

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919.

THE ELECTIONS

Personally defeated, his party shattered, Sir William Hearst went down yesterday beneath a storm of popular disapproval. The majority against his government is overwhelming and decisive and was expressed everywhere by the election of opposition candidates of various groups by majorities generally of tremendous proportions. Where Conservatives were elected at all it was by majorities that were only a shadow of the colossal figures of June, 1914.

That the Ontario Temperance Act was a factor contributing very largely to the Conservative defeat, as claimed by the premier is to be doubted. The government probably gained far more than it lost by the Temperance Act. The decisive vote in favor of the Act showed that it was an exceedingly popular measure, meeting a real demand on the part of the people. While Sir William would lose a certain element that resented his action in introducing the O.T.A. it is equally certain that he gained a great force of temperance support as indicated by the course taken by such an influential journal as The Toronto Daily Star and The Christian Guardian, the official organ of the Methodist church. Large numbers of temperance Liberals supported Hearst candidates out of gratitude for the beneficent measure he had brought into being.

The defeat is more to be attributed to inertia on the part of the government than to sins of commission. The government of the Seven Sleepers did not appeal to popular imagination, especially when we have reached a time that requires strong initiative, high courage and forceful executive ability.

With the premier there went down also four members of his cabinet. That Howard Ferguson the least desirable of them all should save his seat, is one of the ironies of popular caprice.

There will be general regret because of the defeat of Sir Adam Beck at London. Sir Adam was regarded as the strongest constructive factor of the government and a man of strict honor and integrity. His defeat is a public loss.

The personal victory of Mr. H. Hartley Dewar over so doughty an opponent as George Gooderham, the whiskey king, is notable and significant. The flood of vishnick evidently failed to do the work expected of it. There are few men in public life today who are personally as popular as Mr. Dewar and there are few more capable. He put up an aggressive fight and has been a fighter ever since he entered the legislature. There are few who do not admire a fighter in the popular interest.

If Mr. Dewar should be called upon, as seems probable, to form a cabinet, he will, we have no doubt, manifest in his capacity as premier, the same progressive vigor and keenness of vision that he has exhibited in his leadership of the opposition.

Developments will be eagerly awaited.

WEST HASTINGS

Col. O'Flynn has performed the impossible. He has obtained a real Liberal majority in Belleville. One has to go back to the days of W. H. Biggar to find such a similar phenomenon but even then Mr. Biggar was an independent Liberal.

Col. O'Flynn let the people know right where he stood on Liberalism and temperance and all the issues before the electorate. His very frankness won him popular support.

Col. O'Flynn's surprisingly large majority in Belleville was also brought about to a great extent by the tactlessness and stupidity of his opposition. Not having learned anything from three decisive defeats, his journalistic critic, during the three days prior to the election launched attacks of the most offensively personal nature against Col. O'Flynn and the result was the fourth and much the greatest majority against their candidate. The tactics of the federal member for West Hastings were this equally blundering and futile. His unjustifiable Barleycorn's chief strongholds in Ontario.

insinuations against Col. O'Flynn's military record aroused general indignation among the returned men who hotly resented the aspersions against their gallant comrade. After a day of feverish activity by Mr. Porter in poll No. 14, Murney Ward, that onetime stronghold of Conservatism gave the Liberal candidate a majority of 49.

Notwithstanding all this provocation, Col. O'Flynn never retorted in kind. He might have descended to personalities but he chose the better way. He fought clean and open and above-board. The support that came to him from the men and women of both parties in his native town, the place where everybody knew him from his childhood, is one of the finest tributes that a man could receive. As Col. O'Flynn very fittingly said in his brief address last night, "I would rather win in Belleville and be defeated in the constituency than to win the constituency and be defeated at home."

Some of the means that were employed in Belleville to bring about the defeat of the Liberal candidate are likely to land the perpetrators in very serious trouble. A certain group here has been pursuing methods, very clumsily indeed, but with a boldness, openness and assurance that have been inspired by long immunity from punishment. There is probability that measures will be taken to see if it is not possible to make some examples so that we may see if we cannot conduct elections in West Hastings with a reasonable amount of decency.

EAST HASTINGS

In the general slaughter of government candidates yesterday, Sandy Grant did not escape. The U.F.O. sweep was too strong and his majority of nearly a thousand in 1914 was all swept away and turned into a majority of several hundreds.

Mr. Grant, as a representative, was handicapped by an entire lack of speaking ability or of essential gifts as a parliamentary representative. But he was personally a most likeable man and honorable and straight.

