### EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VAL-REFERENDUM MEETING WAS BIG ST

The undersigned Executor of the Will of Charles Baker, late of the Township of Kitley, Farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by Public Auction, by Edward Taylor, Auctioneer, at the late residence of the said Charles Baker in the Township of Kitley, on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of October, 1919,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, viz.:—

PARCEL No 1.—All and singular that certain parcel or trace of land and premises situate lying and being in the said Township of Kitley being composed of the North Half of Lot Number Sixteen in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Kitley, containing 100 acres of land more or less.

PARCEL No. 2.—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the said County of Leeds, being composed of the Rear Half of Lot Number Thirty-two in the 11th Concession of the said Township of Elizabethtown, containing 100 acres of land more or less.

On first, parcel there are said to be

more or less.

On first parcel there are said to be a good brick house with frame woodshed and kitchen, Machine House, Drive Shed, Workshop, and Hog Pen, Bank Barn with cement floor with 29 cattle stalls, Frame Silo, Frame Horse Stable and Shed, Frame Hay Barn, Hen House and Sheep Pen, three good Wells. The said lands lie about two and one half miles east of Frankville, 90 acres cleared, 45 acres in meadow and a small orchard. This in meadow and a small orchard. This is said to be one of the most productive farms in the section.

Parcel No. 2.—This parcel lies near Redan Post Office, 75 acres cleared, 25 acres wood land; one Frame Barn, good Well with Windmill.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, balance within 30 days without interest. Further and other terms and conditions made known at time of sale. The said lands will be sold subject to a reserved bid. ject to a reserved bid.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. Dated at Athens the 16th September, 1919.

T. R. BEALE, Solicitor for Executor.

#### F. E. EATON

Licensed Auctioneer for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville For dates and information, apply at Reporter office or telephone F. E. Eaton, Frankville, Ont.

#### EATON-The Auctioneer

Sales conducted any place in Leeds County at reasonable rates. Farmers' Sales and Real Estate a Spncialty. Write or call on

A. M. EATON ATHENS, ONT.

lent connections for Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and intermediate points

LOCAL TIME TABLE

10 and	From	Bro	CKV	ille
Departures				Arrivals
5.30 a.m.				7.20 a.m
x 8.10 a.m.				11.40 a.m
3.25 p.m.				1.30 p.m
6.50 p.m.			×	10.05 p.m

x New Sunday Train for Ottaw and Return For rates and particulars apply to

GEO. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent

#### A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent

52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 350



WAS BIG SUCCESS

The first public meeting under the auspices of the Referendum Committee was held in the town hall on the evening of Monday, Sept. 27th.

The hall was well filled, attesting the great interest the village is taking in this nuestion. Mrs. W. J. Anderson, of Vancouver, B.C., was the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Walter Taber occupied the chair.

A short programme was given and then the speaker of the evening was introduced.

introduced.

Mrs. Anderson, after asserting that the recent heavy importations of liquor into the province of Ontario represented an attempt on the part of the licensed liquor traffic to show that prohibition here does not prohibit and in this manner influence public opinion in the coming referendum, made a strong appeal for voting "no" four times on the October 20 ballot.

Mrs. Anderson predicted that the

times on the October 20 ballot.

Mrs. Anderson predicted that the referendum workers would have "a good stiff fight" before they "went over the top" on October 20. Besides the very great confusion which would result from the complex ballot, overoptimism and indifference might be enemies to their success and the speaker undertook to explain the relation of the different questions on the ballot to the temperance cause.

#### License Inspectors Busy.

License Inspectors Busy.

Regarding question No. 1, relating to the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act, Mrs. Anderson stated that within the last few weeks the law has been broken more frequently than previously and Chief License Inspector Ayearst and his assistants have been kept very busy making captures. "I am told in a great many places I enter," she declares, "that more liquor is being brought in and used than formerly was the case. There has been a determined effort on the part of the liquor traffic to show that the O.T.A. did not prohibit." The same condition, she said, had prevailed prior to the referendum in British Columbia. Columbia.

Mrs. Anderson said that every business, except that of the pawnbroker, had prospered in Ontario since the passage of the O.T.A. It was now an unusual thing to see a drunken man on the streets of the cities.

Passing to questions 2 and 3 on the ballot, regarding the strength of the beer to be permitted, Mrs. Anderson expressed the opinion that the present temperance beer was quite as strong temperance beer was quite as strong a stimulant as any man requires. The beer proposed to be sold should questions 2 and 3 carry was "a beer intensely harmful to the human system," and she believed that the concensus of opinion among medical men was that, used regularly, it would be a more dangerous beverage than whiskey.

#### Beer of Ballot Harmful.

She had been told that pneumonia is almost sure to be fatal to beeris almost sure to be fatal to beerdrinkers, and declared that from three
bottles of the beer of the ballot as
much alcohol could be secured as from
one glass of whiskey. The beer, the
speaker declared, was what was being
used to-day in Quebec, but not only
the men but the women as well were
drinking it in the cafes. She declared
that the people of Quebec were not
satisfied with the beer and that there
were many cases of intoxication in
the city of Montreal.

"Jack Canuck" a publication which

the city of Montreal.

