

Sale of SIC Music Store

ISLAND.
Arthur Vidler visited Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Forestville on Sunday. Albert Wager and Mr. Gardner were on the Sydney Fox and wife, on

ON THIS
in this vicinity are dig-
and all seem to be
crop.
to see Mrs. W. Thomp-
son.
Miss and Grace Kenn-
McMullen spent Sun-
of their friend Miss
Mount Pleasant.
R. Reid entertained a
friends on Sunday
on, who has been nurs-
ompson, has returned
Halston.
Casey spent Sunday

ON SIDNEY.
A church service here
account of the univers-
the stone church.
Sine of Thomasburg
ring holidays under the
J. A. Lott visited at
at's of Glen Ross, re-
s. Geo. Bell visited
on Sunday.
Mrs. Egbert Shorey of
a guests at Mr. Morely
ate for raspberries but
not picked some fine
his week.
Wm. Moon attended
services at the stone
day morning.

OCKDALE.
Herb. Wright of Cal-
been visiting rela-
services at the stone
day morning.
E. W. Watt visited at
on Sunday last.
C. M. Foster of Frank-
J. Foster's on Sunday.
meeting at the home
Wood on Tuesday after-
attended and during
two quilts were quilted
the Belgian people. The
preparing clothing to
the quilts.
John Williamson and
Geo. Davidson attended
Fair on Wednesday last.
admission of this place and
out of Sidney, were man-
nesday of last week.
as are preparing for a
to be given in the Orie-
on the evening of Oct.
programme is being pre-
time is promised.
Wood who recently un-
operation for appendicitis
few days visiting his
leaving to regain his

PROFTON.
Larson has returned to
ter a three weeks' visit
in Madoc.
S. B. Gorsline of Beth-
Mrs. J. S. Calnan on Sun-
port Mrs. J. Richardson
last.
factories have closed
season and the women
a well earned rest.
oxon visited his brother
Stan Street on Sunday.
I. Maybee was through
delivering goods for the
deal Co. of Toronto.
rs. D. Horvack and Pictou
Wash Pine's on Sun-

THE HILL
rs. Isaac Allan and family
motored to Mr. Lewis
ment the Thanksgiving
Mrs. Brooks of Belleville
giving day callers at Mr.
Mrs. Milton Bateman of
pent Thanksgiving with
A. Albert Spencer.
oxon spent last Sun-
with Mr. O. Redick.
tha and Master John Ash
days visiting some of their
ates in this place.
A. Bradley spent Thanks-
days with her father, Mr.
Bell spent Thanksgiving
parents Mr. and Mrs. L.

Mrs. Jas. MacLean of Trent-
Thursday night and Sunday
ad Mrs. O. Redick.
edick and Miss Lena Redick
sell and Mr. and Mrs. A.
are guests of Mr. and Mrs.
on Sunday last.
The Bowers spent Monday
with Miss Lena Redick.

Osteopathy.
Kimmel and his wife at
Avenue are now prepared
all kinds of chronic and
cases. These diseases yield
to osteopathic treatment,
quickly to osteopathy and
and hot baths, massage,
to exercise, and proper diet.
massage will be given
ed; also instruction in the
and diet. Mrs. Kimmel will
patients who prefer
ator.
a23-412.



Buy it Because
It's a Better Car

MODEL T Touring Car
f o.b. Ford, Ontario

\$590

Get Catalog and particulars from
C. A. Gardner, Foxboro

Merchants' Bank

of Canada

CAPITAL \$7,000,000
RESERVE \$7,000,000
ASSETS, \$85,000,000

Your Savings Account Invited

Interest will be added to your balance every six months. Small or large amounts (\$1.00 and upwards) may be deposited by you at any time. Our statements show figures which guarantee the utmost security for your money. We help you to save money. Cheese factory accounts a specialty. Banking can be done by mail.

A general banking business conducted.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH

H. SNEYD, MANAGER

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 96.

Notice is HEREBY given that a Dividend at the rate of Three Per Cent per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st October, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1914, to shareholders of record of the 23rd of October, 1914.

