

Is Slavery to Be Revived?

Written for The Ontario by
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Nearly half a century ago Sir Henry Maine in his studies of ancient society and primitive village communities, showed that the normal state of the most of mankind up to the 19th century has been slavery—or other forms of forced labor.

Free labor—the dependence of society for production upon the incentive of gain held out to the worker—was such a late phenomenon and so abnormal that some thinkers to this day doubt if it will be successful.

They may soon begin to point out the decreased production per worker in Britain and America as evidence of the soundness of the theory that the mass of mankind will only produce under the immediate threat of prison or scourge.

True enough, in its earlier days wage labor proved more efficient than slave labor. The Southern farmer even today gets far more out of the wage-paid negro than was ever gotten out of the slave.

But we may soon witness a renewal of the old contest between free and forced labor. Soviet Russia under the Lenin dictatorship having passed through the period of attempted retrogression to primitive communism, under conditions more favorable to the success of the experiment than could be found anywhere else, has now had to swing over to forced labor to avert starvation—after some twenty or thirty millions of the population have already perished, mainly from hunger.

We do not believe that the Russian experiment in slavery will succeed, but if it does—what is to become of individualism, personal liberty, and the general modes of life in the rest of the world?

Having discovered that the human race cannot live without work, Soviet Russia not only has put to work under the severest and most drastic laws imaginable, everybody between 16 and 50 years, but also compels everybody to work to his or her full capacity.

Under Article V. of the Code of Labor Laws of Soviet Russia there cannot be any sort of berths for workers, good or bad, and there cannot be any slackers on jobs, hard or easy.

"40.—The number of wage earners in all enterprises, establishments or institutions employing paid labor can take place (evidently should be translated, 'can be maintained only if') only if it is required in the interest of business and by the decision of the proper organ of management.

"45.—In case of urgent public work the District Department of Labor may, in agreement with the respective professional unions and with the approval of the People's Commissariat of Labor, order the transfer of a whole group of wage earners from the organization where they are employed to another situated in the same or in a different locality, provided a sufficient number of volunteers for such work cannot be found."

In most Canadian and American factories, mines and shops today rates of pay are just as high for the inefficient as the efficient worker. This is not the case in Russia, or will not be true if Lenin is able to enforce with his Red army and new secret police, the iron code of laws he has promulgated.

Article VI. of the Soviet Labor Code provides, Sec. 57—"In working out the tariff rates and determining the standard remuneration rates, all wage earners of a trade shall be divided in groups and categories and a definite standard of remuneration shall be fixed for each of them."

When Soviet Russia, or any other country for that matter, gets down to production on the basis that men must work and must earn their pay the rest of the world, where there are no such laws or customs, had better watch its step. The economic power of the human family always has rested, other things being equal, with the nation that has worked the hardest and that has graded the reward of the workers by the utility and value of what they produced.

Soviet Russia, under its code of compulsory labor and rigid standards of efficiency, is not a challenger for international economic supremacy. But the real condition of those who labor is far removed from that utopia of rest and pleasure, first announced in the Lenin-Trotsky program, and is little short of absolute slavery.

Chamber of Commerce in New Headquarters

Prospects for Renewal of Boat Service on Bay and Lake are Bright—Negotiations With Boat Owners—Directors of Chamber Favor Repeal of Business War Profits Tax.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met in the new headquarters in the Corby building for the first time yesterday afternoon and were very much pleased with the appearance of the building since it has been renovated and redecorated. The cost of furnishing the new building will come out of a fund of private subscription for this purpose so that the expense will not fall upon the funds of the Chamber. It is proposed to make this a civic centre in the full sense of the term and the Chamber will now be better equipped to carry out some of the plans for civic betterment that are on the program for the year.

Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, who was one of a delegation consisting of himself and Mr. John Elliott that went to Montreal early in the week to investigate the chances of renewing a boat service on the bay and lake, reported the result of their findings. It appears that the prospect of having such a service is particularly bright and negotiations are now under way with several boat owners to take over some suitable craft the coming summer. A conference will be held in the near future with Captain Peter Christie with a view to seeing how these plans can be worked out to the best advantage.

