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BELLEVILLE ASSAY OFFICE. Ores and minerals of all kinds tested and analyzed. Reports by mail or express will receive prompt attention, all results guaranteed. Office and Laboratory corner of Blecker and Victoria Avenues, East Belleville. Telephone 499.

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SURPLUS SALE OF Apple Trees. Special prices on all other stock ordered at once. The Belleville Nurseries. Phone 218.

LET US DEVELOP AND PRINT YOUR FILMS. WE KNOW HOW. THE BELLEVILLE PHARMACY. The Kodak Store.—Bridge St.

Obsequies of Late Mrs. Macauley. The funeral of the late Mrs. Macauley of Frankford took place this morning at 11 o'clock. A large number were in attendance at the obsequies. The late Mrs. Macauley was the mother of Judge Macauley of Toronto and Dr. Macauley of Brockville.

Ontario Encourages Her Northern Pioneers

The marked prosperity in France, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany was due to the networks of excellent roads which provided the farmers of those countries with a never failing means of communication with their local market centres. Today, in the zones of war, the public road is the pivot upon which the schemes of the strategists turn, but when peace is concluded, the highways of Flanders and of north-eastern France will be among the most important factors in bringing about restoration of conditions which prevailed before Germany attempted to reach Paris through Luxembourg and Belgium.

The Province of Ontario through its Northern Development Branch has demonstrated in a striking manner the beneficial effect of better roads upon agricultural districts. Commissioner Whitson, who has supervised for three years the road-building activities of the service in New Ontario, in addressing his report to Premier Hearst says: "When inspecting the different districts along the roads which have been constructed during the last three years, I find good progress is being made by the settlers; along these roads, nearly all the vacant land suitable for settlement is being taken up and improved. In the valley of the Railyton River, exceptional progress has taken place; the settlers were merely marking time; since the construction of roads, he has taken courage and is now clearing up large areas of land, and in other ways improving his social condition. This will apply to almost all the sections where good roads have been constructed. It has encouraged the settlers to build schools and has made it possible for the children to attend them. This in itself has done much to stimulate settlement, as in the past the want of schools and their inaccessibility for lack of roads, I have found to be one of the great obstacles in the way of settlement."

Since 1912 the Northern Development Branch have been engaged upon the construction of 1,705 miles of roadway, chiefly in the great clay belt of the Railyton district. At the height of last season from 4,500 to 5,000 men were employed. There were constructed 708 miles of road, of which 255 were now out of the forest. Grading operations were completed with 295 miles; 198 were surfaced with gravel or crushed rock; 214 were partly graded or improved by cutting down hills, and by ditching. Forty bridges were constructed. The experimental farming plots were established at suitable locations. Last year's work involved an outlay of \$802,578.19. Since 1912 the expenditure by the Branch in this development has been \$2,076,837.77.

This constructive programme is the result of a recognition of the true relations between the long and the short haul in our transportation work. The chief reason why Canada is widely separated and the through railway lines are an absolute necessity to general development. But, as Commissioner Whitson points out, the high way, stretching from the gate station of the farm to the nearest railway station, has a distinctly encouraging effect upon agricultural production. While the good roads may be regarded as a free gift by the community to the individual farmer, the fact is that it is usually more than repaid in the expenditure of the extra wealth earned by the farmer as a result of construction. The farmer is a large consumer of the manufactured goods which do much to maintain cities. The last Dominion Census gave a list of products totalling in value to approximately \$40,000,000 which found their market almost entirely in Ontario, and they are but a small proportion of the goods purchased by the farmers throughout this country. The Ontario Government appears to be determined to adopt a general road plan for the development of the rich new areas of the province. As new centres spring up along the Canadian Northern and the National Transcontinental Railways, the settlers will be equipped to practically guarantee their continued growth and ultimate prosperity.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (cause by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Germany's Baseless Intellectual Claims

Says Bernhardt We Germans now claim our share in the dominion of this world, after we have for centuries been paramount only in the domain of the intellect. Here he speaks for the German people. There is no reason to doubt that the Germans believe that they are the intellectual superiors and masters of the world. The delusion is not confined to the Prussians, to the Junkers, or to the military caste. It is a national hallucination, but it might be dispelled if the circulation of the Canadian Magazine were large in Germany, for in the April number, under the heading, "Britains Intellectual Empire," Mr. C. Lintner Sibley discusses the question of Germany's intellectual greatness, and shows what has been indicated before that the aggregate contribution of Germany to the thought and discoveries of the world has been small in proportion to her population, and insignificant in comparison with her claims.