By order of the Board,

G. P. Scholfield,
General Manager.

Toronto, 29th September, 1914.

John Elliott

Manager

Belleville Branch.

Shannonville Branch, open Mondays and Thursdays.
Foxboro Branch open Tuesdays and Fridays.
Rednersville Branch open Wednesdays.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

The Confidence of
Depositors in the
Union Bank of Canada
is Well Placed

Our Paid-up Capital is
\$5,000,000. — Reserve Fund

over \$3,400,000—Total Assets over \$80,000,000.
As a natural consequence, our deposits are growing rapidly. In 1900 they totalled \$6,573,637. In 1905 \$16,533,876. In 1910 \$37,409,681. In 1912 \$55,643,353, while they now exceed \$64,000,000.

Belleville Branch: J. G. Moffat, Manager.
Pictou Branch: W. Brown, Manager.

Don't Wait

Now's the time to buy our Tungsten Lamps. [We have the Sunbeam Mazda. Some call it the Football Lamp; long life and rugged.] Our experience teaches us that the Sunbeam is the cheapest lamp to buy. We also have round frosted and frosted tips.

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO
PLUMBING—HEATING
MOTOR CYCLES
314 FRONT ST. — PHONE 204

OPENING MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CLUB

Mr. Adam Shortt Addressed Large Gathering on European War and Its Effects on Canadian Industry.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Canadian Club season of 1914-5 opened under the most favorable auspices last evening in the Y.M.C.A. lecture hall. President J. L. Hoas occupied the chair and greeted a large number of old and new members to the excellent banquet which had been prepared by the Ladies' Auxiliary. A large British flag was hung at the head of the table. Mr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., of Ottawa, Chief Commissioner of the Civil Service Commission, formerly professor in Queen's University, was the speaker. It is not long since he was here before, but his previous addresses have so fascinated Belleville audiences that this year's management made a special effort to secure Mr. Shortt, whose lifelong study has been political economy. His lecture was on the war and its effects on Canadian commerce and industry. His opportunities during the past few months have enabled him to see conditions for he was in England during July and August, one month before and one month after the war's outbreak.

Mr. Shortt was given a rousing reception as he rose to speak. "We are here tonight in the presence of the greatest crisis the world has ever known," said Mr. Shortt, in the light of national interests and the human principles involved. "It is fitting that we should follow daily the course of events because in that way only shall we be able to make our contribution to the final settlement."

"We are face to face with two ideals of the future of national life—one typified by Germany generally but not exclusively, one typified by the Anglo-Saxon generally but not exclusively." The one beginning at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the other dominating over Germany caused some of the Germans at the first to view the war with horror, the others—the military class—with jubilation. The feeling of refugees from Germany was of the absolute inevitability of Germany. This caused them to be depressed by the thought of the domination of the whole of Germany by the war, which the military men have fastened upon Germany and which it hopes to press upon the whole world.

Anglo Saxons have looked upon the war with a different feeling. Some of our people have professed within the past 15 or 20 years that Germany was on the right track, others on the wrong.

"The Germans are a peculiar people. They are like us in many ways. This has been one of the chief accusations against England, that they comforted the Germans right because England has united with barbarism against culture and science. The whole of middle Europe fears the coming 'slav' peril.' Their conception of the war was that England would be the victor. This slav' peril is held honestly by the Germans. England's opposition is the reason for their particular hatred to Britain. Germany looked upon France and Russia as national enemies. To have to fight England they did not expect. In this war for the first time in history a German and an Englishman are shedding each other's blood. Up to the present crisis they have been fighting together. Why is this? Those who have read the white paper must realize that England did every thing to avert this war, and that it was Germanstupidity or piqueheadedness that caused the war. If any one had any doubt as to England's justification it would be clear after reading the German 'paper'."

