

## THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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

## Subscription Rates

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. (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. .... \$2.50

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W. H. Morton, Business Manager. J. O. Herby, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

## HE SERVED US LOYALLY AND WELL.

Belleville mourns today the loss of a faithful and capable public servant. For the last fifty years of his life Alex. R. Walker was doing a work more difficult and more valuable to the community than many knew or appreciated.

The Belleville public library is one of the most extensive and complete in the province. It has become an asset to the city of untold advantage and power.

To administer such an institution with unflinching courtesy and conspicuous success and make of it, not merely a center for the distribution of books, but a great means of popular education, was not the work of a mechanical office-holder but of a man who loved his appointed task and had special endowments for carrying it into successful execution.

He was a born librarian. He loved good literature and, gifted as he was by a marvelous memory, he knew all the books in his library and had more than a bowing acquaintance with the authors. His memory for names and faces was equally phenomenal. He knew almost every man, woman and child in the city and could call them by their given names. When a member came into the library Mr. Walker seemed instinctively to know the kind of book, the subject and the author that would appeal to the applicant for books. His judgment in such matters was almost uncanny in its accuracy. Thus he was not merely a place-holding librarian but a literary counsellor whose advice was freely and suavely fendered and highly prized by his innumerable body of patrons. Good librarians, like the poets, are born not made. It will be no difficult matter to find some one to take up our late librarian's position and carry out his formal duties. But it will require an extended and careful search before we can find a successor with his peculiar fitness for this exacting work.

But Mr. Walker's round of effort was not confined by the four walls of the library. Almost since the beginning of the war he has served as one of the local administrators of the Canadian Patriotic fund. The work that he did in connection with the investigation and settlement of claims and the practical assistance to the wives and children or other dependants of soldiers, required a tremendous and continued effort that received no other reward than that satisfaction that comes to the man who has nobly and unselfishly done his duty and the reward also of unstinted thankfulness of the grateful hearts of those whom he had assisted and benefitted. As for himself he claimed no special merit. He felt impelled to do what he could in the war but never boasted of what he had done. He left self-advertising to others.

Mr. Walker, as might be expected from his Scottish ancestry, was very decided in his views and opinions and a man of great moral earnestness. In his later years he became the implacable enemy of the liquor traffic. When the local option contest was carried on in Belleville, four years ago, appeals from the most influential quarters were made for Mr. Walker to preserve a cowardly silence, but that did not suit his temperament. With splendid courage he stood by his convictions, he spoke his mind, he gave his utmost support to the cause, though he knew full well it might result for him in the loss of his position and means of livelihood.

Gifted with great natural eloquence, brilliant and ready wit and rare forensic ability, he would undoubtedly have achieved a success in any calling in which such talents are required. But fate directed that he should preside over our local realm of books and here he won for himself a name and a fame that will long be held in grateful remembrance.

The friends—a great host of warm personal friends—mourn not because of the suddenness of his death but because of its untimeliness. He was barely past what we call middle life. He was yet in the prime of his manhood and in the full vigor of his intellect. The premature close of his career is indeed a loss to the people of this city whom he served so

loyally, so willingly and so well.

## VOTING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

Before the City Council applies to the Legislature to have the date of voting in municipal elections fixed for New Year's day, it might be well to inquire what improvement it may have brought about in places where such an innovation has already been tried. The theory is that the day being a holiday people will have nothing else to do but go out and vote and that they will therefore go to the polls in large numbers. As far as The Ontario can learn, experience does not show that a larger number of people vote because it is a holiday, but rather a less number. In Hamilton, where voting has been fixed for New Year's Day, complaint is made that a large number go out of the city and do not vote. If you want the people to take interest in the election of municipal representatives, it should be treated as a business matter and not as a holiday enjoyment, and one way to secure a larger vote would be by placing the elections where they would be least interfered with by other things.

