

MILITARY OFFICERS ASK COUNCIL TO HELP CREATE STRONG PUBLIC OPINION

Against Illicit Sale of Liquor to Soldiers—Mayor to Issue Proclamation—Other Business.

Lieut. Col. J. A. V. Preston, O.C. the 39th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Smart and Major A. E. Bywater appeared before the city council last evening and asked the support of the Mayor and the Aldermen in creating a strong public opinion in the matter of drinking by soldiers, that hitherto would not feel it advisable to combat this by breaking the regulations in the selling of liquor to soldiers.

Col. Preston explained that before the war had come to Belleville, he had written to the proprietor of each of the hotels, explaining the regulations that soldiers were to be allowed to enter hotels only between 6 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. He asked their help to discourage the sale of intoxicants to soldiers by offering soft drinks, instead, and by refusing to supply intoxicants to drunken soldiers.

Some hotels have doubtless tried to live up to the letter of the regulations, but some have not. Owing to conditions one hotel has been placed out of bounds to all troops. Col. Preston made it clear that he had no particular complaints against the hotels in general. "But there is too much drunkenness to contend with," he said. "On Friday night when bars and shops were closed, 15 or 20 men appeared half drunk at the barracks. This was in part cause of the trouble on Friday night. Some of the drinking came from bottles which the men obtain."

In Kingston the authorities have succeeded in curbing the liquor evil among the troops in some manner or other. The proprietors when requested to break the rules by a soldier, state that they cannot do so. The whole trouble does not lie in Belleville, some of the liquor having been brought from the outside. Of course the regulation would not try to absolutely prohibit the use of liquor.

Col. Preston said the authorities would like the council to give every assistance possible in suppressing any illicit sale of liquor and in encouraging a strong public opinion. Col. Preston asked for the sake of discipline that vendors of food be not allowed to sell just in the vicinity of the barracks. The reason given was that the vendors might come, at inconvenient times which condition would be subversive of discipline. The regiment is arranging a dry canteen for the men. All the profits of this will go into the regimental fund and be used for the welfare of the men. Also it is to the advantage of the regiment to have the selling of food under the officers' control as much as possible.

Col. Preston expressed, on behalf of the battalion, the officers and men their appreciation of the courtesy extended to them in the vicinity of the barracks. The reason given was that the vendors might come, at inconvenient times which condition would be subversive of discipline. The regiment is arranging a dry canteen for the men. All the profits of this will go into the regimental fund and be used for the welfare of the men. Also it is to the advantage of the regiment to have the selling of food under the officers' control as much as possible.

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Convention of the Presbytery. Quite a number of the young people from town took in the various sugar camps in the county on Good Friday, and report a good time. Mr. Jas. White is spending Easter in town with his sister. Mr. Arthur Whytick of Queen's Kingston, is spending Easter with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whytick before leaving with the medical corps at Kingston for the front.

Mr. Chas. Quirkie an old Madoc boy, but now of B. C. is spending Easter in town. Privates F. Kinloch, Ed. Burns, Sergt. Lawrence of the 39th Battalion at Belleville are spending Easter at their respective homes here. Mrs. Sam McGuire of Belleville is spending Easter with her parents and Mrs. J. McDonald here.

A large crowd attended the Euchre and Dance in the Armouries Easter Monday evening given by the Women's Institute and reported it the best ever held in this village for years. Bertha F. Morden on Monday evening. An enjoyable time was spent and the following address and presentation was made to Corporal Everett Liddle of the Canadian Expeditionary Force stationed at Belleville, a former class member who was spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Liddle.

Dear Everett— We, your former Sunday School teacher, Mrs. T. P. Morden on Monday evening, with mingled feelings of pride and pain of your enlistment in the 39th Battalion, 3rd Overseas Contingent for active service for the Empire in this war, are glad to know that you are a soldier at the front and that you are willing to prove yourself a worthy son of Canada, and while we would not withhold you from what you deem your duty it is with deep and heartfelt sorrow that we see you go.

