

TROUBLE

Written for The Ontario by Rev. A. M. Hubly, Pastor of Emmanuel Church, Belleville.

This is a world of trouble. In the early dawn of the world's history, when light from the hills of God was just streaking earth's horizon, and faintly gliding the mountain peaks of man, one said: "Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upwards."

The race of Job has grown hoary by rolling centuries since then, but trouble has not loosened its inexorable hold upon mankind.

There is but one method of seeking release from this relentless foe to human felicity with any degree of success.

This method was also known and practiced in the infancy of the race, and the passing ages have presented no surer release from trouble than that which the "man in the land of Uz" sitting in the shadow of a great calamity, decided upon: "I will seek unto God, and unto God will I commit my cause."

In all the Divine revelations we find no promise that man shall be exempt from earthly affliction, but rather the opposite. "In the world ye shall have tribulation." The most holy of men was "A man of sorrow and acquainted with grief." So identified with this world's trouble was He that "His visage was marred more than any man, and His form more than the sons of men." The subject of trouble addressed itself, more or less, to every soul. It is the plain story of "old father Time," which touches the heart and moves its hidden springs to flow.

Trouble sows thorns in every path; walks in company with the two made one in the bond of united gladness; wrinkles the brows of men and women and stains with tears the faces of children.

And yet it is not all of evil! It sometimes proves the fullness of His presence; for He has said it will be with him in trouble, and I will deliver him, and honor him."

Nothing is too disastrous that brings to man the ministry of love of God! So trouble touches the soul for good, or evil and is therefore of eternal interest.

Whether experience of any kind leaves the soul brighter or darker, we should know it.

The world: sorrow, grief, trouble, remorse, unrest, despair, unhappiness point to shaded experience that may mean sin; unless we scan them closely, we are unwise, and shall fail to grasp the blessings of which these were the shadows.

The greatest of human passions and aspirations, are linked with doubts and fears. Even when Angels come to meet our needs, we are afraid and troubled.

There is a continuous sense of trouble as an ineffable sigh wandering through the soul, telling of loss as time robs us of our jewels.

But this very fact reminds us of an Infinite Satisfier who has said: "Call unto me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me."

It is a great thing to become so acquainted with God in His relation to sinful, erring men, and to remember that He is mindful of our troubled state, and is ready to render Divine help, in accord with the supremacy of His Wisdom, Power, and Love, when we "Call unto Him." "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." We sometimes sing—

"The mistakes of my life have been many The sins of my youth have been more."

To know and deplore this is a great and sure step toward redemption from both our folly and the trouble it has caused.

"The Lord is willing to be gracious unto us." "As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." For He knoweth our frame, He remembereth that we are dust."

This pitying mind of God is reflected in humanity.

In its normal condition, the mind of man does feel an interest in both the guilt and the sorrow of the world. Most men sympathize with, and are ready to help others out of trouble: so far at least as it is convenient. This trend of the mind is shown by the popularity of stage tragedy, and stirring comedy.

The romance of a people, their songs and hymns of gifted minds, the paintings and chiseled art of the great masters, the sermons and prayers of the consecrated all speak to the heart, because of the pathetic

element running through them, and this element is of our Heavenly Father.

How many parents have spent years sorrowing over wayward sons and daughters, and could not give the help they were able and longing to give. Because their straying children would not return to their home nor give heed to parental counsel. Look out upon the world! See the millions each engaged according to his or her desire, mostly seeking unscrupulous pleasure or profit of unholy gain, except those who have drained the cup to its dregs, and are being scourged by the cruel master that pays with the wages of remorse and death.

O that they would look up, and see silhouetted in the light of truth the Saviour of sinners, and hear his pleading: "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life."

He represents the Heavenly Father yearning for the return of this prodigal world, that He might deliver it from the results of its folly and heal its great, gaping, blood-dripping wounds, which sin has made.