## REMOVING THE HANDICAP

The Children's Aid Society of New York has a record of helping many into useful positions during the fifty years of its existence which is recalled by the death recently of John G. Brady, at one time Governor of Alaska. The Children's Aid Societies of Ontario have a great record too, of boys and girls saved from lives of want and prevented from running into crime, and developing into good citizens. Examples of the good work it is doing have appeared at various times in the columns of The Ontario. The Children's Protection Act, which was passed unanimously by the Ontario Legislature under the direction of Hon. (now Sir John M.) Gibson has been an untold means of blessing to scores of children, and the public should know something of the good it is accomplishing in this city and county. It has been especially useful since Inspector Ruston took hold of the work three years ago.

## DANGER FROM INFLUENZA YET.

The recent epidemic of influenza is one of the most severe that has ever swept over this continent. On no previous invasion of this disease did the mortality resulting from the affection of the respiratory organs, brain and digestive system reach that of the recent scourge. Unfortunately, although influenza is by no means a modern disease, comparatively little was known of its epidemic form until after the ravages it made in 1889-90, and the nature of the infection is even yet not clearly understood. Studies of the epidemic of 1890, however, are proving of great value in the present instance. For example, it is well known that the epidemic of 1890 was followed by many local epidemics as reflexes of the main scourge. In the city of New York the local epidemic of 1891 did almost as much damage as the general one of the year before. Further, if the present experience is to be analogous to that of 1890, it may also be expected that the number of cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia will be above normal for some time.

The reports show that this disease has been at its worst in the smaller places and country districts during the past few weeks.

This indicates the need for more than ordinary precaution against the disease and its consequent affections or sequelae, for many months to come. It is devoutly to be hoped that the recent epidemic has enabled students of medical science to arrive at more accurate conclusions with respect to the causes and the remedies for influenza so that, if the recurrence of pandemics, or even epidemics, cannot be entirely prevented, their disastrous effects may be greatly lessened.

## BRITISH SOLDIERS TO CANADA

Thousands of British soldiers among those to be demobilized are understood to be anxious to come to Canada to settle on land and inquiries are to be made about the possibilities. If there is a prospect of getting good men and the conditions made are such as can be carried out it will help in our problem of reconstruction. There should, however, be careful selection and reasonable prospect of success before any scheme of this kind is attempted to be carried out on a large scale. A number of British workmen land owners may, it is suggested, possibly seek to settle in Canada in preference to returning to factories and shops, as many inquiries have come from those who have been successful on the land.

No reason for not being economical in the use of coal yet, even if there are not so many regulations to be observed in getting your coal bin replenished. It is ten weeks yet to the 1st of April.

The peace contract now being drawn will endure if it is founded on justice and righteousness.

ness. National covetousness must be dropped if future wars are to be averted by the decisions of the conference now in session.

O O O O

The name "Secretary for the Colonies" is still applied to Viscount Milner, who has been selected for that position in Lloyd George's new ministry. It has been said by someone that it would be well to change the name of the portfolio to Minister of Overseas Dominions.

O O O O

"One of the permanent benefits to the children of men is that we of Canada and the United States, who formerly were neighbors, have actually discovered one another. The bond of the union cemented when our soldiers and our sailors fought shoulder to shoulder on the battlefields of France is not going to be broken." Secretary of War Baker of the United States.

O O O O

Lady Borden's appeal to the wives of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Province to raise a wedding gift for the Princess Patricia is very gracious, but there may be a disposition to think that it was not necessary to make it furs because it was to come from Canada. "Our Lady of the Snows" has stuck too long to Canada on account of Kipling's using it. We can grow other things besides furs.

O O O O

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a recent address, mentioned a striking fact in connection with recruiting. Of ten thousand men and boys employed by London newspaper offices five thousand joined the army, and at the moment of the armistice being signed there were not thirty

men fit for general service in all the London newspaper offices. This was a record, said Sir Auckland, which placed the press at the head of every trade group in the matter of recruiting.

## AWAY.

I cannot say, and I will not say  
That he is dead—he is just away.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand  
He has wandered into an unknown land

And left us dreaming how very fair  
It needs must be since he lingers there.

And you—O you who the wildest yearn  
For the old-time step and the glad return—

Think of him faring on, as dear  
In the love of There as the love of Here.

And loyal still, as he gave the blows  
Of his warrior strength to his country's foes.

Mild and gentle as he was brave—  
When the sweetest love of his life he gave

To simple things; where the violets grew  
Pure as the eyes they were likened to.

