

## THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Building, Front Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$3.00 per annum.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$2.00 a year to the United States.

JOB PRINTING—The Ontario Job Printing Department is especially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish Job Work. Modern presses, new type, competent workmen.

Subscription Rates (Daily Edition)

One year, delivered in city	\$5.20
One year, post office box or gen. del.	\$2.00
One year by mail to rural places	\$2.50
One year to U. S. A.	\$2.50

W. H. MORTON, Business Manager. J. O. HERRITY, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

## STOP THE BOOZE

Mr. Hanna gives advice regarding food conservation, but somehow omits to emphasize the need of stamping out altogether one of the largest leakages of all. It is the liquor manufacture that calls for eradication. It would be a nice thing to ask the ordinary sober citizen to eat less bread, or substitute corn bread for wheat, or eat more cabbage or less grain food, but at the same time to let the brewer and distiller go on destroying grain in millions of bushels for nobody's good.

The Dominion Government has done not one thing to stop this ridiculous folly. Mr. Hanna as food controller for the Dominion should either wake that Government up to some belated activity or step out and let someone else do it. We cannot afford further ruinous delay in an intelligent and courageous husbanding of our resources.

That the brewing and distilling does use our food supply to an alarming degree, and therefore increase food prices and the cost of living generally, seems to be easily inferred from statements made by the Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association, 1914, (p. 265):

"Never before have brewers, distillers and wine makers made so large a contribution to the agricultural prosperity of the country as during the fiscal year of 1913. Grain and other farm products to the value of \$113,513,971 were used in the manufacture of liquors, the actual sum substituted by the growers."

Is not this enough to stagger the individual sober householder who takes his duties as a citizen conscientiously and thinks how to obey the mandates of the great Mr. Hanna and to make his little peanut contribution to the cause of national conservation? Will it not tend to discourage him? "One hundred and thirteen million dollars paid to the growers" means a wanton destruction of eighty or ninety million bushels of grain. Why should I or the next man, one may ask, deny our little circle of dependents the necessity or the luxury of a loaf of wheat bread when so great a wholesale waste is allowed and useless stuff is made and suicidally washed down silly throats without the Dominion Government or its food controller raising a finger or even a warning to stop the crime?

American brewers are insolent enough seriously to advise that 15 per cent. of alfalfa be mixed with the grain in the making of flour for bread. Then there will be more grain for brewers. Let the people eat grass and wash it down with beer!

Alberta has gone the length of prohibiting the advertising of liquor in any way. Let the Dominion Government stop the business of manufacture and importation in this time of increasing strain and stress, of impending famine, of shortage in shipping and rolling stock, of national and racial peril.

## LAW'S PECULIARITIES.

Is there no legal way of inflicting punishment on a municipality for the violation of a law of safety? The question has been raised in a Toronto court, where the city was charged with having no fire escapes, and having doors which opened inwardly at the city hall, and judgment has been reserved.

This may or may not be the law; that is for the magistrate to decide. But if it is law, how long time was a change in the statutes. If any citizen is injured through lack of the city maintaining safety devices prescribed by law, he or she can sue the municipality and recover damages. Therefore, it is possible to reach the municipality by way of the law when the carelessness has results. Should it not be made equally easy to insist upon the safety measures being taken before harm is done? This would be a protection to the municipality. Law is peculiar, but when such peculiarities are noticed they ought to be corrected. The point is of interest in this city, because it is said that some of the doors in the city property have the same fault as Toronto's.

I. W. W. members in the United States are learning more of the horrors of war; they will learn more in Mexico.

## DEEDS AND WORDS

The people of Quebec must realize that they cannot stop the sun from shining on this continent. They should be advised by friends that this in an English-speaking continent, and that material progress and general advancement is to come from embracing that language.

The war makes the French-Canadian appear in a most paradoxical position. He is ready to cling to the speech of his French ancestors to the bitter end. But his interest in the land of his forefathers appears to end with the French language. If he were willing to carry his devotion to its logical conclusion he would fight for more things French than the French language, and we venture to say that if he swarmed into his motherland, the people of Canada would not have dared question his position on the language question.

