

THE RESULT IN WEST HASTINGS

The friends of Mr. R. J. Graham who worked so loyally to secure his election are naturally disappointed that their efforts were not crowned with entire success. They have no reason, however, to feel disheartened. Porter's majority in the last general election in 1911 was 1,771. Had the 3,000 female voters been on the lists at that time, and voted for him in like proportion, his majority would have exceeded 2,500. Porter's majority in yesterday's contest was in the neighborhood of 400. The reduction therefore in the majority is actually around 1,400. If we allowed for the female vote the reduction is virtually 2,100. A gain of 2,100 or even 1,400, when the total vote cast does not exceed 9,000 is a great moral victory.

Mr. Graham ought to be proud of the fact that he carried Belleville by a good majority. A man is best known where he lives and has business relations. Victory at home is the highest kind of testimonial and the best refutation of the slanders put forward. Mr. Porter was not only defeated in Belleville, but even in the ward where he resides.

The methods employed to defeat Mr. Graham were audaciously corrupt and unscrupulous. Some of them will no doubt be ventilated in the courts. To make such immense gains over such forces may well be characterized as a distinct triumph.

The Ontario has no regrets because of the course it has taken. We fought a fair fight with clean weapons. We fought for a worthy candidate in a worthy cause. The lack of complete success does not prove that we were wrong in the policy we adopted. Temporary reverses should only stimulate to greater effort. We would rather be on the side that went down to defeat, as Mr. Graham has been defeated, than to be on the side that went out by such methods as we know were employed in West Hastings. A victory of that kind is really a big load to carry.

The contest had many surprises. Some of the sub-divisions and municipalities did exceedingly well for Mr. Graham. Others did badly. The heavy adverse majorities in Trenton and Stirling were not anticipated. Rawdon and Huntingdon were expected to do better. Frankford also went wrong by a small majority. Several of the polls in Belleville gave majorities for Porter that were looked for to give Mr. Graham the preference. On the other hand, many of the polls in Belleville and elsewhere gave a remarkably good record for themselves. This was particularly true of the polls north of Rawdon Township.

The woman vote was a very uncertain factor. Of these Porter obtained a considerable majority. The tale that was so sedulously fostered that if Mr. Porter was defeated the Separation Allowance would be cut off, was believed in a surprising number of cases.

The government endorsement also helped Porter greatly. Had it not been for that circumstance he would almost certainly have met defeat.

The great slump in the Porter majority was due to a variety of causes. It was occasioned largely as a protest against the unclean methods employed, particularly on the part of the newspaper supporting him. There was also the fact of Mr. Porter's almost complete neglect of his parliamentary duties and his constituency.

It is now certain that the Little Tammany machine is shattered beyond repair and it can never fight another successful battle in West Hastings.

OUR POSITION AND POLICY

Several times in Saturday's issue The Intelligence referred to The Ontario as "Mr. Graham's newspaper,"—not by direct statement of course, direct statements are not its habit, but by implication. We are willing to submit to a good deal during an election campaign but there is a limit. Realising that the forces behind Mr. Porter were in a desperate situation we naturally looked for desperate methods. But the present campaign has far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. It will go down in history as the dirtiest election contest in the history of the County of Hastings.

To all this tornado of slander, mud and dirt, The Ontario has not responded unless it was first attacked. It was necessary at times to reply to false statements and insinuations, otherwise we should have allowed the offensive-smelling mass to go unnoticed. As far as there was any argument, which was very seldom, we endeavored to keep within the bounds of fair debate.

The idea behind these insinuations about "Mr. Graham's newspaper" is apparently that Mr. R. J. Graham either owns The Ontario, or has a financial interest in The Ontario, or else, by some other indirect means, Mr. Graham is able to control The Ontario's policy.

To all such insinuations we give an emphatic and unqualified denial.

Mr. R. J. Graham has not one dollar of

interest in The Ontario, either directly or indirectly. He has no means by which he can control The Ontario's policies, either directly or indirectly. And further than that, Mr. R. J. Graham has not tried to control the policies of The Ontario, either directly or indirectly, at this or any other time. During the present election campaign, Mr. R. J. Graham has not made any suggestion whatever as to the nature of the editorial expression of The Ontario.

