BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE LARGELY TO THE 80TH BATTALION

Recruiting Meeting in Barracks Last Night For Foster Ward--Addresses by Messrs Porter, Johnson, Mikel and Alford

It is Col. Ketcheson's desire to have men recruited for the 80th battalion from Belleville and the County of Hastings, said Mr. E. Guss Porter, K.C., M.P. at the Foster ward rally last evening at the barracks (canning factory). We should see to it that this regiment goes to the front as the representative of Belleville and Hastings.

The barracks, Pinnacle street, occupied last winter and spring by the 39th battalion and so soon to quarter the 80th battalion, were the scene of a successful recruiting rally last night. On short notice the residents of the ward had been called to gather and they responded loyally. The meeting was held in the former mess room of the 39th in the canning factory. Men, women, boys, girls and children sat upon the wooden benches once used by the soldiers when eating their rations, while others sat upon the tables. The gathering at first showed signs of being a small one, but by 8.30 there were some hundreds listening to the speakers. About eight o'clock it looked as if the meeting would have to be called off, but the Fifteenth band gathered a large crowd from Foster ward and as a result the rally was a most satisfactory one.

Mr. E. Guss Porter, president of the local league occupied the chair. He outlined the purpose of the series of meetings, which was to stimulate interest in enlistment. The young men of Belleville have not felt their responsibility in this the greatest contest ever known throughout the world. "So important is it that it must affect each and everyone of us" Our all, even our right to live, are at stake. Could there be a greater incentive to young men to come to the defence of the grand old flag? What would be the result if Britain should fail? All would be swept under the iron heel of that despot, the Kaiser. We prize our liberty too much to bow the knee to the Kaiser of Germany.

This meeting is to stimulate recruiting, not to stimulate patriotism. The people are full of patriotism but they want something to stir up that patriotism.

"Don't be a shirker, don't wait to be coaxed, sign your name to the roll and shoulder the musket for the firing line. Are you going to allow the boys in Flanders to perish or will you go to their help?

"These young men who have efficiency, youth and courage on their side can win the war.

"If you can possibly enlist tomorrow go and set the example yourselves. You are the men who will save the hour.

"Ladies, turn your attention to the fields of Flanders and think how the wives and daughters of that country have been treated. That fate may be yours, should the Germans succeed.

"Our liberties and privileges are now threatened, said Mr. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P., who expressed his gratitude that there had been a leaven in Canada which prepared against the day when national defence would be necessary. That is but national insurance of the liberty won by the expenditure of blood in the past.

"The various dominions of the Empire will have henceforth an opportunity of giving an expression of their views in international relations. The British nation is one and undivisible. The allies will listen to no terms of peace before the utter crushing of Germany and the certainty that the little nations will have a right to exist.

"When the young men come back there will be a roll call and they will be preferred.

"The men who will not go are cowards."

"We will in future have a standing army on whom we can depend. There was a time when the boy who put on the redcoat was laughed at in Belleville, but who dare laugh at the man in khaki today?

"If the enemy should win, what will become of the women in Canada? for there is no place so great in the Germans' eyes as Canada?

What will become of the Kaiser's hordes when Kitchener's three millions who have not fired a rifle yet at the front have got in their work?

Mr. Walter Alford, who has not yet missed a recruiting meeting, was the next speaker. "We are lacking in many things" he said. I understand there are 900 young men who might enlist in Belleville. I am ready to go with a committee to investigate the young men's cases and find out why they have not enlisted. Many well known families have not sent any representatives to the front."

Mr. Alford mentioned the names of some of the young men of the city who have not joined. Why? The boys at the front have suffered in the trenches.

The young men must hurry to enlist. "These shirkers. I'd run them down into the bay".

Mr. Porter said Mr. Alford was too modest to state that he had two sons at the front.

"Pardon me," said Mr. Alford, "and there will be two more Alfords at the front."

