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W. H. Morton, Business Manager.  
J. O. Smith, Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1920.

THE NEW INDIA

The advance of India to a larger degree of self-government is an immense event. India is not exactly a nation, rather a continent peopled by several races speaking different languages and professing various religions. Only under the benevolent overlordship of Great Britain could the various peoples of India have been brought about and gradually educated to the science and practice of government. Until Britain took hold of things there, India was a vast, largely undifferentiated protoplasmic mass of village tissue. Now it is an organism, self-conscious, vertebrate and sufficiently centralized. It sets out to be a nation, not consolidated like the French or Italian, but federal like a colossal Switzerland. Gradually England's hand relaxes as the Indian federation takes shape, and the near future may see an India as autonomous, in its own way as the Canadian and Australian dominions.

When China suddenly threw off her emperors a few years ago and adopted a republican form of government, the world wondered. The three hundred million people of India are not quite so numerous as the Chinese, but their gradual emergence into self-government is even more wonderful than the sudden metamorphosis of China. The celestial kingdom is homogeneous in the main, where India presents the most striking variety of race and character. In one of his stories Kipling illustrates the difficulties of feeding a Hindu famine by showing how a supply of wheat sent to one region was of little use because in that part of the great peninsula the people were rice-growers and rice eaters and almost rebelled against the wheat food though they were menaced by starvation. Economic divergences are as remarkable as the racial antagonisms. We cannot but admire the great work done by the patient British in welding together such vast and diverse elements, fitting them for citizenship and then generously, judiciously admitting the people by degrees to governmental functions.

The ignorance and superstition of the Indian masses on the one hand, the callous exclusiveness of their native aristocracy on the other, presented a great problem. The British found the people hostile to systematic taxation, preferring sometimes perversely the old irregular exactions and ravages; they had to press upon reluctant cities the occidental rules of health and cleanliness; they had the herculean task of educating the masses in the three R's and have not yet altogether accomplished this important step. But much has been done and well done, and now the old Titan of the northern sea, taking India's hand, places her at our side as in some degree a partner of empire, no longer a mere ward.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales will go to India to inaugurate the new constitution will be gratifying to the whole empire. His tact, vivacity and democratic spirit will be sure to give the new constitution a great send-off. There is no calculating the far-reaching import of the new political structure whose foundation stone Prince Edward will soon lay at Delhi, the sacred capital of federal and democratic India, as it once was of Indian imperialism.

A GOOD RIDDANCE

Emma Goldmann and her paramour Berkman, arch-anarchists of America, along with several hundreds of lesser Reds, under impulsion of Uncle Sam's boot have left for dear old Russia. It is to be profoundly hoped that their departure is not a case of an au revoir.

The new world is well rid of these champions of an infamous political system, if anarchy can be called a system. The patience and tolerance of the American people is as amazing as it is fine. For 30 years Goldmann and Berkman have been permitted to openly preach revolution by violence, and have been directly associated with many reasonable conspiracies. No wonder they fought desperately to prevent deportation. They found America "easy," ridiculously tolerant. No other land could furnish such a happy hunting ground for destroyers of government. United States im-

migration authorities report that each of the deported carries away at least \$5,000 in good American cash, and that all are well fed and clothed. Russia, bankrupt, starving and industrially ruined, must loom a dismal prospect. Death, sudden and terrible, is always at hand there, too, as Goldmann and Berkman may find when they attempt to aid Lenin and Trotsky rule. But, of course, that's their funeral.

It would be well of the Dominion Government would follow Washington's example and clean out the Reds' nests. The Montreal Star has discovered that Bolshevik agents plan to launch a revolution at the metropolis in the spring. The extent of this conspiracy may have been exaggerated by the Star, but nevertheless, it is not to be supposed that throughout Canada there are not Lenin emissaries busily stirring up active hostility to constitutional government. Nothing in the shape of an organized revolt is possible in this country on any large scale, for the simple reason that there isn't the human material necessary for the inauguration of savagery and outlawry. Canadians are too prosperous, too contented, too inherently decent, too busy, to fall in behind the red flag, but there is a rapidly increasing foreign population that is easily led, and that might be stirred by professional Bolsheviks into regrettable, if momentary, outbreaks. Russia is where these agitators belong. Send them there!

It might relieve the present complicated financial situation if sugar were substituted for gold as the standard of value.

Zest is added to the presidential campaign in Mexico by the opposing factions firing occasional volleys into the gatherings of their political enemies.

