

GERMAN MAIN ADVANCE BEGUN BIG BATTLE EXPECTED IN COURSE OF FEW HOURS

Maneuvering Over a Line Sixty-Five Miles Long—French Still Holding on in Alsace, But Expect to Have to Fight Austrians—Some Minor Engagements—Rainbow Escaped German Cruisers.

GERMANY'S VERSION OF THE SIEGE OF LIEGE

GERMAN MAIN ADVANCE HAS BEGUN.
BRUSSELS, August 12.—The German army is being detached from its position before Liege and is advancing through the heart of Belgium. The main body of the German cavalry is engaged in a forward movement all along the front of the allied armies.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED IN A FEW HOURS.
LONDON, August 12.—A despatch from Brussels says, confirming the news of the German army's advance, the allied forces to-day blew up bridges which lie in the line of the German advance. The first big battle of the war it is added is expected to begin in a few hours.

GERMANS WERE DRIVEN BACK.
PARIS, August 12.—The French war office officially announced to-day that the troops of the Republic had been victorious in an engagement with the Germans in Alsace. All the German soldiers who penetrated France in the department of the Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle, are declared to have been driven back across the border.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK THE FRENCH.
PARIS, August 12.—It is expected that the French army that invaded Alsace capturing Altkirch, and Muelhausen will be engaged in battle with Austrian soldiers. Definite information reached the war office to-day that the fourteenth Austrian army corp consisting of 30,000 under command of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has entered Alsace from direction of the Swiss frontier, and was moving rapidly to a junction with the German forces.

TRYING TO OUTFLANK THE FRENCH.
PARIS, August 12.—The French are in contact with German troops all along the frontier. Despatches from the front say there is a heavy body of German soldiers maneuvering over a line about sixty-five miles in length between Chamblay and Messampre, with the possible intention of trying to outflank the French.

TWO FRENCH SUCCESSES.
PARIS, August 12.—At Manginnes, North Verdun, a sharp engagement took place in which the French claim to have repulsed the Germans with heavy losses. Six guns, three heavy pieces of artillery and three rapid-fire guns fell into the hands of the soldiers of the Republic. A battery of German artillery was disabled. German troops attacked the French advance posts in the vicinity of Chateau Salina, 18 miles northwest of Nancy, but suffered heavy losses and had to retire according to the war office's official statement.

RAINBOW CAME THROUGH SAFELY.
OTTAWA, ONT., August 12.—The Rainbow, is safe, but we are afraid the little fellows, the Algrine and Shearwater are gone, was the statement of Naval Officials to-day when shown the Canadian despatches from San Francisco, telling of the sighting of the two German cruisers near there.

ANOTHER GERMAN REPULSE.
BRUSSELS, August 12.—The war office reports a strong German force was repulsed at Manginnes, near Verdun with heavy loss. The French outposts at Moncel near Chateau drove back a German battalion which was supported by artillery. The German force in Le Grade near Avricourt was dislodged by a brilliant bayonet charge.

OCEAN ROUTE CLEAR.
MONTREAL, Que., August 12.—The ocean route is clear from Montreal to Liverpool and any ship can sail when she pleases in perfect safety. This announcement was made to-day by R. S. White, Collector of Customs.

The British Admiralty announces that coal may now be shipped from England to Italy and Norway, and that there is no danger from foreign warships.

THREE GREAT LAND BATTLES IMMINENT.

LONDON, August 12.—Two great land battles seem imminent, one between the combined Belgian and French forces and the German army of the Meuse near Liege and the other between the French and German army of the Moselles, south of Spincourt, while a third great battle is possible in Alsace.

The Germans made a determined attempt to take the French position outside Muelhausen, yesterday, but failed. The Germans now have siege guns before Liege, and the speedy reduction of the forts is expected. Boumanla has joined the Triple Alliance and will invade Servia.

GERMANY'S VERSION OF THE SIEGE.

LONDON August 12.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Rome says that a despatch from Berlin gives an official statement by Gen. Von Stein regarding the siege of Liege. The German commander denies the loss of 20,000 men but does not give figures of his losses. He says that only a small number of German troops were engaged in order to mask the movements of the bulk of the army. The enemy's advance attacking force he says was completely annihilated and while admitting that the forts remain intact he explains this by saying "The Emperor did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but as soon as the heavy artillery arrives the forts will be taken, without the loss of a man."