The touches of his hand have strayed  
As reverently as his lips have prayed.

When the little town thrush that harshly  
chirred

Was dear to him as the mocking bird;  
And he pitied as much as a man in pain

writhing honey bee wet with rain—  
Think of him still as the same, I say;  
He is not dead—he is just away!

—James Whitcomb Riley

## OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

## OFFERS GREENLAND TO CANADA

In the general settlement of Europe it is proposed that Denmark, in return for Schleswig, should transfer its colony, Greenland, to Canada. We should like to have more information on the subject before accepting the gift with enthusiasm.

Historically, Greenland is interesting, because the Norsemen visited it and thence discovered the mainland of America in the neighborhood of Nova Scotia nearly five hundred years before the voyage of Columbus. During the great Scandinavian exodus of the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries—the Viking Age—Iceland was visited and settled by the Norsemen. From there a Norwegian, Eric the Red, sailed in 982 A.D., and reached Greenland, spending three years in exploring the country. On his return to Iceland in 985 he called this country Greenland in order to induce people to accompany him there. In 986 he started again from Iceland with twenty-five ships, but only fourteen of them reached Greenland, where a colony was founded on the southwest coast in the present Julianehaab district. Other settlers followed and in a few years there were two colonies, one of 190 farms and another of 90 farms. Later, when communication with Europe was interrupted, these colonies were snuffed out by the Eskimos or else absorbed by them, but numerous ruins still mark their sites in the year 1000 A.D. Left Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, returning from a visit to Norway, was driven out of his way by storms and came upon an unknown coast to which he gave the name of "Vinland", where he found "self-sown wheat fields and vines." Three years later an Icelandic named Thorfinn set out from Greenland with four vessels and 160 followers to found a colony in the new country. He remained there three years, and then was driven away by the natives. The identity of the region known as "Vinland" has not yet been definitely settled. Rhode Island, Boston, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador have all been claimed, but the weight of evidence points to Nova Scotia. The incontrovertible facts of the "Vinland" voyages are that Left and Thorfinn were historical characters, that they visited in the early part of the eleventh century some portion of our continent of America, and that they found natives who prevented a permanent settlement.

Greenland is an island about 1,650 miles long by 800 miles wide, and estimated to contain 827,275 square miles. The southern coasts are habitable, but the whole of the interior is covered by snow and glacier ice. The climate is very uncertain, the weather changing suddenly from bright sunshine, when mosquitoes often swarm, to dense fog or heavy falls of snow with icy winds. At Julianehaab, in the extreme southwest, the winter is not much colder than that of Norway and Sweden in

the same latitude. Potatoes and certain other vegetables will grow in this district, and a few goats, sheep, oxen and pigs have been introduced. The area of the entire Danish colony is about 45,000 square miles, and its population 11,000, of whom only 300 are Europeans. The annual imports, consisting of manufactured goods and foodstuffs, amount to about \$200,000. The exports include seal oil, and seal, fox, and bear skins, fish products, and eiderdown. Trading and missions cost Denmark about \$55,000 a year, and there is a yearly deficit of more than \$30,000. It is certain that the acquisition of Greenland would involve Canada in a far heavier expenditure. The advantages ought to be weighed and explained before anything of the kind is undertaken. —Toronto Globe.

## THE MAN WHO HELD THE GATE

Birthday congratulations from all parts of the world will be showered on Marshal Joffre of France, the hero of the Marne. The love which the poilus bear him is matched only by his great love for France, their confidence in him equalled by his faith in the future of his country. While the great marshal will be remembered for the romantic inspiration of his famous message when he called on his war-worn troops to stand and deliver a blow for France without counting the cost, yet it was in the hours of quiet concentration, in the days of darkest shadow that his plans were laid and his triumphs won. He gave way to another leader after the first dark days were past and, while it was left to Poch to deliver the great victory, Joffre had stemmed defeat.—Montreal Star.

## SAD BUT TRUE

We must love for the sake of our remembrance of the kiss we receive, but not for it, and of all, we must not hesitate to resist whatever piercing longings rise up in us to return to the things that we loved long ago. The woman may be more beautiful and more intelligent than she was when she loved her; and the prospect, more romantic today than they were when they stirred our imagination, but we must not try to return to them; we shall lose them if we do; but by our friends we can possess them more intensely than when they were poor illusive actualities.—George Moore, "A Story-Teller's Holiday."