The Ontario has supported Mr. Graham in this contest for no other reason than that we believed he would make for West Hastings a better representative than Mr. Porter has shown himself to be through the past seventeen years. We supported Mr. Graham purely as a matter of public policy, in what we conceived to be the public interest.

Have we made these matters plain?

If so we have another plain statement to make. We give our contemporary fair warning that we have heard all that we wish to hear about "Mr. Graham's newspaper." The inference to be drawn from the insinuations in Saturday's issue and in preceding issues of The Intelligence is undeniable and unmistakable.

If this insinuation is repeated we shall, in our own interest, be compelled to resort to other means than the peaceable method we have here adopted.

SOME PLAIN WORDS.

In an article upon the necessity of fighting for American existence, Herbert Quick, United States farm loan commissioner, speaks plainly and right to the point, and some of his expressions are of a nature that call for as wide a publicity as possible, and should be read carefully by those who still have a tendency to believe that Germany is fighting for its own preservation—that is admitting that there are any such people in this country today. We quote from Mr. Quick's article:

"We must fight this war to the bitter end of German defeat. She must never be able to say to herself that she won this war, and thus keep her people's appetites whetted for victory. The German people must be broken of this ancient habit of making war for more territory. Their Kaiser is the mad dog of Europe, unless he is defeated his people will be as mad as he; and such national madness on the part of some, questions for every people in the world. It is not for nothing that the world is in arms against Germany. The world senses the danger which went like a tornado with the arms of Persia against Greece, which blew back across Asia in the Macedonian phalanx under Alexander, which lowered like a cloud over the planet when the Athenians attacked the city of Syracuse, which flew with the Roman eagles until freedom from Rome was nowhere to be found, played like green lightning about the standards of the Moors until they were beaten back to France, which broke over the dam when the Turks took Constantinople before America was discovered, which spread like a pestilence in the gloomy empire of Spain, which made the French revolution a tool of despotism under Napoleon."

Plain words, indeed, but words that are fully deserved under existing conditions, and it would be well for every lover of his country to take them to heart. They are worthy of the most careful consideration, and possess the merit of representing the actual truth.

STATE SOCIALISM AFTER THE WAR!

Will State Socialism follow the war in all belligerent countries? Even before the war there was something of this in Germany. There is more of it now, and countries warring against Germany even the United States, are following Germany's example in this matter.

In the United Kingdom, according to an English paper, it is hardly too much to say that almost every citizen capable of doing useful service is now engaged, directly or indirectly, in public service, and that the great industries from agriculture to engineering are producing mainly on government account and in greater or less degree under some form of government control.

"There can be no doubt," this same journal adds, "that a great part of this expansion is going to be permanent. There will doubtless be some contraction but the scope of national activity is bound to be far greater after the war than it was before. The experience of the war has given us a kind of national economic organization to which we may look forward. The most characteristic feature of the new war order has been the appearance of the controllers of production and distribution. They have appeared under different names but their functions are very similar. There is the railway executive board which has charge of the national railways. There are the Ministry of Munitions, with the double function of producing shells, guns and other munitions for the army and navy and of providing raw materials in the shape of metals of all sorts and kinds for the national industries. There is the Shipping

Controller, the Food Controller and the Coal Controller. There are other less important bodies which control timber and petroleum, wheat, sugar and other articles. We may take it for granted that, in the stress of urgent need, the government of every nation, whatever its political or economic theories, will be driven to maintain at any rate for some time after peace, the controls which it has had to exercise during war; that it will refuse, whatever may be the relative price levels, to permit the export of any of the commodities within its dominions (including its colonial possessions) of which it has not a supply sufficient for the needs of its own people; and that it will not allow its merchant shipping to go off to earn high freight in conveying goods elsewhere without first ensuring a sufficient supply of the imports that its own citizens require."

In some parts of Europe and Asia, it is added, it is scarcely too much to say society may not be far from dissolution from sheer want and this will compel government control of everything in order to prevent the pestilence of famine following upon the pestilence of war.

Ex-President Taft, in a speech recently delivered, declared it was equally as just and practicable for controversies between nations to be adjudicated in a recognised world court as it has proved to be in the settlement of disputed matters between states in the United States. He predicted that such "safe and sane procedure" will soon be the method of adjusting international differences.

