of the American colonies. But the Americans were not called traitors because they saw fit to conduct a "Boston tea party." They were striking against what they believed to be intolerable conditions. They were Britishers up to the time they rebelled, but if they had been guided by Decatur or a Chicago Tribune of the 18th century, they would never have struck. They would have cried, "Our country, right or wrong." They would have stood with England against France.

The great foundation stones of Justice in the British cause today were laid by the British masses. In those palpitating August hours when the world asked, "What will Grey Say?" the pulse of the nation sent its thrills into those who declared for freedom and democracy. Britain declared war because her people willed it. A peace-loving nation with a peace-loving Government became militant in the face of treaties disregarded and outrages perpetrated. But the British people could never have been induced by any Government to have cried, "Our country, right or wrong." Nor could the British people have been driven to fight in the event of a militarist clique having deliberately willed a war. "Our country, right before she fights," has been the motto that has presented a solid moral front to the hosts of Huns. "Our country, right or wrong," is the German theory.

IS BOOZE NECESSARY?

Many people are of the opinion that the wet canteen and the rum ration are absolute essentials of soldier life. They hold that the exhaustive work and hardships endured by the soldiers make the alcoholic stimulant of great service. This claim is disputed by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the heroic missionary of the Labrador coast. In a letter to The London Times Dr. Grenfell says:—

"Several times the conversation has in my presence turned on the subject of the remarkable—indeed, almost absolute—freedom from drunkenness and the small amount of immorality among the soldiers here, and then comes always the turn to it which brings a flush of shame, I confess, to my cheeks, as an Englishman, when a clean American officer turns around and says, 'Ah but they will get all the alcohol they want and the danger that comes with it, as soon as they get to England and to France.' The question today is one of deeds, not words; of facts, not opinions. When is our beloved Motherland going to believe the facts—that ruling out the temptation to drink by closing down on the sale of liquors of an intoxicating nature as beverages is of vital importance? For over thirty years I have lived sir, among seafaring men in fishing vessels on both sides of the Atlantic, and in many winters in the bitter cold of the northeastern coast of America, and as a medical man, capable of observing facts, I know the individual is far better able to withstand hardship, and is far fitter without any of it, and also that prohibition of its sale has been of immense value."

"Can you not find space to express the opinion of an Englishman who loves England as his life, and who is hurt every time he has to listen to the facts of wasted food and degraded manhood and wasted efficiency just because we won't tackle the strangling liquor traffic as we do the Huns—namely, by force?"

The statements of Dr. Grenfell must be accepted of those of an expert of very wide experience and knowledge. Dr. Grenfell's findings are amply confirmed by those having experience with fishermen.

shantymen, construction gangs and exploring parties, and others engaged in the most exposed or strenuous occupations in the world.

Booze as relief to extreme fatigue or exhaustion is a hoary-headed delusion. The best medical authority and the best hospitals no longer countenance its use as a stimulant.

Why do the British army officials cling to the ancient superstition?

PROF. WRONG ON PATRONAGE.

Prof. Wrong of Toronto university has unmercifully flayed the patronage system which has loaded Canada with a tremendous national debt occasioned by wharves, canals and other "improvements" that improve nothing except the bank accounts of wealthy grafters, by an army of jobless hangers-on, and by a system of little-kaiserism by which the hangers-on are held in grovelling subjection for fear of losing their sinecures. Prof. Wrong handed out this ringing indictment at a public meeting he addressed at Carletoncourt.

"It has cut political freedom to the heart, and must be eliminated root and branch," said the speaker.

He pointed out that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the revenue of the Government was spent on the patronage system. Within the past few years, or since the development of the country has been undertaken on a big scale, the professor said that from 20 to 25 million dollars had been spent on this system.

He spoke of the following evils of the system: First, the system of giving Government positions to men who support the Government.

"The evil has kept the best men in the country out of politics," said the speaker, "and the present Union Government will see that it is eliminated completely."

DELAY INADVISABLE.

W. R. O'Connor, K.C., chief of living commissioner of the ministry of labor, has spoken again in connection with cold storages, and this time he makes the definite charge that butter and eggs are being held in unjustifiable quantities, and that their price is much higher than it has any right to be. More serious still is his statement that within a few weeks these large holdings will become unfit for human consumption.

The commissioner hopes that his report will be sufficient to lead to an immediate unloading of the stocks at reasonable prices, but adds that if it does not they should be seized and sold before they become useless.

If the time which must elapse before rotting begins is as short as seems evident, the wisdom of any delay to see whether the companies will take the hint is to be doubted. It seems to the consumer that it would be safer and more in the interests of the people at large that seizure be made now, and a salutary lesson taught those whose greed for gain has swamped any patriotism they may have possessed. Every egg or pound of butter which goes bad is a reproach, not only to the cold storage man, but to the authorities who have the power to force its sale while it is good for

ed to death at that. Thus, opinions about the probable rating of horses as a vanguard should be uttered with reserve. In this part of the world, we have not got to such a stage that horses fit for work ought to be killed for food; and horses not fit for work are not likely to be popular if killed. But there may be something worth doing elsewhere.