Mr. Henry K. Denyes, who won the constituency as a United Farmer candidate, should make an excellent representative for this agricultural constituency. Mr. Denyes is one of the most successful farmers in the county and one of the best judges of live stock. His farm in Thurlow is a model of good tillage and skilful management. Mr. Denyes is a clear thinker and has the faculty of forcible and convincing expression. While he has been classed as a Conservative he has a mind of his own and was never a slave to partyism. In 1914 he supported the temperance candidate in East Hastings against the regular nominee of his party.

Mr. Denyes is honest and straightforward and will never allow himself to be manipulated by any machine. In securing a gentleman of his character and qualifications East Hastings will be well represented.

PRINCE EDWARD

One of the most popular and best deserved victories in the province will be that magnificent triumph scored yesterday by Nelson Parliament in Prince Edward. Mr. Parliament has defeated and smashed the machine, that sought to rule Prince Edward, by perhaps the largest majority ever scored in that county of surprises in a straight political fight.

Mr. Parliament, the past week, has had opposed to him all the power and influence of General Hepburn, M.P., just back from overseas, and all the old brigade of never-sweats and die-hards who put up a campaign that far excelled anything ever seen in Prince Edward for spectacular effects. There was no lack of money nor workers to help bring about the defeat of the invincible Nelson. But Mr. Parliament's record was such that he had won a place in the respect and affection of his constituents that no combination or machine could displace.

This self-made man and worthy representative has received a fitting testimonial and acknowledgment of his services by yesterday's splendid popular endorsement.

THE DEATH-KNELL OF BOOZE

Yesterday the men and women electors of the Province of Ontario sounded the death-knell of booze by a majority that will not leave a kick in its miserable carcass. This is the greatest victory for business efficiency, decent citizenship and moral righteousness ever achieved in this province.

To the everlasting credit be it spoken of whiskey millionaires, high-placed Liberty Leaguers and diverse interests, she actually entered the doped Ontario Temperance Act.

Particularly gratifying is that splendid majority of over 2,000 rolled up in Belleville. Here this city was, a few years ago, one of John that the government reconsider its decision not to nationalize the mines, and instructing

was licensed to the limit with hotel bars, shops and a club and, for good measure, had a brewery and neighboring distillery thrown in. It was backed by wealth and powerful business and social interests. In January, 1916, the people here showed by a majority of 306 that they were tired of the waste and disorders and general cussedness of whiskey. Yesterday they expressed their desire for permanent emancipation by a majority far more decisive.

Now that the people have emphatically registered their will in the "No" column and the business of making drunkards has received a perpetual winding-up order, society should resolutely set itself to conditions of permanence.

The first condition that should be brought about is rigid enforcement. The carrying out of the law the past few months has been anything but satisfactory. There has been altogether too much public drunkenness, bootlegging and other forms of illicit dealing in liquor. All this is quite unnecessary and can be speedily brought to an end. All that is needed is determination. If we have any police constable who is not doing his full duty in looking after infractions of the law, let him be discharged without ceremony. If we have any inspectors or other officials who are not displaying proper zeal in their work and plainly tolerating lawbreakers and law breaking, let them be asked to look for other jobs.

The Ontario Temperance Act is like any other law. It can be made a joke by the laxity of officials who will not firmly carry out its provisions or it can be made to do what was intended of it by fearless, earnest men who will honestly carry out their duties.

THE UNITED FARMER SWEEP

The greatest surprise of all, in yesterday's contest, was the remarkable vitality shown by the United Farmers' movement. The head office of the U. F. O. in Toronto predicted that their organization would carry 30 seats in Ontario. The most sanguine of them did not look for more. It now seems probable they will have a total 43 seats and will therefore be considerably the most powerful group in the legislature.

As there is no group in the legislature that controls an absolute majority of members it will be necessary to hold a new election or for some of the groups already elected to form an alliance and carry on a coalition form of government. The forming of a coalition is what is likely to happen.

As the platforms of the Liberal, U.F.O. and Labor groups are practically identical, nothing could be more natural than that these should unite for the purposes of government. They have very little in common with the Conservative group which is hostile and reactionary.

Will the United Farmer movement be but a brief episode, like the career of the Patrons of Industry that ran its brief course, twenty-five years ago, or will it be a permanent development?

Only time can tell. But the Farmers have now better leaders than ever before. Some of the men associated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture are among the ablest public men in the dominion. Farmers are also better organized. Their clubs form a combination of business and social intercourse that make an appeal to a double interest.

There is no reason in the world why the farming interest, which is the most important of all in Canada, should be practically unrepresented both at Toronto and Ottawa.

The continuance of the Agrarian political movement will depend very much upon the success with which those members at present elected meet the difficult problems immediately before them.

