

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO. Morton & Herity, Publishers.

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

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.50 a year or \$2.00 a year to the United States.

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 the city \$5.20 One year, by mail to rural offices \$2.50 One year, post office box or gen. del. \$3.00 One year, to U.S.A. \$2.00 W. H. Morton, Business Manager. J. O. Herity, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918

EPIDEMIC ABOUT OVER

The end of the Spanish "flu" visitation, as well as of the war, will probably come within a few days. There are not now ten per cent. of new cases reported in comparison with those days when the disease was at its height. By the end of the week, at the present rate of progress, there will have practically ceased altogether.

After that there will be sporadic cases here and there for a few days but those also will speedily die out if the right course is taken.

Now that the character of the disease is so well determined it is possible to adopt practical rules that should prevent renewed outbreaks.

It is now recognized that the disease is extremely contagious or communicable by being in the immediate vicinity of those who have it in active form. It does not appear to be carried to any extent in the air or to be taken around in clothing. Neither do the germs seem to be long-lived. Once the patient recovers a house is not presumed to require disinfection. The germs do not then appear to be in a sufficiently active stage to propagate themselves.

In many places, particularly in the United States, they are enforcing a practical system of quarantine, by isolation of the patient from visitors and from other members of the family, from everyone, in fact, except physician and nurses.

In Belleville we have had no restrictions of that nature whatever. Visitors have freely come and gone and probably many cases of infection can be traced to that source. When the epidemic was general it may not have been practical to enforce restrictions of that nature. But now, when the pandemic stage is well over, would it not be well to call for isolation and placarding of houses for the few, scattering cases that may appear after the end of this week?

This would be well, not merely from the standpoint of public health, but from that of business. Trade in the city has been practically paralysed. People reading the obituary columns in the papers and hearing exaggerated verbal reports of the ravages of the plague, have gained the idea that Belleville is smitten as by a pestilence.

It should be borne in mind that many of the deaths recorded in the papers are of those who died in the rural districts outside of Belleville or who have come in from outside points to the city hospital. By the end of the week Belleville will probably be more free from influenza than most of the country communities round about. In fact, aside from those who had the malady in a severe form, there is little of it left here now.

The enforcement of a reasonable quarantine regulation, however, would, in our estimation, do more than almost anything else to restore confidence of the trading public and business would soon resume its normal course.

HOW VICTORY LOAN HELPS

Millions of dollars have been used by the Dominion Government since the war began to finance Canada's exports of agricultural and animal products. There has been a tremendous expansion of overseas trade. Great Britain has been able to take care of all the wheat, bacon, cheese and other food products that we can spare, but has not always been in a position to pay cash for it. The Dominion Government has given the Old Land the necessary credit. The money has been advanced out of the loans that have been raised for the purposes of the war, and the large over-subscription of last year's loan was responsible for the marketing of much of our product that would otherwise have remained on our hands.

That is the statement of the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White. He says the 1917 Victory Loan was the salvation of Canadian industry. It will be the same this year. But take a few figures to clinch the argument: Last year the Government advanced nearly \$100,000,000 to Great Britain to enable her to purchase our exports of animal products. Then immense sums went to pay for the cheese and the wheat

and the other food commodities that Britain must have. This year we will have \$225,000,000 worth of wheat for export; \$40,000,000 worth of cheese, and \$10,000,000 worth of butter, eggs and condensed milk. Victory Loan money will be used to get these exports to the consumers in Great Britain. The bacon export will be taken care of in the same way. These are only sample industries. They are all the same and are handled on a war basis.

Canada's total exports of agricultural and animal products last year amounted to \$740,000,000. In 1915 they were \$209,000,000. The same with manufacturers. The increase in the same period was from \$85,000,000 to 636,000,000—all because of the Loan issues. The Imperial Munitions Board has awarded to manufacturers contracts for \$1,200,000,000, to finance which the Government and banks advanced \$600,000,000. All business for Canada. The wealth was distributed and everybody got a share. Can Canadians afford to ignore the lesson which these facts teach?

"FLU" CONSIDERATIONS

Citizens will generally approve of the decision of the Board of Health to keep public places closed for another week because of the epidemic. The scourge is rapidly dying out and the number of new cases now reported is comparatively small. It is just as well, however, not to be stampeded into premature action by the course taken in Toronto. The health authorities of Toronto have in some respects been grossly careless. The churches were allowed to remain open all through. Theatres were not ordered closed until the epidemic had become general all over the city. The theatres will be permitted to open again on Monday. The result of their carelessness has been an appalling death-rate, a death-rate fifty per cent, higher than that of New York, where it was felt that the disease amounted to a pestilence.