The Ontario has every respect for the sentimental inheritance of any people. The German language lingers unscathed in Canada; and the French has equal rights with any other foreign tongue. But if French is to be perpetuated because of love of race, love of race should inspire to a realization of the inheritance of deeds as well as words.

## A SAD TALE

According to some Conservative papers, there is a sad state of affairs in Saskatchewan. This is nothing less than the control of the province by pro-Germans and other foreigners. Of course, it would have been otherwise if the Liberals had not won in the recent election. But, alas!

One newspaper heads its report of the election thus: "Pro-German Victory in Saskatchewan," and proceeds: "The results of the election in Pheasant Hills, Saltcoats and Yorkton will probably show that the Conservative candidates have lost their deposits. Government canvassers in Pheasant Hills, English-speaking and foreign alike, used conscription as the leverage. With the foreigners pity can be granted for their ignorance, but for the English-speaking the curs have desecrated the graves of the dead Canadians in Flanders and France."

The Moose Jaw News is not quite so decided in its tone, but it says this: "Regina returned Premier Martin by nearly 900 majority. Still what could you expect of Germantown?"

Another weekly paper carries a big black line as follows: "Saskatchewan's foreign Government returned with big majority on the 26th."

With such complete evidence at hand from the indisputable source of his own newspapers, it appears about time for Hon. Robert Rogers to rise in his righteous patriotism and wipe the west off the map, unless he can induce it to change its politics.

## CONFERENCE QUESTIONS.

Paris is to be the scene of a conference of the Allied governments in the near future, and it is probable that some important decisions will be reached, apart from those touching the actual methods of warfare. In Russia there has been some objection raised to the change of rulership in Greece by those who hold that Constantine was forced out by the Allies, and that to thus interfere with the internal politics of the country is not right. This question will be brought up, almost certainly, and threshed out. The representatives of the Allied countries have had time to form logical opinion as to the possibilities of the new king's reign, and this opinion will have a bearing on the whole Greek problem.

Then, too, there has been a demand from one section in England for the consideration at the next conference of the Allies' peace terms. Some parliamentarians have asked that these be formulated in detail and made public, so that the peoples may know just what is required of the Teutons before the war can cease, and may have an opportunity to indorse them or criticize. The terms would prove of world-wide interest and would be an assurance that no premature or unsatisfactory peace would be accepted, and at the same time would show to those Germans who were allowed to read them what their country was "up against." There may be, however, military reasons which forbid anything definite being given out along this line, and, if so, it is likely the fact will be announced.

The entry of the United States into the war presumably will entitle her to representation, which in itself makes the meeting of more than usual interest.

## AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

When the kaiser called to his son, the crown prince, home to a secret council on the subject of electoral reforms, something serious was brewing at Berlin. It is true the crown prince's army seems to go on without him, banging its head against the Verdun forts, but

that so important a person as the coming All Highest and War Lord should be drawn away from his post at or within telescopic range of the front, indicates that the political situation within Germany is critical.

It might be supposed that a dissatisfied parent called his son to some account for the latest failure to advance. What, you can't get forward with the auspices of "me und Gott," with the soldiers of a superior race of heroes or supermen under you, with the very cannon that mathematics proved would win the war long ago? Something goes wrong, my son.

But more probably the kaiser is getting ready for the inevitable, the granting of more liberal government to the German people. There is no longer, since the Russian revolution, even the shred of an excuse for an autocratic government at Berlin. Formerly it might always be pleaded that against an aggressive autocracy like that of Petrograd, Germany must be prepared to fight with a concentrated force possible only under a dictator. That pretext is gone, probably for ever. Russia is ready for peace without conquests, and Germany if free would agree, renouncing the war policy altogether.

Seeing how things tend, and fearing that sovereignty must be conceded to the German people, the kaiser sends for his son, the heir apparent. The crown prince has been notorious for his militarist and autocratic sentiments. He must be consulted and if concessions are to be made to democratic demands, the only way in which the Hohenzollern scion may be safe is for him to appear as favoring rather than resisting to the last ditch the proposed reforms. Nothing much seems to have been conceded as yet, but more may be coming.

Well, who is responsible for those field kitchens which were left a prey to the elements all last winter?

Every summer brings its long list of drownings. Safety-first should be the motto of all those who go in or on the water.