Dr. Butler, the Montana State veterinarian, is advocating the conversion into meat of the wild horses, cayuses, and unprofitable horses which he estimates in that state to reach in numbers around 200,000.

Perhaps there is a stock of that kind in our own northwest. The export market is very wide for such meat. If indeed any of it would be left to leave our shores. A Professor Cooley of Omaha, believes that the number of such practically useless horses now burdening the burned and wasted ranges of the West will reach up toward 2,000,000. He thinks the horse they eat would save great herds of cattle and sheep which are

Other Editors' Opinions

HORSES AS FOOD

Report that a London butcher has been authorized to sell horse-meat sounds rather sensible. Horse flesh has been proved to be as wholesome as any. What it tastes like this family journal does not know, and we have not noticed any expert opinions, but we suppose that it is more toothsome than no meat. Anyway, we must point out that horseflesh as an edible has not had fair play. The fat young horses are not the ones which have been sampled. Paris, which in 1870 gave horse meat its most famous trial, had a very broken down lot of horses to go on. You wouldn't think much of a beefsteak had given up the ghost, and starved

food.

The statements that goods were being held for export, and that to unload them in Canada at lower prices would mean deprivation of the men at the front and the Allies have been utilized to some purpose for a long time. Mr. O'Connor places a bomb under these explanations with the authoritative statement that there is no export demand for eggs, and no possibility of exporting the holdings. In view of these facts it must be believed that the purpose in keeping them under lock and key is simply to bring up the price so that greater profits may be secured.

Sufficient warning has been given the cold storages already. Those which have done their duty will have nothing to fear from any action by the authorities; those who have plotted against the consumer can expect no sympathy. To allow one egg, one pound of butter or of meat to go wrong rather than sell at a reduced price is a heinous crime in these days, when consumers are asked to curb their appetites and save even the crusts of bread which, at other times, were thrown into the garbage pails or put out to feed the birds. The new food controller has been given a lead by Mr. O'Connor; will he follow it?

Lord Lansdowne's full agreement with the war aims of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson seems to prove that his "peace" letter was generally misunderstood.

Drastic action is threatened against flour hoarders right at the beginning of the new saving scheme. Why has nothing been done about fuel hoarders in spite of the suffering they are said to have caused?

If there is any danger of a general adoption of the use of wearing women's clothes to avoid capture by the M.S.A. net, it might not be a bad idea to insist on all who are caught having to continue the use of the garments during their first week's training.

THE Y. M. C. A. HUTS

In our camps around the country and in countries far away, There's a lot of wooden houses that are marked Y. M. C. A.

And some are painted yellow and some are brown and green.

Now say, who owns these houses, and what do the letters mean?

They mean a bit of comfort and they mean a place to rest.

Where every tired soldier boy is welcome as a guest.

They mean a bit of friendly talk, some music and some jokes.

And some quiet little corner for writing to your folks.

They mean a bit of human love amid the storm of war.

They mean the word of healing for spirits wounded sore.

They mean a simple message from God's own holy word.

And they mean the thought of homeland when the sweet old hymns are heard.

You ask who owns these houses? I think you know His name.

You call Him Saviour, Master, Lord, the meaning's just the same.

'Tis the One who gave himself for us, the Leader of our life.

We pray He'll lead and keep our boys in peril and in strife.

O keep them strong and steady, and keep them clean and true;

Help them to battle for the right and put the victory through;

Be Thou their shield and buckler; but if one is struck down,

O Captain of Salvation, give him the heavenly crown.

—Henry Van Dyke.

now in jeopardy. A real wild horse is good as buffalo or deer. But we are afraid there are not many of them, despite Prof. Cooley—Ottawa Journal Press.

PASSING OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM

Announcement in Ottawa deparches yesterday that the Government has taken steps toward immediate and general civil service reform will be hailed with gratification by all Canadians who have the best interests of their country at heart. Outside of its war policy, no plank in the pre-election manifesto of the newly-formed Union Administration gave promise of such permanent advantage as that which decreed the death of the spoils system. No evil has so persistently clogged the wheels of efficient and economic public service and so steadily polluted the whole atmosphere of party politics as has patronage. It was felt ministrations had apparently found themselves incapable of accomplishing

ing might well be brought about by a union of both parties consummated for patriotic purposes and untrammelled by parties and obligations.

