

SHOULD ACT AT ONCE

As many feared and predicted, Belleville is at last face to face with a critical situation in regard to fuel supply. Yesterday's report by the coal merchants was that all available supplies would be exhausted in a day and a half. Many families are now absolutely without fuel. Yesterday's blizzard and the continuous cold mean the demoralisation of railway traffic for several days to come. Acute suffering and serious freezing are in immediate sight unless immediate action is taken.

At the beginning of the month The Ontario recommended action that would have meant the saving of many hundreds of tons of badly needed coal and the providing of hundreds of cords of wood to supplement the depleted coal supply.

We suggested that (1) The churches should as far as practicable hold union services and not heat the main body of the church buildings.

(2) The merchants should open places of business at 9 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. except on Saturdays.

(3) Shade trees, where too thickly placed on our streets should be cut down and converted into firewood.

(4) Private citizens should exercise the most rigid economy by closing up all rooms in their dwellings not urgently needed for use.

Unfortunately, about that same time word was given out that one of our coal merchants had placed an order for 3000 tons of coal which was to be delivered immediately, and that a large part of the order was already on the way. All this we believe, promised in good faith but storms have interfered with these and other expected deliveries.

The necessity for drastic action was not then realised and, outside of some economies on the part of three or four churches, nothing has been done.

We are now faced by an actual condition and not a theory. There is no use lamenting about what has or has not been done in the past.

We now have a fuel commissioner in Belleville, a special committee of the council to deal with the fuel problem and also have authority from the government for our municipality to engage in the fuel business.

It is now too late in the season for the city to secure coal from any available source. If we did buy the coal there is no telling when it might be delivered. But what the city can do is to secure a supply of wood almost at once.

The shade trees, thousands of them, still stand. They are too thick on most streets for either good sanitation or beauty. Their branches are interlocking with one another in many places. Some of the trees are large enough to make as much as two cords of good, sound wood. Several hundred cords are here available and this would probably be sufficient to relieve the situation until supplies of coal, now known to be on the way to our local merchants, are delivered.

The closing down of several industrial plants in our city, owing to lack of fuel, leaves several hundreds of men out of work. Some of these are experienced woodsmen and would be glad to take a turn at wood-cutting in order to help out.

Many people, who have had experience, have found green wood, even soft maple, a fairly satisfactory fuel. For domestic use, when partially dried in an oven or elsewhere, it burns readily and throws out intense heat.

In passing it might be of interest to note that the town council of Smiths Falls has just purchased a wood-lot for \$1200 and has let a contract to a man who will cut and deliver the wood in town for \$2.25 a single cord.

We feel that our merchants should at once take united action and open and close places of business at the hours suggested. This has already been done at Brockville. Why not here? Why not also have a half-holiday on Wednesday afternoons, the same as is done in summer with far less show of reason? It is a time of year when business is not brisk. The trading could be done within the hours mentioned, without hardship to anyone, once the fact became generally known. Who has the patriotism to circulate a petition and secure general agreement to this proposal? We are convinced there would be few refusals.

It is rumored that there are some hoards of fuel in the homes of thrifty householders, far larger than will be required to put them through the present winter. This matter should be looked into and dealt with in a firm manner, if the worst comes to the worst.

Some of our churches still lag behind in the good work. In Brockville the eight churches are now reduced to three. We have had no union here, whatever, even where there are several churches of the one denomination. Some of the week-night meetings might also be temporarily discontinued.

Some of our fraternal organisations might also consider the advantage of holding less frequent meetings the present winter.

Other economies may be suggested but these would make a good beginning. Don't leave it all for the coal merchants

and the city or government officials. There is an impelling necessity for everyone to do his best to co-operate with the others.

The coal dealers have been doing their best to get supplies through. The shortage is not attributable to them. The railways are struggling against adverse conditions. We must now help ourselves.

ANOTHER CITY'S GAIN.

The news that Rev. Chas. G. Smith, M.A., B.D., has resigned the pastorate of the Victoria Avenue Baptist church will be received by our citizens with far more than the conventional expressions of regret.

The feeling of goodwill towards Mr. Smith is not confined by denominational bounds. He made friends everywhere because he was more than a mere preacher—he was a citizen and a man.

Mr. Smith was not a crusader, but when questions of principle arose the people always knew where to find him. He did not hesitate to take a stand and manfully battle for what he believed to be right. He had the courage of his convictions but his courage was combined with breadth of mind and common-sense. He was free from narrowness, bigotry and asceticism. He was a strong patron of many sports and a firm believer in the truth that a good minister is not necessarily a goody-goody.