When Armand Lavergne runs up against the penalty clauses of the Conscription Act he will find himself suddenly squelched, at least we hope so.

The Canadian steamer Meaford was attacked by a German submarine in the Mediterranean, and in the fight the sub was sunk. Three cheers for the Meaford.

The name of the royal house and family of Britain is no longer Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha. It has been changed to the simpler English name of Windsor. And it is safe to say that in future the royal family will be kept de-Germanized.

The capture of four German merchant vessels by British destroyers in the North Sea is a rather surprising event. If German merchant ships are going to venture to sea, there will be compensation for the destruction of British shipping.

Conspiracy entered into between the Conservatives and Nationalists to beat Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the last election? Perish the thought! Read the Conservative papers and be assured that nothing was so abhorrent to Sir Robert Borden and his followers as the Nationalist creed. To class them with Bourassa, Lavergne and company is an unwarranted insult, they say; one which has not a semblance of fact as a basis.

The U. S. Congress is voting \$750,000,000 to enable the Government, through the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to build 3,000,000 tons of vessels for ocean traffic. While the United States is thus preparing to build the ships which will carry the needed food to Britain and her Allies, Canada is practically doing nothing herself to increase the number of sea-going vessels.

Speaking at an anti-conscription meeting in Montreal, one man made the following remarks, after advocating a general strike by organized labor: "That would settle the matter in a jiffy, as it would put everything, but more especially the war business, in the country, on the bum, in so far as the supply of munitions from the country is concerned."

If organized labor needs anything to prevent it going on strike, and we don't believe for a moment that the majority of the members would consent to such an act, this utterly selfish, unpatriotic and pro-German speech should supply the requirement.

It is not generally realized that over 200 separate and distinct products come from Canada's forests. A recent Government report brings this out clearly. An itemized list of 52 articles from "wood used as such," ranges all the way from laths, by way of silos, up to

coffins and medical instruments; waste is itemized from leaves and twigs down to roots and sawdust. The pulp and paper industry covers 63 items, all the way from pie plates and cattle food to fertilizer and imitation leather—evidently it feeds the cattle and then has nerve to supplant both their hide and manure.

Not only that, but by reason of its fruits and nuts and syrup it takes the place of meats to a certain extent as human food. On the other hand, cattle eat the young trees, twigs and leaves—so it may justly be called a draw.

Some 47 items are found in the list of products secured by distillation, including alcohol, various oils, and gas; "minor industries," which include the nuts, fruits, flowers, potash, turpentine, gums, etc.

It would appear that Canada has had food controllers for some time, judging by the cost of living commissioner's report.

Nickel and tin are the only important metals that have not been found in paying quantities among the United States mineral resources, although the fact that it is the largest consumer of tin plate in the world has stimulated the search. Tin ore in small quantities, has been found in several places in the United States, but most comes from Cornwall in England, Banka in the East Indies, and Malacca in Southern Asia.

It is a metal that has played an important part in the history of the world. Combined with copper to make bronze, it was doubtless the first metal that man converted to his use. Weapons, tools and utensils made of bronze were used during a long period before iron and steel came into use. The United States now uses in the manufacture of tin cans as much tin plate as all other countries together use for all purposes. There is no substitute for tin. Price has little effect on consumption, which is not true of other metals.

The lack of tin is one of the few things that keep the United States from being self-sufficient. If they were suddenly deprived of their supply of tin and solder, they would soon have serious sanitary troubles. Tin is the only metal that sells today at less than the average price of two years before the war. Other metals are selling at prices from fifty-two to one hundred and eighty per cent. higher, but tin is ten per cent. lower. After the war there will probably be a decided advance.

## LIFE'S WEAVING

With wondrous skill, in the crowded mill,  
The spinner her shuttle plies,  
And watches the web with fear and dread  
As it forms beneath her eyes;  
For well she knows that one rotten thread,  
Involved in those bands,  
Will be traced through the fabric far and near,  
As the work of her careless hands.

In the mill of life, full of noise and strife,  
We each have a weaver's part,  
And the web of each day, by the passion's play,  
Is woven with a curious art;  
But if, false to ourselves and our Master's name,  
We fashion the fabric thin,  
And with its tissue blend the sable threads  
Of slothfulness and sin,  
To our own account joy the mischief come,  
And take from each joy its hoarded sum.