We would accept this ring as a token to remind you when far away on dangerous ground that you are ever included in the thought and prayers of this class. May God watch over you and protect you and fortify you against all the trials that beset the path of a brave and honorable soldier. Signed by the members of the Class

WALBRIDGE. We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Morton among us they have moved in the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. S. Seeley. Mr. Morton took tea with Mr. Clayton Sprague and family on Good Friday. Mr. and Mrs. John Wardner and daughter Muriel spent Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Graves. Mr. Sills and Mr. Clendenon of Belleville are visiting at Mr. Wm. Peck's.

Miss Grace Williams is spending her Easter holidays under the parental roof. Mr. Ross Fairman of Crofton spent Sunday in our neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wager entertained company on Saturday evening. Miss Eva Robinson is spending her holidays at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Bethel.

Harold Cobourne and Sherman Mills were callers at Mr. Wager's on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. George Thurston and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fox were among those who attended the Sherman party at Mr. S. Fox's Demorestville on Monday. Among those who entertained company on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carr and Mr. and Mrs. S. Sprague. Mrs. Chas. Peck, sr., who has been under the doctor's care at Belleville has returned home, considerably improved in health. Very glad to have her among us again.

FRANKFORD. Our school closed on Thursday for Easter holidays and our teachers left for their homes. Miss Alexander left on Friday morning for her home in Arden. Miss Kathleen McCauley of Toronto arrived on Thursday and is visiting her parents, the Misses McCauley. The auxiliary of Trinity church met at the home of Mrs. J. Hendrick on Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday evening ten of the ladies of our village took the advantage of attending the debate and concert given in the school room of the Methodist church at Foxboro. A fine time is reported by all. Mr. Sheriff, Government Engineer, here, left for his home in Brockville to spend Easter. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McMillan spent Sunday with friends in Belleville. Mr. Chas. Rose is sporting a new Overland car.

Mr. Russell-Sandercock of Oshawa spent Sunday at the home of Mr. S. W. Mays. Mr. McCrostie and little daughter of Smith's Falls are visiting her sisters, the Misses Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have moved to stay. We welcome them to our town. Mr. Roy Saries, teacher at Bancroft is spending his Easter holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Saries.

Mr. Geo. Clark of Enterprise spent Easter with his mother, Mrs. C. Clark. Mr. Belanger one of the bankers here, spent his holiday on Saturday at his home. Mrs. J. McDonald of Shannonville and Mrs. W. Herman of Trenton are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim. Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bell and little Miss Dorothy Reynolds of Campbellford spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bell. Easter service was held in Trinity church at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday. Rev. Jas. Batstone held Easter services at Tabernacle, Zion and at Frankford in the evening.

Marquis Seed Corn. Our Government has been testing this wheat for years and find that it yields fifty per cent. more than other sorts; resists rust better, and ripens about ten days earlier. I have a small quantity for sale at \$2.00 a bushel, cash with order.—W. T. Mull-lett, Moira P.O., Ont. 8-4th, Std.

WANTED. Wanted immediately, accomplished Salesman, to enter into business for himself. Must have small capital to invest in stock. The Domestic Burner Co., Belleville, Ont. 117

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Bulls fit for service and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves, with good B. O. performance ancestors; \$25 to \$50. Also 4-year-old half-percheron cow, 1610. T. C. Trevelton, Latta, Ontario. 45-4th, Std.

MARQUIS WHEAT. Wonderful New Variety of Spring Wheat That Was "Made in Canada."

The history of Marquis Wheat reads like a romance, and is of special interest when Canada is so deeply interested in the Empire's food supply and in Patriotism and Production. According to the best available records, this wonderful new variety was the product of a cross between an early ripening Indian variety, the Hard Red Calcutta, and the well known Red Fife. The hybridisation was carried out at the Dominion Experimental farm at Agassiz, B.C., by Dr. A. P. Saunders in the year 1892.

Later some of the cross bred seeds were taken to Ottawa for further testing at the Central Experimental Farm. It was not until 1907 that it was sent out for trial in Saskatchewan. The year 1907 was unfavorable for most varieties owing to the prevalence of rust and cool wet weather. The early ripening habit of Marquis and its power of resisting rust gave it an immense advantage. It yielded at the rate of 32 bushels to the acre in the plots, while Red Fife gave 12 bushels. In the fields it yielded at the rate of 42 bushels per acre and stood far ahead of any other sort.