The directors went on record as favoring a repeal of the present business war profits tax and the substitution of some other measure that would relieve business from some of the hardships imposed by the existing tax. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Boards of Trade and other industrial organizations so that their help can be secured in bringing the matter before the Government.

It was reported that the housing situation is progressing, nicely and that the city hopes, before long, to start the erection of some additional dwelling places, under the provision of the act entitling the city to issue bonds for the purpose.

The improvement of the section around the Union Station was reported to be under way and this much needed work will be completed by early summer according to the present plans.

The directors favored a general improvement in the type of moving pictures that are being shown throughout the province and will cooperate in an effort to eliminate some of the objectionable features that have been complained about.

Potatoes High Eggs Declined

Today's Market Fairly Large.

Potatoes were quite plentiful today on the market, but the price was high, \$5.00 per bag. Some sold as low as \$4.50.

Maple syrup was fairly plentiful and sold at 75c to 85c per quart. The season is nearing its close. This year was not very large.

Eggs are again lower in price. Today's high figure was 45 cents. Buyers are offering 42c. The offer-

ings were very plentiful and some declined below 45c.

Butter was steady at 58c to 60c. Chickens were not very numerous. They sold at \$2.25 per pair upwards. Beef is a little higher. Carcasses bring \$17 per cwt. and hindquarters are quoted at 18c to 20c. Veal is sold at 18c to 42c. Mutton brings 25c per pound. Spring lamb was not offered today. Pork sells at 23c to 25c by the hog. Live hogs are selling at \$18.00.

Young porkers bring \$10. to \$12. each. The attendance at the market today was quite large. The inner market was practically well attended.

Apples sold at 50c per peck and upwards. Considerable beef was cut up on the market today. There were also large sales of fish.

Farmers have done no spring work yet. The frost is not all out of the ground. The weather it is said has been none too favorable for the fall crops.

Labor Meeting Packs City Hall

John A. Flett, of Hamilton, Addresses Gathering.

Labor proved its power to draw and its importance in the public mind last night when a call to an organization meeting was attended by a great number of citizens who packed the city hall.

Ald. Rufus Wensley, chairman, thought the Workmen's Compensation Act was one of the best measures that ever was enacted. It was not brought into force by either labor or farmers.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has 66,000 membership in Canada, U.S. and Mexico. This organization was going to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

He advised all to become members of the federated labor unions in order to increase their income and secure shorter hours.

At the organization meeting following, a Federated Union was formed with 39 charter members and the following officers: Sec. — President, A. H. Kerr; Prot., John Neate.

Mr. Flett is the organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

At last painless dentistry has arrived; and it is possible to sit comfortably at ease in the dentist's chair and have any part of your masticating apparatus ground, filled, or removed without the slightest twinge of physical pain adding to the mental discomfort connected with the disease of a beloved molar or bicuspid.

Modern discoveries have made an actual reality of the age-old longing for painless operations of the mouth area; and as a result of years of painstaking research on the part of nerve specialists, the dental profession can now avail themselves of modern discoveries guaranteed to take the pain out of practically all dental operations. As a matter of fact, it is claimed for the new dental discoveries that the patient can be rendered absolutely immune from pain for hours at a stretch while extended operations are being carried on in his mouth; fully aware of everything going on at the time and may carry on an ordinary conversation when the dentist's instruments are removed from his mouth. In other words, the "shock" can now positively be removed from all dental practice.

And this is a big factor, because in these modern days people are even more sensitive to pain than heretofore, while at the same time more than ever in need of dental services.

How the Pain is Positively Eliminated. The new method of eliminating pain is known as conductive anaesthesia or nerve blocking. Until very recently the pain reducers were employed locally in the gums or tissues surrounding the tooth or teeth upon which the operation was being performed. By the most modern method an injection is made near or close to the nerve trunk which supplies any part to be operated upon. By this means the whole area supplied by this particular nerve is rendered totally insensitive to pain. Pulpas can then be removed and sensitive teeth filled, prepared or removed without pain.