New York opened the places of public assembly too soon and the consequence was an immediate increase in the prevalence of the disease far beyond what it had been before.

In Belleville many families have kept in a state of comparative seclusion and have so far escaped the disease. If the schools were to reopen, with cases still quite numerous, the families now immune would probably soon suffer a visitation.

From October 10, when the first death occasioned by the epidemic occurred, to October 31, a period of three weeks, we had forty-eight deaths in Belleville caused by the "flu" or its complications. One Belleville undertaking company looked after sixty funerals in the month of October, or double the number this company had ever conducted in a single month before.

The epidemic has created a great wave of prosperity for druggists, physicians, undertakers and cemetery companies. But to the general lines of trade it has brought stagnation. All the merchants complain of dullness, surpassing that of midsummer, at this harvest season of the year for the tradesmen. Outsiders are not coming into the city, and even in the city people are staying closely at home and doing little buying.

Theatres have been hit hardest of all. Their business has been absolutely taken away. October and November are, to theatres, the best months of the year. The fate of some of the road companies on tour was pitiful. Players are notoriously improvident and many of them, thrown out of work at a moment's notice and hundreds of miles from home, have had a time.

The "flu" will undoubtedly have a serious effect on the fuel situation, already quite serious enough. The producing miners as well as the transportation companies have been quite as hard hit as anybody else. Vastly curtailed production and distribution are the results. In addition to that homes where there were sick people had to be kept warm and therefore furnaces were lighted much earlier than would otherwise have been done.

It strikes the humble outsider that the provincial health authorities have shown precious little foresight or wisdom in meeting the exigencies of the epidemic.

This disease was prevalent in Spain in early July and reached New York on August 12th. Yet with all that opportunity to obtain advance information what advance information did Dr. MacCullough and his assistants obtain? What general rules did they have to apply? As far as we could observe everything was left to each municipality to do as it pleased. Some kept open house, while others closed down tight. There was no system of isolation or quarantine. And yet here was the most deadly plague that had visited this continent in a hundred years passing on its way unchecked. This haphazard dealing with an emergency is a standing indictment of our unpreparedness. We profited not at all by the experience of others but took refuge in the idea that our country was too remote to be attacked. Preventive inoculation was in use among our soldiers on the western front months ago and proved of immense val-

ue. Why was not this serum earlier introduced into Canada?

THE NEW YUKON

The report of a silver rush in the Yukon will recall to all middle-aged and elderly folk of today the stampede to Alaska and the Klondike following the discovery of gold there twenty-five years ago. The tales of fabulously rich deposits set the world aflame with desire. For a time all other affairs were eclipsed almost as completely as they are today by the shadow of war. The new Eldorado beckoned the world to riches stupendous in quantity and easy to be had. The way they told it you were liable to stub your toe on a gold mine of wealth so great as to make the possibilities in Alladin's lamp seem cheap. Every man of red blood and a whole lot of others who circulate a lighter shade were keen for the gamble, and within a few weeks the trails were choked with professional and amateur adventurers from all parts of the globe.

The rest of the story is much the same as that of the two other great gold rushes of history, California's and Australia's. The few who got in first secured the cream of the deposits. Others coming later penetrated deeper into the wilderness and pried the lid off new veins of immense riches. But in the end syndicates and corporations secured control of practically the entire gold output.

But if the gold discovery of the Yukon and the Klondike enriched comparatively few it opened subarctic areas of Canada and the United States of limitless resources in things essential to the welfare of the North American millions. The wealth in coal, timber, fisheries, furs laid bare is beyond calculation. The Yukon gold fields may finally peter out just as have the gold fields of California and Australia, but it will require many centuries of exploitation before the other natural resources will disappear. The sour dough, the bad man, the gambler, the gentleman adventurer, who made up that vivid picture of a quarter of a century ago have gone or are rapidly vanishing. Notorious camps have become noted and dignified cities like Dawson City and Nome, clean, orderly, modern. Railways are bringing the world into close touch with the remotest points of this vast wilderness. We think of the passing of the first picturesque days of the Yukon gold fields with a certain regret, but from them has arisen a more magnificent romance of these last frontiers.