LYOYD GEORGE AND THE MINERS

The statement of Lloyd George that his government will not reconsider its decision not to adopt the recommendations in the Sankey Commission report regarding the nationalization of mines undoubtedly creates a serious situation. The government has already adopted a policy embodying the essential features of the first Sankey report; a policy which makes very substantial concessions to the miners and goes a long way in the direction of the nationalization of the mines. This is the saving fact of the situation, and one that places upon the miners the onus of any untoward developments in the future. So far as can be judged from the cable report of the conference the premier did not take issue with the principle involved in the miners' proposal; he appears to have simply affirmed the impracticability of the government already overburdened with difficulties, assuming at the present time the additional burden of State ownership and operation of the mines. The next move lies with the miners. At the recent session of the Trade Union Congress representing about 5,000,000 workers they put through a resolution demanding that the government reconsider its decision not to nationalize the mines, and instructing

the parliamentary committee of the Congress to formally ask the premier to change his mind, and, in event of his refusal to do so, to call a special meeting of the Congress to decide on a further course of action. In order that the parliamentary committee might be persuaded to act with promptitude on its instructions, they also put through a resolution censuring this committee for not calling a special meeting of the Congress last summer to consider the question of calling a general strike to force the government to withdraw troops from Russia. It is not likely that the Parliamentary Committee will risk another vote of censure, and it may be expected to call a special meeting of the Trade Union Congress as soon as possible. That meeting will certainly be momentous. A very powerful section of the miners are evidently in favor of a strike with the object of forcing the government to nationalize the mines, and if they can persuade the Congress to support them in this, Britain will face a general strike on a scale hitherto unknown in the world. What the government could do in the face of a strike of 5,000,000 workers or even a quarter of that number, it is impossible to even conjecture; the nation would be paralyzed—the situation would be impossible. Unfortunately there are a great many workers in Great Britain who are in an ugly and reckless temper. They have been angered by profiteering, and their indignation is ready to vent itself against the government. This was shown at the Congress which rejected by a large majority a resolution condemning direct action. And since the Congress met there has been a notable evidence of this dangerous feeling; Mr. Bunning who presided over the deliberations of the Congress and spoke strongly against direct action has been turned down by his own Union the Postal Employes, and is not for the moment eligible as a delegate to the Congress.

However, the situation is not hopeless. When the Congress meets again the moderates may prevail. Unless the miners can carry the Congress with them they are hardly likely to force the issue on their own responsibility; the railway strike was not without a lesson which is not likely to be lost upon them. At a time when Britain needs industrial peace to rebuild her industries the other big unions may think twice before they are drawn into a disastrous conflict on behalf of the miners who already have achieved a favored position.

During the war and since, we have heard much about the ingenuity of the Germans in creating new products out of pulp. Now the Winnipeg Telegram reports George Bury, general manager of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Companies, as saying that Canadian ladies are wearing "silk" stockings on their slim limbs which were one day a stout spruce tree in the forest primeval.

HIGHWAYS OF HARMONY

(To a Young Musician)
 Thou maker of sweet melodies divine,
 So richly dowered with gracious gifts and rare,
 What heights celestial are thy soul's abode?
 What fragrant ether is thine atmosphere?
 Thy fragile, flower-like beauty makes us glad;
 But more we love thy strong, sweet soul to-night
 With raptured hearts we rise and follow thee
 Through echoing aisles and pathways of delight.
 We dance with thee along the sunny ways,
 Or kneel at worship in the cloister dim,
 Where the old masters, long and long ago,
 Their rapt devotions breathed in chant and hymn.
 We hear the lark's song in the rainwashed skies,
 The sigh of zephyrs in the murmuring wood,
 And hush of leaves, and chime of flower-bells,
 And strange, low sounds but dimly understood.
 We start at thunders of the cataract,
 And crash of tempest, echoing peal on peal.
 They faint, they die; and soft along the land
 The lyric notes of fairy pipers steal.
 On waves of dreamy melody we drift
 Along the shimmering shores of Lotus Land
 Where toil and war and grief are things remote
 No echoes float to this enchanted strand.
 We wake to poignant pain, and strong desires,
 And throbbing hopes that throng life's brimming cup.
 Mid music's rhapsody, with strengthened hands,
 Each separate cross again is lifted up.
 Our thanks, our love to thee, Virginia!
 Thy gracious beckoning was not in vain.
 In dreamy solitudes we oft shall tread
 Highways of harmony with thee again.
 —Written especially for The Ontario by Miss Lillian LeVidge, Carrying Place, Ont.

BUSY EYES SEE IT ALL.

A Grand River Railway car crashed into a threshing machine near Galt, demolishing the car vestibule, but not seriously injuring the motor-man.

