

How Two Women Said Good-Bye

WRITTEN FOR THE ONTARIO

"Good Evening, Mrs. Quinn."

"Good Evening, Mrs. Delore, I see you are busy in your garden, Mrs. Quinn?"

"Yes, I am getting some vegetables for tomorrow. Won't you come in, Mrs. Delore, and rest?"

"Oh, no, I can't, I am in a dreadful hurry as I have to get through that big bush and it is getting dark now and it is a mile to walk so I must say Good-bye."

Well, I am sorry you are in such a hurry, Good-bye."

Mrs. Quinn, I forgot to tell you that I have a letter from Maria Forest to be married soon."

"Is she a true? They are such a pair. They are but they say that they don't like him. My goodness here I am talking and it getting dark! So, Good-bye, Mrs. Quinn."

"Good-bye, Mrs. Delore, I hope you won't be lonesome."

"Oh, I can go pretty fast and it is not so very far so Good-bye."

"Good-bye, Mrs. Delore, come soon and see me when you can stay for a while."

"I will, Mrs. Delore, I am sure it is nice."

"Yes, it is, but sometimes I think it is too dark for a dining-room and dear me it cost enough to be nice. Of course I got it for 30c a role at Drake's, and Wannamaker's asked 40c for the very same paper. So you see in the ten rolls I saved one dollar and that will buy a lot of things for the house and now that I have sixteen you know I want to get her a few things that I hate to bother her father to get, as sometimes men don't understand why girls want so many things, although I have as good a husband as ever was he takes a sup once in a while but that is not here nor there as the saying is, but just look at me staying here talking and it getting dark I must hurry, Good-bye, Mrs. Quinn."

"Good-bye, Mrs. Delore, come soon."

"Oh, yes, but if this wedding comes off soon we will be busy as of course we will be invited as you know Maria Forest is a second of

my husband's on his mother's side. And I am glad she is getting married. You know that she is not getting any younger she is turned twenty-six and after that a girl don't gain in looks. So now I must go. Good-bye, Mrs. Quinn."

"Good-bye, Mrs. Delore, I am afraid you will be lonesome."

"Oh, no, I will just aim along look in the bush, so Good-bye."

"Well, Good-bye."

"Well say, Mrs. Quinn, as I think of it they say Elijah Wood is going into business as soon as they are married and I think it is a dirty shame to think that her people are against the match as it is so much nicer for a woman to be in some business than on the farm. What with getting up early every morning to get breakfast and milk cows, skim the milk and churn, then washing and scrubbing, ironing and raising chickens and turkeys and you have pigs to feed and the morning is gone before you can turn around then house-cleaning and putting down fruit for winter and after a while you will have children to take care of and take up your time—and a farm wife never has a minute to herself, but, Gee, this won't take me home, so, Good-bye, Mrs. Quinn."

"Good-bye, Mrs. Delore, you are sure you won't be lonesome."

"Oh, no, I don't think so, I'll hurry on now."

"I am sorry it is so late, Mrs. Delore, as I would like to show you my patch quilt, I just took it out of the frames and I really think it is fine. I wish you could see it."

"Oh, I would love to see it as I know it is a beauty, for Mary Donaldson told me about it, she said she helped you a day when it was in the frame."

"Yes, Mrs. Delore she did and do you know, of course I hope you will not breathe a word of what I am telling you, but Miss Donaldson is not a good hand at quilting, in fact I had to rip out most of what she did, I know you won't mention it because I know she would feel hurt if she heard that I said this."

"Indeed, Mrs. Quinn, you need not fear I won't mention it. Lead on, I must hurry as it is almost night, so Good-bye, Mrs. Quinn."

"Good-bye, Mrs. Delore, I do hope you won't be lonesome."

ed after by various collectors.

Anyone who has done collecting, knows that it is by no means a pleasant task, and much gratitude is felt for those who have undertaken this part of the work.

Will anyone who has not already read the secretary's last report of the Women's Red Cross and Patriotic Association in the "Intelligencer" or "Ontario" please get a copy of March 22nd please get one of those papers and read the list of contents in the last shipment of eleven boxes, to a Canadian hospital in France. Every bit of material for these supplies (except for a few donations) was paid for out of the Penny Bag collection.