"This war is a campaign for justice such little children as you see before you tonight," said Mr. W. C. Mikel, K.C., who had a number of children come to the platform. It is a fight not only for the king but for the children. The world loves a fighter. The boy in the backyard who fights against the bully always gets praise. The world has never before seen such a war when the enemy whom Mr. Mikel termed miserable cowards, had spent their ingenuity in devising means of torture for the weak and helpless.

"It is not manly on our part to expect the United States to help us and they cannot in view of their own troubles. The Germans are allowed to carry on their propaganda against our cause and to poison the United States people. The United Staets are unprepared and that is why they submit to insults.

The whole struggle in this life has been a struggle against the oppressors That is the fight that is on today

Are we prepared to stand up for British liberty or lie down before German tyranny?

We all admire the work of the men in the trenches. Let us make our pals at the front proud of us.

We are asked to send 500,000 from Canada. That means about 800 from Belleville alone, actual residents of the city. As time goes on that is what we want to do. Toronto has sent the largest representation and Cobourg stands second. What a grand thing it would be if Belleville could send the largest representation of any place in Canada!

Mr. Porter stated that about 1200 men had been enlisted here from Belleville and the county. The ladies of Belleville were giving two machine guns. This city stands pretty well up in front, but we want it at the fore front in the works of patriotism and duty.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the King.

Mr. Ford is Giving Some of it Back

DETROIT, Sept. 3—These are busy days at the Ford Motor Company's administration building. Checks for $50 each are going out to more than 300,000 Ford owners who by purchasing their cars between August, 1914, and August, 1915, participate in Ford profits to the aggregate of more than $5,000,000. This disbursement is in itself rather a stupendous task. The checks are being mailed at the rate of about 10,000 a day, a per diem distribution of $500,000.

A large and distinct organization has been arranged to complete this task. When the profit sharing arrangement for Ford owers was announced August 1, 1614 a department to handle the details was installed in the Ford administration building. For several weeks now a large crop of stenographers has been filling in the 300,000 names in checks, These names are taken from the original bills of sale. Open face envelopes are used, the name of the payee serving also as the mailing address. The amount of the check is printed on its face.

The work of signing more than three hundred thousand checks itself offered a problem. Each check carries the signature of one of three assistant cashiers, and the most inveterate scribbler might easily develop writer's cramp and grow exceedingly tired of his own name without some device to lighten his labour. There are five checks to a sheet, and by a single operation of the pen five checks are signed simultaneously,

New School of Infantry

The next provisional school of infantry opens on Tuesday next at Barriefield and the following officiers have already registered and been accepted for the course: Lieut. Beckett, 56th Regiment; Lieut. Pollock, 56th; Lieut. Burrows, 15th Lieut. Barclay, 41st; Lieut Raymond. 49th; Lieut. Hyman, 15th; Lieut. Patton, 15th; Lieut. Faulkner, 15th; Lieut. W. H. Wrightmeyer, 15th; Lieut. Smith, 15th; Lieut. Campbell 15; Lieut. Trumbull 16th; Lieut Kelly, 16th; Lieut. Hambly, 19th; Lieut. E. Wrightmeyer, 15th; Lieut. Williams, 16th; Lieut. Harris, 46th; Lieut. Muse, 15th; Lieut Halt, 40th; Lieut. McBrien, 6th; Lieut. Bray, 46th; Others will egister between this and Monday.

..Asthma Victims.. The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxsyms of choking which seem to fairly threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

Born

BRANT—At Tyendinaga Reserve, on Saturday, August 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brant, twin daughters.

Had a Great Fall

How Prisoners in Germany Get News of World War

One of the prisoners recently returned to France having been exchanged for a German of equal rank and grading, tells the following story:

"I was interned in a prisoners' camp in Saxony. After our first stupefaction passed somewhat we became very eager for news of the way the battle was going.

"Our guardian spoke not a word of French, but one of our number understood a little German, and he finally dared to ask for information of a non-commissioned officer who looked more or less human.

"'What about Versailles?' he queried.

"'Gefallen,' laconically answered the German.

"'And Rouen?'

"'Gefallen,' was the answer.

