

Business Directory

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—Fire, Life, Auto and Accident. Fair rates, and the best English, Canadian and United States Companies. Your business will receive prompt, careful and expert attention. Insure with The H. F. Ketcheson Co., Limited, H. F. Ketcheson, Mgr., 26 Bridge St., Belleville, Ont. Phone 228.

—W. H. Hudson, representing the Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co., North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., Sun Fire Ins. Co., Waterloo Mutual, etc. Mutual, Farm and City Property insured in first-class, reliable companies and at lowest current rates. Office, 19 Campbell St., Belleville. Automobile Insurance at the cheapest rates.

—R. W. Adams, established 1894. Insurance, Municipal Debentures and Real Estate. Marriage Licenses issued. Office 27 Campbell St. Phone 558.

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—W. J. Rhodes, London Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Phoenix (of London) Assurance Co., Nova Scotia Fire Underwriters, Union (of Paris) Fire Ins. Co. Insurance of all kinds transacted at lowest rates. Phone 733 Office, Box 35, Dominion Bank Chambers.

REAL ESTATE

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—Frank Baslin, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc. Money to Loan. Office in Madoc open Friday and Saturday Opposite Post Office. Office in Sarnett open Tuesday and Wednesday.

MEDICAL

—Dr. J. J. Robertson, Physician and Surgeon. Office of late Dr. Mather, 217 Pinnacle St. Phone 271.

ASSAYERS

—Belleville Assay Office — Ores and Minerals of all kinds tested and assayed. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention. All results guaranteed. Blecker and Victoria Avenues, East Belleville. Phone 399.

—Fraser Aylesworth, Ontario & Dominion Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Madoc. Phone 6.

LEGAL

—Mikel and Alford, Barristers, Etc., Solicitors for the Molsons Bank, W. C. Mikel, K.C., G. Alford. Offices: Belleville and Trenton.

—Malcolm Wright, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc. Office 15 Campbell St., Belleville. Money to loan at lowest rates.

—PONTON AND PONTON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Commissioners. Office 15 Campbell St., Belleville. Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal and Town of Deseronto. Money to Loan on Mortgages. W. N. Ponton, K.C., W. B. Northrup, K.C., E. D. Ponton. Offices: Belleville and Stirling.

—Porter, Butler & Payne, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Solicitors for Union Bank. E. Gust Porter, K.C., M.P., E. J. Butler. Chas. A. Payne. Money to Loan on Mortgages, and Investments. Office: 219 Front St., Belleville, Ont.

—Wm. Carver, Barrister, Solicitor, Crown Attorney. Office: Court House Building. Phone: office 238, house 435.

—Cut Flowers in Season; Wedding and Funeral Designs. A. Spence. COLLIP, Phone 208, night Phone 173.

—Norman Montgomery, Auctioneer. Brighton, Box 180; telephone 101.

The Irish Issue

Republished by Request From "America"

Editor America:—

The British people are not to be blamed for the campaign of calumny against Ireland, which D. Maloney denounces so cleverly. That campaign was designed by the three most sinister figures in British Junkerdom—Sir Edward Carson, Lord Northcliffe and Lord Beaverbrook who were successively "directors of propaganda" in England. The Irish misinformation which they selected as suitable to the intelligence of the average American was, as a rule, deemed by them too stupid, too crude and too incredible to be worth supplying to any other people, especially to the British. For throughout the war English dailies such as The Manchester Guardian and The London Times, weeklies such as The New Statesman, together with monthly like The English Review, 3,000 miles nearer the facts than the Northcliffe press of America, have critically examined and have courageously exposed in sequence the falsehoods of which the anti-Irish propaganda was formed. The following article taken from The New Statesman, London, Nov. 30th, 1918, is typical of the attitude of enlightened English people towards Ireland:

"Ireland's record in the war has been, from the point of view of the Allies, magnificent. The magnificence of the Irish contribution to the cause of freedom has been only less amazing than the flood of calumny and belittlement that has been consistently poured on it ever since August, 1914. Ireland has made a greater voluntary contribution of men than any other unfree nation in the world. That is the leading fact of the situation. Sir Charles Russell, speaking at a Red Cross meeting at Dublin a few weeks ago, declared that Ireland had given 250,000 men to the British army and navy; and this leaves altogether out of account the equally large number of Irishmen who have taken part in the war in the Australian, Canadian and American armies. If these are added in, we need not hesitate to accept Mr. John Redmond's estimate that 500,000 Irishmen have fought in the ranks of the Allies for the liberty of the world. At the same time, as was shown in The New Statesman some time ago, Ireland has been second only to America itself in the supplies of food she has sent to England during the perilous years of the war. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by Ireland, both in men and foodstuffs, it is doubtful whether the Allies would yet have been able to force Germany to submission. This is not to claim that Ireland has done more than any other country. It is to claim merely that she was a necessary link in the great chain of Allied success. He would attempt to disparage the sacrifices of France and England, of tortured Belgium and tortured Serbia. He would be equally a knave and a fool, however, who, having accepted the services of half a million Irish soldiers and sailors, would pretend that Ireland has not made an immense and forcible contribution to the victory of the Allies, and who would reward the Irish dead with a weak sneer about the abundance of butter in Ireland in war-time.

