

American Umpire on Gibraltar Dispute

Among the new terms of peace, which, according to the German paper, Vorwaerts, have been submitted by the Kaiser to the Spanish Government, appears "the dismantling of Gibraltar." On several former occasions a like demand has figured in the Kaiser's attempts to secure a victorious peace. Its presence in representations which are to travel directly by way of Madrid has, however, an especial significance. From the earliest days of the war German agents in Spain have never been contenting upon the iniquity of British possession of the stronghold of the Mediterranean, "a thorn plunged into the heart of Spain." The cry has been taken up by native Germanophiles, as, for example, by the young Ramon Rera in his pamphlet, "Spain, Victim of France and England." "To speak of English-made wrongs and to be silent concerning Gibraltar is a thing impossible. For two centuries England has unjustly retained a portion of Spanish territory which is not limited to the Rock alone, but which spreads for 13 kilometers roundabout, taking in the Castillo del Moro, etc., etc."

Germany's Share of Responsibility

What are some of the historical truths behind this cry of "stop thief" from which Germany has derived no little political capital in her campaign to keep Madrid neutral? In the course of an interesting article the Boston Transcript recalls them. It is first worthy of note that when the conquest of Gibraltar occurred, the British fleet was sailing the seas in the name and in the interest of the Austrian Archduke Charles, rival of the grandson of Louis XIV. for the throne of Spain. It is also true, however, that on the day in July, 1704, when Gibraltar was taken, the British admiral, Sir George Rooke, caused the British flag to be hoisted and declared possession on behalf of Queen Anne. This might seem an end of the Teutons' share in the matter, if it were not for the witness of Baedeker, always scrupulous in recalling the prowess of German arms wherever manifest. On page 146 of Baedeker's "Spain and Portugal," edition of 1908, it is expressly set forth that command of the British fleet was divided on this occasion between Admiral Rooke and Prinz Georg von Hessen-Darmstadt, in the Spanish counter-charge of Gibraltar, which began in October and lasted till April, 1705, it was largely the efforts of this German prince, as military governor of the district, that brought about defeat of the Spanish and French troops engaged against him.

Offered to Pay for Rock

If this clearly associates Germany as partner in any shame she may now seek to fix upon England for the conquest of Gibraltar, it does not dispose of the shame, if shame there be, in Britain's retention of the great Rock. On this score we are indebted to a late issue of the Mercure de France for the citation of a Spanish publicist, Augusto T. Nerbitte, who wrote in 1915 as follows:

"Could this morsel of territory, taken from our common store, have been repurchased? We are persuaded it could have been. England offered us 3 distinct chances to buy back the lost Rock: two during the reign of Philip V. and one in the time of Ferdinand VI. Why did not our statesmen and diplomats, our monarchs themselves, do everything possible to close the bargain? The answer to this question is for Spain to give. But the fact of the three renewed offer goes a long way to refute the suggestion that England now stands at Gibraltar simply as arrogant and unyielding conqueror. Spain has passed over three separate chances to recover the Rock by purchase money which would have borne no worse a statue than the payment of a deferred war indemnity."

Spanish Goodwill Needed

Strong though the force of this case is, the effective solution of the Gibraltar question, as of so many like it, must be sought not in long distant history, but in the feasible equity and evident justice of the situation as it has stood within our own times. Again it is a present-day Spaniard, Jose Jasseau, who points the way toward the rightly determining factors. He reminds his readers of the testimony offered as long ago as 1889 by a Spanish artillery officer to the effect that "Gibraltar is strong and useful to the English only because Spain consents to it; let good batteries be constructed at Sierra Carbonera and at Punta Carnero and the strategic significance of Gibraltar will have become a thing of the past." This assurance was strongly confirmed in 1916 by the Germano-

while assistant chief engineer of the Spanish northern railways when he wrote, "with modern artillery, Gibraltar can easily be destroyed."

Not Needed by Spain

What Senor Jasseau finds significant, in view of this situation, is that Gibraltar has not been destroyed, but on the contrary has been a distinct element in the long train of friendly agreements concluded between England and Spain during the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. "In fact," he makes summary, "it must seem, to every impartial mind, exaggerated, not to say incongruous, to balance the sincere friendship of a nation like England against the possession of a rock without any further territorial importance than that of being a strategic point useful to England, but of which Spain, mistress of Ceuta, and of a great stretch of coast at the entrance to the Mediterranean, has no possible need." Here, we take it, is the solution of the Gibraltar question, when the issue is shorn of the hypocritical cant of Berlin and of the trouble-making poison of Germany's propaganda. The demand for relinquishment appears as only one item in the more in Germany's own scheme of conquest. As for Spain's attitude in the matter, no possible reason seems to remain why she should not continue to bear with England's hold on Gibraltar in the same amity which has marked the past and which, when Germany's pestilential arrogance has suffered defeat, should stand for the future all the more firm and reciprocally beneficial. It is not against the guns of Gibraltar that Spain has need of defence while the submarines of the Kaiser have been sinking Spain's merchant ships.