"'And Nantes?'

"'Gefallen,'

"'Holy Jehosaphat!' exclaimed the prisoner in his own language.

"'Gefallen,' persisted the information dispenser. And then we breathed a sigh of relief.

Marriage of Former Trenton Boy

(Edmonton Journal)

The marriage took place recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Walt, Twenty-first street, of their eldest daughter, Winnifred, to Mr. H. S. Empey, in the presence of a few relatives, Rev. A. W. Coone performing the ceremony.

The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father, her sister, Miss Georgia Walt, playing Mendelssohn's wedding march, the wedding party standing under a large wedding bell, with back-ground of sweet peas in form of a crescent

The bride wore white moire silk en train, with pearl trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses, white sweet peas, lilies of the valley and maiden hair ferns.

Mrs. Walt wore old rose brocade velvet while Miss Georgia was in pale blue ninon over charmeuse, trimmed with pink rosebuds.

A reception followed from 8 to 11.

Mr. Empey is proprietor of the Alberta Pharmacy and the bride has resided in Edmonton for fourteen years where she has made many friends.

The home was beautifully decorated, wedding bells and sweet peas being used in carrying out the color scheme.

Mrs. W. J. Magrath, Mrs. A. E. Emery, Mrs. (Dr.) O. J. Curtis and Mrs. A. V. Miller ushered the guests to the dining-room, where refreshments were served, presided over by Mrs. R. Shearer, Mrs. W. T. Ash Mrs. Andrew L. Campbell, and Mrs. B. A. Murray, while assisting were Miss Nellie Brown, Miss Edith Hewson, Miss Edith Watson, Miss Elsie Redden, Miss Myrtle Tield, Miss Emery, Miss Nasmith, Miss Stella Mooney, Miss Baker, Miss Helen Hunt, Miss Grace Morehouse and Miss Hill.

Mrs. Nellie McClung was expected to take charge of the bride's book in the library, where the guests registered, but owing to illness her place was taken by Florence McClung and Miss Frank.

The groom's gift to the bride was a fumed oak cabinet of sterling silver The bride and groom left over the C.P.R. at 11.45 for Banff and Laggan for their honeymoon trip.

Fine Front of Sidney Spirit

On Tuesday night the Brick church near Bayside was filled with an enthusiastic gathering of Sidney citizens who rallied in response to the Red Cross call of the Women's Institute. Seldom, apart from an election have so many stalwart men got together for a common and laudable purpose. The edifice was artistically decorated and brilliantly lighted -- points not always observed at such meetings. The refreshments were both abundant and delicious. The music by Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Finkle, Miss Gunn and the chorus, was most inspiring and satisfying. The address of the chairman, Rev. Mr. Joplin was all that could be desired; and the speeches of Mr R. J. Graham, Mr. J. F. Wills, K.C., (the new Sidney resident) and Colonel W. N. Ponton, K.C., while complete contrasts the one to the other, were educative, eloquent, earnest and inspiring. Mr. Graham spoke of what he saw at Hamburg in August 1914, and of what he knew, and emphasized the critical condition in which we as a nation find ourselves—not yet realized of many men in the old front townships—Mr. Wills made a stirring appeal for recruits for that service of which our King and Country have present need, and spoke of the glorious traditions and the triumphant deeds of the navy during this war. Colonel Ponton urged feelingly the generous support of the Red Cross and of all allied organizations, which are comforting, pain assuaging, life saving and health restoring. He spoke of the wounded and disabled now returning to Canada as the glorious creditors of the nation and urged that something more than a welcome was required for those among them who were each week landed in Quebec and Montreal, maimed in our service. This beneficent problem faces Canada. Colonel Ponton exhibited German time fuses, officers' maps, and the latest British respirator, (chemically charged against the poisonous gases of the Huns,) and closed with an earnest appeal to the young manhood of the township to fight for their homes, their near and dear ones as the King's men in the King's uniform under the free and happy flag of Britain.

Belleville Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund

The treasurer begs to acknowledge wiht thanks the following payments since added to the lists published up to the 28th August.