He admits that Germany stands well to the fore in the matter of philosophy. Gentile was a genius, and Lessing, Herder and Home were brilliant, but their names were forgotten long ago. If, however, in the past had ever lived, world literature would have been much poorer. No one would disparage Mozart, Wagner, Beethoven, Haydn and Handel. Any nation might well be proud to have introduced them; but if we turn from metaphysics and music we find that Germany does not loom up as the exclusive or indeed the principal home of genius. There never was a German who achieved such a triumph as that of Newton, when he discovered the law of gravitation, and revolutionized scientific thought. There was never a German to whom credit is due for such a discovery as Harvey's, when he found that the blood circulated in the body, thus reconstructing the science of medicine. There was never a German who gave to the world such a boon as Jenner when he introduced vaccination. There is not a hamlet in civilization that does not owe him a debt of gratitude for the lives saved.

Britain Leads in Locomotion. In the matter of locomotion, as Mr. Sibley says, Britain has been the first and Germany nowhere. Telford and Macadam evolved systems that have profoundly affected their generation and those to follow. In the coal mining districts of England and Wales, run upon wooden rails before the day of William Jessop, who invented iron rails and iron wheels. The steam engine was the invention of Watt, who got his idea from the experiments of other Englishmen. Besides inventing the steam engine Watt invented the "sun and planet" gear by which vertical motion was converted into rotary, one of the greatest mechanical inventions of all time. To Watt must go also the honor for having invented the flywheel. The first steam propelled road carriage was made by Trevithick, and the first locomotive was made by James Watt. The first steamship was the invention of Stephenson. The first steamboat is credited to Fulton, but before this American achievement there were steamboats in Scotland. The propeller came from a Nova Scotia farmer, born in England, a twin, triple and quadruple screws were first thought of by British subjects. Iron and steel ships are also.

The Dreadnoughts, the super-dreadnoughts and the battle-cruiser are the fruits of British genius. The submarine, upon which Germany depends so much, was American in conception and French in development. The torpedo is the invention of an Englishman. In the bicycle industry the fact is to be recorded that it was a Scotchman who first invented a rear-driven treadle cycle. The pneumatic tire was born in the brain of Dunlop, and neither in the bicycle nor in the automobile has Germany contributed an important invention. As far as the aeroplane is concerned, the United States stands easily first, and Britain and France have been the chief contributors to development. Here again Germany is not only more than Patagonia, if we except the Zeppelin, which has yet to prove its efficiency. Even in the dirigibles the name of Santos Dumont, of French and Brazilian parentage, must stand as the great adapter.

Britain Leads the World. In the manufacture of clothing Britain leads the world, with such names as Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton and Cartwright. In all the essentials of mining engineering Britain stands easily first. Fairbairn, Neilson, Nasmyth and Bessemer are the great names in the iron and steel industries. Tabular bridges are British. The telegraph, the telephone, the cable, owe nothing to Germany. Wireless has no German origin. The sewing machine the threshing machine and the steam plow are far from being pro-German. The great pioneering work in electricity was done by Faraday and Davy, and Thomson and Edison is no German. The barometer was not made in Germany, and when we mention such names as Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and Lister we name some of the giants to whom we owe nothing to Germany. One of the greatest industries in the German Empire, that of the manufacture of rayon dyes, was due to the work of Perkins. Many more names might be mentioned, a half dozen good British names for one German, to prove that Germany's intellectual supremacy is a baseless claim, and that, considering the present war the world would have been better off if never a German had been born into it.

PHILLIPSTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ketcheson and Mr. and Mrs. B. Phillips spent Easter Sunday with friends at Foxboro and attended the evening service in the Methodist Church there which was conducted by the W.M.S. President, Mr. W. J. Day, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Jones. The service was fine throughout, the singing by the choir and others being especially good. We are all glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips to our community again they now occupy the house where Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson lived formerly.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster attended the funeral of the late Mrs. N. Denyes on Sunday p.m. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ketcheson spent Tuesday of last week with friends at Moira. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips spent a day last week at Mr. Percy Caverley's. The Misses Caverley of Foxboro spent Thursday evening at Mr. Bert McKee's. Friends of Mrs. G. Chambers, nee Miss Edith Phillips, regret to learn of her illness, her home is at Strirling. Mr. M. B. Phillips and Mr. H. Phillips, of Strirling, on Sunday p.m. to see their sister who is ill. We were all shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mr. John Chisholm "bacher" who lived with his brother Mr. Alex. Chisholm near Zion's Hill. He was in the act of driving out of their yard which is on a side hill with a load of furniture when the load slipped forward throwing Mr. Chisholm from the team and in such a position that the wheel passed over his body, he died in Belleville hospital the following week. The farmers are busy with their seeding, but all wheat looks well generally speaking. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison of Strirling attended the funeral of Mrs. N. Denyes on Sunday p.m. She being an aunt of Mr. Garrison's.

SIDNEY CROSSING.

Too Late For Last Week. The funeral services of the late Mrs. John W. Young were conducted at St. John's church, Bayshore on Monday. Deceased was ill only 74 days of bronchial pneumonia, and 74 years of age. She was a woman most highly respected and a kind friend and neighbor. She was a member of the Ladies Aid, and a worker in the Ladies' Aid. Rev. Mr. Sharpe her pastor, conducted the service assisted by Rev. Mr. John. Miss Dolly Moon and Mrs. F. Aikens sang very sweetly. The floral tributes were beautiful, a pillow from the husband, anchor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hyde, sheaf, Miss Jean Boyce, pillow, Aikens' Church Ladies Aid; spray, Mrs. W. Yates and Mrs. G. G. The remains were interred in Belleville cemetery. Much sorrow is felt for the bereaved husband and friends. Mrs. Wellington Jones is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Judson Kelley.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Webster Kelley were conducted at White's church, Bayshore on Thursday last by Rev. E. Howard of Brighton. Deceased was a widow and had been ill for some time and was 87 years of age. She had been a member of White's Church over sixty years and was a woman highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Her friends and relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Downey sang very sweetly "Jesus Way is the Best Way" assisted by White's Church choir. The floral tributes were beautiful, a pillow from Miss Jean Boyce; Calli lilies, Mrs. A. E. Phillips; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moon and Mrs. Gary. The remains were interred in White's cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and children. The Ladies' Aid of Aikens' church presented Mrs. W. R. Vandervoort who left to make her future home with friends in Port Hope with a sprig of the white rose as a small token of their esteem and appreciation of her valuable services in the church Ladies' Aid and community.

About 75 of the Sunday School of Aikens' church assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Aikens some few nights ago to spend a sociable time with their youngest son, Ormond who has enlisted with the 3rd contingent. During the evening an appropriate address was read and Ormond presented with a handsome wrist watch and pocket-knife. An enjoyable evening was spent, yet there was a tinge of sadness to the merriment as one and all realized that a man whose life for his country and the cause of right. Mr. Webster Kelley who has been very ill is some better. Here again Germany is not only more than Patagonia, if we except the Zeppelin, which has yet to prove its efficiency. Even in the dirigibles the name of Santos Dumont, of French and Brazilian parentage, must stand as the great adapter.

Chronic Skin Disorders Now Overcome Quickly. There is no hope of getting rid of disagreeing skin troubles until the blood is purged of every trace of uric acid matter. Wonderful results follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which provide the blood with the elements it needs to become rich and red. Quickly indeed the blood is brought to normal strength, is filled with nutrition, is given power to drive out rashes, pimples, pesty complexion and kindred ills. Don't delay. Get Hamilton's Pills to-day; they go to work at once and give prompt results. Mild, efficient, safe for men and women or children. Get a 25c. box to-day from any dealer.

ELMER L. LUCK, STUDENT AT LEIPZIG, IMPRISONED TWICE IN GERMANY

He Tells Story of His Experiences—Story of German Cruelty—How He Was Exchanged—Explanation of Teutonic Savagery.