He had a fine gift of pulpit eloquence and he was in great demand everywhere as a speaker at after-dinner functions and all other public events. He had a sparkling wit, a rapid readiness in repartee and rare skill as a raconteur. Owing to his overflowing sense of humor he was frequently compared with Mark Twain.

Mr. Smith enters a far larger field of usefulness at Montreal and to this field he will go with the united good wishes of a host of friends in the Belleville district.

LABOR'S DETERMINATION

If the labor conference now in session at Nottingham, England, follows the lead given it by President Purdy in its attitude towards the war and peace terms, Britain and all her allies will have cause for rejoicing. Either Germany must accept the conditions laid down by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson or Labor must continue to wage war on Germany with every ounce of its strength; that is Mr. Purdy's ultimatum.

Indications, so far given, point to the acceptance of this view by the majority of delegates, and when it is noted that the aims expressed by these statesmen are almost identical with Labor's own published aims, it could hardly do otherwise than endorse them. What danger there is of any opposition to Mr. Purdy's statement lies with the pronounced pacifists, and they will not be able to swing this conference any further than they have swung preceding ones.

Genuine admiration is due to the Labor president for his careful and clear statement of the international situation. He laid his fingered unerringly on Germany's weakest point in all her talk of negotiation by peace when he declared that this could only end in a Teutonic victory if carried out during the enemy's occupancy of foreign territory. Even the Russians now perceive this fact, and see that under such circumstances a "self-determination" vote must prove a farce.

"Will the German democracy define its war aims? Will it face its Government as we have faced ours?" Mr. Purdy asks. The answer must be that it has not done the former and has not yet done the latter, although it probably will face its Government as the last resort. German democracy has not yet spoken, but only German autocracy, and there is no guarantee that the bureaucracy speaks for and with the support of the German nation.

What hopes Germany may have held as to the result of the Labor conference are doomed to disappointment. British labor may and does criticize its government for some of its acts or want of action, but it is behind it in desiring to see the war fought until a conclusive and lasting peace is obtained. It may grumble at hardships and make demands for better conditions, but its loyalty does not depend on the granting of these. By this time it has realized that it must choose between British government with some imperfections or Prussian rule with nothing but imperfections, and that its whole strength is needed to avert the latter.

It is to be hoped that the question of the man power bill will be treated in the broadest-minded manner, and that national policy will be placed ahead of Labor's inclination. It would not strengthen Labor's cause to demand immunity from the bill's provisions for certain classes. Under good leadership this fact doubtless will be impressed on the conference.

THE NEWSPRINT DECISION.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be paid by the newspapers of Canada to the members of the Paper Combine as a result of the ruling of Commissioner Pringle, providing for an increase from \$2.50 to \$2.85 per hundred

pounds of newsprint. The Big Interests have again won the day at Ottawa.

The Paper Combine men of Canada have already been fined in the courts of the United States for their actions. Most of these paper men secured vast timber limits at small cost. When war commenced, the importation of pulp to the United States from the Scandinavian countries ceased, and the American publishers turned to Canada for a supply. Up to that time there was competition for Canadian business, and a newspaper could secure bids from several mills. But this all ceased when the American market opened, and soon more than 80 per cent of Canada's paper output was going to the United States, where wealthy publishers were ready to pay high prices.

Finance Minister White was asked to fix the price of paper, and he increased it from \$2.40 (in case of The Ontario) to \$3.25. But this did not satisfy the paper-makers. They were able to prevail upon the Government to appoint a special commissioner, and R. A. Pringle, a well-known Conservative corporation lawyer, was appointed to the task. He has been working on the "investigation" for about eight months, and he has found for the paper-makers. The decision means a large loss to the newspapers up to the time that necessary adjustments may be made. The margin of profit in the publication of a newspaper is so small as to be in many cases non-existent, and many papers will be driven out of business as a direct result of the Pringle decision. Mr. Pringle appears to have expected criticism, as he has already flown to shelter of a review of the evidence by an appellate court.

It is open to debate if the newspapers, through their representatives, did not make a serious mistake when they withdrew their counsel from the hearing some months ago. The newspapers sought to show that a combine existed, and when Mr. Pringle refused to consider this evidence, and the Canadian Press Association, which conducted the case for the newspapers, refused to have its counsel continue at the hearing. As a result it has been a one-sided investigation, with the Paper Combine claiming great virtues and heavy burdens to itself, and evidently having its claim allowed.