The balance of money was turned over toward the buying of wool which the "circles" are knitting up into socks. From \$200 to \$300 are expended for wool every month. Since the beginning of the war Miss Greene and her workers have sent eight shipments of hospital supplies overseas and over 12,800 pairs of socks have been sent by the Association. 831 pairs of socks were handed in from the circles in January and the wool for these costs almost double what it did at the beginning of the war. The socks are sent to our own and other Canadian men at the front, to the Belleville boys in all battalions in Canada and every Belleville boy in each battalion which has left Belleville has been given a pair of socks. In each case the quartermaster has also been given from 100 to 150 pairs for emergency purposes for those boys who have not friends to supply them. The money for all this must be raised, and the Penny Bags help towards it.

So will everyone who cannot go overseas to help with the war do all he or she can to help raise the funds to supply the wounded and fighting soldiers?

MARRIED

THOMAS — HEYWOOD — At the Tabernacle Methodist parsonage, Monday evening, March 26, by the Rev. S. C. Moore, Miss Nellie Heywood, of Madoc to Mr. Geo. Wesley Thomas, of Eldorado.

THURLOW RED CROSS SOCIETY

The society has the best report it has ever had. The workers started in with good New Year's resolutions and in the first three months have knit 1384 pairs of socks. Mrs. Jas. McCreary of Halston won the silver teaspoons donated by Dr. J. A. Faulkner. She knit 24 pairs of socks entirely by hand in the month of February. Mrs. Harry Frederick won the cheese knife donated by Mrs. Jno. Hoard. The bag of flour given by Mr. Wm. Lingham of Cannifton, was drawn for and won by Mr. Henry Fenn. He very kindly gave it back and it was auctioned and brought \$9. Another \$34.50 was made on the flour and Mr. Lingham's gift was very much appreciated.

The ladies are now busy selling tickets on the table cloth donated by the Ritchie Co.

The following cash donations have been received: C. A. Palmer, \$1; Wm. Clarke \$5, Richard Clarke \$5, W. B. Northrup, M.P., \$10, Wm. Tufts \$25, N. Vermilyea \$25, A friend at Carmel \$5, 2 hot water bottles donated by Miss M. Fairman.

From Phillipston Institute. — 26 suits pyjamas, 17 vermin suits, 27 pairs socks, 9 wash cloths, 18 towels, 18 shirts, 20 con. robes.

From Phillipston Red Cross. — 22 suits pyjamas, 140 towels, 34 shirts, 30 robes, 111 pairs socks, 27 pillow slips, 1 quilt, 9 bed pan covers, 5 rolls absorbent cotton, 32 ends cotton.

From Zions' Hill, 60 pairs socks, 20 towels, 27 shirts, 17 pillows, 29 suits pyjamas, 1 quilt.

From Halston Inst., 98 pairs socks, 34 suits pyjamas, 19 towels, 680 handkerchiefs, 2 quilts, 11 robes, 1 day shirt, 3 jars fruit, 10 pillows donated by Mrs. J. W. Hall, 2 cans of fruit from Mrs. Joe Barnhill.

Birds Eye View, 12 suits of pyjamas, 8 pairs socks, 8 cans fruit.

From Halloway, 22 vermin suits, 36 pairs socks, 18 suits pyjamas, 25 towels, 10 cans fruit, 2 quilts.

From Foxboro Inst. — 287 pairs socks, 113 shirts, 479 towels, 14 suits pyjamas, 213 wash cloths, 16 con. robes, 12 jars fruit, 1 pillow.

From Carmel Red Cross, 8 quilts, 19 pairs socks, 21 towels, 72 wash cloths, 16 robes, 16 suits of pyjamas, 6 robes, \$5 given by Young People's Society, \$2.35 collected at quilting.

Gilead Union Jack, 36 suits pyjamas, 29 pairs socks, 30 towels, 4 quilts \$6 donated by Gilead school, Cannifton Maple Leaf, 46 pairs of socks, 40 suits pyjamas, 60 towels, 17 jars fruit, \$4.01 Red Cross bags, \$1 Mrs. C. Callery, Detroit, \$5 Mrs. Callery, Cannifton, 1 pr woolen lights, Mrs. Logan.