Of passenger train cars ordered last year by American railways less than one per cent. were of wooden construction. The deadweight per passenger in steel passenger coaches runs from 1,300 to 1,700 pounds; the few steel coaches owned by the Boston and Maine have had the distinction of having the lightest deadweight per passenger of any in the country, 1,346 pounds.

An army and navy bazaar was recently held in New York, professedly for the purpose of raising funds with which to buy comforts for American soldiers and sailors. Though the receipts of the bazaar totalled \$78,475, less than \$1,000 remained, after expenses were paid, to meet the purpose for which the bazaar was held.

A district attorney is now inquiring into the case and the enquiry has already convinced this official that his investigation should extend beyond the management of the Army and Navy Bazaar and take in other affairs that have given certain men the opportunity to make large profits. A great deal of money for patriotic and charitable purposes, he is convinced, is going to men who are simply lining their own pockets with about the meanest kind of illicit gains.

THE EASY WAY

Judas Iscariot didn't intend To sell out his Friend; 'Twas an easier role to betray Than defend. When the scoffers were scoffing he hadn't the pluck To stand by his Master or he would have stuck. He sneered when the scornful derisively sneered, And jeered with them that unitedly jeered. He was flabby at heart and afraid to deny, When he stood alone, what he knew was a lie; He tried to be all things to all men and failed, And so on the cross was mankind's Saviour nailed.

Judas Iscariot didn't intend To sell out his Friend; 'Twas an easier role to betray Than defend. It wasn't the silver that led him astray, So much as the fear of what man would say. He coveted praise and he trembled at sneers, And he sold out his Friend for the multitude's cheers; And no doubt he feared that he, too, might be hurt, So safety and ease tempted him to desert. The cause seemed a losing one back in his day, And Judas selected the easiest way.

Judas Iscariot didn't intend To sell out his Friend; 'Twas an easier role to betray Than defend. And down through the ages the custom has grown, And some men build never a thought of their own. They're swayed by the many, they tremble at jeers, And sell out the truth for a few paltry cheers. They haven't the courage to stand up and fight; They'd rather be praised by the mob than be right.

Themselves and their friends and their cause they betray Because at the time it's the easiest way. —Edgar A. Guest.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

SWALLOWED FALSE TEETH AND DIED
Had Fought Fifteen Months in Trenches and Returned Unwounded

London, Dec. 18.—An amazing instance of what chance may do to a man is afforded by the case of A. Crome, who enlisted two years ago, was trained and sent to France, where he spent fifteen months, participating in a continuous series of desperate fights and military adventures.

He never was wounded but became ill and was sent home on leave to recuperate. On his first night in England he was awakened suddenly, swallowed his false teeth and died.

CHRISTMAS RECITAL AT ALBERT COLLEGE

A recital of more than usual interest was given at the College on Saturday evening last, at which the piano pupils of Mr. V. P. Hunt, with the assistance of vocal and expression pupils of Mrs. Bowerman and Miss Jessie Tufts contributed the programme. All who took part showed the careful training and gave evidence of real talent in their work. The following programme was rendered:—

- Scarf Dance—Chaminade
- Miss Purcell
- Barcarolle—Offenbach
- Miss Hoskin
- Zingara—Bohm
- Miss Irene Lane
- Reading—Miss Roy Farrell
- Second Valse—Durand
- Miss Florence Owens
- May Time—Norris
- George Hartwell
- Evening—Sartoris
- Miss Marjory Bird
- Madame—Godard
- Miss Staples
- Return March—Lichner
- Gerald Watts
- Song—May Morning—Denza
- Miss Vera Colwill
- The Two Larks—Leschetizky
- Miss Couch
- The Fountain—Schytte
- Miss Ault
- Antonette—Chaminade
- Miss Winnifred Pearce
- Reading, Miss Madeline Young
- H. A.
- Nocturne, Fantasia Impromptu—Chopin
- Miss Louise Osborne
- Piano Duett—Pas Redouble
- Miss Osborne and Hartwell

POINT ANNE

The bazaar concert held in the school house Friday evening Dec. 14th, in aid of the Red Cross was a decided success. Proceeds amounting to seventy dollars. Mrs. Dora MacDonald, Kingston Road was a Sunday guest of Mrs. W. C. MacDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mowbray have returned from their honey moon spent in Toronto and the west. Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Kingston, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. C. MacDonald. Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur spent part of the week in Belleville.