Many throughout the world are moved to pity for the thousands suffering the cruelties of war, made unscrupulously terrible by the ingenuity of man to divert the blessings of arts and sciences, to the production of national misery and woe.

That human pity is universal is manifested by many infallible proofs. This is made prominent in all lands from pulpit and platform, by pen and press, and by the financial response of the public to the call of the needy, destitute families and starving victims of desolating war.

The call for prayer has also been widely and loudly made. The sad part of it is, this call has not met with the response that either heaven or earth, should expect from people claiming to be Christian, and professing faith in a prayer-hearing prayer-answering Almighty Supreme Ruler. Nevertheless He is still the "Ruler of His people in the time of trouble."

CODY'S ESTATE VALUED AT \$65,000; SCOUT TOO GENEROUS WITH MONEY.

Denver, Feb. 8.—Of the vast profits Col. Wm. F. Cody made with his shows, only \$65,000 remains. That is the amount of property which will go to Mrs. Cody by the will of the famous plainsman, which is to be filed in Cody, Wyo., tomorrow, by which Mrs. Cody is made the sole heir. The estate includes the Irma Hotel at Cody, his ranch, tungsten holdings in Arizona and a bank account of several thousand dollars.

It is disclosed that Buffalo Bill suffered big losses as a result of his enthusiasm and trust. Any scheme for the furtherance of a ranch, a mine, a manufacturing industry—if the promoter told enough glories that might be achieved—opened the way to the colonel's pocket book. And the trust of the plainsman cost him dear.

SIR ADAM BECK FAVORS PAYING HYDRO TAXES

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, made an announcement this week that he intended to recommend to the Ontario Government that the Assessment Act be amended to allow the hydro-electric commission to pay taxes on lands owned or occupied by them. The assessment he recommends will be on the land itself and not on the improvements, the assessment to be based on that of adjoining lands. Under the Assessment Act as it stands at present, the property of the commission is exempt from taxation. This has been felt by many municipalities to be a hardship, especially with regard to school taxes.

The number of complaints in this respect from municipalities, especially in the eastern part of the province, no doubt being the means of attracting Sir Adam's attention to the great injustice done municipalities under the clause in the Assessment Act exempting the commission from assessment. Sir Adam has instructed his engineers to prepare an estimate of the actual cost to the commission if it was to pay taxes on all land owned or occupied by the commission.

The amendment would have very large effect in some municipalities where the taxes from which the commission was exempt would form a large proportion of the total taxation. In one instance it would amount to nearly \$10,000.

Grand Master E. H. McLean, of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East and paymaster of the 235th, will dedicate the new Orange Hall at Kingston today.

FIFTY STUDENTS ARE ENLISTING

50 Students Are Enlisting, And 50 More Have Entered Special Class To Fit Them For Service With Army Dental Corps.

The remarks of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Lennox, at Sunday night's recruiting meeting in reference to the desirability of closing various educational institutions to compel students to enlist were quite unfair to at least one of the colleges he mentioned, namely, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario located at Toronto.

To-day 50 members of the first-year class were ready for enlistment as dental surgeons in the C. E. F., following a special course of preparation, while their places in the college have been taken by 50 students who have been secured from all parts of Ontario, and even from other places, to take the same training preparatory to enlistment.

CO-OPERATING WITH GOVT.

The Dental College has, as a matter of fact, been co-operating with the Government. This was the result of a call from Ottawa, for 265 dental sergeants to proceed overseas, the necessity being emphasized by a cablegram from Sir George Perley, asking that they be sent without delay, as thousands of soldiers were being detained in England who could not go to the firing line until their dental requirements were attended to. The Militia Council considered the advisability of opening a special school which would necessitate spending several thousands of dollars on equipment, when the Ontario College offered its services, and agreed to find fifty volunteers.