The British paper is correspondence and documents entirely, and the German paper is argument, excuses, and one-third documents, but not all documents. Mr. Shortt said he did not believe the Kaiser responsible for this war. But he is the expression of a national ideal, the ideal of the German whole caste now fastening upon the German Empire as a nightmare. The German ideal is built upon certain facts and theories. The leading cause of Prussia though, Prussia had come to the front through a certain class—the militarists. And the Franco-Prussian war was their justification. England has always supported Prussia and therefore incurred a huge national debt. No wonder Prussia speaks of England today as "perfidious Albion."

The concept of the German military men since 1870 is simply insufferable. Those who did not know actual fighting are the most conceited. And for the world enlargement. Now they think Germany stands for the last word in militarism, art, music, science, philosophy. They quote their great names, they quote the fact that the military school in Germany to study. The German universities alone in the world outside the United States gave degrees to foreigners. That is the reason why students have flocked to Germany. The Germans themselves criticize Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Kant, and Hegel, etc. In British and American universities these men are studied but they are not studied in Germany. Their great names today are the scientists and that curious freak Nietzsche. The strange thing is that an abnormal freak who died a raving madman should become the prophet of the religion of destruction of all but the first physical specimens. Nietzsche took the principle of survival of the fittest as that of the future. His thought was that mercy, pity, cooperation, mark the beginning of the end of man unless he reverts to the principle of the elimination of the

physically unfit. This is the doctrine of the superman. That fell in beautifully with the Prussian military ideal after the Franco-Prussian war. This eliminates Christianity but Nietzsche said it did not even count for anything. Nietzsche said England is an eternal critic to the German militarist organization. Von Buelow's "Imperial Germany" recognizes that there is an enemy arising in Germany—German social democracy, which feeds on the English conception of democracy and liberty. The German aim is to crush the British and American ideals of democracy, and so prove to the German social democrats the inferiority of the British ideal. One great impetus to the war was the ambition to prove the superiority of the German militarist ideal. Prussia, Von Buelow says, is the backbone of Germany. This is not pleasant reading for Bavaria which just kept within the bounds of an ordinary democracy. But the preaching of the slav' peril and English hypocrisy makes a united Germany.

Is it any wonder that the allies, central small states and the United States feel that the allied must win. Our struggle is theirs. If militarism wins in Germany it will prevail in England, Canada, Europe and the United States.

We cannot set up a definite ideal against the German. We must present a growth, wholly un-German. How is this war to influence the trade and commerce of Canada? We present a concrete example that the German ideal of militarism is not necessary for civilization. Canada and the United States have no adequate protection against one another. There are people who would like a sort of militarism in America. But if we had militarism, we would have 2,000,000 men under arms and be unable to send a man to the Empire's help. We would be roaring for British dreadnoughts and army divisions to help us protect Canada.

Our obligation now is to send a series of contingents to the Empire's help to see that German militarism is not fastened on us. We see German commerce paralyzed by war. German loans are financed only by forcing the German people to pay for the war. The money is the only thing that the war will last until supplies are exhausted, the speaker would not say how long the army could stand. An army must eat and live. People must eat and live. We should live low on the ground and cultivate it and rake in the shekels, stay on the farm and avoid the city. The latter is our smash in war time. It is our financial system that suffers, our luxuries. The luxuries have come to Canada in the shape of goods imported, not of gold and silver.

For a number of years the difference between imports and exports of gold stands only \$15,000,000 to our good. And this amount was just what was brought in by immigrants. All immigrants have been brought out to go on the land. But where did they go? Very few went on the land. They went to employment bureaus and were set to work to build cities on the plains, and the raw materials had to come thousands of miles, while thousands had to work to produce the cloth this people. Hence there was an immense demand for goods. It diverted an immense amount of products to keep those alive, which should have gone to exports. Exports were the most favorable policy who were not producing grain. Our imports become only about half our imports, the difference being met by our borrowed millions. The attitude of the government was the proper one to avert panic. Before the war Canada was undergoing an adjustment owing to the real estate slump. In July the imports were \$43,000,000 and the exports \$29,000,000.