Chicago is planning one institution that will be classed as a packing-house. It is proposed to erect an outdoor stadium with the largest seating capacity in the world.

The decision of a Boston court that ice cream is a necessary of life is concurred in by the entire juvenile population, not to mention a host of girls who are old enough to vote.

At an egg-laying contest in connection with an Eastern poultry show five hens contributed twenty-two eggs in five days. Three of the entries are said to have "laid down," otherwise a perfect twenty-five would have been scored.

The tourist who possesses a quantity of German marks, French francs, Russian rubles, English pounds and Canadian dollars has to do considerable figuring to find how much he is worth when he arrives in New York.

It is suspected that the agitation in favor of a more elastic currency is rubber trust propaganda.

GOOD-BYE DEPARTING YEAR

Good-bye—Departing Year—Good-bye!  
Fain would we bring you back—  
Far over Time's swift current path,  
O'er memory's faded track.  
The burden of departed days—  
Fragments of other years—  
Come floating on the gentle breeze  
And mingle with our tears.

Good-bye—Departing Year—Good-bye!  
We look, but look in vain,  
For well we know when you are gone,  
You never will come again.  
Our trials—they will still remain.  
Our cares, our hopes, our fears,  
While we with tender longings look  
Down the revolving years.

Good-bye—Departing Year—Good-bye!  
We watch, and hope, and wait—  
With tearful eyes turned toward the West,  
Toward yonder Golden Gate.  
We know that time is flying fast,  
The years—they come and go,  
Change and decay on all we see,  
We wander to and fro.

Good-bye—Departing Year—Good-bye!  
Each day you're passing on,  
Into the hollow of the past,  
And soon—how soon you're gone,  
And still we calmly look beyond  
Time's fast receding shore;  
Beyond the years of toil and pain,  
When time shall be no more.

Good-bye—Departing Year—Good-bye!  
With you we know 'tis well,  
Each year we build for other years,  
Each victory will tell,  
And as we turn and look away  
We drop the silent tear,  
Their meekly bow to cruel Fate!  
Good-bye—Departing Year!  
—Rev. W. K. Burr, Ph.D., in Picton Times.

An Awakened Church

Written for The Ontario by  
Chas. M. Blee, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado.

Every revolution threatens accepted religious beliefs. This, the greatest of all human upheavals, is no exception. Religious Russia whose fabric was held in peace times for generations through the appeal of the church, is to-day anti-Christ. In the class struggle that was engendered in that country it is charged that Christianity spells capitalism and the two must perish together. Here, at home economic-political organizations such as the I. W. W., and the Communist parties of the extreme left defiantly proclaim their antagonism to the church and some of its sacred offices.

In addition to the social ferment the war destroyed, for the time being, the faith of many people. "There is no God," was the anguished cry of those who witnessed and read of the barbarities of a nation that had made its appeal to God. The church had not saved the world from the most awful struggle in history. The infidel was often hard to answer. At the outset it was believed that the people would look to the church and renew their faith; and this was true for a time, but as the war progressed and became more and more inhuman men's faith was sorely tried.

In Denver a few weeks ago a conference was held of the Interchurch World Movement of North America, to bring home to this state and the adjoining states the need of co-operation and a determination to make up lost ground.

The church is in danger. In time of danger co-operation, under different titles is instructive. Denominations cannot afford to spend energy in fighting among themselves, sometimes in splitting hairs. A few weeks before at Atlantic City, more than a hundred leaders of the Evangelical Church, representing scores of denominations, came together in preparation for his nation's wide campaign. This is not to be a purely religious structure. It will be free of hygienic and sensational methods. This aim will be to make the awakening permanent.

At the outset the churchman seems to have grasped the issue that has to be faced—social unrest and what it is leading to. The church must not take a negative part; it cannot afford to stand allied with one party to the conflict. The welfare of the

platform, where he was presided over by an address by Mrs. Malby accompanied by a reading lamp by Mr. McMaster.

Many Holiday Visitors at Trenton

Also Holiday Entertainments—Presentation to Superintendent of Grace Church Sunday School—Many Other Items of Much Interest.

(Special Correspondent of The Ontario.)

Nurse Margaret Long, leaves town Saturday, to take charge of a case in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Long are spending Christmas holidays in Toronto, the guests of Mrs. Long's mother.

Mr. Clarence Saylor of Varsity is spending a couple of weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Saylor, Henry St.