WINDSOR PRIEST GOES FOR SLACKERS

Windsor, Dec.—One of the most eloquent and stirring appeals ever heard in a Christian church was made by the Rev. Father H. N. Roberts on Sunday in the church of the Immaculate Conception. Fr. Roberts said in part: "I'm going to speak on a subject this morning upon which I have never touched publicly before. To be frank, I never thought the conditions would have to, the military authorities are becoming desperate. Men generally are not coming forward in this time of crisis. You Catholic men have but two duties. First, your duty to your God, secondly, your duty to your country. You can't do one without doing the other. A good Catholic is a good citizen. If you don't stand by your country you are not a good citizen and a very poor Catholic."

"What would you think of the priests if they backed down when they were needed. You would say we were cowards. There are two men from this parish in the 341st. Two out of whom 200 are eligible. What can we think of the remaining 393? There is only one conclusion. You are cowards. Now, young men, brace up, be good Catholics."

FRENCH RECLAIM DEBRIS OF BATTLE

EACH ARMY EQUIPPED WITH A RECUPIERATION DEPOT

Salvage Labor Saves Millions of Dollars Yearly to the Nation

The Arabian Nights wizard who turned old lamps into new was the varied amateur compared with the modern French woman through whose hands pass the debris of battlefields. At the beginning of the war, partly owing to rapid movements of the armies, waste was prevalent everywhere. The correspondent of the Associated Press, while marching with the soldiers, then saw thousands of garments and articles of equipment strewn over the fields and along the roadsides where the troops had fought, manoeuvred, advanced or retreated. Nobody thought of saving the tens of thousands of dollars' worth of discarded clothing and arms thrown aside when rapid movement was necessary. Overcoats, tunics, shoes, sweaters, scarfs, cartridge pouches, haversacks, belts, caps and waterproof sheets lay about the ground in thousands.

The Spirit of Economy

Since that time the spirit of economy—generally present with the French people—has reasserted its authority, and now everything that can be salvaged is picked up and made useful. Each of the armies has been provided with what is known as a recuperation depot, whose duty it is to examine and retrieve all that is possible from the debris found on the field of battle.

The correspondent visited one of these depots at Orleans and there found in operation a scheme of salvage which saves the French nation many millions of dollars a year. It is run under the superintendence of officers of the army reserve, mobilized at the opening of hostilities and chosen for their experience in commercial affairs. Among them are bankers, manufacturers and men drawn from many trades. They have at their disposal machines of the latest model, mostly of American origin, while the workers are drawn from among the wives, widows and children of soldiers, German prisoners and men of the oldest classes of the French army.

Some idea of the extent of the work done in this centre alone may be gained from the wages paid to the women and girls employed, which amounted in the month of August to approximately \$100,000. There are at all times stored in the depot articles of military equipment to the value of \$10,000,000. Every day in summer an average of thirty motor wagons full of debris from the battlefields arrive and in winter this number is increased to an average of forty-five wagons.

New Shoes From Old

Thousands of odd shoes, worn and muddy and torn, are sorted out into pairs and then cleaned, repaired and made ready to be issued again. Sometimes they are in such a condition that they cannot be used as soldiers' marching boots and then the uppers are detached and fitted to wooden soles, forming clogs which are much appreciated by the soldiers during their service in wet and muddy trenches. Odd pieces of leather are stamped out into buttons for the prisoners' uniforms.

More than 6,000 women are employed in this depot alone. A few figures as to the results obtained in this depot will demonstrate the economic value of the system adopted. Two thousand cartridge pouches are repaired on an average every day at a cost of about one cent each, whereas new ones would cost eighty cents each. By the repair of soiled and torn sheepskin jackets a profit of \$1,500 daily is made. The mending of overcoats saves the Government about \$2,000 daily. With pieces of cloth cut from old uniforms the women make 2,000 pairs of cloth slippers daily, each pair worth forty cents. By piecing together old shoes 500 pairs of new ones are made every day.