F. P. Carney	15.00
J. A. Higgs	5.00
John MacKinnon	2.00
W. H. Gilbert	25.00
J. L. R. Gorman	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Gamble	4.00
Mrs. A. M. Stewart	15.00
Standard Bank staff, Aug.	2.75
A. Blackburn	5.00
S. Lounsberry	3.00
F. W. Rathman	5.00
R. C. Arnott	5.00
J. K. Strachan	3.00
A. L. Geen	15.00
W. W. Knight, Sept.	4.50
Household on John St	1.25
Walter Alford 7th contr'n.	25.00
Thomas Moore, Aug.	10.00
Postmaster, staff and letter carriers, August	27.00
A. Wrightmyer	10.00
George Clement	.50
W. R. Luscombe	5.00
J. S. Tower	1.00
F. Wheeler	2.50
S. Leavitt	4.00
A. W. Adams	6.25
John Elliott	5.00
H. McGinnis	10.00
James Wallace and Co	10.00
Nelson Lingham	10.00
Walter Lingham	10.00
Dr. J. W. Kinnear	12.50
Employees McIntosh Bros. Sep	5.55
J. V. Jenkins	25.00
G. L. Jenkins	5.00
Misses McCroden and Sills	5.00
W. S. Mabee	2.00
Arthur Graham	5.00
E. H. Farrow	5.00
Miss W. Cunningham	2.50
R. W. Adams	2.00
Belleville Lodge No. 81, I.O.O.F for August	5.00
Miss C. B. Watkin	3.00

Prizes at the Exhibition

Messrs. John Harris and Son of this city won the first prize in tomatoes at Toronto Exhibition and fifth prize in celery

Enlisted for Active Service

The following is a list of the Madoc boys who have lately volunteered for active service with Canada's Overseas troops:—Messrs. E. T. Naylor, R. Connor, T. Bailey, E. Tumelty and L. Nickle.

Charges Dismissed

His Honor Judge Fraleck yesterday afternoon dismissed the charges against Wesley Keller, John Saunders and John Freebone of Elzevir

Girl Badly Bitten

A little girl named Nicholson, residing on the second concession of Sidney, near Trenton was badly bitten by a dog on Thursday. Medical attendance from Trenton had to be summoned in order to give the child ease

Mr. Harry Ellis is home from St. Catharines on a few days' visit.

Master Jack McGuire of this city is visiting in Toronto this week

Mr. and Mrs. George Moxam have returned from Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Embury and Master Ray, are spending a few days in Madoc.

Mrs. Geo. Mitchell has rented her property in Bancroft, and moved to Belleville with her family.

Mrs. Herbert Vandervoort and her daughters of Trenton are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Moxam.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gunn, jr., left Thursday for Toronto, in which city they will spend a week visiting

Miss Jennie Hannah and Mrs. Harry Saylor, of Stirling, who have been visiting friends in the city have returned home.

Miss Gertie Ackers returned to Stirling on Tuesday from visiting friends in Belleville.—Stirling Leader.

The Misses Gallagher, West Bridge street, have returned home from Toronto where they attended the Exhibition.

Mrs. S. Clarke, Foster Ave., of this city and Mrs. B. A. Clarke of Carmel, left for Toronto today to attend the Exhibition.

William Crump on a charge of stealing milk was given a suspended sentence for six months and made compensation.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers Gilbert left today for Arden, Ont., where Mr. Gilbert will assist in the memorial services for the late Capt. Ernest Mbuck, who was killed at the Dardanelles.

