



THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1922

## EDITORIAL

### Jamaica Rum to Run Motor Cars

The old-time rum trade of Jamaica is about to be revolutionized. Experimental tests with alcohol motor spirit have resulted in showing that a motor spirit can be manufactured in Jamaica giving slightly better results than gasoline and at a lower cost. Two factories are now manufacturing it, and they have just despatched an order for machinery. In view of the great depression in the rum trade the conversion of alcohol, formerly utilized for the once famous Jamaica rum, into motor spirit is regarded as a probable satisfactory solution of the rum industry for the future.

### Better Co-operation in Postal Matters

Postmaster-General Murphy has called a conference of postal district officials to open at Ottawa on October 2, to secure an interchange of ideas and promote greater efficiency in the interests of the public of the Dominion. All provinces are to be represented by experienced postal officials. Some time ago Hon. Mr. Murphy inaugurated a system of fortnightly conferences between the heads of all branches of the Post Office Department at Ottawa. This has resulted in the promotion of greater co-operation and put the Department on a better business basis. The wider conference of the district officials is intended to still further advance co-operation and sound business administration.

### Ontario Six Years Dry

The Dominion Alliance has just issued a most interesting compendium showing the results of prohibition, under the significant title "Ontario Six Years Dry." It gives a wealth of facts, officially stated in Government and Municipal reports, which prove conclusively the effectiveness of prohibition in this Province. On Sunday, September 17, 1916, a new era began in the Province of Ontario. This was the first day of Provincial Prohibition. The Ontario Temperance Act really came into force, at seven o'clock Saturday evening, September 16, at which hour the bars and shops closed their doors for the last time. It has been in force continuously ever since. It was passed by the Legislature during the stress and strain of war conditions and a clause in the Act provided that a vote of the electors should be taken after normal conditions were restored. Economic as well as moral reasons brought prohibition in Ontario. Business men, manufacturers, railway corporations, miners, lumbermen, in seeking the highest efficiency in the conduct of their various industries, found the liquor traffic was like sand in the machinery. Wage earners, farmers, industrial workers, saw their earning power lessened; merchants saw cash going over the bar instead of over the counter, while the lower standard of living, through drinking habits, meant a lesser demand of goods of all kinds. Educationists saw children running the streets or working in factories instead of attending school, and intellectual development thus hampered by intemperance. Insurance statistics demonstrated the greater longevity of abstainers. Medical science pronounced against the use of alcohol as beverage. Indeed, progressive men in practically every department of human activity found the liquor traffic hurtful. Added to all this was the influence of the Christian Church and the desire upon the part of those working for the social betterment and moral uplift of the people, who saw in the liquor traffic an enemy and hindrance to all good and amity of everything evil. Another class helped on prohibition. This was made up of the victims of intemperance, many of whom voted to give themselves and their families a fresh start under better conditions. Prohibition was not gained suddenly, but came as the result of many years of earnest self-sacrificing, consistent hard campaigning. It was not simply a moral whim brought about by war conditions, but rather the culmination of progressive legislation. That prohibition has made good is an indisputable fact. The concluding observation of "Ontario Six Years Dry" is: "No amount of sophistry, academic argument, specious reasoning, appeal to prejudice, calumny of opponents, can offset the facts herein set out. Through all the dust of discussion as to principles, controversy as to methods, distorted imaginings of possible cataclysmic calamities, the great fact stands boldly out: prohibition works. Galling as it may be to some people, foolish as it may seem to others: it does good; it pays, financially, socially, politically, educationally, morally. In these days it is results that count. Prohibition is making this Canada of ours a better land to live in, and making the people who live in it better citizens."

### EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada is standing on the eve of a period of development in population in the next quarter of a century which will dazzle the world," said Sir John Willison, president of the Western Canada Colonization Association, to the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs at a meeting at Calgary last week.

Can you get better value—quality, price and service—considered—from the catalogue houses than you get from your local merchant? You cannot. Show yourself to be a loyal citizen by spending your money at home and when you do, spend it with the merchants who invite your patronage. You will find their names in the advertising columns—Collingwood Bulletin.

**The Prime Minister to Represent Halton Again**  
The Burlington Gazette says it is creditably informed that Premier Drury has signified his willingness to accept the nomination again for Halton County for the Provincial Legislature, if it is tendered to him. The matter is now in the hands of the U. F. O. executive and a convention will be called in the near future to make the choice. Premier Drury is popular with the farmers of Halton, in fact, with all classes in the county. His course has very generally won the approval of the people of this county, in his administration of public affairs since he was chosen Prime Minister of the Province. Halton has been honored in having the Premier as her representative in the Legislature. His "broadening out" policy has won him many additional friends and supporters since his election here. His re-election is conceded by those who claim to be able to read the pulse of the electorate of this county. In addition to all other considerations, the distinction of being represented by the Prime Minister of the Province is worth while.