Mr. Walter Scott, Spring St., passed away on Christmas Day. A couple of weeks ago, he received injuries on the C. N. R., where he was employed. He was very nearly recovered, when he was seized with a spasm of the heart, and in a few minutes passed away. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved widow. The funeral will be conducted by the Salvation Army on Sunday at noon.

Misses Lottie and Mildred Preston, of Aurora have been visiting their uncle and aunt Dr. and Mrs. Preston during the holidays. They will return to their home on Saturday.

Miss Gladys Ketcheson and Miss Lella Hyde spent Christmas day at the homes of their parents.

Miss Leonia Fones, of 47 Howard St., Belleville has been spending a couple of weeks in town the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Kemp.

The entertainment in Grace Methodist Church on Christmas night was well attended and a splendid programme was given especially interesting were the numbers given by the tiny tots, both in song and recitations. Drills, dialogues and tableaux were each well given. A most enjoyable evening was given a fitting close when Major Frost called the Superintendent, Mr. L. W. Hyde to

the platform, where he was presided over by an address by Mrs. Malby accompanied by a reading lamp by Mr. McMaster.

Mr. Hyde has been superintendent for twenty years. He made a most fitting reply. Santa Claus distributed the Christmas gifts and candies to the children. Proceeds for the evening was over \$34.

Mrs. Tom Jones, Victoria avenue, returned from her visit in Toronto last Tuesday eve.

Miss Lina Johnson, spent a few days in Toronto, returning on Christmas Day. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson and two sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Fay Johnson, and son accompanied her home, to spend the holiday with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. H. Kemp, Henry St., on Friday.

Mr. Hugh Farncomb, of Varsity is with his parents Dr. and Mrs. Farncomb for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Murdoff spent Christmas Day the guests of Mrs. Murdoff's mother Mrs. Anson Whittier.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Onderdonk of Albany spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Gerald Murdoff.

Mrs. J. Timney, Murphy St., had a fall on the ice, resulting in a broken knee-cap. She is confined to the house for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Mellor and daughter Mary of North Port are spending the holiday with Mrs. Mellor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Collins, Dundas St.

Rev. and Mrs. Foster are the guests of Mrs. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Colbourn, Murphy St.

Mr. and Mrs. Chown and son Harry of Niagara Falls, Ontario, spent Christmas the guests of their son Mr. Chown, Ford St.

Roy Kerr, who successfully underwent an operation on his ear in Toronto, General Hospital will be able to be out in a few days.

A fire broke out in Mrs. Guay's barber-shop, Christmas morning, but by the use of chemicals it was extinguished. Very little damage was done.

Miss Lorna Peck of Albany who has been in town the guest of her

COLD IS RELATIVE

We have had a period of what we are locally pleased to call cold weather. Cold and warm are relative terms. A warm winter at Dawson would be chilly weather in Rio. A cold snap in Ceylon would be summer weather at Herschel Island. Twenty degrees above zero is called cold in Vancouver, while in another part of the province, a day's journey away, and in about the same latitude, it begins to be cold weather at twenty below. Thus the meaning of a simple and common word varies by forty degrees in the neighboring communities.

The effects of cold also vary. In the prairies water pipes in the house may freeze when the temperature goes more than thirty degrees below. At Montreal and Ottawa such disasters may happen with the glass twenty under zero. Ten degrees might call for the plumber on the shores of the Great Lakes or the Atlantic. But here the water service begins to be in trouble at fifteen or twenty above. By these compensations the plumber gets his due in all parts of Canada.

For where the glass is apt to fall fifty below zero the community build and equip houses on the assumption that the minimum is thirty or forty. Where ten above is nearly the coldest the people take for granted a low record about the freezing point. Vancouver people had seen the ground frozen stiff occasionally, before many of them built houses designed for the banana belt. The airy basements and exposed pipes which seem appropriate on this coast in most years, would be impossible in any other part of Canada. But other parts of Canada also assume their weather to be warmer than it is, and so have their own troubles—Vancouver Province.

STRONGER THAN EVER

Nine years ago this week the Tweed Advocate made its initial bow to the public and while our path has not always been strewn with roses throughout the journey of these years we feel proud to say that the dark clouds encountered never failing to have a silver lining and when adversity served as an incentive to still greater effort. We en-

ter upon our tenth year stronger than ever and feel that a studied devotion to our task and a desire to do that which is right have combined in assisting us "over the top" and is pressing us on with enviable strides towards the goal of our ambition—Tweed Advocate.

DRURY AND HYDRO.