FRENCH FRONTIER ONE BATTLE LINE.

LONDON, August 12.—The French frontier from Switzerland to Holland two hundred miles or more in extent, is practically one battle-line to-day and engagements are reported along the whole frontier from Belfort, in France, to Belgium. The forts at Liege remain in possession of the Belgian defenders. A fierce engagement is in progress near Tongres, and another is progressing between the Germans and Belgians at Tierlemont. Advice from Trieste, says, the Austrian army operating on the Galician frontier has checked the Russian offensive movement designed against Lemberg.

MUELHAUSEN EVACUATED.

PARIS, August 11.—The War Office this afternoon issued an official statement announcing that the French have been compelled to evacuate Muelhausen, Alsace. This is the first news received of a German victory. When Muelhausen was taken by the French it was claimed by the Germans that they had retired because the city was not fortified.

SWISS AND GERMANS CLOSE TOGETHER.

LONDON, August 11.—The Daily Mail's advices from Basel Switzerland, state that the Swiss and German troops are close to the frontier and within a few yards of each other near Basel. The Germans have built barricades across all roads leading across the frontier. The Swiss army is massed mainly on the French frontier but considerable bodies of troops are being sent to Ticino to guard the Italian frontier.

THE GOEBEN CAPTURED.

ROME, August 11.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that British and French warships have captured the German cruiser Goeben. On the other hand correspondents at Athens report that the Goeben and her sister cruiser the Breslau were sighted this morning rounding Cape Matapan, the outer extremity of the Morea, Greece, at full speed.

FIRST BATTLE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 11.—A Paris despatch says French troops have defeated the Germans in a battle at Spincourt in the department of the Meuse. This is the first battle on French territory.

SIX CAR LOADS OF PRISONERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11.—A telegram from Vilna says six-car loads of German prisoners passed through that city this morning on their way to the interior of Russia. Four wounded German officers were taken to the Vilna hospital.

CENSORED WAR NEWS

British War Office Issues First Grist of Bulletins.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Admiralty and War Office Information Bureau gave out the following last night: "There is good reason to believe that the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben have taken refuge in the Dardanelles, and will be dealt with according to international usage."

"There is good reason to believe that the main of German troops on the western German frontier are distributed between Thionville (a fortified town in Lorraine, 17 miles north of Metz) and Liege, and that Lorraine is held comparatively lightly farther south."

"There is every indication that the Austrians have entered Alsace. It is believed the forts at Liege have not been taken."

"The mobilization of the Territorial forces is at the point of completion. Some of the units of the force have accepted liability to serve overseas. Volunteers are being asked to follow their example."

"Kitchener's army, for which 5,000 recruits have been enrolled in the past twelve hours, will consist of six divisions—Scottish, Irish, Northern, Eastern, Western and Light Brigades."

'T WAS BRITISH MAN O' WAR

Order Closing the Atlantic Ports Is Promptly Revoked.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The identity of the mysterious cruiser in the St. Lawrence Gulf having been established as British, the St. Lawrence has again been opened to shipping, according to an announcement at naval and military headquarters yesterday. "The ocean route is clear from Montreal to Liverpool, and any ship can sail when she pleases in perfect safety." The announcement was made yesterday by R. S. White, collector of customs.

The news had been sent him officially from Ottawa and its result should be pronounced in the easing of insurance and exchange on cargoes, with the result that the wharf now held in Montreal harbor should speedily start on its way to Liverpool. In addition to this it will mean that for the present at any rate, there will be little delay or difficulty in the sailing of passenger vessels from Montreal and Quebec.

LARGE FORCE UNDER ARMS

Times Says Five or Six Hundred Thousand Britons Are Enlisted.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The national relief fund for the families of soldiers and sailors killed or wounded in the war, which was started under the supervision of the Prince of Wales and Queen Mother Alexandra, amounted yesterday morning to \$3,240,000.

To-day's Times says that Britain has already proceeded far with her mobilization and now has between 500,000 and 600,000 men under arms, not counting the National Reserve.

"We should, therefore," says The Times' article, "view the situation with comparative equanimity, and not be turned from any masculine resolve by the threat of an assault by the German navy."

The British concentration camp at Aldershot yesterday was visited by King George and Queen Mary, and their advent was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration.