Praises Y.M.C.A.

Letter written in defence of the Y. M. C. A. and the work it is doing overseas.

France, June 11, 1918.

Dear Madam,—Your welcome letter of May 14th received today. I wrote you yesterday but as you asked about the Y.M.C.A. work here I will try to give you some idea of what they do. The Y.M.C.A. today is not only doing all it says but if anything a little bit more. It supplies us with sporting goods, organized concert parties, provides moving picture theatres, reading and writing rooms with free note paper and envelopes. In the trenches and billets behind the lines, it also furnishes free tea and lemonade. The Y.M.C.A. can't seem to be without an exception the best canteens on the western front. The greater portion of their stock consists of Canadian goods such as chocolates, biscuits, cigarettes, tobacco, canned goods and magazines all sold practically at Canadian pre-war prices. Cigarettes and tobacco are cheaper than in Canada because all cigarettes sold to soldiers are duty free. Some English magazines and papers are circulated through their canteens free of charge. The majority of their canteens carry a small library known as a "franc library." A franc (18c) roughly speaking, is charged for the first book borrowed by any soldier. He can exchange this book for another free of charge, or, if he returns it and does not draw another, he receives a franc for it.

The tea stalls, as they call them, are open day and night and sell biscuits, chocolates, cigarettes etc., and are often as close as five hundred to a thousands yards behind the front line. At times the canteens run out of supplies but that is usually caused by difficulty in getting transportation.

I must admit that in the fall of 1916 and the early winter of 1917, the canteens were not what they are now, but this was the case with all canteens, simply because they had not the time or opportunity to develop. I know very little about the Great War Veterans Association but from what I have heard of it, it is simply an association I would not care to join. Every soldier is to a certain extent a grouser, to grouse is the soldiers' privilege, some are worse than others but we all grouse at times. When the war is over and everything is discharged most of us will forget all about grouching but there will be some who will grouse till their last breath is drawn. That is the class of men who will join and take an active part in G.W.V.A. so that no man who takes a real interest in his surroundings will be bothered with it. A man with interests of his own has no time to grouse.

A large number of the discharged men in Canada are those who have never been in the trenches or have only been there for a short time. They have done their bit as well as the rest of us, but have not had

the opportunity of seeing the difficulties under which the canteens and other institutions of the same class have to work and so are in no position to judge them.

These men in Fort William who tried to reduce the amount of the subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. during the collection of May 1, 8, 8, by making statements, the truth of which is at least very doubtful, would be wise to think twice before they attempt the same thing again. To damage an association so popular as the Y. M. C. A. is in France, might prove embarrassing after the war. Men like that always call to my mind that contemptible little animal known as the skunk.

R. R. Graham

Tell Them by Hat Cord

American Soldiers Wear Different Colours, According to Their Branch of Service.

The branch of service to which American soldiers belong may be told by their hat cords. The key to the military colour scheme follows:

Blue—Infantry.
Red—Artillery.
Yellow—Cavalry.
Red and white—Engineering corps.
Pink and white—Signal corps.
Blue and red tassels—Machine gun corps.
Green—Service corps.
Orange—Quartermaster's corps.
Plum and black—Medical corps.
Dark red and black—Ordnance corps.

White band without cord—Aviation training corps.
Blue and white—Reserve militia and volunteer training corps.
Regular army men are to be distinguished by the plain U.S. on their collars, while members of the national guard have a small N.G. after the U.S. and members of the national army a small N. A.

Costiveness and Its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first indication of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

An Empty Stomach

Its Effect Upon the System and Why It Craves Food

During our waking hours the stomach is rarely, if ever, completely empty; and apparently there is a very good physiological reason why it should not be. Thus the universal custom of taking meals about every four hours apart, so that the contents of the stomach are replenished before the organ is completely emptied, is dependent upon a physical need. Since most foods are not assimilated by the system directly from the stomach, and as food remains in the stomach, several hours after being swallowed, the well known fact that eating relieves fatigue almost immediately has long been puzzling. But recent studies of the still mysterious action of the gastric juice offer a rational explanation. When the stomach is empty this digestive fluid, drawn directly upon the blood, thus depleting the amount of nourishment necessary to the muscles and producing fatigue. But the depleting action ceases immediately when food enters the stomach; hence the feeling of refreshment that follows a meal.