ONE THIRD REJECTED

When the first year class had the proposal made to them that all volunteered for service, but of the 96 students, 32, or one-third, were not able to pass the medical examination. The college then advertised a special class to open Feb. 5 and circularized High School principals. Arrangements were made with the University Matriculation Board to permit High School principals to be given their standing if they entered the class, and the college also agreed to accept candidates with their course will be credited with their first year, and upon discharge from military duties will be allowed to enter upon second year studies.

ALL PHYSICALLY FIT

Those entering the new class had to first pass the military examination for physical fitness; this has resulted in quite a number of applicants being rejected. So that, in addition to the service which the Dental College has been rendering to the Government, the fact that so many students have been found unfit for active service is alone sufficient to justify the college continuing its labors to fit them for their profession.

READY TO GO.

Those who have qualified to go overseas with the first draft, are: C. H. Avery, F. E. Babcock, J. W. Bartholomew, R. J. Beckwith, J. T. Brown, W. J. Cooper, C. A. Courville, L. F. Dupuis, P. Givrin, J. W. Golding, N. W. Haynes, E. D. Hicks, J. A. King, G. Johnston, C. H. M. Latley, P. Hamilton McNeil, R. J. Marlon J. A. Munn, C. G. Pickard, C. G. Reid, J. D. Forbes Richardson, T. A. Robinson, R. Rochon, C. J. Rogers, D. G. Seaton, G. L. Smith, H. D. Taylor, W. W. Vaden, R. N. Webster, R. F. Cooper, E. T. Carruthers, R. D. Roster, A. V. Gardner, M. F. Lamey, T. D. Lewis, S. M. McLeod, A. A. McPhee, H. J. McCann, J. L. Mackie, J. G. Montgomery, C. R. Oka, J. W. Pickard, E. A. Reid, W. R. Richardson, and J. F. Lippert.

Gordon Dodge who was also in the class, became ill yesterday, with measles and was taken to the Isolation Hospital.

GETTING READY

Those who are attending the special class are: G. F. Atkinson, R. W. Bradley, G. D. Frawley, C. Gunton, K. R. Harris, A. Hartley, R. E. Johnston, G. S. Mallett, G. Millen, G. S. Morgan, G. L. McKibbin, and K. N. McVicar, all of Toronto; H. R. Bateman, Mount Forest; H. C. Bayne, Newbury; F. W. Beach, Winchester; E. T. Campbell, Rockland; H. Caulfield, Mt. Forest; A. M. Clark, Odessa; W. L. Durant, Vankeek Hill; T. G. Filton, Exeter; J. C. Green, Peterboro; G. A. Gomeroy, Winchester; R. Harvett, Arochs, Sask.; W. H. Hunter, Barris; A. K. M. Jenkins, Hamilton; C. H. Koester, Vidora, Sask.; G. R. Langdon, Mt. Forest; N. J. Laughlin, Belfontaine; H. J. S. Long, Peterboro; A. B. Mair, Collingwood; E. Marshall, Vars; R. J. Moore, Smith Falls; G. A. Morton, Belleville; N. Murphy, Mount Forest; F. D. McClure

Norval; G. H. McKee, Southampton; G. S. Paul, Brampton; W. W. R. ce, Sault Ste. Marie; W. J. Robb, Ripley; J. Rubinstel, Sault Ste. Marie; N. Snider Kenora; R. B. Steele, Fergus; C. E. Teale, Ridgway; G. A. Thornley, Dantroon; N. D. Winn, Milton; J. H. W. Ilace, Auckland, New Zealand; D. A. Watson, Kenmore; G. T. Walker, Grimsby; C. D. Wood, Erin; T. Carpenter, Chesterville; W. McBain, Atwood; John Gabriel, Shelburne; and A. R. Kerr, Toronto.