A Polish legion for active service in the event of a German invasion of the British Isles is being formed here at a joint meeting of the Polish societies.

WOMEN USE HOT WATER

Employees in Belgian Factory Drove Invaders From Village.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—(Via London.)—According to a special newspaper despatch the women workers in the Belgian national arms factory at Herstal, just outside of Liege, defended their village against the German attack. The men were away serving in the army and the women, according to the correspondent, swore the German troops should not take the factory. They armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons with which they repulsed several charges of the German Uhlans. When their ammunition was exhausted, the women barricaded themselves in the houses from which they poured boiling water on the German soldiers in the streets. The correspondent says 2,000 Germans were disabled by wounds or scalds. Children and old men shared in the defence of Herstal, and yesterday the Belgian colors still floated from the factory building.

GERMANS REPULSED; ALL EFFORTS TO DISLodge JOFFRE NEAR MUELHAUSEN FAIL

PARIS, Aug. 12.—(Via London.)—According to late advices the Germans made a determined attempt to take the positions occupied by the French outside Muelhausen, but failed. The Germans did not re-enter the town.

The War Office announces that the French and German troops are in contact for twenty miles along the frontier, and that engagements are taking place at Longwy, Longuon and Marville, in France, and at Virton, in Belgium.

The War Office made an official announcement early yesterday to the effect that the French at Muelhausen have been compelled to fall back before an overwhelming force of German troops, and had evacuated Muelhausen, but were holding their own against the German advance.

Later a supplementary bulletin was issued by the War Office, in which it was stated that the French troops whom Gen. Joffre had placed in occupation of the city of Muelhausen had been withdrawn to high ground to the south of that place, and that they had there made a stand against the German army, which was attacking in force, and had repulsed every attempt to dislodge them.

Gen. Joffre, it was regarded, had selected advantageous ground for this purpose, and the tactics of the French had proved successful.

It is understood here that the Kaiser's army, which had been assembling at Strassburg, had begun its march southward, and that the advance guard came in touch with the French advance guard at Colmar, and the latter fell back before

them. When Neu Breisach was reached, the garrison there joined the Kaiser's troops and the march southward was continued. Meanwhile a German force, probably a detachment from the Austrian army of thirty thousand, which had marched from the Tyrol, made an attack on the French left flank from Muelheim, and were aided in this by a flying wedge from Neu Breisach.

These attacks were repulsed, and when the advance guard of the German army arrived at Muelhausen they found the city already evacuated and the French army in strength on the rising ground beyond.

They pressed on their attack, but were driven back. Reinforcements are being brought up as rapidly as possible, and it is anticipated that the biggest battle of the war so far will be fought either there or a little farther south.

Reinforcements for Joffre are being rushed from Belfort and across the Vosges Mountains, and the army of the Vosges, it is expected, will attack the German right flank. The French line of retreat is covered, and the latter were supported by artillery.

The unloading of troops from trains continues in the region of Gerolstein, but the principal landings occurred earlier in the rear of Metz and Thionville.

French aviators are constantly flying over the zones where the German troops are disposed without paying the slightest attention to the bursting shells of the enemy. The official communication concludes with the statement that the work of fortifying Luxembourg and south of Metz has been completed by the Germans.

BIG FORCE ON THE MOVE; GERMAN MAIN ADVANCE IS SIXTY MILES WIDE

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The French troops along the entire front are in contact with the Germans. At Manginnes, northeast of Verdun, the Germans attacked the French on Monday evening. The French, reinforced by reserves, then took the offensive and repulsed the Germans with considerable losses. A German battery was destroyed by the French artillery fire, and another was captured, with three Gatling guns and ammunition.

A regiment of German cavalry suffered seriously. Near Moncel a German battalion with artillery was repulsed. The German losses are said to have been heavy.

The village of Lesardes, in German territory, was taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. German forces appeared at Longwy and demanded the surrender of the town, which was refused.

The German advance is moving toward Stenay, where an attempt will be made to cross the Meuse river. The War Office admitted this last night. It is stated that frontier engagements were in progress at Longwy and Montmedy, where French forts are located; at Longuon, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle; at Marville, in the Department of Meuse, six miles southeast of Montmedy, and at Virton, in Belgium Luxembourg, fifteen miles southwest of Arlon. It is in this district the extreme left wing of the German army is operating. The entire front of the German advance on Paris extends over sixty miles. The engagements in the neighborhood of Longwy, just inside the French border, at a point where Belgium, Luxembourg and Lorraine meet, extended over a front of about twenty miles.