In the five years, 1907 to 1911 inclusive, Marquis gave 50 per cent. more crop than Red Fife on the uniform trial plots at Indian Head. At Brandon in a test of four years (1908-1911), Marquis yielded ten per cent more than Red Fife. In addition to its productiveness, the chief points in favor of Marquis, for the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, are its earliness in ripening (generally from 6 to 10 days earlier than Red Fife), strength of straw and comparative freedom from rust, heavy weight per bushel, the appearance of the grain, and the excellent color and baking strength of the flour produced from it. The Bulletin issued by the Dominion Government says,—It was produced in Saskatchewan by the Dominion Cerealist in 1907 and has made a most remarkable record ever since. It has recently won, for the third time in succession, the highest award in the International competition.

Another new hybrid spring wheat that will likely accomplish wonders, particularly in the northern districts of the western Provinces where frosts are liable to occur in the "Pre-lude." This wheat ripens fully two weeks in advance of the "Marquis," and therefore three weeks ahead of the Red Fife. Thus the area in the North-West where it is possible to grow wheat safely has been enormously extended by the two discoveries of which we have heard so little in Eastern Canada.

WEDDING BELLS. A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mosher, Stirling, on Tuesday, April 6th, at high noon, when their eldest daughter, Bertha Elizabeth, was united in marriage to Mr. Lorne Ferguson, of Woodville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Terrill, pastor of the Methodist church. The bride who was unattended was comingly attired in a gown of white shadow lace with pink silk tulle and carried a bouquet of roses and carnations. After the ceremony about twenty guests were served a light luncheon. The happy young couple left on the 3.30 train for a short trip, after which they will take up their residence in Woodville, where the groom is engaged in business.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR. A patent of interest to the navy is a ship with an upper deck which can be released from the hull and will float when the vessel sinks. Collapsible towers, adopted by the allies for searchlights and wireless telegraphy, are so light and compact that two men can carry a tower that extends to a height of 160 feet. The British Army Council now definitely recognizes the right of Defence Corps throughout the country to wear uniforms, which consist of grey-green rainproof drill, Norfolk coat, with roll collar, military cuff shoulder-straps for privates, and low collar for officers—to be worn with breeches, brown boots, and gaiters. Before the war broke out, the number of Jews in H.M. Forces consisted of about 100 officers and 300 to 400 men. The enthusiasm in the Jewish heart for the cause of England led to the result that no fewer than 10,000 Jews are now included in the records of the navy and army, whilst in the colonies likewise they have contributed a very large quota of fighting men.

FISHING FOR MINES IS PERILOUS WORK. Hardy North Sea Fishermen Locate Them and Shot From Torpedo Boat Does the Rest. The most dangerous job in the world is fishing for mines at sea and the person who fills it is the darning North Sea trawler man who leaves his shore cottage in a tiny schooner, and comes back weeks later with a load of fish. Sometimes he doesn't come back. That's part of his reckless life. Winter and summer the fisherman goes out to trawl, risking the worst the sea can do to make his living. But now, having divested himself of his boots and mittens to the blue and brass of naval service, he continues to risk his life for others may not risk theirs. Hunting for German mines is a very business-like occupation. Once away in the quarter where the mines are supposed to be, the trawler is on the look-out for a mine. A strong cable is stretched across from one boat to the other. In the middle of the cable there is a "kite," a huge triangular weight which keeps the cable well down in the water; the trawlers the lead appears and the kite is lowered, the weighted hawser sagging down between them. The mines might lie 16 to 18 feet below the surface. That is about the depth of the vital parts of a battleship's engine room, magnifying the peril. A mine exploding on the hawser has a tremendous chance of doing deadly damage; if it occurred at shallower depth the chances are that although damaged the ship would still remain seaworthy.

