

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1921.

A WARNING TO ALL MEN

The mischief some men can do was plainly evident in Belleville the past day or so. The lying story of the robbery of a banking institution here, a tale manufactured out of whole cloth, with truth at zero, was one of the most amazing things that has happened in some time. How such a tale originated is still causing Belleville's police force to be on the look-out for the brainless, misguided one who started it.

It should be a warning to all, not to pass on such a story—even if true, although it is a libel on the fair sex to say that they are more disposed to gossip than men. As a matter of cold fact the shoe is probably on the other foot. It is unquestionably true that men fuss with and concoct variations to a story of this kind in much more finished style than most women would. Obviously friend poet who wrote that prophetic line: "Whispering tongues can poison truth," was referring to men, or had them in mind when he wrote it.

The week's incident recalled to mind some such similarly untrue and dangerous yarns that got abroad, no one knows how, during the war; generally on Sunday when no newspapers were published. The "Iron Duke" was sunk; the British fleet was put out of action; this and that personage was shot for high treason, the war was over, etc., etc., etc.

They were called "rumors."

That little noun should forever be categorized with Huns and undesirables of all kinds. It is the duty of right-thinking men in these days, not to tell, and to an even greater degree, not to repeat such "rumors." In the army, especially within the zone where fighting men were found, there was a shorter way out for men who forgot themselves so far as to talk too much.

The man here who talks too much should not escape.

Find out if it is true or false before you pass it on. In these days of stress there are many nervous people and the trouble with them is that such "rumors" are sometimes enough to cause them conceivably to withdraw money and probably start a run on a bank. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that such might be the case.

In view of that all real men must have always in mind the necessity of conducting themselves properly, and that involves moderation in speech and control of one's tongue.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE UNDER BRITISH RULE

The High Commissioner of Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, has announced that, following the approval of Great Britain's mandate over Palestine by the League of Nations, numerous important government enterprises will be undertaken for the development of the country. These improvements will include railways, harbors, government buildings, water supply plants and other public institutions.

As an illustration of the tact with which British administrators deal with the native populations, and the success they achieve in treating with them, Palestine affords a good illustration. The Sheikh Freih, representing the Arab community at Beersheba, visited the High Commissioner to ascertain whether the Bedouins would be called upon to pay the same taxes as the Fellahs, and whether, in accordance with Bedouin custom, women would be exempt from appearing in court, and whether any attempt would be made to set aside any other of their recognized customs.

In accordance with the traditions of the great British proconsuls, who have won such notable distinction in dealing with the prejudices and customs of native tribes, the sheikh was assured that there was no intention whatever of interfering with the ancient custom of the Bedouins, and that the British administration recognized that different parts of Palestine would necessitate different methods of taxation. Thus his fears were allayed, and he carried back to his people the pledge of Britain's good faith, which, in the east, is her passport to successful government.

The charge against the income tax blank is that it is so complicated that a man can't tell a lie without being tangled up.

MILITARY TRAINING

The Farmers' Sun urges women to take an active part in opposing military training in the schools. It accuses the advocates of such training of carrying on an insidious propaganda, and declares that women have a peculiar interest in seeing militarism stamped out, because it is their sons, brothers and husbands who are made cannon-fodder.

One might think that the sons, brothers and husbands have quite as much right to object to being made cannon-fodder of as their mothers, sisters or wives. But is not the Farmers' Sun confusing things? Military training is not militarism, and does not necessarily lead to militarism. The late world struggle took out of war all the pomp and glory and romance there was in it. It showed war to the world for the loathsome, brutal and terrible thing it is; but it did not remove the need for military training.

There is little of the spirit of militarism in Canada; there is little danger of the development of such a spirit; but there is a good deal of manly self-reliance. If Canada is to exist as a nation she must be prepared to defend herself. Wars will not cease because Canada refuses to think of the possibility of war.