According to a wireless received by the Marine Department at Halifax, the disabled steamer Polar Land is being towed into port by the Bannack.

The steamer Lake Gravette, which sent out a call for assistance when about 900 miles east of Cape Sable, has reached St. Johns, Newfoundland. John Mitchell who was sentenced to jail in London, was allowed to go when his term expired. Now the police are looking for him to have him deported to the U.S.

Bert, six-year-old son of Albert Freedy, of Casey township, Northern Ontario, died as a result of the unexplained discharge of a rifle left near a window by a brother.

Major Henri Chasse, D.S.O., M.C., of the 2nd Battalion, has been promoted lieutenant-colonel and given command of the Machine Gun Brigade to be formed shortly at Quebec.

ACROSS THE BORDER

In Kansas City there were 350 applications for divorce in one day.

U.S. Government has on hand 134,093,192 pounds of raw wool, which will be auctioned during the winter.

Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. plans a national drive for \$100,000,000 in the first week of December.

Ralph Budd, vice-president, succeeds Louis W. Hill, resigned, as president of the Great Northern Railroad.

Nineteen milk dealers of St. Louis and southern Illinois were indicted on charges of selling adulterated and filthy milk.

A negro on a train in Delaware attacked the conductor and was thrown from the train while going full speed. After alighting on his feet unhurt he was arrested and fined \$10.

Increases of 25 to 50 per cent. over spring prices prevailed at the New York fur auction. One silver fox skin sold for \$585.

Since a Philadelphia judge decided it was legal to serve drinks to the sick, barkeepers report an astonishing number of ailing people.

Marconi Co. has begun construction of a wireless station at Buenos Aires, Argentina, which is expected to be the largest in the world.

One year's supply of coal for New York, loaded on 50-ton cars, would make a train reaching from that city to Salt Lake, Utah.

Some of the enames used by the U.S. Shipping Board in christening vessels are such that the sailors can't spell them. Cauquomogomoc, for example.

Because an eight-year-old boy was annoying her, a woman at Detroit tried to put pepper on his tongue, but some went in his eyes. She was fined \$25.

A horticulturist of Findlay, O., after years of experimentation, produced a tree which bears six varieties of pears and thirty-two kinds of apples.

The 210,000 foreigners who, during the war, dodged naturalization to avoid being drafted, will be summarily deported if a bill presented at Washington is passed.

John H. Sayrs, a justice of the peace at Wabash, Ind., was charged with speeding. He fined himself \$10 part of which will go to him for legal fees for hearing the case.

Because wives asked the court to excuse their husbands from jury duty a New England judge said he would urge legislation for a law enabling women to serve as jurors.

A ten-year-old boy at Scranton, deserted by his mother, saw another boy eating a lunch alongside the road, and demanded it. On being refused he drew a revolver and killed the lad.

On arriving in Minneapolis to attend the state fair, Chief Ka-Be-Na-Wey-Wence, seated on the floor at a hotel, announced he is 130 years old and desired immediately to take a trip in an aeroplane.

His discharge papers, issued when he was demobilized in Boston in June, notwithstanding, Ple, Perkins of Northville, Mich., received word from the War Department that he was dead in France.

Platinum is now quoted at \$150 an ounce, a new high price.

A 60-year-old woman at Altoona, Pa., cut 1 1/2 acres of corn in 17 days.

The fossil of a giant 32 feet 19 inches in height is reported discovered near Vera Cruz, Mexico. There are about 750 different kinds of rodents in the U.S. and the annual loss they cause to crops is estimated at \$50,000,000.

To some wells water face water A do ter for L Writ a limited Y. M. LE A few month ser, of Toronto describing es which he had germs really o his conclusion He ended by c profession to test ments to test matter was tak Hill of Minnea Dr. Frazer to subject of the ser being then challenge was Zettel of St. that both he ar mit to inocul of typhoid, tu meningitis, sma Zettel was to r al hygiene fo these diseases, use antitoxins. Hill, however, challenge and t fire. Legal ex piaz were carri doctors should be guilty of m than doubtful s dent of that c But while the "germ duel" an brings up a sub stance, viz: the germ theory of to a physician lack of success sion in trying t disease by treat germ theory, th who depend on increasing. In a magazine, Ely G falo recently sa we have failed s; we have fa nite treatment f mon to our cou AVIA CH We are the "growth" says the interest us so the grudge the need tion purposes an demonstration of aeronautics dur number of mach flying back and coasts. Our atten keyed by such e machines started westward, doin not dreamed of new page in hist undertaking is tional; it is not c flyers. Owners of are interested, n vertising gained, to stimulate i means of locom to be employed, ve earth are obtain science tells us threshold. In tim blated in a man been declared i war began. This nation