Watching the Drag Cable. Perhaps for days the trawlers sweep across the tides without result. The board is more deeply dived than before; there is not even the excitement of hauling the gear and clearing the catch two or three times a day. The skipper stumps round, flitting with the pride of office, his feet returning at intervals as he surveys the trawl warp which straggles out like a silver band into the blue depths to rise, a sagging, dripping thread, the other little boat running alongside at a distance. The skipper holds a sensitive organ, hard as lead, but with the training of years he can distinguish at once the vibration of water from that caused by a foreign substance. The mines are anchored from the bottom, and the passing cable cuts the mooring rope, which goes cutting around the sweeping warp. The officer notices it more deeply. There is a sharp blast of his siren. "They lay!" he bawls across to his partner. They have struck a channel, sown with death, and where there is one there are sure to be others. The trawl is slow down and steered apart. The connecting cable is cut and appears above the heaving water as slowly a small shining sphere. The blast of his siren has warned the watchful torpedo boat in the offing. She comes up full speed, her crew glad of the chance of something to do. Exploded by a Shell. The deadly mine is thrown off to float on the boom of the waters, and drifts away, such a tiny glistening atom to carry such terrible consequences. The outwater of the torpedo boat makes a ring in the sun as she sails round for action. The trawler falls away, and on the war vessel the blue-jackets train a light gun on the mine. A crocheting figure behind bonds back, there is a bark, and a wreath of smoke from the gun, and an answering roar below, columns of water shooting upwards, the mine is exploded, dropping back into the seething cauldron of the sea in scattered fragments, its deadly purpose frustrated.

Sometimes, of course, the mine explodes when the hawser breaks its mooring. It heels over with the shock of contact, and before any one aboard the trawler is aware, there is the heavy boom of the explosion, while the trawler rocks and shivers in every bolt with the concussion. But the effect upon the boat is no more than if she struck a soft sand bank; she loses her course, perhaps, but the skipper or his mate calmly ticks off the fact with the position. At night the boat's anchor or return to harbor. It is essential that the work should be done in daylight to be effected properly; the explosion of the mine must be thorough, otherwise as a floating mine, it becomes even more dangerous, the tides carrying it right out of the course of its fixed position. Risk! Those bluff, square-built sons of the sea will laugh at you. Their life is all risk. After all, it is only another kind of fishing. They even more, instead of fish. And every trade has its risks. That is the philosophy of the mine-sweepers.

"Made in Russia" Mr. George Kennan, the well known trawler, thinks the Russian peasants, though not scientists, can work metal as skillfully as anybody, and tells a story of the Czar summoning a dozen peasants who had a reputation for skill in that way and exhibiting to them a steel fish of natural size. It had been made in Germany, and had been sent to him to show the delicacy of the German smith's work. He asked them if any of them could duplicate that steel fish. They asked permission to take the fish home, and they appeared a day or two later, and, with low bows, presented to their monarch the same fish, but without the expected duplicate. "Make another? I knew you couldn't," the monarch said. "I knew you couldn't!" "Will your Majesty design to look at the fish through a magnifying glass?" replied the peasants. A glass was brought, and upon close inspection it was found that the Russian metal workers had shod the German fish with steel shoes.

RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHY. "When Trouble Comes Ivan Merey Says 'I Should Worry'." Nichevo! That's the magic word of Russia. The moujik grunts "Nichevo!" and pushes forward; the Cossack screams "Nichevo!" against the biting snapping pony against the coming enemy; Capt. Orskoff smiles "Nichevo" as a rain of shells smashes his outposts; Lieut. Maklinoff, a regimental adjutant, sings "Nichevo" as he pounds the piano in the colonel's tent; Ivan led away to be shot finds his solace in "Nichevo."

And what is this peculiar word that banishes everything from the Russian mind? It means much the same as the famous expression "I should worry." In Russian it means, "What does anything matter?" "Why worry?" "Don't bother," and for comfort it has been used in exactly the same sense as was that famous slang phrase, "In that one word—"Nichevo!"