"It may be asked why, these things being so, has the average Englishman been allowed to get the idea that Ireland has stood aside and sulked during the war. Some people think the insurrection of 1916 is chiefly to blame. Well, there were not enough Irishmen in the Dublin insurrection of 1916 to make up even one battalion of the Irish Guards. One was told at the time that the Dublin insurgents numbered about a thousand. One has learned since that they were hardly more than six hundred. Clearly, if Ireland's freedom is to depend upon whether her services to the Allies have outweighed her disservices, she has earned her freedom about a thousand times over. For every Irishman who shouldered a rifle on the insurgent side, a thousand Irishmen have borne weapons on the side of the Allies. I doubt if one Englishman in a hundred thousand realizes this. If they did, they would insist on seeing that their Irish Allies had a free parliament restored to them before the peace conference begins. Never was the need of a national government proved more completely. Had Ireland possessed a national government during the war, she would have had an organ for making known her services to the civilized world. Canada, Australia and South Africa have but to speak of what they have done and all the world listens. The Times and the press in general, pay deference to them as free nations that command respect. South Africa has

not contributed nearly so many men to the Allied armies as Ireland has done, but, luckily for herself, South Africa is free, and even her most malignant enemy of the old days dares not criticize her gift. She, too, like Ireland, had a small insurrection; but, even after this, she escaped calumny. She, too, has been divided in opinion as to the war, far more so, indeed, than Ireland was before the malice of the anti-Irish authorities had had time to destroy the people's enthusiasm for Belgium. It is an important fact, said Mr. Merriman in the early part of the present year, 'that we in South Africa are for our sins driven into two factions of almost equal strength. Almost one-half of the European population is coldly neutral towards the issue which we look upon as vital, if, indeed, they are not positively hostile to the cause of the Allies.' And yet South Africa is free. If there is any coldness towards the Allies, it is on account of past wrongs. In Ireland, on the other hand, if there is any coldness towards the Allies, it is on account of present wrongs. Some months ago, when a dinner was given in honor of Mr. Burton, the minister of Mines in South Africa, Mr. Asquith in a speech mentioned the number of South African forces who have served in the war. The Times, for some reason or other, omitted the figures in its report. I wondered at the time whether it was because they made Ireland's contribution seem so immense by comparison. The Times was content to give the report of the dinner some general appreciating heading such as 'Loyal South Africa.' It is more exigent in regard to Ireland. English statesmen, it is clear, have also one standard for South Africa and another for Ireland. Mr. Burton, we are told, related to the assembled guests the story of a wounded Boer soldier who said that he wished to get to France in order to repay the gift of free institutions to his country. He went on to say that the soldier's eye brightened as he added: 'I would not have raised one single hand for the Empire if the Empire had refused to establish in my country that freedom which South Africa now enjoys.' It is said that Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other representative statesmen who were present cheered this remarkable saying of the Boer soldier. By what fatality is it that they are unable to see that Irishmen are human beings, with the same passions as Boers? General Botha wrote to Mr. Redmond to say that he agreed with him that South Africa's services to the Allies were simply the fruit of the concession of national freedom. Yet, without national freedom, and as a pure act of faith, Ireland poured her sons into the trenches in the most critical days of the war and helped to hold the line at its weakest for the world's freedom.