This fighting is believed here to indicate that the German mass movement to force an entrance into France across the Meuse is being pushed. While no details of the strength of the invading army is obtainable, the admission that the advance is "in force" is considered highly significant.

German Plans Upset.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—Moving toward historic Waterloo and Brussels, the army of the Kaiser approaches, but as yet has not passed over into Belgian territory west of Tongres, at which point two cavalry divisions, supported by artillery and infantry,

are operating. Plans of the war campaign taken from captured Ulan officers indicate strongly that this is the main army of the German invasion of Belgium. They are also accepted as confirmation of the fact that Germany was completely taken by surprise by the resistance of Belgium. The plans, made public at the War Office, show that the Germans intended to occupy Brussels on Aug. 8 and proceed at once to Lille, which it has been their hope to invade two days afterwards. The reverse at Liege spoiled this plan.

The French artillery is hurrying on to the front through Brussels at the present writing and as they march, the populace is greeting them with wild acclaim.

According to official announcement the German loss in Belgium was two thousand dead, twenty thousand wounded and nine thousand seven hundred prisoners.

A number of daring and brilliant sorties have been made by the garrisons of the Liege forts attacking German commands, apart from the main army. Severe losses were inflicted upon the Germans in these sallies.

A pontoon bridge thrown across the river Meuse by German troops was demolished and the Germans losing it in the face of a raking fire, losing many men.

King Albert is on the ground having arrived here from Louvain, the general headquarters of the Belgian army.

A despatch says that the Germans in the city of Liege have paroled their civilian hostages at the disposition of the German military authorities.

The Government of the Netherlands is preparing to make a peremptory demand that Germany withdraw her troops from the Dutch frontier. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has waited as long as possible before taking any measures against Germany, but she is said to realize that popular sentiment demands drastic measures.

Statue Concocted Wireless.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—A secret wireless apparatus was discovered concealed behind a statue on the roof of a German store in this city. The Antennae were shrouded by flags.

A detachment of 20 English nurses arrived here yesterday to assist in nursing the wounded.

MOBILISATION COMPLETED.

LONDON, August 11.—According to to-day's Times, Great Britain is now finished with their mobilisation and has between 500,000 and 600,000 under arms not counting the National Reservists.

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WAR UNITES OPPOSING PARTIES.

The present war has achieved the miracle of uniting in a common cause the two political parties in the old land at a time when there was more bitterness between them than for a generation past. The Asquith administration has even gone so far as to consult with the leaders of the opposition as to the best measures to adopt to insure the national safety. Two of the most prominent conservatives have been appointed as chief censors. In Ireland, as by a common impulse, the century-old feud of Orange and Green has been dropped and now Ulsterite and Nationalist are ranged side by side to defend the British heritage.

In Belgium, the Socialistic leader has accepted office in a cabinet whose purpose was to make war on Germany. Opposition to war is an outstanding principle of the Socialistic creed, but when there was a war of aggression the socialists stand shoulder to shoulder with all parties.

In France a national strike was at once abandoned as soon as the war menace appeared. Everywhere a common peril is being met by the utmost unanimity and resolution, except in Canada.

Among the Canadian people there is and should be only one opinion and voice at the present juncture. From every section of the dominion come the most gratifying reports of enthusiasm and devotion to the motherland.

It is only in the Conservative newspapers that we see every day one of the most regrettable, mischief-making, and unpatriotic campaigns to gather party capital that has ever disgraced a civilized state. To sow the seeds of disunion at a time like this is little short of treasonable. But yet from day to day we read in the Conservative press the most malignant attacks on Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he has his party opposed that "Emergency" contribution to the British fleet.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier would probably oppose the same thing to-morrow if given the opportunity, because it is wrong in principle and ineffective in practice.

If the war up to the present time has proved anything it has clearly demonstrated that the proper policy for Canada is a Canadian fleet of swift and powerful cruisers, owned, manned and maintained by Canada. That was the policy upon which all parties in the Canadian parliament united in 1909. That was the policy inaugurated by the Naval Service Act of 1910, when the Rainbow and the Niobe were purchased as training vessels to form the nucleus of a fleet. Had the policy thus initiated been faithfully carried out Canada would to-day be in a proud and defensible position and could be of great assistance to England in keeping open the routes of commerce.