But the government's revenue is going down with the decrease in imports. Neither the banks nor the government can take the place of the borrowed millions. What we must do is to produce what we need. We can sell. To talk about taking away all the German trade is all right, but there is no use building factories for the manufacture of goods we cannot sell or factories for manufacturing which depend on material we cannot import.

In the readjustment we must cut down wages and profits to compete with the rest of the world. We have been entering to our own ruin. But we must come down to compete. But who will consent? The condition is not so bad as it seems. We must feed and clothe and house ourselves within limits. Then the question is, what can we do? We must be ready to take our place as sellers in markets of the world and prepare ourselves for competition. The most favorable light after this nightmare is past. There will be limited amount of capital for investment.

Generous applause greeted Mr. Shortt as he took his seat. A hearty vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening. Largely through the influence and energy of the learned lecturer has the Canadian Club of Belleville been re-organized. He was a professor of political economy. The war is largely due to ignorance of right relations of one nation to one nation. The false idea has prevailed that

the progress of one country is a hindrance to another. Commercialism has led to militarism. Mr. W. B. Deacon, vice president, in seconding the resolution said the business men had to realize the serious basis of business. British firms are satisfied with small profits, but we have wanted railroad profits in business.

The motion was put very graciously by the president and roundly applauded. Mr. Shortt responded. During the meeting Mr. Baldwin sang "It's a Long Long Way to Tipperary," the gathering joining in the chorus. The revised version of "O Canada" was sung.

Cablegram From Lt. Ponton.
Lt. Col. Ponton last evening received a cablegram from his son Lt. R. D. Ponton who had just landed from the transport Cassandra and is now encamped with the First Overseas Canadian Contingent on Salisbury Plains, England. This is the first message from the Belleville contingent since arrival in the Old Land. The cable was as follows:—

"Dearpop, England, Oct. 15th. 5.50 p.m.
"All Safe, Sound Well, Happy. Noisy all.
Final Destination not known.
Richard Ponton"

Factories and Armaments
When this war is through with its world-wreckage the world will be full of pacifists. Those who formerly admired the art of war and the life of the soldier will begin to realize with the poet that "Peace too hath her victories, her less renowned than war." We shall begin to agree with Alfred Noyes when he wrote that lurid indictment of war called "The Wine Press." We shall believe that Andrew Carnegie, with all his odd notions about public libraries and will organs, knew that war is the eternal enemy of industry when he spent two million dollars on the Palace of Peace at the Hague.

Meanwhile the war is going on. It intends to keep going on until war is crushed clean out of the world. And when it is over this country will discover that war with all its horrors is nothing but the hugest kind of satire on the folly of spending thousands of millions in armaments that might have been spent in factories, railways and warehouses, civic improvements and comfortable homes. When the war is over the efficient peoples of the earth will remember that one smokestack with a thousand men under it is worth more to the world than a thousand men on a warship loaded with thousands of tons of guns, armor-plate and engines of destruction. Canadians will remember that our industrial workers are a more potential army for the welfare of civilization than all the armies of Europe fighting in the name of culture, based upon brute force and explosives.

But the power of Canadian industry, greater than of war, depends upon the army of industrial workers being kept together in a common cause. The nation with powerful plants idle half the year and its armies of men on half time, is less than half efficient in the business of overcoming the earth and building up the economies of civilization.

A smokestack on a factory is worth a thousand smokestacks on warships. But the smokestacks of prosperity can only be kept going in this country so long as the people of Canada stand behind the industrial workers and the manufacturers of Canada. The people who believe in the triumphs of peace must prove their belief by spending their money for the goods made by their fellow-countrymen. Those who most despise war are those who do most to build up their own country in a time of peace and thereby make war impossible.

It is the dollars of Canada spent in purchasing the goods made by Canadians that tell in the great struggle of this part of the world against the diabolical economic waste of war.

Visiting Knights Templar.
King Baldwin Preceptory No. 6, Knights Templar, last evening had as their guests the members of Moore Preceptory No. 13, of Peterborough. The visiting knights came to the city in a private car. A large number of knights from Campbellford also attended and paid a visit to the preceptory meeting at the Masons Hall last evening. After the work a plentiful banquet was spread before the knights and speeches followed.