From Pleasant View, 59 pairs of socks, 44 towels, 10 suits pyjamas, 16 shirts, 18 qts fruit.

From Queen Mary Club, 63 suits pyjamas, 89 pairs socks, 48 towels, 1 con. robe, 3 quilts.

From Quinte Inst., 25 suits of pyjamas, 29 pairs socks, 125 face cloths, 2 robes, 1 pillow, 1 quilt, 2 towels.

From Spencers' Ladies' Aid, 32 shirts, 23 suits pyjamas, 62 towels, 178 wash cloths, 10 pairs socks, and \$2.75 from pupils of S. S. No. 4 of Thurlow.

Front Road Ladies' Aid, 18 suits pyjamas, 8 doz wash cloths, 41 towels, 12 prs sock, 6 pillows, 1 pair socks donated by Miss Nicol, teacher, Clazie School. \$5.50 cash.

From Point Anne Red Cross Society, 18 fannel shirts, 8 suits of pyjamas, 13 con. robes, cash \$9.83.

Sunshine Knitting Circle of Point Anne, 77 pairs sock, \$14.42 Red Cross money.

Bay View Girls' Club, Point Anne — 45 towels, 48 wash cloths, \$20.00 raised at tea.

H. A. Faulkner, President. M. VanAllen, Secretary.

LAI D TO REST

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Jane Donoughy, widow of the late Richard Donoughy took place this morning from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Leavitt, Bridge Street West. Rev. Dr. Scott officiating. Interment was made in Belleville Cemetery. The bearers were Messrs Wm. Weese, John Coon, R. W. Adams, T. George, G. L. Hills and J. L. Tickell.

SERGEANT JONES MAY RETURN

Belleville Boy of 21st Battalion Likely to Transfer to 254th

It is expected that Sergeant Ewart Jones, of the 21st Battalion, son of Mr. Nelson Jones, Yeomans Street, will soon return to Belleville and be transferred to the 254th Battalion. Sergeant Jones was home some months ago on leave and has received his discharge papers in the Old Country.

Other Editors' Opinions

MALE VERSUS FEMALE TEACHERS

Discussing the Teachers' Pension Bill, The Kingston Standard says that while the services of women as teachers are available to the public, it is yet a question whether men are not more desirable as instructors for grown boys.

That question has been settled to the satisfaction of the expert educationists for a number of years. There is no doubt concerning the fitness of women as teachers of young children. Until the child reaches the school age, he has been almost entirely under the care of his mother. There is no one so well qualified as a woman to lead him over the first stages of his academic career. No man can understand child nature so well, no man can be as patient with the caprices of childhood. Placing women teachers is but carrying out the plans that nature has designed.

The boy, when he reaches years of manhood, will in the duties of life find himself associated almost entirely with men. It is essential, then that men and the rising generation acquire an understanding of each other. No further argument in favor of male teachers for the higher grades in our schools is required.

Peterboro Review.

TELLING TALES

Children come out with the funniest things sometimes, and many have been the troubles started and the families divided over the things that children repeat and say. One good one came to light the other day: A little girl, being invited to a child's party, was cautioned by her when the cake came round the first time she could say, "Yes, please," and take a piece; also the second time of asking she was to refuse any more cake and say "No, thank you."

The next morning the mother asked her little girl how she got on at the party. "Well, mother, I did as you told me; but they brought the cake around the fourth time, and you didn't tell me what to say. So I looked at the lady and said, 'Take the damned thing away'—like papa says."—Guelph Herald.

NEGLECTFUL PARENTS

Fathers and mothers alike assume that their sole duty is to feed and clothe their offspring, send them to school and perhaps to church for the moral instruction they get no where else. Who their playmates are, where they spend their hours of leisure—such important things as these are ignored. Is it any wonder that more and more American children are growing up without manners, without morals, running into mischief if not into crime, and losing the graces if not the virtues of what should be the age of innocence. —Philadelphia Ledger.