Premier Drury showed excellent judgment and a statesmanlike regard for public interest in his reply to the deputation which last week waited on him in connection with the Hydro-Electric Commission and the Hydro-Radial enterprise. He displayed wisdom and an acute sense of responsibility to the people by refusing to acquiesce at once in the wishes of the deputation, and by intimating that the present hydro policy would be modified. He pointed out the necessity of the entire stupendous hydro issue being given the closest consideration before a definite policy was decided upon.

One thing made clear by Mr. Drury was that he is distinctly opposed to any duplication of transportation lines such as seemed inevitable if Sir Adam Beck's radial scheme was carried out. This is, of course, the reasonable attitude to take. Common sense points out the wastefulness of duplication. The Dominion Government's taking over of the Grand Trunk, too, has put a new face on the whole problem of hydro-electric development as it affects transportation.

The request of the municipalities that they have members on the Hydro-Electric Commission Mr. Drury considers fair, but it would not be good business, nor just, to permit the municipalities to have control.

The natural resources of the province belong to the people of the province, not to any group of cities or towns. Niagara power is a trust that must never be permitted to pass from the hands of the Legislature Government. Control of the Hydro-Electric Commission must always be centred in the Government. Mr. Drury's stand on the matter, of Ontario's great "White Coal" enterprise promises that it will be developed economically and safely. —London Advertiser.

THINKING KILLS NOBODY.

After living a studious, strenuous, mental life for nearly sixty years, we are inclined to agree with William James, the author, that no normal individual need be afraid of doing too much thinking, for the more activity in which the mind is engaged the more work it can do. This agrees, too, with a great doctor's views who never met a case of nervous or mental trouble caused by too much thinking or over-study.

Mental troubles are result of worry, anger and other emotional excitement. Lack of mind occupation or interest in life's activities and duties—proper brain action—these contribute to mental degeneracy. Go to it, then, young and old, male and female, live the simple life, keep your think-box in action, plan your work, study present day problems—science, literature, art, agriculture, domestic science—whatever will increase your knowledge, broaden your mental vision and give you a keener interest in life, nature, institutions, persons, politics, economics etc., giving your brain necessary rest in sleep for recuperation and you will live happily and die at a ripe old age. —Bowmanville Statesman.

A man's descriptive ability usually goes lame when he attempts to tell about a woman's hat.  
East St. Louis Daily Journal has printed on brown wrapping paper owing to shortage newspaper.

DEAF PEOPLE

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E. B. Frazer, E. A. Abbott.

McGillivray Death Acc

Jury Suggests Having Both Sides of Ship

That John McGillivray died in Belleville on Dec. 19th as a result of a fall from the factory of the Board Company was the jury at the close before Coroner Dr. night.

According to the jury was no doubt, the accident was unavoidable. "We would suggest driving gears be protected on both sides lower than the teeth was the jury's suggestion. Testimony was given by F. Miller, superintendent of the Canada Box Board Company, secured medical attention for McGillivray and called balance. He examined the person actually saw the guard had gone with McGillivray and from going through the machine was dangerous.

McGillivray was a He was unlucky. Frederick Lawrence man, declared under was within three feet when he was caught McGillivray shouted sake, help me out." The right arm was caught shouted for help. The turned backward and leaped. He did not very much.

McGillivray had a chine about 200 feet greased. He was a not careless, but seen Gerald Tice, had had identical work with McGillivray. Lawrence heard by Tice, who feet away on the opp

Apparently McGillivray the journals of it was not necessarily a and was like what he half hour.

The machine boy McGillivray if he was a said "Yes." The gre found just below w was caught.

The gears are only above the floor and to the gear no one kn The witness deems ample protection. A reasonable care sh caught.

L. Hubbell testified was at the wheel and near the third pres scribed the guard of guard was a little w face of the gear. M to reach over the gu

Leonard Patrick, could not believe th got caught in the gear McGillivray what he said, he was greasing have slipped in.

"It would look to avoidable accident?" "Yes, sir."

Dr. Blacklee, who McGillivray at Belleville Dec. 18th, said he fo ing from shock, and There were wounds i Dr. Yeomans and D tended the man.

Shock and loss of doubted the cause o At the hospital t thought his clothing cap.

Evidence was als W. J. Gibson. Dr. Yeomans, in jury, said there was carelessness on the employers. The evide ordinary precautions as to protection of The man had been machine for a year o times a man will t appears as if the ma under.

McGillivray was loss of blood when hospital.

If you would cut hors, acquire a good keep it polished. When together they all tal they did not they through

The average poin as India rubber and more elastic.