### No Legal Barrier to Church Union

At an important meeting of the Joint Committee of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada last Friday, to receive the report of the legal committee and consider the proposed Act of Parliament to incorporate the United Church of Canada, it was ascertained that there is no legal barrier to church union. This question had been made an issue by opponents to the proposed union in a strong propaganda. Contrary to the expectations of some of those outside of the joint conference who were reported to be none too favorably disposed to the proposed amalgamation of interests, and in spite of the fears perhaps of a number of those within who were strong advocates of union, when the proposed legislation came up before the conference, clause by clause, it was adopted almost without a dissenting voice. While there were a few changes made, they were of such a character as to not materially affect the proposed legislation. The statute incorporating the United Church provides that any dissenting congregation may withdraw from the United Church after six months from the passing of the Act and the property of that congregation will remain unaffected by the Act. The Act, as submitted and discussed, aims to protect the interests of every congregation and of the several denominations interested. The decision in favor of the incorporation of a United Church of Canada, arrived at by the joint conference last Friday, will now be sent to the Supreme Court of the three churches involved for consideration and decision at their forthcoming sessions.

### Canada and the Situation in the Near East

The threat of war in the Near East, with the proposal from overseas that the Dominions should be represented there by a contingent of troops with the British forces, shifted political interest from the different sections of the Dominion to Ottawa and from there to Downing Street. For days the public asked but one question: "Is there to be war?" With that was coupled the question as to Canada's participation in whatever warlike preparations were to be made within the Empire. The situation differed considerably from that of 1914 and in the minds of people in all walks of life there was considerable question as to the urgency of the situation so far as the sending of Canadian troops was concerned. The Government asked for information and received reassuring messages both from the British Government and from its representatives, Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe, who are at present at Geneva. The wisdom of seeking that information in the first place, before issuing a call to Parliament, and thus thrusting further heavy expenses upon the Dominion, would appear to have been more than justified by the developments. One thing which the situation brought to light was the readiness of men and women, in all walks of life, to respond again to the call of their country if the necessity arose. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Militia received scores of telegrams and cables offering service if there should be any need of raising a contingent. Many of these came from Canadians in the United States or in Great Britain, urging that if a force was to be raised, their names should be placed on the list to be called. These offers were acknowledged and the senders informed that thus far there was no need for enrollment, but that if they were needed the Government would communicate with them. The matter has not yet been finally disposed of, but apparently the necessity for sending men has disappeared. The Government is closely watching developments overseas and if the need arises indicated that it will summon a special session of Parliament and place the matter before the people's representatives, for them to decide whether or not Canada shall rush to contingent to the Dardanelles. Great Britain has done its utmost to avoid war, Premier Lloyd George declared in a statement to the press. England, the statement said, is doing all in her power to arrange an immediate conference of all nations concerned. Lloyd George advocates that the League of Nations guarantees the freedom of the straits of the Dardanelles. The freedom of the straits, he explained, is of vital interest to Great Britain and the entire civilized world, and the policy of Britain is to establish the freedom of the Dardanelles. Mr. Lloyd George said that whatever steps the Government had taken to strengthen the military and naval forces in the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus had been dictated by two supreme considerations: First, "our anxiety as to the freedom of the seas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea," and second, "to prevent this exceptionally horrible war from spreading into Europe."

### CONVERSION PROPOSALS

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Delicious

# "SALADA"

TEA  
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PACKET TEA IN NORTH AMERICA.

### POOR CHILD!

School Superintendent (to little girl in front yard)—"What is your name?" Little Girl—"None."

"Please, sir, I would rather not tell you."

"Come, come, you needn't be afraid of me."

"Are you sure you won't laugh?"

"Of course, I won't laugh."

"Well, then, it's fixed."

People who live in glass houses should provide the house with automatic shades.

### Popular Sheet Music

## FREE!

### FALL FAIR DATES

Acton	October 3, 4
Aberfoyle	October 6, 7
Brantford	September 22, 23
Cambridge	October 2, 3
Forrestburg	September 31, 22
Guelph	October 6, 7
Galt	September 22, 23
Galt	September 26, 27
Milton	September 22, 23
Streeterville	September 28

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