To credit Sir Robert Borden with the knowledge that a general war would break out in Europe at the beginning of August 1914, is to endow him with a prescience that he does not possess. He knew there was an "emergency" in Europe the same as everybody else knew that there is always a dangerous situation where armed nations, jealous of one another's prestige, are training big armies and fleets to meet possible necessities or contingencies. Sir Robert also knew of a more pressing "emergency" that had to be met somehow in Nationalist Quebec.

His plan was to go back on his previously declared position of 1909 and propose an "emergency" contribution as being less objectionable to his twenty-two Nationalist followers.

This is the exact truth, readers of the Ontario, and that is why Canada is practically defenceless on the sea to-day.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew as well as any living Canadian of the existence of an "emergency" in Europe in the sense that among the military-mad rulers there was a continuously dangerous situation and that is why he sought to provide against that menace by the formation of a Canadian navy.

Had statesmanship instead of party necessity governed the Conservative administration, Canada could have taken her position alongside Australia and New Zealand as being able to do something really effective to preserve the life-giving stream of commerce flowing towards Great Britain.

FROM AGGRESSION TO DEFENCE.

It now begins to look as if Germany from having commenced a war of aggression will soon have to look to her own defence. The brilliant success of the French yesterday at Muehlhausen will do much to create in them and their allies that spirit which the French denominate "Elan." That is to say a passionate ardor for their cause, bred of success, and belief in the righteousness of the principles for which they are waging successful war.

On the other hand the morale of the German forces will be greatly weakened by these

serious initial reverses. Want of real success on all sides must soon produce that state of mind and lack of confidence, both in officers and men, that results in panic.

"They are able because they seem to be able" wrote Virgil when describing the spirit of enthusiasm of the crew that won the boat race in the "Aeneid."

When soldiers think defeat they will surely be defeated. This was well illustrated in the Franco-Prussian war when the French, after the first few days, were in much the same position as the Germans are to-day.

Germany is now hedged about on all sides by confident, skilled, and daring enemies. Her single ally, Austria, if reports are to be credited, has already taken a chill and would probably now be willing to quit if there were a decent excuse for doing so.

It now seems likely that Germany from being the aggressor will be compelled to assume the defensive.

It must not be assumed however that the war is over. We may expect from the Germans a long, obstinate defence, before they finally are compelled to yield. It must also be remembered that one soldier on the defensive is stronger than two or three on the attack.

The power of resistance in Germany is so great that we cannot look for an early conclusion of the war.

WAR STILL "THE GREAT ILLUSION."

The outbreak of this great European war has caused many people to arrive at the hasty judgment that Norman Angell was miles away from the truth in that epoch-making book of his, "The Great Illusion." This is practically true of people who have never taken the trouble to read the book, or to find out what Norman Angell really claimed.

A recent article in The Mail and Empire gives a valuable and correct summary of Mr. Angell's views, and the injustice of the present attacks made upon him for opinions that he never expressed.

It is very plain that Norman Angell is not to be classified with those who cry peace, when there is on peace, and who preach disarmament in the face of danger. Indeed, he explicitly said that he would oppose the reduction of British naval expenditure by a single dollar in the circumstances. He did not predict that there would be no more wars. He did not say that war was never right. He undertook to show that war could be profitable to the victor, that in human nature there was no ineradicable tendency to war, and that, as a matter of fact, the warlike races did not inherit the race.

The present war, instead of proving the fallacy of Angell's doctrine, is likely to justify it. Mill once pointed out that a thing could not be true in theory and false in practice. If it proved false in practice, it must have been false in theory, too; and since Norman Angell proved that war could not be a benefit to the conqueror, in modern conditions, the present war will substantiate his arguments. There was one point he did not discuss, and this was mentioned by The Mail and Empire a few days ago. He had nothing to say about the tremendous advantage to Europe and to mankind that would result from the cessation of the armament struggle. Roughly speaking, the people of Europe pay \$10 per head, or \$50 per family, every year for the luxury of maintaining their armies and navies. There can be no argument that it would be a gain to them if this tremendous tax were reduced or abolished. That the present war will reduce to abolish it is not to be doubted. Therefore the present war, if it results in the destruction of militarist bureaucracy will be of benefit in this respect.