## WESTERN CANADA CONDITIONS GOOD SAYS MR. W. P. HINTON

Vice-President and General Manager of Grand Trunk Pacific Tells of Development in the West

Montreal, Jan. 21.—"Conditions in the West continue to be very satisfactory in spite of the readjustments which must be faced following upon the close of the war," said Mr. W. P. Hinton, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, on his arrival here from Winnipeg.

"We are looking forward with every confidence," continued Mr. Hinton, to receiving during the present year a large number of settlers from

the United States to take up the splendid lands which are still available at moderate prices. The war affected most seriously the class of men—that is the young farmer class—from which we have in the past drawn most of our immigrants. With the return of the troops there can be little doubt that we will again have an opportunity of welcoming a considerable number of these desirable men from the United States. The territory served by the Grand Trunk Pacific will also receive, of course, its share—and a very large one we anticipate—of these and our own returned men desirous of taking up agricultural opportunities with the addition of many new comers from the United Kingdom.

There is a steady development proceeding along the whole line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and with the return to normal conditions that development will be accelerated, particularly in regard to the exploitation of the great natural resources in British Columbia, which include lumber and minerals requiring capital for their proper development. At Prince Rupert there is general prosperity. Plans are just being completed for the Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company for the building of ways for the inauguration of the shipbuilding program. This will include the construction of wooden and steel ships sufficient to keep this plant busy for about five years. This port is well situated for shipbuilding purposes, making it possible to receive materials without additional cost as compared with other points of the Pacific Coast. It has also at its doors a wonderful supply of Northern spruce and there is no better material for building wooden ships.

"The volume of traffic moved on the Grand Trunk Pacific is satisfactory, being particularly heavy from northern points, such as the Prince Albert branch, down to points in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta where there is a heavy demand for cattle feeds, etc. There has been a large increase in the number of cattle in Western Canada, an indication of the growth of mixed farming. The Western farmer follows in that respect the only plan, which is open to him. He engages in grain growing until such time as he commands sufficient capital to acquire stock. He realizes just as shrewdly as anyone else that it is to mixed farming that he can look for the best results in the long run."

## HAVE YOU STARTED?

Have you started to use War Savings and Thrift Stamps? If not you should do so at once. All should save something, it matters not what their earning power may be. To argue this point is hardly necessary.

If Canadians do not save from now on it will not be through lack of a system that makes saving easy. Nothing could be better than the War Savings Stamp plan. Four dollars buys a War Savings Stamp, for which the Government will pay \$5.00 in 1924. Twenty-five cents buys a Thrift Stamp, 16 of which may be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp. Could anything be easier? This form of saving is also profitable, paying 4½ per cent compounded half-yearly.

## Huntingdon Council Minutes

Council elect for 1919 met on Jan. 3rd, all members being present. They took the declaration of qualification and declaration of office and took their seats.

Communications received from Municipal World and Hospital for Sick Children. Moved by Fargy, seconded by Ketcheson, that the clerk be instructed to send for six copies of the Municipal World—carried. Moved by Morgan, seconded by Ketcheson, that a grant of \$5 be given to the Hospital for Sick Children—carried.

By-laws were introduced and passed through their several readings appointing the following: Frank Herby and Albert Welsh, auditors; Peter Fargy, sanitary inspector; Anthony Herby, member Board of Health; Chas. Holden and George Wallace, Richard Downey, Daniel Collins, Leonard Keene, sheep valuers.

On motion, Mrs. Blair's taxes were struck off.

On motion, the following accounts were ordered paid: Dr. Eagleson, M. H.O. for 1917, \$50; Ben Brough, D. R.O., \$4; Sam. Donnan, D.R.O., \$4; Hector Wood, D.R.O., \$4; Ward Holland, D.R.O., \$4; Sick Children's Hospital, \$5; Municipal World \$6; W. H. Chapman, refund dog tax, \$1; Board of Health, \$30.60; Councilors' pay, \$17.50.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Noyes, that Council adjourn till the first Monday in February.