"Jack Canuck," a publication which Mrs. Anderson said temperance people should not admit to their homes, and which, she believed, had been banned in some military hospitals overseas, had argued that it would be better to have liquor sent through government agencies than that people should drink hair restorer. She believed this was a strong argument for the prohibition side, since if it was necessary for men to drink hair tonic to get a little bit of "kick," it would be folly to place anything before the young people which would lead to the acquisition of the appetite. the appetite

#### Camouflage Being Used.

The speaker said the liquor traffic was making use of camouflage in their aign and declared that what they thinking of was not personal liberty but the money to be made by the sale of intoxicants. If it was ne-cessary to have prohibition during the war, it was just as necessary to have it during the period of reconstruction when the problem to be grappled with required the utmost efgrappled with required the utmost efficiency on the part of the people. Should Ontario become "wet," the province, she believed, would become another Mexico for people of the United States. She had not much sympathy with the personal liberty cry because she did not believe there was any truthfulness in it. She said it made her blood boil to read some of the statements that the veterans were going against prohibition in the fight and thought that while there might be veterans voting thus, there would be many more who would consider that what they had seen in England, France and Germany would make them more than ever determined to carry prohibition here.

Want Enforcement of Law.

Want Enforcement of Law. Mrs. Anderson said that the prohibition people must have protection and that they were determined to have a government in power that would enforce the act. She appealed

# The Why? of Another Victory Loan

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. That query was, "How soon will our boy be home?" And, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them. It was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle. To bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources. Canada solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly the economic side could not be overlooked. That was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of

#### Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

to the women not to line up in party

ELOIDA.

A miscellaneous shower was given Mr. and Mrs. Westlake on Friday evening of last week at the home of the bride's father, Mr. A. Whitmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were tendered a shower on Saturday evening, the 20th, at the home of Mr. C.

Crummy.

The Misses Marshall, of Lyn, were

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts. (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers. (b) To provide national working capital.

Obligations The obligations to soldiers include: That already incurred cost of to Soldiers

bringing home troops from overseas. The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged.

The upkeep of liospitals, and their medical and nursing

staffs, until the need for them is ended. These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

There is also the gratuity which Gratuities has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid cut of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1913.

Furthermore, soldiers who desire Land to become farmers may, under Settlement the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Vocational
Training
For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

#### National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries,

mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

#### of Credit Loans

The "Why" Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her

citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allics. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada. If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely

For Transportation

Money must also be available to carry on the nation's shipbuilding programme, and other transport-

ation development work. For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for th

## Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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## Public Notice

I have opened a

#### BARBER SHOP

in the Front Room of my residence, Reid Street and solicit your patronage

Gershom Wing, Prop.

#### HARD ISLAND.

politics but to place in power a government standing for prohibition, justice and right. Concluding, she said that people who voted on this question would be "either on the Lord's side or on the other side." A number from here were in at tendance at Wesley shower last Friday evening, as well as the fair in Frankville on that afternoon. Miss Anna Robinson was home last

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Alguire at ended the Haffner-Jacob wedding last week.

We are glad Miss Anna Wight, at "The Lilacs," was so successful in obtaining many prizes at the fall

The camp meeting closed Sunday evening. The committee reports a sat-isfactory meeting. Rev. Graham, a returned missionary from China, delivered a very interesting lecture, which included some of his experiences in the foreign field. Following this, a free-will offering of \$1,650 was received for foreign missions.

| Miss Lillian Dunham arrived home after holidaying all summer at Sharbot Lake with her sister, Mrs. R. E. Kilborn, Kingston.

#### CHARLESTON.

T. Foster, P. J. Shea, and D. Leeder, Brockville, were Sunday visitors here.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shaw left for
their home in New York on Friday after a month pleasantly spent at the

cver-Sunday visitors at Mr. M. Henderson's.

Wild ducks are quite plentiful here, but they seem to know they are safe in the centre of the lake.

Mr. Delmer Cowle is filling his silothis week.

Mr. S. Hollingsworth captured all the possible prizes on his exhibition of Buff poultry at Delta fair last week.

Silo filling is in full black in the

Silo filling is in full blast in this

Miss Glenn, Westport, is visiting
Miss Florence Heffernan.
Mrs. T. Kelsey has recovered from
her recent illness.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Slack and chil-

dren, Delta, were recent visitors here.

#### BE GLAD.

Tis not for man to hang his head Down as bullrushes do,
Nor hoard in vain, nor rack his brain,
Nor toil too late in getting gain Out in the evening's dew.

And he should seek to have in life The best things to be had, I when the sun sets in the west, Lay down his tools and take his

Thank God, and go home glad.

So are our lives but as a day, Our time but as a span; We too should work and watch and

pray,
Complete our task and go our way
Glad, as the laboring man.

—E. Robeson.

#### SHELDON'S CORNERS.

A number from here attended the lecture in the hall at Athens on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cowles spent
Sunday in Elgin, guests of Mr. and
Mrs. C. Taylor.

Fred. Hollingsworth motored to

Alexandria Bay on Sunday.

Master Victor Stewart is visiting at his grandparents here, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowles.

Mrs. G. Cowles.
Friends of Mr. J. Burney were sorry to hear of his death recently.
Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Mott and young daughter ,of Frankville, paid a flying visit to Fred. Hollingsworth's last week.
Miss Elva Whitmore is home from school to attend our local school fair.
Many from this neighborhood attended Frankville fair on Friday.
Friday evening a large number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lawson to welcome their

and Mrs. S. Lawson to welcome their son and his bride. The young couple received many lovely presents. Games and music were the order of the evening, after which refreshments. ing, after which refreshments were served.

#### ROCKSPRING.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richards spent Sunday in Athens. A large number from here attend-ed Frankville fair last week. Mrs. R. S. Hinton and Miss P. Cannon were Brockville visitors on Satur

day.

Mrs. Jas. Summers and son, Willie, were recent guests at the former's father's, Kilborn's Corners.

Mrs. A. Tackaberry and Mrs. H. Tackaberry spent a few days in Brockville last week.

Peace and Prosperity-via the Vic-