"Let me say again that I do not make these comparisons in order to belittle the services of any other nation, but only to show up Ireland's services in the war in a true light. Most of the free nations have published a list of their dead and wounded soldiers during the last week or two. Let us have a full list of the dead and wounded Irish soldiers, so that we may judge how great have been the sacrifices made by Ireland. Has Japan contributed as many dead as Ireland? She has not. Yet Japan is praised. Has New Zealand contributed as many? She has not. Yet New Zealand is praised. Has South Africa? Has Canada? Canada has a greater population than Ireland. Yet, if figures were to be had, I am confident it could be shown that far fewer Canadian-born men than Irish-born men have fallen in the war. Captain Esmonde, M.P., said in the House of Commons the other day: 'I have seen myself, buried in one night—two-thirds as many as the total number of Dublin insurgents of Easter Week. And that mournful spectacle had been repeated not after one night, but after fifty during the war. In the most desperate days of the war—at Mons and at the Marne—Irishmen were present at the thickest of the fighting, and their Irish Allies had a free parliament restored to them before the peace conference begins. Never was the need of a national government proved more completely. Had Ireland possessed a national government during the war, she would have had an organ for making known her services to the civilized world. Canada, Australia and South Africa have but to speak of what they have done and all the world listens. The Times and the press in general, pay deference to them as free nations that command respect. South Africa has

THE SONG OF MY HEART

The following poem was written by Marie Joussey, a Belleville girl, now residing in Dawson City. Many of our citizens will recall a modest book of poems, issued some years ago by Miss Joussey, then a young lady just out of school. The title of the book was "The Songs that Quinte Sang" and contained much verse of merit and gave evidence of unusual talent on the part of the writer.

Since her removal to Dawson City she has continued her work of authorship and the following spirited poem is an evidence. The poem was issued as a souvenir with introduction as follows:

FINE SOUVENIR OF PEACE AND YULE TIDE BY
DAWSON WRITER—PROCEEDS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

One of the prettiest tokens of peace and suitable souvenirs of the war has been prepared in the form of verse by Marie Joussey, talented Dawson writer. The verse is printed in attractive colors in a fine quarto sheet, and is for sale with neat envelopes to fit. The proceeds go entirely to the returned soldiers. She adds:

"Out of this song fund more than 100 letters have been sent overseas with ten-franc enclosures, but most of our boys sent back word to keep the proceeds for the returned men who needed it more than they did. I think that was fine of our men."

The Anglo-Saxon song, by the same writer, as well as the new publication, also are on sale, and suitable for the season as souvenirs. The new publication contains, among other selections, the following:

THE SONG OF MY HEART

There's a song in my heart, for good news and glorious
Has flashed in a message from over the sea;
The Great War is over, our flag is victorious,
And the man that I love is returning to me.

Oh! the years have been long and the days have been weary;
When sorrow walks with us the time passes slow,
And the anguish and fear of the nights, lone and dreary,
No one but God and the Angels can know.

For the woman who waits must be patient and cheerful,
To smile in the face of the world is her part;
No one but God sees her anxious and fearful,
No one but God knows the fear in her heart.

Longing to know how the loved one is faring,
Scanning, with fear, the lists of the dead,
Reading the records of brave deeds and daring,
Through eyes that are heavy with tears never shed.

But now it is over, all sorrow is banished,
And joy in its stead to my bosom has come;
The pain and suspense of the long years has vanished—
The Great War is over, my man's coming home.

And yet in the midst of my heart's wild ecstacy,
I think of the hearts that are widowed and lone,
Of the women whose tears purge the pride of the nation,
Who weep for their men who will never come home.

Far from their homes and their loved ones they're sleeping,
In the land whose fair glory their valor enhance;
Over their green graves, a loving watch keeping,
About the poppies of Flanders and the hills of France.

Calmly they sleep on the field of their glory,
(O, heads bowed in sorrow! Lift high in your pride),
Long will their names live in song and in story,
For freedom they fought and for freedom they died.

O, women who mourn! I have wept for your sadness,
I share in your sorrow as tho' 'twas my own;
Smile through your tears and rejoice in my gladness,
Tell me you're glad that my man's coming home.

Proudly the good ships speed over the ocean,
Bearing their cargoes more precious than gold,
Brave hearts overflowing with love's fond emotion,
Strong arms that are aching their loved ones to hold.

And the song in my heart's ringing sweeter and clearer,
And faster the good ships speed over the sea;
Each moment is bringing him nearer and nearer,
The man that I love, the man who loves me.

MARIE JOUSSEY.

Walk. I knew a soldier in the Irish Guards, now dead, who declared that his battalion called themselves "Redmond's Own." Well, they are dead, and so are the Redmonds, and Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law have made the glorious sacrifice of surviving to perpetuate the subjection of Ireland. One is not surprised to hear of the Nationalist soldier-brother from the front who said to Mr. Dillon: 'Mr. Dillon, the worst of it is I know we are not fighting for liberty, for England is going to be betrayed by England, please God, with the help of Labor, is going to do nothing of the sort; but Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Short, so far as are able, have already made the great betrayal. Anti-Irish influences have for the moment triumphed, and Ireland is held up to contempt as a sullen shirker to all the free nations of Europe.