THE STARVING OF ENGLAND

Purpose of New Unrestricted Submarine Warfare—Can it be Accomplished

(New York Evening Post)

If German confidence in a ruthless sea warfare, is what Bethmann-Hollweg, declares it to be, there leaps to the mind the parallel between the criminal invasion of Belgium, which began the war and this latest venture into outlawry, which is intended to bring it to a speedy close. The excuse in both instances is the same—the law of necessity. The true purpose is the same in both cases—the hope of attaining a swift decision before a surprised world, "an ratty itself. If Paris was taken in four weeks it mattered little whether England, came to the aid of France; she would be too late. If England can be starved out in two or three months, Germany is ready to take the consequences. In other words, the United States might enter the war but it would be all over before we could make ourselves felt. The question of English resources against starvation is of the essence of the problem. What does "starvation" mean, and how quickly can England be reduced to helplessness? It is a complex problem, and we can deal with it in only the broadest approximation. And since the degree of deprivation, which a nation will endure before it collapses, is impossible to state, the safest method of approach is to ask,—What must the German submarines accomplish in order to reduce England to the condition in which Germany herself, stands in the matter of food?

Two arithmetical factors enter into the calculation. The first is that before the outbreak of the war, England imported probably two-thirds of her food requirements. The second is that England imported three times as much food per head of the population as Germany did. That is to say, the respective food import-needs of the two nations were sixty-six per cent. and twenty-two per cent.

The Allied blockade, has virtually cut off German imports. Such food as drifts into Germany from the Scandinavian countries, from Holland, and from Switzerland, would amount to a very small percentage of her former imports. In other words, the German population has been deprived of nearly twenty per cent. of its food requirements, for more than two years—and it has not yet been starved into submission. For the English people to suffer the same percentage of deprivation, England must have a little more than one-third of her food importations. Since food will take precedence even over munitions and troop transport, it follows that England must lose at least one-third of her shipping tonnage now available for trade purposes. At the end of 1916, British merchant shipping was approximately the same as it was at the beginning of the war, a little over twenty million tons. Allow for the diversion of shipping to military uses and it yet appears that Germany must sink something like five million tons of English ships, before England is as near to "starvation" as Germany is to-day. How many more ships England must lose before she cries for peace—before that is, she acknowledges the loss of her supremacy on the sea and the end of her Empire—is a matter that the reader can guess for himself.

This then is the basic fact. In order to reduce England to the same pinch of hunger as herself, Germany must sink twice as many tons of British shipping as she has sunk during the first twenty-nine months of war. Berlin's own estimate of Britain's merchant marine losses up to the end of 1916 is 2,794,000 tons. Germany must sink three times that amount of tonnage and more before she brings England to her knees; and she must do it, by her own account, in a few months. If she is to accomplish that object in six months, she must sink three times as many ships per month, as she has been sinking during the recent period of intensified submarine warfare. If she is to accomplish it in a year, she must increase her submarine activity by fifty per cent. But when we speak to a year, we destroy the very foundation of the German case. Even half a year would be fatal to the proffered objection with which Germany has flung

FUR COAT BARGAINS

- 2 only Fur lined Coats, Choice Otter Collars, lined, No 1 dark spring Rat, shell choice English Beaver Cloth, regular \$100, Spacial to clear \$75. 1 only extr choice Racoon Coat, size 46, very choice and well selected skins, dark color and without any dyes, very special, price \$125. 2 only Natural Black Dog Coats \$25 each. Fur Collared Coats, \$20 for \$15, \$30 for \$25, \$25 for \$20. 3 only Beaver Shell Coat, Marmot Collar, Dog lined \$30 for \$25. These are a big bargain and fine warm Coats

OAK HALL

JANUARY REPORT OF THE BELLEVILLE CHEESE BOARD

her challenge to the world. As the months roll by and the German people see that process of shortening war by sea-ruthlessness stretching out even as the process of shortening the war by ruthlessness on land has stretched out for nearly two years and a half, what will become of the unalterable will to conquer? What they will see is that just as the consequences of the law of necessity in Belgium was war with England, the consequences of the law of necessity may be war with the United States. The Kaiser has staked everything on a sudden stroke. We see just what that sudden stroke must accomplish.