The opinions of physicians differ as to the value of various sera that have been tried to stay the progress of influenza. At Belleville extensive use has been made of the serum evolved by Dr. Reed, one of the bacteriologists of Queen's University, Kingston. We are not aware what steps have been taken to gather information and collect data as to the incidence of the disease after the inoculations, which have numbered several hundreds. The general reports have been decidedly favorable. One physician, however, reports two cases of influenza appearing after the full course of inoculation had been taken. That, to be sure, does not prove or disprove the value of the serum as a preventive. Those cases may have been in the incubation stage before treatment was begun. As the start in serum therapy was not made here until the crest of the epidemic was past, that fact will make it still more difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions as to its true value. We would like to have seen it sent to some place in advance of the "flu" wave, then a general inoculation could have been carried out and a true, scientific estimate of the worth of the serum could have been made.

IF WE SHOULD FALL

If we should fall them in this crucial need— Hold back the money that is theirs by right— Either from thoughts of fear or selfish greed, Or that mad phrase, "Why give? Peace is in sight!" Or say, to soothe our conscience, "Goodness

Other Editor's Opinions

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

Mr. Adam Bull, aged 87 years, of Scarborough, near Toronto, relates that in the old days of St. Andrew's Church, Scarborough, there was quite a debate one summer as to the advisability of buying with church funds a barrel of beer for members to drink between services. We begin to understand what the expression "those good old days" really means. —Saskatoon Phoenix.

VALUE OF A NEIGHBOR

Did you ever realize the value of a true neighbor? If not, just lose one who has lived by you for a dozen or more years and see what a hole

there is left in the community when he is gone. Not all men are good neighbors. It takes a real big man to be a good friend and neighbor. They do not grow on every bush, and they are not found on every farm, but when you find one you have found a real prize. What is a good neighbor? A good neighbor is one who is always trying to do something to make other folks happy and at the same time is made happy in helping others. A good neighbor is a man who will make a little sacrifice in order to help a brother farmer. A man who always tries to see how much there is in it for him before he helps a neighbor is a poor gain. Excuse of a friend, is too selfish to ever see the bright side of life. Give the little fellow lost himself in High

knows, The mite I hold is a drop within the flood! Not give the last red cent for those Who gave for us their last red drop of blood— How shall we face those gallant fighting men Who gave up home, love, life to keep us free? What shall we do when they come back again To probe the traitor souls of you and me? If we should fail? There are no depths so deep That we could hide from their just, noble scorn, No sophist lies so black that we could creep Beneath them, in that white-lit judgment morn. What could that money buy we hold so fast? Not honor, glory we had lost before! No Lethe drink to make us lose the past! Forget Today in that vast Evermore! For all you are and ever hope to be, For all the boasted love you bear this land, Give, that our friends and foes across the sea Shall know forever where we take our stand! Give—for the hands move quickly to the hour When we must send our message to the world, Let it be charged with overwhelming power, That foemen's hopes into the dust be hurled! Then, when our boys come home and fill the sky With thundered cheers and cries, "Thank God we went!" Fling back your answer in one ringing cry From every single throat, "Thank God, we went!"

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place, and, in the sky, The larks, still bravely singing, fly, Scarce heard amidst the guns below. We are the dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders fields. Take up our quarrel with the foe; To you from falling hands we throw The Torch—be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die We shall not sleep, though poppies blow In Flanders fields.

—Lt. Col. John McCrae. Died January, 1918, in service, Boulogne.

An Answer

In Flanders fields the cannon boom, And fitful flashes light the gloom, While up above like eagles fly The fierce destroyers of the sky, With stains the earth wherein you lie In Flanders fields.

Sleep on, ye brave! The shrieking shell The quaking trench, the startled yell, The fury of the battle hell Shall wake you not, for all is well. Sleep peacefully, for all is well.

Your flaming Torch aloft we bear, With burning heart an oath we swear To keep the faith, to fight it through, To crush the foe or sleep with you In Flanders fields.

—C. B. Calbreath.

America's Answer

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead, The fight that ye so bravely led We've taken up. And we will keep True faith with you who lie asleep With each a cross to mark his bed, And poppies blowing overhead, Where once his own lifeblood ran red. So let your rest be sweet and deep In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught, The Torch ye threw to us is caught, Ten million hands will hold it high, And Freedom's light shall never die. We've learned the lesson that ye taught In Flanders fields. R. W. Lillard, in the New York Evening Post.

PREMIER FINDS HIS DOG

Mr. Lloyd George's long lost and much advertised for dog, the Welsh terrier "Cymro" has come home again. It was on Friday, July 19th, that the little fellow lost himself in High

street, Sutton, Surrey. Mr. Lloyd George had pulled up his motor car there to address an impromptu meeting, and "Cymro" jumped down—and forgot to come back.

On the 29th the premier issued a description of the missing terrier and offered a reward of £25 for his recovery.