The amount of fluid and salt in the food also influences the action of gastric juice. When either of these is deficient in quantity the amount of gastric juice is reduced. As a result the food is not properly digested, and is hurried through the stomach and is likely to produce intestinal disturbances. Hard work with profuse sweating reduces the fluids and salt in the body. This explains the craving for fluids and salty foods, which is experienced by persons taking prolonged muscular exercise and why it is that when these substances are lacking intestinal troubles develop.—Los Angeles Times.

Wretched from Asthma. Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep the body and mind at full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissolves the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

Stark Naked: Half Frozen

English Merchant Skipper Tells of Hun Brutality

With what callous brutality the Germans treat British war prisoners is evident from a story told by a merchant captain just released from internment in a Hun prison camp. After his ship was torpedoed he was locked up for twenty-four hours in the U-boat for refusing to answer questions. On the following day he was searched, and for still refusing to answer was sentenced to be shot on reaching port, or before if he should cause any annoyance. One of the principal officers called him a liar and an English swine.

Some days later the submarine put into Heligoland, and the captain was transferred to an underground cell ashore. Later, after scanty and bad food had made him ill, he was marched with other prisoners from merchant ships to a camp. Kept naked in intense cold for three hours while his clothes were being searched German officers stood about laughing.

His garments were returned to him wet, and he was put in barracks, where is only covering was verminous blankets.

In another compound the conditions were better, but the food uneatable. The prisoners were skeletons in rags. If they fell down from weakness they were kicked and clubbed, beaten with flat of swords, and kept standing at attention in freezing weather. They had to fight like wild beasts for food that a dog would refuse. Funerals were a daily occurrence.

Transferred to Brandenburg, where he lived five and a half months, the fare was such that, by the time his parcels of food arrived, he had lost 28 pounds in weight. Twenty degrees of frost have been registered on the inside wall of the barracks in the mornings and in summer the heat was intolerable, and the flies and mosquitoes very trying. Sanitation was almost nil. Eighty hundred and fifty Russians died at that camp earlier in the war, and several were burned to death there shortly before the captain arrived.—London Chronicle.

PICTON

Mr. James Musgrove and two daughters, of Toronto, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Blakeley.

Miss Bernice Robinson, Kingston, was the guest of Mrs. W. C. Gorsline on West Main street for a few days. Mr. George E. Fraser and son Donald, of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. Prith Fraser last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker, of New York City, have been visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Blakeley.

Mrs. J. M. Rote, Smith's Falls, is spending a few weeks visiting relatives in town and county.

Mrs. Nelson Palmatier, who has been visiting relatives and friends at Syracuse and Rochester, has arrived at her home, Cherry Valley.

Miss Chilton of Carleton Place, visited friends at Deseronto and also visited at Maning Brooks', South Bay. She left on Saturday for Oshawa.

Miss Greta Goheen of Oshawa, is spending her vacation with Gladys Burley.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson of Toronto, returned to her home on Monday with her niece, Miss E. Levitt, after spending the last two months visiting in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seeds of Toronto are visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shaw of Toronto visited friends in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pore, of Brighton, are spending a week at the Outlet, East Lake.

Mrs. J. M. Rote, Smith's Falls, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. Denike, Ferguson street.

Miss Bernice Robinson, of Kingston, spent a few days this week with relatives in town and county.

Miss Lena Hare of Toronto, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hare, Ferguson St.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Greenfield, of Rochester, are the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Angus Walters, Scotchville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ford of Toronto, were the guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cooper, Hill St.

Mrs. G. W. Waggott, of Edmonton, arrived in town last week and is now occupying her residence on Paul street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thrasher of Belleville, visited Mrs. Thrasher's mother, Mrs. J. B. Sheriff, Bowery street, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Way of To-

ronto with their two sons Leo and Raymond, motored down from Toronto and spent a few days last week with the former's brother, Mr. A. D. Way.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold D. Way and family have returned from a motor trip through eastern points, visiting relatives and friends in Kingston, Smith's Falls, Ottawa and Montreal.

Mr. S. A. Rugan left on Monday for Edmonton, after spending about two months visiting friends in the county. Mr. Rugan states that the reports from the West indicate fine crops in Northern Alberta.

Miss Tait, of Toronto, Mrs. E. Kelly and Mrs. W. S. Blakely made an extended motor trip last week, visiting Warkworth, Trenton, Campbellford, Coburne and Belleville. Mrs. Adams and Miss Ballstone returned with them to visit Picton.