"As far as I know, I am the first Canadian to be exchanged and I got out of Germany through my efforts to get a young fellow out, who is in a dying state. Suddenly I found after I had given up all efforts to leave the country that I was selected to take him to England and the two of us were exchanged for two German consular officials." So stated Prof. Elmer Luck, M.A., of Edmonton, who has just arrived in this city with his two little daughters after the most grueling experiences in the heart of Germany from August last until March 1915. The story which is a fortunate coincidence of circumstances led to his escape. His ambitious, summed up in three years of study in the land of Kultur, shattered by the outbreak of war which prevented him securing his degree of doctor of Philosophy; his understanding of the German character rudely shaken into a vision of the inner workings of the machine made mild, constant fears for the safety of his children, left motherless in a foreign country two years ago; imprisonment on two occasions in common jail where he was put on the regular prison diet—these and similar harrowing experiences would have crushed a man of less powerful mind and physique than Mr. Luck, but he has survived in a fairly good state of health.

At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mr. Luck arrived at the residence of his father-in-law, and mother-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. J. Egan 36 North Front street. Mr. Luck is a Deseronto boy, who attended Albert College, Belleville, and Victoria College, Toronto and is a graduate of that University. He was for some years in a professional chair at Edmonton and in the summer of 1912 left with his wife (born in Miss E. H. Egan) and two children for Germany for post graduate work in Anglo-Saxon philology. Two years ago, Mrs. Luck died after a long illness. The shock was a great one to Mr. Luck, who was left to take care of two little daughters and continue his research work at the University of Leipzig. His health failed and he was just recovering nicely when war broke out in August.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Webster Kelley were conducted at White's church, Bayshore on Thursday last by Rev. E. Howard of Brighton. Deceased was a widow and had been ill for some time and was 87 years of age. She had been a member of White's Church over sixty years and was a woman highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Her friends and relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Downey sang very sweetly "Jesus Way is the Best Way" assisted by White's Church choir. The floral tributes were beautiful, a pillow from Miss Jean Boyce; Calli lilies, Mrs. A. E. Phillips; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moon and Mrs. Gary. The remains were interred in White's cemetery. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and children. The Ladies' Aid of Aikens' church presented Mrs. W. R. Vandervoort who left to make her future home with friends in Port Hope with a sprig of the white rose as a small token of their esteem and appreciation of her valuable services in the church Ladies' Aid and community.

German Brutality with Violin Student. Ambassador Gerard arranged his exchange. The young companion named Joseph Vial, aged 19 years, who had been a student of the violin at Leipzig, a Conservatory of Music. They put him into prison the first week in September in the common jail in Leipzig and gave him as cell mate a convict who was tubercular. There he was for five months. In spite of his protests on his condition of health he was cursed up and down by the officials. Finally in January Vial was so bad that he could not walk or sit up. Then he was put into a hospital, where he had been given medical treatment was meted out to him by the doctors and nurses.

Mr. Luck, knowing the young Colonial, interested himself in Vial's case, and he approached German officials and finally the American authorities. At length Ambassador Gerard arranged an exchange and on March 28 in care of Mr. Luck, the sick student, left for Rotterdam. Twice on the way thought Vial would die. At Rotterdam, Holland, the unfortunate victims of Teutonic brutality was given decent treatment for the first time; the doctors and nurses there, saying that he had been given care with months earlier, his life could easily have been saved. Now it is too late. He has only two months to live. The British authorities took him in charge and at present he is in London, where it would be impossible to remove him to his Australian home.

Mr. Luck explained his fortunate escape by saying that the Germans believed him in a very bad state of health and that Vial could not go alone as he was helpless. The circumstance that Mr. Luck's children were with him may also have been an important factor in the selection of him to accompany the dying student. The first month of the war did not see many indignities offered alien enemies in Germany. The war had come on with such suddenness that no one had had plans to get out of Germany and so a colony of some fifty Britishers in Leipzig found themselves in a hostile country. But it was not until the end of August (the thirty-first) that British students were expelled from the University of Leipzig. There Mr. Luck had been studying for two years and was in two weeks of obtaining his Ph.D. His research work in Anglo-Saxon philology. His treatise had been accepted but the explosion put an end to his Ph.D. ambitions.