But apart from the effect of the decision on the newspapers, there is a more vital question to be considered. The government has caused prices to be fixed for one commodity at the behest of the newspapers. "The power of the press" was able to bring about a result although in this instance the result has been to send prices upward. But the precedent for price regulation has been established. The humblest dweller in the land should be able to have the price of bread or potatoes fixed, though it might be advisable to withhold the request in view of what happened to the newspapers. The most powerful publisher should have no more in-

fluence than the individual.

If the Bolsheviki movement is democracy, it must be democracy with a load of vodka aboard.

It is a very quiet day in the United States when an investigation into something or other is not started.

"Better is a dinner of herbs," says the Scripture, which will be about the only kind of a dinner some folks will get soon.

The Prussian Chamber of Lords needs no doubts about the Allies' willingness to give the kaiser his "rights." Most of them are only too eager that he shall receive them.

The slacker or shirker may not be an estimable character, but he is a shining light compared with the man who poses as a returned soldier and patriot but who has never joined the forces.

THE VALLEY OF BEAUTY

I know where a valley of beauty lies,  
On the banks of a noble stream—  
Where the brightest stars in the bluest skies,  
In their loveliest luster gleam,  
O'er a scene so fair, that the dwellers there—  
Seem to live in a happy dream.

The soil is richer than that of the Nile,  
And the husbandman's only care—  
Is to plant the seeds, when the spring buds smile,  
In the warmth of the April air—  
Then furrow them through, but a time or two;  
To harvest an abundant share.

And happy are they who dwell in the vale,  
Their toil is all labor of love—  
They hear of the world by the river mail,  
And they worship the Master above—  
Though the eagle's scream is heard by the stream,  
The bird they adore is the dove.

Nature was beautiful; prodigal, there,  
Of all that man could desire—  
To lift him out of the shadows of care,  
And lead him to levels higher—  
That the arid goals where the supine souls—  
Just live their lives and expire.

No dread of the Kultur of Huns, is there,  
Not a heart is open to greed—  
And the woe of one is the valley's care,  
While the sufferer has a need—  
The voice they hear is a call always near,  
"My Lamb! let my followers feed!"

Much is required where much is given,  
And the valley of beauty owes—  
Gratitude both to earth and heaven—  
For the peace and the joy she knows—  
The fat of the land should flow from the hand,  
To those where adversity blows.

And this is the creed of the life they live,  
In that beautiful river vale—  
They reap in plenty and the gladly give,  
To the others where harvests fail—  
Nor; the one hand knows where the other goes  
And, this is the end of the tale.  
Jan. 23rd, 1918. —E. D. McCready.

Other Editor's Opinions

LUKE McLUKE SAYS:

PEAT AS FUEL

Dr. Eugene Hanel has republished his article on "Peat as a Source of Fuel" from the ninth annual report of the commission of conservation, and in the present coal famine his suggestions regarding native fuel resources will receive earnest attention.

The total peat area of Canada is 37,000 square miles. The known peat bogs of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick comprise 12,000 square miles with an average depth of 12 feet. One square mile of peat bog with an average depth of 6 feet will produce 774,000 tons of peat fuel with a moisture content of 25 per cent. The 12,000 square miles will therefore contain about 8,300,000,000 tons of peat, having a fuel value to about \$400,000,000 tons of good coal.

Seven bogs in the shipping range of Toronto are capable of supplying 35,500,000 tons of fuel. What we need is a government that will make it its business to make this fuel available at cost as hydro-electric power is available.

To hand these peat areas over to private interests which will exploit the people, as the coal operators do, is not the proper function of government.—Toronto World.

GOD NEVER FAILS

On every side we see evidences only too abundant of human failure. Every sea has its wrecks; every century its story of disappointment and defeat; every life its own record of weakness, folly and failure. To fall as human as to err, and it is not always easy "to rise, on stepping-stones of our dead selves, to higher things." Patriot, prophet, saint, all

like at times have had their sad hours under the juniper tree when 'evth would have been esteemed a boon.

Sometimes we tackle tasks too great for us, and fail because we have over-estimated our own ability; sometimes we err in our methods, and we fail, not because the task was too big for us, but because we blundered in our well meant endeavor; sometimes we fail because we work alone, and sometimes we fail because we trusted to others; we fail when we have a good excuse for failure, and we fail when we have no excuse whatever; we fail when we alone are too blame, and we fail when we are not at all to blame; but some how, sometime, we all manage to stumble upon failure, and sometimes that failure is so glaring and inexcusable that we wonder if ever there lived greater fools than ourselves. We fail, our friends fail, the very wisest and strongest men we know fail; but our God never fails.