PULVERIZED FUEL

It was a cheering announcement that was made the other day by the new National Research Committee that the abundant supplies of interior coal in Canada might be utilized by a process of pulverization. Today a letter comes to The Herald from a Montreal man, J. S. Coffin, who says that the company which he represents has been for years experimenting with the pulverization of fuel and has evolved a process which makes the inferior grades of coal suitable for burning in pulverized form. If, as he says, the cost of the process is only 10 to 20 cents a ton, and if it is true that experiments with lignite and other Canadian coals demonstrate the practical and economic usefulness of these Canadian fuels in pulverized form, a new factor has been discovered in the future prosperity of the country. For there are billions of tons of lignite and other inferior grades of coal in central and western Canada, lignite having been found even in northern Ontario.

But the process of pulverization can be applied to peat as well as inferior coals—and this province is very rich in peat deposits, some of them being quite close to Hamilton. Industrially, Canada's weakest point has been her dependence upon the United States for a large part of her coal supply. But if by pulverization of lignite and peat, which we have in plenty, a fuel can be produced which burns without smoke, soot or cinders, Canada can become industrially independent, and with all the resources within her own borders for unlimited industrial expansion. —Hamilton Herald.

Miss Rose Bailey, 90 West Mohr Street, is spending the evening in Trenton.

Canada's Railway Problem

And Its Solution

Presented to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. W. F. Tye, formerly Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific, gives a masterly analysis of the railway situation in this country.

From his years of experience thinking and solving railway problems as one of the outstanding railway engineers in Canada, Mr. Tye has had not only the attitude of the engineer but that of the economist as well.

Amongst Mr. Tye's summarized conclusions are:

The National Transcontinental, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are unable to earn their operating expenses and their fixed charges. Canada has built, and is operating, the first of these roads, and Canada and the various provinces have guaranteed the principal and interest of most of the bonds of the other two. As the roads are unable to earn their fixed charges, they must, of necessity, be paid by the country.

The failure of these roads is due to the duplication of lines by all the railways, encouraged and bonused by the Government; to the excessive cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental Railways; to the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific to provide itself with an adequate system of feeders in the West, and to the construction, by the Canadian Northern, of the long and unproductive stretches of road across British Columbia and northern Ontario, without feeders, terminals, etc.

If these railways are to be maintained in two separate systems, it will cost at least \$400,000,000. It will be necessary to build five to six thousand miles of feeders in the West, and two to three thousand miles of feeders in the East, and terminals costing many millions.

A consolidation of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways would give a well-balanced system. Such a combination would not require more than \$100,000,000 to put it in proper physical condition.

Including operating expenses and fixed charges, it costs the Canadian Pacific about \$70 to do \$100 worth of business, and it costs the Intercolonial and the other Canadian Government roads from \$200 to \$250 to do \$100 worth of business.

Canada should follow the wise example set by Sir John Macdonald when dealing with the Canadian Pacific in 1879-80, and form a new private corporation, with sufficient power and the necessary safeguards, to take over and consolidate the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Transcontinental and Canadian Northern Railways, and develop another Canadian Pacific.

Such a combination would start with gross earnings of at least \$100,000,000 per annum, with a probable average increase of \$25 per annum, and probable net earnings of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per annum, and a net revenue from other sources of about \$2,800,000. Its fixed charges at consolidation would be about \$35,000,000 and it would be under the necessity of spending, in the first five to seven years, at least \$100,000,000 to provide rolling stock, and to put its properties in good physical condition.

In order to control its policy, and to share in its certain prosperity, Canada should have an interest in the new corporation. The Dominion Government should furnish 40% of the money required, own 40% of the stock, and appoint 40% of the Directors, but take no part in the actual management. This would give all the advantages of government control without any of the manifest disadvantages of Government management.

Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectively that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms and there will be no revival of the pests.

NEW GERMAN CAMPAIGN CAUSES NO MISGIVING IN PETROGRAD.

TROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, March 26.—The news that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg was planning a campaign against Petrograd was received here with surprisingly little consternation, unshakable confidence is felt in the loyalty of the troops and the ability of the army to protect the city from the new danger.

HINDENBURG LINE HAS BEEN PIERCED

PARIS, March 25.—Another important advance has been made by the French in their movement against the strongly-defended town of St. Quentin, the war office reporting tonight that the position embracing Castres and Essigny-le-Grand, extending over a front of about two and a half miles, has been taken.