Appointed Indian Agent
Mr. Good Campbell of Thurlow has been appointed Indian agent with headquarters at Shannonville.

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE

Intimate Description of the French Army and People.

From "Abroad in a Runabout" by A. J. Hand in the Corby Library—see pages 215, 216, we find this sad description of the French army, in spite of the lesson of 1870—"He explained to us the French obligatory military system more fully than had before been done, and we were greatly interested. It seems that until two years ago (1910) it was a comparatively easy matter to shirk one's term, but now an examination is made by three doctors and another by the prefect, and even the lame, the one armed, and those who had lost one eye are entered and given clerical positions. The pay of the common soldier is only one cent a day and his food and uniform, which of course means that in all cases, save those of direct need, the recruit must be furnished money from home, often a great hardship to the parents. After two years' service on land or four on sea, each man under 45 must serve one month out of every two years, during which time, however, if he does not come back before he is he is working on a salary, his pay is continued and his position held for him until he returns. In this regime each soldier whose parents can prove that they own land is given two weeks in the vintage time in which to assist in gathering the crop. Of course it follows that the holiday is only used by the very poor for the purpose intended, but the two weeks are greatly prized. It is an atrocious system and an observation on the youth of France, seeing one hundred and sixty thousand conscripts annually, just at the moment when they would be making a start in life and keeping them in a pernicious idleness or else employed in unprofitable labor and releasing them after service unsettled and with evil habits formed. Advancement is in general a matter of political pull,

and the army, which numbers 629,500 men, is, as we were told later by an older man, rotten in consequence. The whole system seemed to us thoroughly bad and is abhorred by the natives, who are powerless to escape it. Even if a man goes away before he is twenty-one, or is taken as a child by his parents, he must return at the appointed age, or failing to do so, he will be treated as a deserter if 45. Surely such methods cannot tend towards patriotism, especially as the army is too often looked on as an excellent place to put the incorrigible and those who are too dull to be successful anywhere else."

From page 247 we learn—in the cities an altogether different side of the national character is seen, there idling in cafes, driving motors at reckless speed from a childish craving to be admired, or from an even more deplorable lack of sound sense, smoking and loafing along the boulevards, soon to be the sole occupations of the demoralized, scarcely to be young men, while in the country necessity seems to have fashioned them with more regard to adopting means, both mental and physical, to the end of getting something accomplished. Such are before, whom, degenerated, effeminate, absinthe and wine drinkers, forgetful of their humiliation in 1870-1, the Germans, they of large families, sausage and erbwurst eaters, are sweeping from their homes. No nation by becoming effeminate, desirous of luxuries, revelling in licentious literature, encouraging prostitution, limiting the birth rate and not encouraging many sports, exercises, scientific armaments and military training can protect her borders from them, of opposite tendencies and war teachings. In brief, it becomes us even in these supposed enlightened times, to consider ourselves as barbarians and adopt their tactics; for Christ's teachings and death have apparently failed to make us better than the Turks or the 200,000,000 Mohammed's followers.

—J. S. S.

THOMASBURG
IS ORGANIZED

Bousing Patriotic Meeting Held
Last Night at Which Belleville Men Spoke.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
It would be difficult to find anywhere in Canada a finer and more enthusiastic audience than that gathered at the Bousing last night to listen to and to sing patriotic songs with Mr. Chapman of Belleville. Mr. Tuttle of Tweed, and local talent of a high order—and to hear and appreciate stirring addresses with the object of availing the Red Cross and the Duke of Connaught's National Patriotic Funds, and to encourage co-operation in the good handicraft of the nation at the inception of the war, pointing out the wonderful change in Ireland, now presenting a united front to a world in arms, and urging a full recognition of Canada's obligation to the British Navy in keeping open the "King's Highway" of commerce across the broad Atlantic for Canada's products and Canada's men. Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks, who has two nephews in the firing line made an impressive speech from the point of view of the church, militantly pointing out how international honor was involved in our present war. Mr. H. F. 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