Miss Eva Levitt and Master Gerald McKay of Toronto, returned to the city on Monday after spending holidays with Mrs. H. G. Levitt and Mr. J. W. Levitt, Lake street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shaw and son Roland, Toronto, were in Picton over Sunday and Monday.

Mr. E. C. Sweetman, of Ottawa, is in town for a few days visiting his parents on Mary street.

Mr. E. E. Ackerman and family motored from Toronto and spent last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ackerman, Demorestville Road.—Times and Gazette.

The Storm

Thursday's storm caused much damage in the Ottawa district, according to the Journal-Press, which states:

Broke in the Gatineau Hills. Had Connaught Jockey Club and Rivermead Golf Club as apex. Wrecked buildings, uprooted trees, levelled crops, tore down fences, and broke windows in a three-mile swath across the countryside.

Hurled roof of parl-mutuel house of Connaught Jockey Club plant onto track and crushed walls in; tore down fences and ripped roofs off stables.

Uprooted giant elm and other trees at Rivermead Golf Club, and inflicted injuries on golfers caught on the greens. Half-tones measured here were 2 1/4 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in width.

Cut off power supply of Hull Electric of entire night, lightning putting plant out of commission, and gale breaking wires.

Injured two Hull women, who were struck by lightning. Set fire to several buildings in the district. Damage was light. Shattered train and street car windows, and wrecked greenhouses.

You Better Keep an Eye on Your Cellar

St. Thomas, Ont. Aug. 10.—The pinch administered when the bone dry law went into effect is beginning to show itself in a wave of petty thieving in this vicinity, in which purloined "boozers" plays an important role. Several citizens who had laid in emergency supplies have made discreet reports, during the past two weeks, that their supplies have suddenly disappeared during the night. The last victim to suffer from the thirsty pirates is reported to have lost his entire stock and is so enraged that the police have been asked to assist in apprehending the pilferers if possible.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This

Military News

DESERTER ARRESTED

Samuel H. Wannamaker, of Belleville was arrested last week by members of the Dominion Police as an absentee from military service. He was brought to Kingston last week and will be attached to the Depot Battalion.

ALL YEAR ROUND CAMP

Workers at Camp Mohawk are busy enlarging the facilities of the camp and building new hangers, indicating that the announcement made some time ago that the camp would be continued as training quarters throughout the winter will be carried out.