"Mr. Lloyd George admitted, in the days following the insurrection, the malignity of the anti-Irish influences that had been at work among the English official classes in the early days of the war. This malignity has been shown by nothing more clearly than by the nature of the anti-Irish propaganda carried on by propagandists in the United States. The misrepresentation of Ireland to the United States could not have been more vehement if Ireland had been fighting for the Germans, instead of for the Allies. If an American soldier, going ashore in Ireland, got into a drunken row that ended in a fight, the incident was telegraphed to America as if it were an unprovoked assault on the American flag by Irish Nationalists. And what can be said of the egregious statements about Ireland made in Mr. Ian Hay's propaganda book published in America and exposed by Mr. Devlin in the House of Commons? Irishmen ask themselves whether an

English government that meant to deal honestly by Ireland would actually pay for the spread of anti-Irish feeling in America. It seemed to me at the beginning of the war that England was now about to take the attitude before the world: 'Well, we have done wrong in the past; but we are now going to liberate the small nations of the world—Ireland among them.' Instead of that, English propaganda, so far as it has related to Ireland, has been largely occupied with an attempt to show, not that England has at last admitted the justice of the cause of Ireland, but that, comparatively speaking, England's attitude to Ireland is satisfactory and just. Every other Allied country except Ireland has been glorified in pamphlet after pamphlet. Ireland alone has been maligned. One egregious pamphlet has been published to show that the English do not behave as badly in Ireland as the Germans in Poland. On grounds of this kind nearly any country might be denied its freedom. One can usually find some other country, which, in some respect or other, has suffered still worse.

"Here, then, is the plain truth about Ireland. Some powerful influences, which have always hated the thought of Irish freedom, have devoted themselves resolutely to the abnegation of Ireland since the beginning of the war. Why, the story of the heroic deeds of Irish regiments at Gallipoli was suppressed until Mr. Redmond raised a storm about them, after the troops of every other nation had been given full credit. And today people who are praising the Czech-Slovaks and the Poles—both of whom fought (under compulsion) against the Allies by fifty thousand—are to be found denouncing the Irish, who contributed an immense and vitally necessary army to the cause of the Allies. I

thank God for the freedom that is coming to the Poles and the Bohemians. But Ireland, too, has some little claim on the attention of the statesmen of these years of liberation. As she thinks of her dead, lying in a world of graves in Flanders, Gallipoli, and Mesopotamia, she may well (adapting lines of Mr. Kipling's) cry out, in the agony of her soul:

"If blood be the price of nationality,
Good God, we have paid in full."

In this hour of the triumph of justice, let not the great deeds of this little nation be forgotten."

R. L.

Court Moira I. O. F. Installed Officers

Court Moira, No. 33, of the Independent Order of Foresters held its meeting for the annual installation of officers on Friday night. There was a large attendance of officers and members to witness the interesting ceremony. After the initiation into Forestry of three candidates Bro. J. O. Herby, P.C.R., at the request of Organiser Alfred Harrow, took charge of the ceremony of installation as Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger. The following were the installed officers:

P.C.R.—Bro. Meyers Gilbert.
C.R.—Robt. Silla.
V.C.R.—Bro. Johns.
R.S.—S. S. Finkle.
F.S.—Chas. Walters.
Treas.—Wm. Latimer.
Orator—Bro. Flagler.
S.W.—Bro. Skinner.
J.W.—Bro. Cook.
S.B.—Bro. Edmunds.
J.B.—Bro. Johns.
Trustees—Bros. R. Waddell and Roy Clarke.
Finance Com.—Bros. S. S. Finkle and R. Silla.
Court Physician—Bro. Dr. Blake.

Addresses were delivered by officers elect and others and a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

Daring Hold-up at Cataragui

TOOK MONEY IN THE TILL

While They Covered Mr. O'Shea With Weapons.

Kingston, Feb. 2.—A daring "hold-up" took place in the village of Cataragui between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday night, when two men, with black handkerchiefs tied over their faces, entered the store of William J. O'Shea, and pointing loaded revolvers at Mr. O'Shea demanded money. Mr. O'Shea handed over what money he happened to have in his till, amounting to about \$30 or more, and the two men then made their getaway. It is believed that they were travelling in an automobile.

That the two highwaymen were a bold pair is evidenced by the fact that about half an hour after the "holdup" took place, one of the men telephoned Mr. O'Shea and asked him if he had any more money, stating that if he had they would give him another call during the night. However, Mr. O'Shea was not disturbed again.