In the midst of human weakness and uncertainty it is a marvellous comfort to be assured that God's plans never miscarry, that there is One who never blunders through ignorance nor falls through weakness. And neither the machinations of evil spirits and evil men, nor the pitiable weaknesses of good men, can ever cause failures to be inscribed upon the plans of the Eternal. God's will is being wrought out upon earth and in heaven and His eternal purpose is somehow being fulfilled.

Looking at affairs from our human point of view we emphasize human freedom, and whenever action depends upon human strength and wisdom we are sure to find more or less failure through human weakness and folly, and in the moral realm we are

apt to imagine that this implies divine failure. Especially is this true in regard to the Church of God and the social progress of the race. The Church as a divine organization cannot fail, but as a human organization it has often failed most egregiously. And great moral reforms, such as are evidently instinct with living life, seem sometimes to stand still or even move backwards, and we are ready to declare in bitter disappointment that evil is stronger than good, and that God Himself has failed.

But we forget! Into this mysterious divine-human world God has incorporated many things which are hard to reconcile with each other, and in our attempt to grapple with the problem of free-will we are apt to forget that God has incorporated even that into His all-embracing plans, and all our human blunders and mistakes have been foreseen and provided for, and no matter how great they may be they cannot frustrate the far-reaching plans of the Omnipotent One.

The cross of Christ did not mark a divine failure, even though it was the emphatic expression of human ignorance and human sin. And even so the present war, with all its unspeakable horror, does not mark in any sense the failure of the divine plan, but rather it will be made a blood-stained gateway to a newer and brighter world. And even our own ignorance and folly, which we can neither forget nor forgive, may be made the entrance to a nobler and a grander life. Neither persecution nor poverty, neither sickness nor sorrow, neither our own stupidity nor the malice of our enemies, neither evil spirits, nor evil men, nor our own culpable ignorance can shut against us the door which opens to the richest treasure-chamber of our God's infinite love and mercy.

God never fails. Where sin interferes forgiveness appears; where iniquity appears to triumph, mercy shows its face; where human ignorance spoils, divine power restores, where the world passes its degree of "lost," the Christ of "God writes 'Saved.'" The salvation of God reaches to the lowest abyss of sin, athems the farthest depths of ignorance and works miracles to which even raising the dead seems a small feat.—Christian Guardian.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL

Moirs, Jan. 18, 1918  
Council elect for 1918 met today. They took declaration of qualification and declaration of office and took their seats.

Communications were rec'd from Municipal World and Hospital for Sick Children.

On motion of Geen and Wood, clerk was ordered to get six copies of Municipal World.

Moved by Mills seconded by Geen that a grant of five dollars be given to Hospital for Sick Children.

Communications were rec'd from Ontario Dept. of Agriculture requesting appointment of representatives for board of agriculture, where on motion of Geen and Wood it was laid over for further consideration.

Geo. Morgan interviewed council re-opening road on town line when, on motion he was ordered to open same and forward bill to clerk.

On motion of Geen and Fargoy following by-laws were introduced and read first time, colonization road by-law, appointing sanitary inspector, auditors, member for board of health, sheep valuator and road surveyor.

On motion of Fargoy and Mills, council went into committee of whole on by-laws. When by-laws were read a second time, and following names filled in—  
Auditors—J. F. Herlihy, R. S. Beatty

Road surveyor—Wm. Storings  
Sanitary Inspector—Peter Fargoy  
Member for board of health—A. Herlihy

Sheep valuator—Wm. Welsh, Geo. Wallace, Dan. Collins, R. Downey and Wm. Laley.

On motion councillors pay was set at \$3.00 per day. On motion the following acts, were ordered paid, Anthony Herlihy, D. R. O. \$4.00, E. Sarles, D. R. O. \$8.00, A. Jones, D. R. O. \$8.00, W. Laley, D. R. O. Municipal World \$10.15, Board of Health, \$9.00 Med. Health Officer for 1917 \$57.50, Coun. Illors pay, \$17.50  
Moved by Mills, seconded by Mr. Wood, that council adjourn till 1st Monday in February, D. L. Fleming, Clerk.

PRISON

GERMAN BATT

ENOUGH

Officer Returned

Overseas Cl

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