TO EXEMPT FARMERS

It is understood that the Govern-

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

INSURANCE	LEGAL
<p>C. R. HAM, General Agent for the Merchants Casualty Co. Sick and Accident Insurance; also Fire, Life and Plate Glass. Accounts collected.</p> <p>W. H. HUDSON, representing the Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co., North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., Sun Fire Ins. Co., Wat-erloo Mutual, Gore Mutual. Farm and city property insured in first-class, reliable companies and at lowest current rates. Office 19 Campbell St., Belleville.</p> <p>R. W. ADAMS, established 1894. Insurance, Municipal Debentures and Real Estate. Marriage Licenses issued. Office 27 Campbell St. Phone 555.</p> <p>FARM INSURANCE, Frame Buildings, 75c to \$1 per \$100; Brick Buildings, 50c to 75c per \$100; reduction of 10c for lightning rods or metal roof. Why any higher rates when you can get cheaper rates and Company guaranteed? Bring in your policies and let me quote many rates before you renew your Insurance. CHANCEY ASHLEY, 299 Front St., Belleville.</p> <p>H. F. KETCHESON, representing North American Life Assurance Co., Anglo-American Fire Ins. Co., Equity Fire Ins. Co., Commercial Union Assur. Co., Montreal-Canada Fire Ins. Co., Hand-in-Hand Fire Ins. Co., Atlas Assur. Co., Merchants Fire Ins. Co., Independent Fire Ins. Co., Wellington Fire Ins. Co., General Accident Fire & Life Ass. Co., London Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co., Guardian Casualty & Boiler Ins. Co. Office 32 Bridge St. Marriage Licenses issued.</p> <p>H. A. THOMAS, London Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Phoenix (of London) Assurance Co., Nova Scotia Fire Underwriters, Union (of Paris) Fire Ins. Co. Insurance of all kinds transacted at lowest rates. Phone 733. Office, P.O. Box 81; Dominion Bank Chambers.</p> <p>ROBERT BOGLE, Mercantile Agency, Estates managed, Accountant, Auditor, Financial Broker, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated. Insurance—Fire, Life, Accident, Health, Plate Glass. All the best companies represented. Office Bridge St., Belleville, Ont., above G.T.R. Hickett Office.</p>	<p>MALCOLM WRIGHT, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc. Office 15 Campbell Street, Belleville. Money to Loan at lowest rates.</p> <p>NORTHROP, PONTON & PONTON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Commissioners. Office East Bridge St. Solicitors Merchants Bank of Canada and Bank Montreal. Money to Loan on Mortgages. W. N. Ponton, K.C. W. B. Northrop, K.C. R. D. Ponton. Offices Belleville and Stirling.</p> <p>MIKEL, STEWART, BAILEY, IM. Barristers, Solicitors, Etc., Belleville, Madoc and Tweed, Solicitors for the Molsons Bank. W. C. Mikel, K.C. D. E. K. Stewart. Frank Baalim.</p> <p>PORTER, BUTLER & PAYNE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Solicitors for Union Bank, E. Guss Porter, K.C., M.P. E. J. Butler. Chas. A. Payne. Money to Loan on Mortgages, and investments made. Offices 219 Front St., Belleville, Ont.</p> <p>CARNEW & POGOCKE, Barristers, Etc. Wm. Carnew, Crown Atty. P. R. Pogocke. Telephone: Office 233 Res. 435.</p> <p>MEDICAL</p> <p>DR. J. J. ROBERTSON, Physician and Surgeon. Office of late Dr. Mather, 217 Pinnacle St. Phone 271.</p> <p>AUCTIONEERS</p> <p>NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer, Brighton, Box 1807; telephone 101. Belleville office at Hoffman & Studebaker showrooms, cor. Bridge & Front Sts., Belleville, Ont.</p> <p>ASSAYERS</p> <p>BELLEVILLE ASSAY OFFICE—Ores and Minerals of all kinds tested and assayed. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention. All results guaranteed. Stecker and Victoria Avenues, East Belleville. Phone 899.</p> <p>FLORISTS</p> <p>CUT FLOWERS In Season. WEDDING AND FUNERAL DESIGNS A Specialty. Collip Phone 205 Night Phone 175.</p> <p>Picnic And Holiday Goods Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Tennis, Goods Golf Goods, Hammocks, Express Carts, Kiddie Carts, Bathing Suits, Croquet, Paper Plates Napkins, Table Clothes, Doylies. We have everything to help you enjoy your holidays.</p> <p>THE BEEHIVE CHAS. N. SULMAN</p> <p>ment intends to release for service on farms to assist in harvesting, bona fide agriculturists who have been drafted for military service and are now on leave. The announcement to this effect is to be made shortly by the Militia Department.</p> <p>Shortly after daybreak yesterday morning residents of Brockville were awakened by hearing revolver shots fired. The excitement was caused over the pursuit of William J. McGuire, a deserter from the C.E.F., by Sergt Frank Hawken and Sergt W. Walby, of the Dominion Police. McGuire enlisted in the 166th battalion and before the departure of that unit for overseas he deserted, but was subsequently captured and attached to the 69th battery. He deserted again and was captured the latter part of last week and brought to the local headquarters, where he will face a military trial.</p> <p>NOTES</p> <p>Capt. A. Kotterson, Chaplain Services, Ottawa, was a visitor to District Headquarters, Kingston.</p> <p>Major S. E. L. Thompson, A.M.C., is in Ottawa on military duty. Nursing Sister M. E. Cairns and G. Atkins, A.M.C., have been transferred from the Elmhurst Convalescent Home to Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston.</p> <p>Mrs. T. Barle is taking holidays with relatives in Belleville.—Picton Gazette.</p>

CAP TO

From
ben
can
See
Gra
you
com
Ext
mov
of

Draw



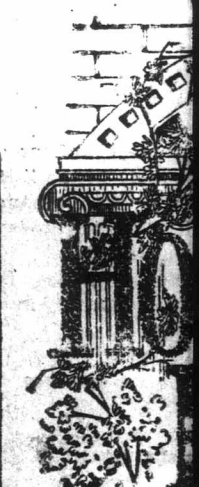
THE M

Head Office: Mont
N. D. McFADYEE



John Elliott

Office Hours
Wednesdays
Shannonville
Foxboro Ont
Rednersville



We
every part
Good
ulation.
Let
right price

Ins

Phaetons, Au
Wagons, Ste
Mail Delivery
Painting, Tr
repaired, pa

THE FINN

ELLEVILLE

Mrs. Harry Cl
the line, is visit
this city
Mr. B. F. Butler
ford, spending his
cuperating after a
work.