D. L. Fleming, Clerk.

## Japan Prohibits Use of Tobacco by Children

Over sixteen years ago a bill was introduced in Japan, prohibiting the use of tobacco in any form before the age of twenty years. This became law the same year.

Neomoto in presenting the bill, said: "Recently, children in our public schools have come to smoke cheap imported cigarettes the consequences of which we fear will bring our country down to the miserable condition of countries like China and India, because tobacco, like opium, contains narcotic poisons, which benumb the nervous system, weaken the mental power of our children addicted to smoking; and thus, to give point to our national policy, we must strictly prohibit the smoking of tobacco by children and young people. If we expect to make this nation superior to the nations of Europe and America, we must not allow our youths in common schools, who are to become fathers and mothers of our country in the near future, to smoke."

Japan is awake to this peril if we in Canada are not.

## TIME TO RECIPROCATE

For four years the Salvation Army soldiers labored in France and in England to comfort and help the fighting lads. It made no general appeal for funds, being content to pay the cost from the meagre resources at its disposal.

The war has practically exhausted the Salvation Army funds, but the Army has not finished its work. It will be wherever there is any considerable body of troops with its "sinks" and its coffee, its motor ambulances, its one hundred and one comforts at the disposal of the men, to pay for if they have the price or as free as the air if they happen to be "broke."

It also cost hundreds of thousands to establish maternity homes, hostels and other institutions in Canada to take care of the returning soldiers and the dependents of soldiers; and the boys will need all the attention that we can bestow upon them. Do not let the Salvation Army fail to render the full service that it desires to render for the lack of funds. Give liberally; send the drive "over the top." The Salvation Army was the first social organization to serve, it is the last to appeal.

## DIED

## DIED

PONTON—At Sidney Cottage, Belleville, on Wednesday morning, January 22nd, 1919 May Elizabeth Sankey, beloved wife of William Nsabet Ponton. Funeral from the house on Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

LESLIE—At Belleville, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919, Lillian Blanche Leslie, daughter of Mrs. Hannah M. Leslie, in her 21st year.

## INFLU

## The Danger F

Doctors have which became "la grippe" and The danger fever, the cat leaves behind it tive nerves—a rheumatism, no laid on the imp Until the blood COULD HARDLY

Among the many grippe who proclaim Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of Little who says:—"I was a severe attack of influenza. After a symptoms of the tri but I did not reg strength, and I had strong man. There I felt I could har and I was so run scarcely go about continued taking me no good. Then I ble was affecting a the disagreeable fe added to my genera finally advised to ta Pink Pills, and I them. I had only b pills a few weeks strength returning, proved, and still co of the pills a few w can most strongly Williams' Pink Pills passed through an fluensa, as a safe, newing their streng

## REGAINED F

## STRENGTH

To rebuild the blo the weakened nerves the lost flesh and the problem of the vict of influenza. How Darling, of No. 14 W Me., accomplished th in his own words. "My doctor treat fully for the gripp he did not seem to effects of the disea aches nearly all strength" was nearl often had to lie do was pale and lost in

## Souvenir the W

Orders of Gen. Macdonnell  
villie Boys before  
Into Gen

Mr. and Mrs. WIL 93 Front St., has r teresting souvenir fr her son, Gunne It is the card conve war order of Major Macdonnell, comman the First Canadian f the final march

Mr. and Mrs. Cla boys serving with which they may well elder son, Pte. M went from Canada w Contingent. After t months on active s during which time days' leave, he was and was granted furlough in which he return home. He soo ever, and took up a medical staff of H.M. Gr. Clifford, who souvenir, enlisted years ago. For tw he was on the firing good fortune to com out, wounding or inj with the Canadian s tion along the Rhine Following is Ge order—

Special Order of the General A. C. M. C.B., C.M.G.

The final act of th which this 1st Divi privileged to play n part, now commence The old 1st Canadi all that that means old Guard Division Corps. Carry your n Valcartier and the d men there; trace the their record throug will carry your hea march more proudl 1915 adds the 2nd placed Canadians at universal opinion, in of the troops in Fran Fenchubert and ho trench raiding inau