In his inaugural address President Harding declared that it would be the policy of the United States to give no nation a just cause for making war. "We hold no nation prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess." But if, despite that attitude, a war should be forced on the United States, he earnestly hoped that a way would be found for calling every man and woman into the service of the nation, and of consecrating "all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, for national defence." Canada entertains no spirit of revenge, she dreams of no conquest and she makes no boast of armed prowess; but if despite of all that war should be forced upon her, she must do what she can to defend herself.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT

The synod of the Protestant church in Switzerland has decided to allow unmarried Swiss women to act as ministers if they take the prescribed theological course. The decision is, perhaps, not to be regarded entirely as a concession to women. There is another factor in the problem. It seems that not only are there very few candidates for the ministry offering themselves in Switzerland, but that many qualified ministers have left the pulpit because they could not support themselves and their families on the salaries paid.

It is to be noted that only unmarried women are eligible for the ministry; if a woman minister marries she must resign. Evidently there is little hope that women ministers will be able to support families on their salaries any more than men.

RUSSIA

Russia remains an enigma. To this side of the Atlantic news continually comes that the Bolshevik power is waning—even that the end of anarchist control is at hand, and that the Russian people will be relieved of their tyrants. Then there is news of revolt in Petrograd or in Moscow, or perhaps both, with the immediate prospect of the downfall of Soviet rule. But presently it is learned that not only have revolts been suppressed but that large Bolshevik armies have been sent here and there, more particularly to points where British interests may be injured. Indeed, so strong does this government of Russia appear to be that all the neighbors are in continual fear of attack. Poland, Roumania and Hungary have just been driven into a defensive alliance, that they be better able to repel possible invasion. Russians of more or less eminence in public life have started an organization in Paris with the ultimate hope that their country may be delivered from the Bolsheviks. Men who were prominent in the all-Russian Constituent Assembly, which was driven out by the Lenin-Trotsky element, are in this body, which will have connection with Russian anti-Bolshevik leaders throughout Europe. When the people finally rise against the present system of government—as they must some day—the more reasonable leaders of public opinion among Russian democrats will be ready to take advantage of the opportunity to seek to redeem the country. For Czardom there seems to be no demand.

OTHER EDITORS' OPINIONS

FLYING IN CANADA

If the Government, through its Air Board, has made flying as safe as other means of travel in this country, it has effected a good beginning. The service is one which appeals to the spirit of adventure, but apart from this, on the ground of the commercial possibilities there are in flying, some form of permanency should be given to the policy adopted by Ottawa.—Victoria Colonist.

AN "OIL KLONDIKE"

An now we have the prospect of an "Oil Klondike" in our far north. The discovered fads in the Mackenzie and Peace River Valleys open up the prospect of great wealth and large revenues for the Dominion. This great source of potential wealth must be conserved and administered for the benefit of the country—not for speculators.—Halifax Echo.

IF DICKENS CAME AGAIN

"What would Dickens say if he came to Montreal?" asks Colonel George Ham. Montreal would be pleased, indeed, if he said as pleasant things of the city now as he did on his first and only visit there.—Toronto Globe.

CONCEPTION OF ROMANCE

A contemporary speaks of tearing the last shred of romance from the marriage ceremony by the proposal for a medical examination. But why? Is romance possible to diseased people only.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A CONFESSION?

Warren Harding took the oath of office on Friday, but the R. and T. is afraid that, being an editor, he will not be able to swear that he never told a lie as his illustrious predecessor did.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

PITY THE POOR MINE OWNER!

It is about time that Canada looked after her own fuel supply, seeing that the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company has declared a special cash dividend of 150 per cent on its \$9,210,000 of stock.—The Kingston Standard.

THE AVERAGE ORCHARD

The average orchard doesn't receive fair treatment. Trees don't suck their vitality from the air but from the ground. The farmer knows very well that if he sows wheat on the same ground for several years consecutively the soil becomes impoverished of the ingredients that are necessary to grow wheat. The same principle applies to fruit trees so treat the apple trees to a good coat of manure every few years spreading it two or three feet from the trunk and the blushing apples will greet you in the autumn.—Bowmanville News.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Ten counties in Idaho threaten to secede and establish a separate state. By this application of the "self-determination" theory about every resident in the state would be an officeholder.—Vancouver Province.