On Wednesday, the 31st, a letter was received from a resident of Redhill, Surrey, who had found "Cymro" wandering about disconsolate, and had given him a home till he learned who was the owner.—Exchange.

A LESSON FROM THE "FLU"

Benevolent Providence has so arranged it that from evil and disastrous events springs some good. The prevailing epidemic is no exception to this rule. The vital importance of public and personal cleanliness is being too forcibly and sadly impressed upon these days to permit of the lesson going unlearned. The "flu" has introduced an era of personal and public hygiene that promises well for the future health of the community if only it can become a fixed habit.

The use of the microbe-destroying antiseptic has become universal. Always in every office there has been a "domon disinfectant" whose gargles were a source of merry jest. Now we have them by battalions and that person who doesn't get busy with a mouth wash or some other preventative comes under suspicion of being selfish and unpatriotic. Folks who a few weeks ago did not know a gargle from a gargoyle are now on intimate terms with the most exclusive antiseptic formulas and chummy with germicides that have slain their billions. Recipes that formerly looked and read like a secret code or the travel on a thousand-year-old Assyrian tablet are no longer hidden mysteries. Board of health pamphlets furnish light and joyous reading and we are familiar with the batting average of every epidemic or pandemic as far back as the seven plagues of Egypt. And every mother's son and daughter of us is a member of the Odooriferous Order of the Campobated.

It would be well for the authorities, federal, provincial and municipal, to crystallize into permanency this widespread and effective participation into which we have been so suddenly seized. A few weeks hence when the peril has passed shall we be an institution in its own right, the best circles—to which we all belong—it will still be unashamed to associate with the microbes, but there is danger that we will not be waiting it with the same vigor and regularity as at present. It has always been thus. While the country is in the mood for just such legislation it would be wise to enact regulations of public gathering places. Within the last few years adequate ventilation has been made compulsory in factories, but the law might be extended to include a large number of offices that year in and year out reek of foul atmosphere. Propaganda, the spreading of information in an expert, scientific manner, is in the air, a product of the war, and no greater service could be done the country at large than to educate the public in systematic methods of fighting disease. Schools, the church, the press, the lecture platform, the moving picture, would furnish ideal channels through which to mould the public into the habitual alertness against disease. The menace of the moment has driven us collectively and individually to radical measures. Let us make permanent such as are proved worthy and so add to the general health and happiness.—London Advertiser.

Postal Clerks Meet

A joint meeting of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers was held in the post office building Friday evening, Nov. 1st. There was a large attendance of the three grades present. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing the present memorial that is before the government asking for a bonus of \$350 to all grades. And an equalization basis of wages east and west. For a number of years the provinces west of Salt Ste. Marie have received \$180 dollars per annum more salary than the east owing to the higher cost of living in the four western provinces. In a recent issue of the Labor Gazette the government stated that the cost of living now is on a par east and west if anything slightly higher in the east. Therefore nothing but the full request of the above mentioned memorial can be accepted by the three bodies concerned.

IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

In B.C., where the Rockies rear Their granite forms on high, The native sons will do their share Their summit is the sky.

The

Written... Earth's and gold grows upon ply. H a tree wear mer—green Some are of hetic color gold, purple the shades of er number ings in the their forme are quite b work of twi dumb, pathe One by their feeble was so tena ground—dus es. Or, und rude puff of last pilgrim like flocks of The they were hummed in tole, groshan them with l The sun kias ing zephyr c quivered with were soothed

Victory

The Kaiser Splendid Square.

The Victor this morning successful de in connection campaigns for streets were the flags of crowds along iastic and lar headed by de which was the force headed. This was the people of Bell this organiza they were gre excellent app The playing o also; much- the battalion autos, then a hanging in effi next carrying priate legends Victory Bonds. followed mad ance with the tastefully deco Meeting on After the meeting was h square where a tizens listened by Belleville's W. E. Deacon, introduced the Mitchell, E.C., L ton, E.C., Rev Col. E. D. Gerald Spaffo Swayne made t for which Mr. wishing to bu ward. The rest and good. The lent and will b results.

Aerop During the meeting to Camp Mohaw street perform and dropping; ture which was the people on t

The Kaiser At 12 o'clock post was soum Kaiser Wilhelm from off the crashed to the from the onloo pounced upon and torn to pie performance o amusement, and to a morning wh not be in vain. Belleville shou ment up until t campaign and which Belleville

Mr. J. Living has sold his res- enue to Mr. Hira Judge Hucyck ted his sister, Cherry Valley, week. Mr. Lyons, o