Angell's theory is that war is all loss, to the victor not less than to the vanquished. He admits that in the old days war was very profitable to those who won. If a warrior could go out and capture an extra farm, a couple of slaves, or a herd of cows, he was obviously that much the richer. If modern warfare would permit a conquering country to put the inhabitants of the conquered country to the sword and seize their possessions it would be wealthier than before. But this is no longer practicable. Wealth has become international. If Germany were to destroy England, for instance, she would be in the position of a commercial traveler destroying his patrons. If the United States were to destroy Canada she would be robbing herself of her best customer, of the customer that gives employment to hundreds of thousands of Americans. Canada being destroyed, who would support the conquerors?

Norman Angell mentions the case of Canada, and supposes Canada to be conquered by Germany. He points out that if Germany were to "own" Canada she would have to "own" it in the same way as Britain does. While many people in the United States have an idea that England makes money out of Canada, the fact is that Canada has always been a bill of expense to England. Any trade favors that Britain enjoys in this country are the free-will offering of the Canadian people. The British Isles derive no revenue from this country. We pay the salary of the Governor-General, and that is all. Nor could Germany derive any revenue from this

country. She would still have to pay the market price for every pound of beef and bushel of wheat grown here. If she did not the produce would be shipped somewhere else. If this was prohibited the people of Canada would naturally cease to produce beef and wheat, except at a price that would pay them. You cannot force a man to sow wheat at the point of the bayonet.

He shows, too, that the nations of great military strength are not getting off than their neighbors who have little strength. The people of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark are in every way as prosperous as the citizens of France, Germany and Russia. The payment of a huge war indemnity is of little profit to the victor. The most striking illustration of this truth is found in the case of Germany and France. "The direct cost or preparing for a war, and of guarding against a subsequent war of retribution, must, from the nature of the case, exceed the value of the indemnity that can be exacted." Ten years after the Franco-Prussian War, Germany was a great deal worse off financially than France, and was trying to borrow money off her victim. Bismarck's later life was clouded by the spectacle of what he regarded as an absurd miracle, the vanquished recovering more quickly than the victor.

AMERICAN GOOD WILL.

It is particularly gratifying to Canadians and to all British citizens at the present international crisis to be assured of the steady friendship and good will of the people of the United States. Almost without exception their great newspapers have expressed their sympathy for the cause that England has espoused—the cause of democracy and individual freedom as opposed to the assumptions of a military despot. The United States has been a foremost exponent of the principle, government of the people, for the people and by the people. Therefore in one sense their lack of sympathy for German aspirations need occasion no surprise. But on the other hand we must recall the great proportion of Germans in the population of the United States, as well as the old-time hostility of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. That there is now almost unanimous support of Great Britain among the American people is the best of evidence that the ancient animosity has died out. The new spirit of amity has been well voiced in a recent editorial deliverance in the New York World, and similar expressions can be quoted from influential newspapers all over the United States. The World expresses itself as follows:—

Germany has run amuck. There is no other explanation of the Kaiser's policy in forcing a general European war.

Fortunately it is that Great Britain is compelled to cast her sword into the balance without further loss of time.

The time is now joined. Either German autocracy must be crushed or European democracy will be obliterated. There is no middle course. If the forces that the Kaiser has loosed are victorious, the map of European republicanism may as well be rolled up, and the American people prepare to make the last great stand for democracy. All of continental Europe that is not Russianized will be Prussianized. France will be reduced to the status of a third-rate power. Belgium, Holland, and Denmark will fall successively into the maw of German imperialism. Italy will become a vassal state, the sun will have set upon the British Empire as well, and the mailed fist of the conqueror will make ready to strike the final blow at democracy in the new world.

The course of the German Government during the last week cannot be reconciled with any theory of political sanity. Wantonly and deliberately the Kaiser has plunged his sword into the heart of civilization. The whole world is paying the penalty of his madness, neutrals as well as belligerents. Upon the American people alone three thousand miles from the scene of conflict, is levied a tribute of millions of dollars a day in disorganized commerce, disorganized industry and disorganized finance, and the final reckoning that must be paid for this maniacal onslaught of German autocracy is staggered as it faces the inevitable consequences of this supreme achievement of paranoia.