Heavy fighting has been in progress in various sectors, and the French report large German losses. The text of the official statement reads:

"From the Somme to the Aisne our troops continue their offensive movement. During the course of the day a desperate struggle followed a strong defence by the enemy, but our soldiers, aroused by the spectacle of the ravages committed by the Germans everywhere, drove back the adversary, who suffered serious losses.

"Between the Somme and the Oise we drove the enemy out in the important position of Castres-Essigny-le-Grand and Hill 121. A violent German counter-attack, debouching on the front between Essigny and Benay, was broken down by our fire.

"South of the Oise our troops penetrated several points in the Basse Forêt de Coucy, and reached the outskirts of Folembay and Coucy-le-Chateau. German troops on the march in the direction of Folembay were caught under the furious fire of our batteries and dispersed with heavy losses.

"North of Soissons we increased our gains and repulsed two counter-attacks directed against the Vregny-Margival front.

"Active artillery fighting on both sides took place in the region of Craonne (northeast of Soissons).

"On the Verdun front our batteries effectively shelled the German organizations north of Hill 304 and northwest of Bezanvaux.

REFUSES REQUEST MADE BY GERMANY

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The United States has formally refused Germany's request to modernize and extend the old Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828. The state department has replied through P. Ritter, Swiss minister, in charge of German interests, refusing to accept the protocol sent through him to the United States government on Feb. 10.

The reply states that the United States, considering the treaties in force in their original form, is entirely unwilling to accept Germany's interpretation of them as provided in the protocol, which expended the exemption from seizure of "merchants and their effects" in case of war between the two countries into a general exemption, including enemy ships in port at the outbreak of war, which must either be left free or given safe conduct, for their home ports, even through hostile blockades.

U. S. IS URGED TO BEWARE OF SECURITIES GERMANS OFFER

WASHINGTON, March 25.—France's protest to neutrals against devastation wrought by the retreating Germans was received by cable at the French Embassy here today, with instructions that the American government be requested to warn American banks and citizens against any transactions in securities with Germans or their agents without proof of the origin and ownership of the securities. The note and instructions will be delivered to the state department tomorrow by Ambassador Jusserand.

ARTILLERY KEEPS UP FIRE NEAR MONASTIR

PARIS, March 25.—Heavy artillery activity continues in the region of Monastir, according to a French official communication on the Balkan operations issued today. The communication follows:

"Eastern theater: The day was calm save in the region of Monastir, where the artillery displayed its usual activity. The enemy communique concerning the engagements of March 20-21 is false. We have maintained all the important positions conquered north of Monastir."

Saturday's official communication said: "No event of importance has occurred. On March 21 a violent bombardment on both sides took place. The enemy directed numerous incendiary shells against Monastir. British hydro-aeroplanes bombed Pradesta, Kenalt and Orfano."

GERMANY REVIVES TALK ABOUT PEACE

BERNE, via Paris, March 25.—"If peace negotiations were begun today," says the Journal de Geneve, which does not reveal the source of its information, but declares it is absolutely reliable, "Germany would offer to restore the territory she occupies in France, except in the mining district of Briey, in exchange for a channel port, Calais or Dunkirk, and an indemnity of 15,000,000,000 francs."

"Germany would also offer," says the newspaper, "to restore the territorial integrity of the sovereignty of Belgium, on condition that Belgium would not be allowed to maintain a national army and that Germany would be permitted to garrison Namur, Liege and Antwerp perpetually."

It is added by the newspaper that Germany must be given control of the Belgian railroads and ports and be favorably treated in an economic treaty. This is not the program of pan-Germans, but the actual terms of the German government, says The Journal de Geneve.

NO AMERICAN ARMY IN NEAR FUTURE SAYS VON STEIN

AMSTERDAM, March 26.—A Berlin despatch says that Gen. Von Stein, Prussian Minister of War in an interview said he did not know whether the American fleet would support the British fleet but there could be no question of an American Continental army in the near future.

TWEAR

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REPORT

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42 prs. socks, 3

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Sec.; Miss Florence

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Post, Sec.—52 prs.

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1 cotton, 12 cheese

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days Monday and

3 and 24.

A. McFee, Pres.

C. Blackburn, Treas.

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Sec.

RMER RESIDENT

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of the death of a

ly esteemed resi-

dents, who died at