If German confidence is what it professes to be, we must imagine not a "considerable increase" in Germany's submarine strength, as Bethmann-Hollweg put it, but a stupendous increase; an effort and a surprise compared to which Germany's exertions earlier in the war when she was stronger and fresher would be as child's play. And that in England on the other hand "that in England there has been no anticipation of it. We peril and no provision for it. We must assume that there is no basis to the stories of huge fleets of small anti-submarine craft which England has been building; that there has been no provision in the form of destroyers and light cruisers for convoy purposes; that there has been no preparation for putting guns on merchantmen. If, on the other hand, we visualize the details of England's probable action in this war to the death: the storing up of food supplies; the enforcement of a food ration; the opening up of new agricultural land; the arming of merchantmen; the maximum effort of a naval power and an Empire fighting for existence, we can see what the Kaiser's U-boats must accomplish to shatter England.

REDUCING AMOUNTS

The united counties of Northumberland and Durham have reduced the amounts to be paid to the dependents on the Patriotic Fund. In future the maximum monthly payment to any dependant with a family will be \$26 and to a married woman or dependant mother without a family it will be \$5.

BOY FATALLY INJURED AT PLAY

Nicholas McMullen, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. Thomas McMullen, of the township of Clarke, while playing with his cousin, Lawrence Savory, in the stable was fatally injured, when young Savory, accidentally pitched hay. The prong of the fork struck the McMullen lad in the forehead, just above the eye. He died a few hours later without regaining consciousness. — Colborne Express.

The Belleville Cheese Board Red Cross and Patriotic Association have forwarded 25 cases of supplies to the following hospitals since Christmas.

Canadian Govt. Hospital, Orpington.

Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.

Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Uxbridge.

No. 3 Canadian General, France.

No. 7 Canadian General, (Queen's) France.

Canadian War Contingent Association.

St. John's Ambulance and French Emergency War Relief.

The following letters have been received:

Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, Kent.

Dear Mrs. McFee:

Will you convey our heartfelt thanks to the Roslin and Plainfield Women's Inst., to whom we are indebted for cases of feather pillows which reached us this morning. They are in the best of condition and are most useful. They will make many of the men more comfortable than we could make them with issue pillows; again many thanks. You Ladies of Belleville have been so very good to us. It seems to me almost every month we have some token that you are thinking of our men.

With best wishes for the new year, I am,

Yours sincerely,

G. McPherson

Ass't. Matron, 8, Victoria Street, London.

December 29th, 1917.

Mrs. Lazier,

186 John Street, Belleville.

Dear Madam:

I have to acknowledge 17 cases of Christmas comforts and parcels received just before Christmas through the Belleville Cheese Board Patriotic and Red Cross Association.

The cases came through in excellent condition, and we forwarded as you desired, the individual parcels etc., to the men in the trenches and elsewhere, and which we trust will reach their destinations safely.

Sincerely yours,

M. Perley.

Chairman, Ladies Com. C.W.C.A. Supplies received from the following:

St. Alban's Red Cross branch, Ameliasburg—Mrs. File, President: 12 pr. pyjamas, 5 pair socks.

Bayside Women's Inst.—Mrs. C. Hall, Pres., Mrs. F. A. Gardner, Sec., 1 doz. khaki shirts, 6 feather pillows, 24 dressing gowns, 12 gauze suits, 8 night shirts, 12 pr. socks, 4 hospital shirts, 1 doz. pillow cases.

Centenary Red Cross Circle—Mrs. M. Vanderwaters, Pres., Mrs. R. Hart Sec.—30 pair socks.

Chatterton Women's Inst.—Miss Guffin, Pres., Miss Sadie Boardman, Sec.—24 khaki shirts, 66 pair socks, 48 towels, 6 dressing gowns, 6 pair ward slippers, 2 hot water bottle covers, 1 trench cap, 2 wash cloths, 2 hot water bottles, (one donated by Mrs. Gernyn Palmer).