The Globe accepted the pledges in the Premier's manifesto seriously. It gave its support in the electoral campaign to the Union cause and the policies enunciated. It expects to see them put into practice, expeditiously and efficiently. In so far as the Administration fulfills its contract with the public, and devotes itself wholeheartedly and effectively to the supreme task of war-winning and to national well-being and progress, it may look for cordial commendation and co-operation. But where weakness is manifest, where inertia and procrastination creep in, where failure to resolutely grapple with important public problems calling for solution becomes apparent, the Government must expect its real friends throughout the Dominion to unhesitatingly point these things out and demand improvement. At this critical stage in Canada's history there is more than ever need for vigilance and sincerity in service.

Delay in dealing with the proposed abolition of the patronage will threaten confidence in the bona fides of the Administration's pre-election protestations. The mails were cluttered with communications complaining that spoilsmen and Patronage Committees were still arrogantly and unblushingly "on the job."

The E. Gus Porters impatiently hauled out their axes. The Robt Rogerses noisily asked: "Have you noticed any difference, any alteration from the old order?"

That kind of thing could not continue. The Government is to be commended for acting promptly when the situation was brought to its attention. Immediate temporary regulation followed by the submission to Parliament of a new Civil Service Act to "carry out the proposals set forth in the Government's statement of policy," are promised. The announcement will clear the air and cause skeptics to realize that the Administration means business.

Every effort should be made by Parliament to place upon the statistics of Canada a measure that will forever do away with the whole pernicious patronage system which has bedevilled politics in this country for generations, cost the taxpayers dear in wasted dollars, and impaired the efficiency of the public service. This is the time for the introduction of radical reform. The strain and stress of war endeavor and war need make necessary every possible change calculated to create increased competency and to insure better business results. The toll of war taxation for years to come makes compulsory the employment of every rightful means to protect the public purse. It is one result of the sobering experiences through which the Dominion is now passing, she is freed for all time from the insatiable plague that preyed upon her politics and public service, there will be additional cause for national thanksgiving when the war is won.

Where the Dominion Parliament leads the Provincial Legislatures should follow. The curse of party patronage is as blighting in the Provincial as in the Dominion public service. Action by the Union Administration at Ottawa should inspire the Governments of the provinces to serious thinking and definite planning. The party divisions still existing in the Legislatures should not be permitted to hold back the making general of this great reform. Legislators should be patriotic enough in this time of need and opportunity to do that which they know will be for the best interests of all provinces. Let Canada, from Atlantic to Pacific, rid herself of the spoils system in all departments of public life.—Toronto Globe.

No Asthma Remedy like it. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is distinctly different from other so-called remedies. Were it not so it would not have continued its great work of relief until known from ocean to ocean for its wonderful value. Kellogg's, the foremost and best of all asthma remedies, stands upon a reputation founded in the hearts of thousands who have known its benefit.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

NEWS AT THE

Liberty bond in payment of a strike of most employees York City.

An order has U. S. Government steel-concrete U.S. naval av type of non-New York City. The United States with Mexico for return for food. Tons of Spain sent daily the New York.

The Bethlehem ship another ship Mug's Landing. Ten million dollars for vocational U.S. soldiers.

It is anticipated will vote to end trial at the war's Melting snow Kentucky rivers number of small.

Major General ported wounded, bursting of a fleet.

Federal authority to end the strike 2,800 New York work.

Eleven thousand to be graduated series of training gress.

Let the merchant der predict a retailing shortage.

Two uniformed ton, Texas, have shot the other in cape further south.

Charging that act, citizens of endeavoring to be Eugene Decker to New York.

have raised a "fit" the police, which they are in.

The M-line Co. have been forced today had not a been rushed from.

Open cars are workers to State owing to the incoming any of the ch.

After 20 years defunct Baldwin of Stephen Court a dividend of 30 c.

Set for divorce Philadelphia, by Large against her son of Gen. Mead burg.

Negotiations are pleted between G and the State tion of either nation of the others.

At the present there is only one United States to months more, the being 157,000,000.

The 100 Senate of New York, was an Irishman life as a real boy.

J. flax mill at the Corey Farr, 65 Pa., has made his venture, marrying 45, to whom the its novelty, it bel appearance at the alt.

In order to load in Atlantic ports, of "fired goods," held west are being in special trains and passenger schedules.

Thirty-one people vehicular traffic in month.

It takes from month to send a leader in France.

The net income vanta R.R. dropped dollars last year.

One hundred of Reans now taking ing course, are ne Mortimer Fargo, has adopted Miss J. New York house.

The Mexican cotton denies that his ferred a naval base U. Forty more U. from the Great Lakes when navigation.

The value of live ed States has incre a half dollars in the An incendiary wi 900 fire at a munition, N.J., made g Pennsylvania's 1 miners are now m by a quarter millio

The U.S. Fishes cates the use of ed Pacific coast fisher shortage.