—M. E. Mixer.

## "MY FOUR SPLENDID BOYS."

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet,  
The traces of small muddy boots;  
And I see your fair tapestry glowing  
And spotless with blossoms and fruits.

And I know that my walls are disfigured  
With prints of small fingers and hands,  
And that your own household most truly  
In immaculate purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered  
With many old treasures and toys;  
While your own is in daintiest order,  
Unharmful by the presence of boys!

And I know that my room is invaded  
Quite boldly all hours of the day;  
While you sit in yours unmolested,  
And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know there are four little bed-sides  
Where I must stand watchful each night;  
While you go out in your auto,  
And flash in your dresses so bright.

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman;  
I like my house orderly, too;  
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings  
Yet would not change place with you.

No, keep your fair home with its order,  
Its freedom with bother and noise;  
And keep your own fanciful leisure,  
But give me my four splendid boys!

## Other Editors' Opinions

## GERMANY'S CREDIT

The war has begun to go against Germany, says President Wilson, and the average man immediately looks at the war map, compares it with the war map of two, three or six months ago and sees that this is so. If he were to look at the economic map he would see that the war is going against Germany even more pronouncedly, and in a way which no Hindenburg line can check. Cabled reports from Bern on Saturday stated that the exchange rate for German reichsmarks had fallen from 71 Swiss francs per 100 marks, as against a normal mint parity of 123.42 Swiss francs for 100 marks. The rate for Swiss francs at New York that day was 5.03 francs for a dollar. Arbitrated under the system of international exchange, this would make the mark worth 14.1 cents here, or at the rate of 56.4 cents for four marks, the unit of quotation which prevailed before we entered the war. This represents a discount of 40 per cent. the lowest, so far as we in America know, that German exchange has gone.

The greatest discount on German exchange prior to our entrance into the war was 30 1/2 per cent., reached on February 9th last, and on March 30th, the last day marks were quoted in the New York market, the rate stood at 70, which showed a discount of approximately 26 1/2 per cent. Thus, the German exchange, which is the measure of her credit, has fallen 14 1/2 per cent. since the United States became arrayed against her.

In the matter of her exchanges with Switzerland, the case is even worse than it appears to be. Germany has free and unrestricted facilities for trading with Switzerland. No barbarous British blockade can interfere with these relations. She can export anything she wants from the country, and she can import what she needs or can get. The fact that her exchanges are so poor indicates that she has been importing from Switzerland on a large scale. But she is paying for these imports at a ruinous rate. The argument that she must hold on to her gold to protect her circulating paper currency will not explain away the situation, for Switzerland has more gold than she knows what to do with and would gladly accept goods in payment for goods, as she is doing with her two Entente neighbors, France and Italy.

The plain, evident truth is that Germany can neither pay in gold nor in goods, but must pay in credit, which is worth less than 60 cents on the dollar. How long this can continue nobody knows, and it would be rash to predict a speedy collapse, in view of the lessons taught by the war, because of what the financial markets may show. But it is quite apparent that Germany is desperately hard up, much more so than either France or England, her chief European rivals, and it is also apparent that she has no vast accumulation of goods, with which to deluge the world when peace returns. This seems to be pretty much of a myth, else she would use some of her goods in correcting her exchanges with Switzerland.

Germany is having an unhappy time of it in a military way. We hope and believe she will have a worse time before the war ends. But when the war does end she will have an even greater problem to solve, and one the solving of which will require more than war-time financial legendaries.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## SCATTERING DISEASE

The Belleville Board of Health has compelled a citizen of that place to build a proper covered receptacle for manure. This is in accordance with the provincial health regulations, but only in rare cases is it adhered to. Neglect of this matter is simply scattering disease with the aid of the house fly. If the Dominion and provincial laws were enforced it would keep the limbs of the law busy.—Bobcaygeon Independent.

## FISHING IN ALGONQUIN PARK

The guests at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, are enjoying good fishing at this popular resort this season, and many from Toronto and other points are taking advantage of the sport that is offered in the many lakes reached from the Highland Inn. Booklet telling you all about it free on application to C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.