KAISER'S SPY FROM IRELAND BEGAN WAR

Startling Revelations of German Baron's Journeys During July, 1914, Between Louth and Berlin

According to remarkable occurrences revealed in an article by J.H.C.G. in Beck's Weekly Montreal, it was Ireland that started the war. In the heart of the City of Dublin, the article commences, on the banks of the River Liffey, are chalked on the pavements three rough crosses. One is on the porch of an office building, one is on the curb that faces it, and the other is on a street corner ten paces away. Under each cross are the letters R.I.P. These chalked reproductions of the emblem of Christianity mark the spot where the European war began. Foremost among the combination of events which brought about the greatest debauch of organized slaughter that the world has ever known was the killing of three civilians and the wounding of some fifty others on these cross marked spots in the capital city of Ireland. The deaths were the first of a civil war and reported as such to Berlin, and Berlin acted on the report. It was brought by Count von Breimen, a resident of the County Louth.

Civil War Certain

Up to the end of July, 1914, and for some time previous, the great problem in the British Empire was the Irish Home Rule question. The Unionists were prepared to fight to a finish. On Sunday, July 26, 1914, Fate raised the curtain with the encounter between Nationalist volunteers and the populace on one side and the Irish Constabulary and the Scottish Borderers on the other over the landing at Howth of arms for the Home Rule forces.

Germany watched the Irish situation, just as she watched the trouble in India, the French army scandals, the unpreparedness of Russia Seeds of dissension were sown in South Africa. Now all these conditions were, according to the German point of view, working towards the dismemberment of the British Empire.

How Noble Spy Worked

When the Irish trouble first became serious there came to County Louth a German nobleman, Count von Bremen. He purchased a large estate. There was good shooting, a good pack of hounds in the county, and the count obtained good horses. He found it necessary to keep in touch with the Berlin court. Visits to the German capital were made every few weeks, while the count's mail often included foreign letters All this, however, was only natural. The county accepted him.

On June 28 the Archduke of Austria was assassinated. This could be used as an official excuse for the launching of the blow at France, and later England could be accounted for. The incidents outlined above were to prevent England entering the war or so to cripple her that she could only make a weak fight. Serbia apologized for the Sarajevo murder and accepted Austria's demands almost in toto.

On July 26 the Irish Civil War was begun. The news reached Count von Breimen; on Monday morning passengers on the Kingstown mail boat had a German nobleman among them. He reached Berlin on Tuesday, July 28. His report was that the Irish Civil War of 1914 had commenced. No person who knew the Irish situation would have contradicted him. He told his government that nothing could stop the Civil War. Austria declared war on Serbia on that same 28th of July.

Misread the Irish

The count returned to Louth at the end of the week, satisfied in the prompt and useful accomplishment he had performed for his fatherland. He found that the Nationalists said they were ready; the Ulster Provisional Government had been in session and a plan of campaign was prepared. Von Breimen's calculations were set at nought; Ireland in the muffling of her own problem with the shrouds of patriots on the soil of Belgium, was a united country. Soldiers were cheered on the streets of Dublin where but a few days before they would have been murdered. On August 4 Britain decided to protect Belgium. From the shock of realizing how false his report to Berlin had proved he suffered a complete relapse; four eminent physicians from Dublin spent a week in the house with him, and he finally recovered sufficiently to disappear from his Irish home. So far as is known he has not returned to Germany, and it is likely that the British Government knows of his whereabouts.

The phrase "Entente Cordiale" was first used to express the friendly relations existing between France and England in 1848.

Strictly speaking, the Russian soldier receives tobacco-money and no wages.

Constantinople has a population of over 1,000,000.

FIGHTING AT EQUATOR

Boer and Briton Heroically Defend Railways Against Superior Foe

When the war broke out British East Africa in the equatorial country was of all the imperial possessions most liable to attack and least prepared for efficient defence. As usual the Germans were in much better shape to begin with and made early efforts to cut the Uganda Railway which roughly parallels the boundary at a distance from it of from fifty to a hundred miles. The problem that confronted the British authorities was therefore the protection of the railroad, and this entailed the immediate organization of an adequate patrol of the strip between the German frontier and the road.

The only force of trained Europeans in existence was a company of railway volunteers, which was at once detailed in small detachments to guard the more important bridges. The only other available force in the protectorate were a few thousand native troops who had never been in action, further than acting as a police force in quelling disturbances. Even at that a large section was at the time engaged in a part of the country distant some hundreds of miles from the danger points. An emergency appeal was therefore made to the European dwellers on the magnificent tablelands which commence at a distance of about 300 miles from the coast and extend thence almost to the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza. On these tablelands some five hundred British and several hundred Boers were settled, their elevation providing an appropriate climate for European occupation over their extent of 30,000 square miles.