Twice Imprisoned. At first all British civilians were not imprisoned; not until Sept. 25; was this done in Leipzig. Mr. Luck was among them as being of an age capable of bearing arms, but he managed to get out of jail after a little

under the verboten. Verboten is everything. They think just as they are told to think and possess no individuality. They do not reason and they don't dare to do otherwise than they are taught. The press will not and dare not publish the non-German side of the conflict. Two Germans in high rank were prisoners in England and were exchanged. They had received such excellent treatment that they themselves wrote accounts of British fairness to prisoners, but do you think the Leipzig papers would publish their story? Not a single paper would tell their story. A German paper is in mortal fear of suppression, unless it possesses some laudable ambition to surpass all other papers in its pro-German attitude. The other side is never shown up in Germany. People take all they read as truth. A German, used to being ruled, lords it over his servants and his wife, and takes out his spite against foreigners.

Holland's Feeling Against Germany. "I was surprised at finding in Holland so bitter a feeling against Germany. I was warned not to speak German on the streets if I wanted to avoid any unpleasantness. And that in a so-called neutral country. The general opinion in Holland is that it will not be long before Holland enters into the war.

Present German Attitude. "At the present moment the Germans will tell you they are going to win, because of their absolute blind confidence in the Kaiser. He is a real God to them. They are sure they are going to win, but they get not the faintest idea how it is going to happen. The confidence in the Emperor is so implicit that if he said men and women were to die for the good of the country they could do it. "If anyone does not think that, he dare not express his opinion. If there is any feeling against the war, it is only in the individual."

At the outbreak of war, all was enthusiasm in Germany, wives and sweethearts marched along with the men carrying their rifles. Mr. Luck had seen women walk along with the soldiers until they had to stop through weariness. The day a soldier was to leave for war, he would appear with a large bouquet of flowers on his chest and another bouquet on the spike of his helmet. These he wore all day. At first there was great cheering, but they got without a sound, for they knew it means almost certain death. "The last few months I've seen young boys not over 14 years of age marching off side by side with men with grey beards. I don't know the kind of men they are getting now.

Germans' Eyes On Canada. "The Germans had in mind getting a hand on Canada, or part of Canada. They spoke of it in the streets. The fundamental cause of the war is that the Germans want territory. Canada is 18 times the size of little Germany, which has a population of 70 millions. Every line of work is so filled up that there are dozens of men for a job and a man never gives up his position because he fears he will never get a second chance in life. They need territory and they came to the conclusion to take it. Prof. Luck says while the Germans have always eaten horse meat, the papers these days are full of advertisements of juicy horse meat. No one is now sold bread unless he has a ticket from the chief of police which entitles the bearer to about four ounces per day. No one knows how much food Germany possesses in store.

"I shall never forget the taste of white bread at Rotterdam." The Germans do not sing "The Watch on the Rhine" as frequently as "Deutschland Ueber Alles." He never heard "The Chant of Hate" in Germany. In March the government prohibited the sale of wines to soldiers, only beer is allowed to be drunk by the troops. Once in a while the German censor lets through a few foreign papers but the people read them in an attitude of suspicion. German officers are snobbish as a class. Rarely does a soldier receive any recognition beyond the "under officer" class. At present a few exceptions are made to placate the Socialists.

Mr. Luck's daughters both speak German fluently and do not understand a word of English, as since their mother's death they have been surrounded with German. In American papers which entered Germany, he saw accounts of the Tipperary song, but it was not until he was on a steamer of the Holland-American line on his way from Rotterdam to New York that he heard it sung. He went to see who were singing and found four cooks peeling potatoes. He spoke to them in English, but they did not understand. "It's Long Way to Tipperary" was all they knew of the English tongue. Two British torpedo boats held up the liner for six hours and took off six German passengers who are believed to be deserters from the German army trying to escape from Holland to America. Mr. Luck will remain in Belleville for a couple of weeks to rest. His plans for the future have not yet been definitely settled.

Presentation to Captain Hudson (From Friday's Daily). At the meeting of King Baldwin Preceptory last evening in the Masonic Hall, Capt. Sir Knight W. H. Hudson, registrar of the preceptory, and an officer of the 39th battalion was made a presentation on behalf of the Knights Templar. L.-C. Sir Knight S. S. Lazier presided and made the presentation. Addresses were made by Sir Knights W. N. Ponton, J. F. Wills, F. E. O'Flynn and the newly elected officers. The recipient acknowledged the gift in a very grateful speech.

Why Germans Are So Ruthless. Asked for an explanation of the German brutal methods, Mr. Luck gave the following: "The German character has been so long suppressed