This is not a local injection, such as has been known to and used by dentists all over the country, but is a blocking at the nerve source. It is a development of only the last six or seven years, resulting from the patient work of specialists in the laboratory. But it has already been thoroughly tested out upon a large number of patients, and has been found to quite definitely take the pain out of practically all dental operations, in a way not formerly believed possible. In the words of the profession, the new method "produces a profounder anaesthesia and covers a larger area." The new method has been heralded as a great discovery, and has been taken up and demonstrated throughout the United States and Canada by prominent members of the profession, including eminent professors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of

Ontario.

Every Dentist a Painless Dentist—Sometime.

It is claimed by the initiate in the new dental discoveries that every dentist can be a painless dentist, if they take the time and trouble to avail themselves of the new knowledge. The men at the head of the profession are striving in every way to make the profession uniformly efficient. But it is to be feared that much of the practical new knowledge is as yet only known by a few.

Realizing this, steps have been taken to reach all the members of the profession this year and lay before them all the new discoveries proven to be practical and efficient. At the 53rd annual convention of the Ontario Dental Society, which is being held in Toronto May 3rd to 6th inclusive, the Dental Educational Association will thoroughly demonstrate all the new methods of painless dentistry. There will also be progressive clinics covering all branches of dentistry, and chair clinics at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will further prove how efficient modern methods in practice have become. Not only will painless operative methods in all their ramifications be fully demonstrated, but the new method of making and fitting perfectly artificial teeth, repairing natural teeth, and curing diseases of the mouth, will be made perfectly clear. And to cap all, there will be the definite operations performed in the College by skilled professors who will show the actual effects upon patients of correct modern dentistry.

Surely it is a far cry from the days of the old untrained "tooth-puller" to the thoroughly equipped modern dental surgeon who can work all over your face without pain to the patient, and none of the old-fashioned obsolete methods should remain after May the sixth.

"Gossip," says a family physician, "gossip among thoughtless women spreads more disease germs in my opinion than any known agency."

The doctor had just left an apartment house after an early morning call and was talking to a man into whose family he had been summoned to treat a case of influenza.

"Did you see those half-opened doors we passed on our way to the elevator?" he asked. "Every one of those doors had a woman, just waiting until we left to call on your wife to find out what I said. Inside of five minutes they will have absorbed more influenza germs than you ever will on a crowded street car, and then they will wonder where they got it."

Later observation in this and other apartment houses where there was illness—and there is illness in practically every one in the city today—showed that knots of women gravitated to the neighborhood of the afflicted flat, even if they did not enter it—some of them with babies in their arms—and discussed symptoms, death, operations, but principally contagion. The point of view of the physician quoted seemed to be farthest from their minds.

One man reports a case of scarlet fever isolated in his home with an antiseptic soaked sheet over the bedroom door—a room which he was not allowed to enter himself—and a neighbor with a family of children who could not be kept out of it.

"It is his children, had contracted scarlet fever," he said, "we would have been shot at sunrise. They did not, but it was no fault of the woman, whose curiosity and love of giving advice was greater than any idea of caution."

DEATHS
Haight — At Foxboro on Friday, April 9th, 1920, Elizabeth Beatrice Haight, wife of Mr. J. W. Haight, aged 72 years.

A Pill that Proves its Value — Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful condition of the stomach and the liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspepsia are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

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- Sr. III.—Bertha Badgley.
- Jr. III.—Charlie Brown, Derwood Windover, Jean Leslie, Percy Latta, Kenneth Bradshaw, Julia Roblin.
- Sr. II.—Nellie Lywood, Norma Garrison, Clarence Clark.
- Jr. II.—Helen Leslie, Palmer Phillips.
- Sr. I.—Arthur Bradshaw.
- M. Bell, Teacher.

Blackley's, Mountain View, on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burkitt dined at Ernest Harrison's Sunday. Mr. Robert Wood, Bowerman's is busy sawing wood with his tractor, for the farmers on the 5th con. Miss Mildred Fox visited her friend, Lela Bracon, on Friday. Miss Kathleen Cook, of Picton, is spending her holidays at home. Mr. W. Adams and Mr. Harry Bracon were at Picton on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hubbs and baby Vera were at Mr. W. Hubbs' on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mitchell and Lucy were at Belleville on Saturday. The C.O.O.F. sugar social at Allisonville on Tuesday night was well attended. Millie's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

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