Frankford Women's Inst.—Mrs. J. B. Lowery, Sec.—25 grey flannel shirts, 9 pair pyjamas.

Melville Red Cross Society—Mrs. C. G. Smith, Pres., Miss Eva Locklin, Sec.—22 pr. socks, 1 housewife, 1 comfort bag, 2 towels, 2 suits pyjamas, 3 shirts.

Moira Red Cross Society—Mrs. Albert Ketcheson, Pres.—18 pair socks, 8 khaki shirts.

Queen Alexandra Red Cross Circle—Mrs. Angus Lawrence, Pres.—59 towels, 62 shirts, 35 pr. socks, 2 night shirts.

Salem Red Cross Society—Mrs. C. M. Kemp, Pres.—7 hospital shirts, 10 towels, 8 pillow cases, 4 pair socks.

River Valley Women's Inst.—Mrs. Mary E. Vandervoort, Pres., Miss Florence Rosebush, Sec.—10 service shirts, 26 pr. pyjamas, 21 pr. socks, 12 sheets, 26 pillow cases, 4 hospital shirts, 2 night shirts.

Shannonville Women's Institute—Mrs. Dies, Pres., Mrs. Fred Wilson, Sec.—\$15.00 to Belgian Relief, 12 hand towels, 15 tea towels, 34 pr. socks, 8 pr. pyjamas.

Stockdale Women's Institute—Mrs. Frank Terry, Pres., Mrs. Percy Way, Sec.—18 pr. pyjamas, 10 pr. socks.

Tweed Red Cross Society—Mrs. C. W. Huyck, Pres., Mrs. C. F. Tucker, Sec.—64 pr. socks, 7 scarfs, 500 bandages, 352 small pads, 552 large pads, 128 doz. compresses, 3 bags-mouth wipes, 1 kit.

Wallbridge Women's Institute—Mrs. Clement Ketcheson, Pres., Mrs. John Phillips, Sec.—34 gauze suits, 12 pr. pyjamas, 40 towels, 3 pillows, 53 pair socks, 2 pillow slips, 1 case containing 34 cans fruit, 1 pail honey, half bushel dried apples.

Wicklow Women's Inst.—Miss Florence Hall, Sec., Miss Usher, packer—20 pr. leather gloves, 3 dressing gowns, 2 hospital shirts, 1 khaki shirt, 6 pr. socks.

Donations—Miss Carman, 18 pr. socks; Mrs. Pinkerton, 14 pr. socks; Charlie Evans (aged 9 years), 3 pr. socks; Mrs. Herman Hodges, Plainfield, goose feather pillows.

Youth is certainly on earth—youth is best. Some old person's graciousness with a beauty is like a bright radiance of hope which shipping or is never with little wistful. At its high has such a strength that it appears to belong to the world which has smirched us, trivial under-tousness. The soul, perfect he has that eyes which is Not yet is the bewitchment of a pleasant of bird and cold water, of the wood visitor to the tant; an expectorator. He him than to and to play greater pass night clubs he is too near mother to error the polity is nature fervour is to vice as a to tolerance In his beauty goodness he Youth.

Such boys school have battle off, their graves great waves up a new w nooned, another wa the shores and envied secret divle "Hun" and moment, at the next God into o ticles, who sad it all the income We in Eng Vulgarians and the r are hurling the furnace quarrels a coveted. 7 ful as you not insular the English beautiful E souled Em in the virtuous p traditions is at his be does not see we were a chivalry, his tende heavenly s

The of France a School, we who knew a mother' his regime tary Cross died in the youth. E headmaste in the scho of his en and so be it to a w in the rif said of hi many com seen out recomen "He was officer I h

A telegram came to telling his ously vot visit him was unab the telegr another s They arri late, and a farewell ever. Th "We a looking a