In that one word—"Nichevo!" the Russian temperament is explained. You can't keep a Russian from being a devil-may-care, egotistical, and would willingly give his life for his little white father and pass away with the byword as his last remark. Bismarck as a young man was in the Prussian diplomatic service. He was in St. Petersburg, and saw the introduction of railways into the land of the Muscovite, and, as winter was on, Bismarck had to travel by sleigh. He knew no Russian. But when there was an accident which delayed him he noticed the driver was a Jew, moved and philosophic and accepted the situation with "Nichevo!" The sleigh was pitched over a bank. It was "Nichevo!" When the horses were lamed it was "Nichevo!" The situation, starvation and death were before Bismarck and the driver. The driver raised his shoulders and said "Nichevo!"

Bismarck was impressed by the word. He kept the name of the driver, and later, at St. Petersburg, he had an iron rider made, and was inscribed in Russian characters "Nichevo." He wore the ring till his death, and he often admitted it was a solace to him. In turbulent times, when the chancellor scarcely knew which way to turn, he would say, "Nichevo!" He wore the ring till his death, and he often admitted it was a solace to him. In turbulent times, when the chancellor scarcely knew which way to turn, he would say, "Nichevo!" He wore the ring till his death, and he often admitted it was a solace to him.

Mention has been made of a party at the front. Many of the officers have them. It is not unusual to see officers playing for the money. They gather round and sing Russian songs in their simple reckless way, occasionally breaking up the game by slipping a piece of food or a pipe down the officer's neck. This pipe, which would be followed by some punishment, is taken good naturedly by the officer, demonstrating that the word "Nichevo" has its full meaning.

In the hospitals wounded officers and men are seen, and the men of the front, of which the officer is usually the target. The fact that he cannot see them obey his orders instantly, though he does willingly take part in their horse play.

BRITAIN STARTS BADLY. But Usually Comes Out of a War With Flying Colors. Military experts have always advocated the policy of getting a boat in first by carrying war into the enemy's country, the use of hostilities and winning the first battle at the expense of an unprepared foe. In the case of Great Britain, however, the value of a winning start does not appear to apply, for time and again the British have been in the initial stage of a campaign, only to be run to emerge victorious. Most people will remember the long run of disaster to the British troops, which was a prelude to the final success in the Boer War, and in a similar fashion the Germans forced the British to retreat when first they met the Kaiser's hordes on the continent.

In the Zulu War Great Britain made a disastrous start. At Isandlwana her army was defeated and she was defeated with a loss of six hundred men and fifty officers, and the Afghan campaign began in a similar disaster. In the Zulu War Great Britain made a disastrous start. At Isandlwana her army was defeated and she was defeated with a loss of six hundred men and fifty officers, and the Afghan campaign began in a similar disaster. In the Zulu War Great Britain made a disastrous start. At Isandlwana her army was defeated and she was defeated with a loss of six hundred men and fifty officers, and the Afghan campaign began in a similar disaster.

LAWS OF BLOCKADE. Declaring One and Making it Effective Different Matters. Germany, of course, is quite within her rights in endeavoring to cut off Britain's food supplies by blockading. For one country at war with another to close ports, harbors, or lines of coast with ships or troops, and thus prevent entrance of provisions, ammunition, or reinforcements, has been recognized as quite legitimate warfare when carried out according to the rules of international law, since the Dutch introduced the practice as far back as 1584.

Cadix was blockaded by Lord St. Vincent for two years at the end of the eighteenth century. Britain blockaded the Elbe in 1807, while the Baltic was successfully blockaded by Denmark in 1848-9, and again in 1864. In all these blockades, however, the belligerents carried on their warfare strictly according to the international laws, respecting the rights of neutrals in carrying the prize ships and their crews back to port. The sinking of merchant ships without warning, in the manner in which Germany has done, was always regarded as an act of piracy.

HEART TREND. Shells Fail to French Villa Fighting at S. B. Y mail and in old world have arrived man interest great war in of the latest and best Major O. S. Warkidlian contingent, in from him from a France, says: "In which I write, a she nine soldiers and the Most of the inhabitants about their homes, was far from them, loss of the enemy, rifles, is not more than away, and not great when shells burst in of this little town. In the nearest the firing line will be

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