LOCAL LEGAL

Dawson vs. Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

This action to recover on a policy \$700, for property burned in Trenton in September, 1917, was heard at length with many witnesses, occupying all day Friday, before Judge Deroche. The subject matter was the same as that heretofore referred to under the Fire Marshal's investigation and the criminal trial when Dawson was tried for perjury and attempted fraud but was acquitted. He then brought action on a policy in the Caledonian, not proceeding against the Northern Insurance Company, to whose agent, Mr. Whittier, in Trenton, he had also paid a subsequent premium for insurance on the same property, the fire occurring the morning following. Many interesting points of law are involved. The learned judge reserved judgment. A. A. Abbott, counsel for plaintiff; W. N. Ponton and R. D. Ponton, (with them A. Falconer, K. C., general counsel of the company, of the Quebec Bar) for the defendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bonter, of Carrying Place were the guests yesterday of Mr. Arthur Jones, of The Molsons Bank.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

Aftermath of Farmer's Bank

Interesting Cases over Cheques for C.N.O.R. Right of Way

Two interesting cases were tried last week before the Judge of the County Court arising out of the failure of the Farmers Bank. Two Sidney farmers David Hall and Virgil Hall sold a right of way across their farms to the Canadian Northern Railway for whom W. C. Mikel, K.C. acted as solicitor and examined titles for the said railway. The railway cheques were payable to the order of the Vendors and W. C. Mikel. When the title was completed the railway cheques under the instructions of the solicitor were endorsed by the vendors and deposited by Mr. Mikel in the Farmers Bank and Mr. Mikel's cheques issued for \$350 and \$675 respectively to the vendors. Prior to the completion of the sale the Messrs. Hall having learned that the transaction would not be closed during banking hours requested the manager of the Standard bank where they had a deposit to remain after hours so that they could make their deposit. The cheques were handed into a clerk in the bank after banking hours and after the bank parcel had been made up for the Farmers bank which it is the custom among bankers to make up at the close of the business for the day and to present on the following morning at the opening of the respective banks. In these cases the parcel had been made up. The deposits made after hours were put through the books on the following banking day, made up in the bank parcel at the close of that day and presented the following morning when payment was refused, the Farmers bank having suspended the previous afternoon. The cheques were duly protested but owing to efforts being made to have the depositors protected by the government the actions have been allowed to stand. It was claimed by the bank that the bank were holders in due course had presented the cheques within a reasonable time and the same having been duly protested the endorsers Virgil and David Hall and the maker W. C. Mikel were liable. It was contended by the defendants David A. Hall and Virgil Hall first: The bank did not present the cheques within reasonable time and secondly that if they were liable they were entitled to recourse over against W. C. Mikel who made the cheques. Mr. Mikel contended that he gave the cheques for the accommodation of the Halls that the manager of the bank was ready to pay them over the money faces, entered the store of William J. O'Shea, and pointing loaded revolvers at Mr. O'Shea demanded money, and that the cheque was not presented for payment on the following day as it should have been, and that owing to the negligence of the defendants Hall and their agents, the plaintiffs he had suffered loss, the money being at credit in the Farmers bank when it failed and asked to be discharged from liability.

Messrs. O'Flynn, Diamond and O'Flynn were solicitors for the plaintiff, Messrs. Porter, Butler and Payne were solicitors for the defendants and Mr. D. E. K. Stewart was solicitor for the third party. Judgment was reserved.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECIES 1710

Some 30 years ago there was considerable discussion over the prophecies of Mother Shipton made in the eighteenth century. Some regarded them as amazingly true while others scoffed and argued that, like all prophecies they were only true in a broad general way and constituted merely good guesswork. In this connection it is of interest to quote four lines from a prophecy contained in Mother Shipton's book which was made in 1710, just how it fits the stirring events of this time the Belleville people can judge. I might say it was published in the New York Herald of recent date: When pictures look alive with movement free When ships like fishes swim below the sea When men outstripping birds can soar the sky Then half the world deep-drenched in blood will die. Trenton, Jan. 26th.

BANK MANAGER DIES SUDDENLY

Port Arthur—William Harry Nelson, for 28 years manager of the Ontario Bank and of the Bank of Montreal at Port Arthur, died suddenly at his home in his 59th year. He had not been in robust health for some months, although he had been able to attend to his duties at the Bank of Montreal until the day or so before his death. He was stricken while dressing.

Mr. Nelson was the chief financial adviser for the city of Port Arthur, as manager of the bank.