A writer says that the response to the appeal "constitutes one of the finest episodes in the history of British East Africa and should earn for the settlers there the respect of all men for all time." Briton and Boer alike flocked to Nairobi to aid in the defence of the land they had made their own, leaving their homesteads, their wives and families without the protection of their presence. What occurred in Nairobi has been repeated on a smaller scale in Mombasa, the terminus of the railroad on the Indian Ocean, and in some of the Uganda towns. Many of these men had served with distinction in the South African war and were famous hunters, others coming straight from their office desks. But all fell in side by side in the ranks and before many weeks passed East African Volunteers were out in the border country repelling the German raiders into British territory.

These volunteers, working with the available native troops and led by indefatigable officers, did splendid work against an enterprising and unscrupulous enemy for many months under trying conditions. Not only did they hold their own but they repeatedly drove back and inflicted considerable losses on the superior forces of the enemy. Even after the arrival of the main Indian expeditionary force the volunteers continued to serve with the same determination although forming only a small section of the British troops now engaged in East Africa.

CANADA'S SHIRKERS

How Volunteering Worked in States —Many Eligibles Not Naturalized

Nothing but dire calamity, we presume, will ever drive the country or the Empire to compulsory service, and yet, under our present system of lack of it, we in Canada are approaching a condition of things which was described by a writer toward the close of the American Civil War: "Volunteering, the unprincipled dodge of the cowardly politicians," he says, "ground up the choicest seed corn of the nation, consumed the young, the patriotic, the intelligent, the generous, the brave, and wasted the best moral, social and political elements of the republic, leaving the cowards, shirkers, egotists and money makers to stay at home and procuate their kind."

We must not forget, too, that in this country we have encouraged the settlement on our rich lands of men who escaped the necessary defence of a nation on religious or semi-religious grounds. Of the 1,600,000 men estimated as eligible in Canada, over 200,000 were born in foreign lands and 100,000 have not been naturalized.

We suspect that when the war is over the men who went to the front will be disposed to insist on their own right and in that of their comrades whose protest is silenced by death, that the eager and patriotic shall no longer sacrifice their lives to give their votes and security to those who decline that duty, and that the right to vote at least shall carry some measure of responsibility if necessary to fight.—British Columbia Fruit and Farm Magazine.

Among the regimental trophies of the Lancashire Fusiliers is a Life of Marlborough presented to the regiment by Napoleon when they were guarding him in St. Helena.

LEGAL.

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Ores and minerals of all kinds tested and assayed. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention, all results guaranteed. Office and Laboratory corner of Bleecker and Victoria Avenues, East Belleville. Telephone 559.

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Special prices on all other stock ordered at once.
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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Effective June 12th, 1915

For Toronto and intermediate points —6.30 a.m., 5.10 p.m., 3.40 a.m.* 6.20 p.m. Sunday only

Trenton, Wellington, Picton and intermediate points —6.30 a.m., 12.55 noon, 8.25 p.m.

Marmora, Bannockburn, Bancroft 6.30 a.m.

Descronto, Napanee—10.35 a.m., 2.0 p.m., 9.20 p.m., 2.40 a.m.* 4.40 p m Saturday only

For Marmora, Bannockburn, and Coe Hill, 12.55 noon.

For Kingston, Brockville, Smith's Falls, Ottawa and intermediate stations—2.05 p.m.

For Napanee, Yarker, Smith's Falls Ottawa—2.40 a.m.* 2.05 p.m.

Trains arrive from Toronto and intermediate points—2.05 p.m., 2.40 a.m.* 4.40 p.m. Saturday only

From Picton, Wellington, Trenton and intermediate stations—10.35 a.m. 6.25 p.m., 9.20 p.m.