GOOD ROADS

Good roads mean money in the pocket of every automobile owner. They mean comfort to the body of every automobile rider. Efficiency and economy of operation pay large and certain dividends on every dollar invested in highway improvements. As these improvements are intended even the man who neither drives nor rides on the open highway will take his profit from improved transportation of farm products and more rapid and economical communication in business and industry.—Chicago Tribune.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

With oranges retelling in Gananogue at forty cents a dollar a dozen, doesn't it make your mouth water to know that in California they can be had six dozen for a quarter? Mr. W. H. Asseltine had said that the price of 73 oranges was 25 cents. Almost three for a cent. The same letter conveyed the information that lemons were piled upon the roadside and over them was the sign "Help Yourself."—Gananogue Reporter.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE

From the individual point of view the prohibitionist does not interfere with a man's right to drink, even though he believes that such drinking will injure the man; but when he

sees that that right to drink carries disaster in its train, he thinks he has a perfect right to step up to the individual, and on behalf of the State, and for the good of the majority, to forbid that drinking. And yet, so careful have we been of this traditional right that we have nowhere directly forbidden its exercise. Our law-makers have carefully refused to reach the desired goal by refusing to sanction the buying and selling of that which long years have proved to be a menace to the State, and a source of inestimable loss both to morals and commerce. So prohibition is not actually the prohibition of drinking, but the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The law does not make it a crime to drink, but it does make it illegal to deal in liquor.—Christian Guardian.

HALTING THE CITYWARD DRIFT

Many artificial methods have been suggested for halting the movement from country to city which was leaving many idle farms behind it. None of them have been regarded with much hope, but in the last couple of years the movement has been checked by a natural development—the increasing use of the automobile. It is the opinion of the President of the Automobile Trades Association of Montreal that the motor car is doing more to keep young men on the farms than all other agencies. There can be no doubt that he is right. The automobile and good roads are proving powerful factors in enabling rural life to compete with city life in attractiveness. In Ontario and probably in other provinces, farmers are buying more cars than city people. More farmers' own cars than members of any class. And they make a tremendous difference in farm life. The automobile-owning farmer is practically in constant touch with the town or city that is his marketing centre. The motor cars secure for him better advantage in the markets and enable his family to enjoy most of the amenities of life that dwellers in urban centres enjoy. The farmer with an automobile is in much the same position in respect of marketing, entertainment, and social advantages as the suburbanite. Often a feeling of pity for the city dweller must replace the envy of a few years ago.—The Ottawa Journal.

MADOC JUNCTION

A number of our people are planning to hear Rev. Dr. Cleaver's lecture next Tuesday evening in Stirling Methodist Church.

The pastor Rev. G. C. R. McQuade, took charge of the service here on Sunday afternoon and delivered an excellent sermon on "family religion," he also spoke of the coming referendum and exhorted every man and woman to vote for the good of the coming generations.

A number from here attended the Sunday evening service in Stirling Methodist church and report an eloquent sermon by Rev. Mr. Archer also an inspiring solo by Mr. Gerald Clute.

Mr. H. S. Ashley was in Toronto last week, attending the funeral of an uncle there.

Mr. Wm. Fitchett visited friends in Campbellford one day this week.

The W.M.S. meeting at Mrs. Arthur Andrews on Thursday afternoon was well attended. The President opened the meeting with the Hymn "Christ Arose," and called on several for special prayers for our Bible women in Japan and China. After which a programme of W.M.S. readings was given by a number of the members and a solo by Miss Tillie Wright, which was much appreciated. Cake sandwiches and coffee were served at the close and three new members were added to the list.

Mr. Jack Birsham, of this city, spent a few days recently visiting friends in Hastings.

Mr. Davis Wallbridge of Syracuse has been visiting his brother, Mr. G. S. Wallbridge, William St.

Mr. R. D. Ponton was in Stirling yesterday in connection with the administration of the estate of Mrs. Zwitck.

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SINCLAIR'S



YOUR SPRING SUIT

May be elaborate with decorative touches or very plain. The Tailored Suit is always fashionable but never with greater justification than this Spring. Dashing new offerings fashioned from Serge or Tricotine and trimmed with Silk Braid or Embroidery suggest street wear or travelling. Wool Jersey Suit in two toned effects, like these, are meeting with great favour too, this season. Every Suit is notable for its handsome tailoring and moderate pricing. You are invited to come and see them.

FLOWERY NEW VOILES

One may choose from a perfect garden of flowers, when selecting Voiles or Organdies for Spring and Summer wear. It is high time to choose now, while the variety is at its best, and it does require time to get them made up. A choice collection of patterns are shown at \$1.00 Yard. Others are priced 75c. to \$2.00 Yard.

LIGHTER WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

For those who wish relief from the heavy Underwear of winter, this Store has provided a complete range of styles and sizes in Knit Underwear of Spring weight. Included in the values are Union Suits and separate garments of permanent shapeliness—at low prices which invite buying in quantities.

NAINSOOKS AND MADAPOLLAM

—are shown in those lovely soft qualities that are wanted for making dainty lingerie. Fine even weaves that make one want to embroider them are shown at prices from 45c. to \$1.00 per Yard.

PRETTY BLOUSES

—are becoming necessary in numbers again, for with smart new suits and separate skirts appearing again Blouses of all kinds must be ready to go with them. Some very pretty new arrivals are fashioned of Georgette and Silks. Priced at \$3.95 to \$15.00.



PLAID SKIRTS

—are more in vogue than ever for Spring wear and while we show many styles ready-to-wear, we have also an excellent variety of pure wool Plaids in Skirt Lengths for those who prefer to do their own sewing. The color combinations are absolutely new and Spring-Like. The price is \$8.75 per Skirt Length of 1 1/4 Yards.

SILK HOSE

—are ready for your selection. Some very smart Silk Heathers are shown at \$2.25 Pair. Others in the best makes of Silk at \$1.19 to \$2.50 Pair.

NEW GLOVES

—are of course necessary for Easter and by selecting now you will not be disappointed in a last minute choice. Styles are complete in the newest effects in Silk and Chamoisette.

SINCLAIR'S

MAPLESYDE
1921 BRA
IS ON S

Early Appearance on Market Said to Set New Record.

SAP RAN ALL WIN

Potato Prices Fall With Demand—Other Quotations of Today

Maple Syrup is here! Offered for the first time on the market this year and sold at a quart. The last frost this year speeded up the flow of sap, the warm weather continues to be a small flow. It is unique that during the whole of the winter since January, sap has been and on in the mild spells.

Potatoes Heavy

Plentiful offerings of with ninety cents a bag as the best price asked were of main features of the market. The demand was very light, and many bags remained in the noon. Everybody seemed stocked up with potatoes. Meat was cut up in pieces and the farmer butcher did the trade. Beef by the quarter at 11 to 13c.

Eggs brought 38 and 40 and 35c to the wholesale tendency was towards ease. The supply was large and the demand.

Butter held at 60 and 62. Poultry was scarce, bringing \$3.00 per pair.

Hides Worth 2 Cent. The hide market is scarce. The lowest prices ever, including two cents per pound, indicated. No immediate improvement is expected.

Spanish Influenza
Among the B

LONDON, Ont., March 15.—Dread of horses in this district suffering from an epidemic influenza. The disease is quite similar to the Spanish influenza, which did such destruction amongst humans in William McDonald, a local veterinary surgeon, alone had 6 horses under treatment and farmers holding up in their spring pays to be "as strong as a horse" however, few have succumbed to the disease. It is expected the disease will run its course few weeks.

Montreal's Blind
Ride Free on

MONTREAL, March 15.—Transportation of the blind Montreal Tramways Company has granted it was announced at a meeting of the Society of the Montreal Association of the Blind last evening. Certificate issued by the tramways entitling the bearer to ride charge.

A Plucky Teacher

Pictou—The Milford school opened Monday after being since Thursday noon on account of fire which broke out in the building and which caused considerable damage. The fire would have been in the loss of the building but the presence of mind of the teacher summoned help from neighbors then battled with the fire until it came and so kept it under control.

MAY REMOVE WAR-TIME LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, March 12.—A movement is afoot among a group of members of parliament to urge the government to remove war-time restrictions upon the sale of liquor.

NOT "MUCH" FROST

Temperature during the twenty-four hours ranged from 29 degrees and 51 degrees.

If the material will stand, a cotton cloth can be wrung out of water and laid to dry, with a dry cloth above it. Fat should be allowed to gradually in the pan. Never into a pan already hot.

Never let the iron stand enough in one spot to leave a line.