It is still possible to sympathize with the German people in the great tragedy that has defied calculation. The human imagination fighting a more powerful coalition than ever Napoleon faced. But there can be only one answer to the Kaiser's challenge to Europe. German autocracy has made itself the enemy of mankind. Its destruction will be the emancipation of the German people themselves as well as the salvation of European republicanism.

That the Rainbow and the Niobe are capable of real defensive work is shown by the statement that the Rainbow is now on patrol duty along the coast of British Columbia. The Niobe is also being hastily equipped again. The following report comes from Halifax:—

Were the H. M. C. S. Niobe equipped and at sea she would be of inestimable value to British commerce, in the opinion of Lieut. W. H. Hatcher, R.N.R., chief officer of the Mauretania, who arrived to-day. Standing on the lofty bridge of the Cunarder this afternoon Lieut. Hatcher looked longingly to the dockyards where the idle Niobe lay tied up, and quietly said "That fellow ought to be at sea."

"But she is too slow to overhaul any of the German cruisers reported off this coast," said the reporter. "The Karlsruhe is credited with

a speed of 26 knots, and the Dresden with 25. They could steam rings around the Niobe.

"Even so," replied Lieut. Hatcher, "she would be exceedingly valuable. She could act as a rendezvous ship occupying a certain known position. She would be a refuge to which shipping could run from a foe, for none of the German raiders could stand up to the Niobe's battery of sixteen six-inchers."

Congratulations to Capt. E. D. O'Flynn and Lieutenants R. D. Ponton and Percy Ketcheson for the magnificent spirit they have shown at the present crisis. Congratulations, too, to the other officers and men of the Fifteenth, who to the number of over two hundred have already volunteered their services to aid the motherland. This is the kind of patriotism that speaks for itself. It requires no encomiums, and no explanations. It is the practical demonstration of the spirit that has built up the British Empire and preserved its ideals untrampled through all the vicissitudes of a thousand years. It is the spirit that won Ethandune for Alfred the Great, that forced King John to sign the Great Charter at Runnymede, that resisted the Royalists at Marston Moor and Naseby, that abolished human slavery from the British possessions, that is achieving that wider social freedom under Lloyd George. Men animated by this "Eternal Spirit of the chainless mind," may be defeated, but can never be subdued.

The Ontario is exercising the utmost care to insure that its readers shall have the earliest, most complete, and reliable reports from the seat of war. To this end we have at great expense each day had special wires sent us, right up to the time of going to press.

We greatly regret however that on one or two occasions circumstantial reports have been sent us of events that never occurred. This was particularly noticeable in the case of that great British naval "victory" in the North Sea when nineteen German war vessels were reported sunk.

These cabled reports were published in good faith, and their falsity was not due to any lack of care at the Canadian end of the service.

It seems strange, with so strict a censorship as is now in effect over all sources of telegraphic news, that these unblushing lies are allowed to travel. These reports have already been the subject of inquiry and heated debate in the British House of Commons, and it is to be hoped there will be no more of them during the progress of the war. They serve to discredit all legitimate news.

"HOCH DER KAISER!"

Rear-Admiral Coughlan of the United States navy, who has just retired, will be chiefly remembered because he recited "Hoch Der Kaiser" at a dinner of the Union League club a couple of years ago, and almost created international complications by doing so. The verses are as follows:—

Der Kaiser von das Fatherland
Und Gott und I all dings command;
Ve two—ach! Don't you understand?
Meinself—und Gott!

Vile some men sing der bower divine,
Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein,"
Und drink der health in Rhenish wine
Of me—und Gott!

Dere's France, she swaggers all around,
She's augespilt—she's no agground;
To much we think she don't amount,
Meinself—und Gott!

She will not dare to fight again;
But if she shouldt, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass and (in French) Lorraine
Are mein—by Gott!

Dere's Grandma dinks she's nicht schmall
beer
Midt Boers and such she interfere;
She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere
But me—und Gott!

She dinks, good Frau, from ships she's got
Und sol lers midt der scarlet coat,
Ach! We could knock dem, Puff! like dot,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In dimes of peace, brebare for wars,
I bear der helm und spear of Mars,
Und care not for den thousand Czars,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In fact I humor efray whim,
Mit aspect dark und visage grim;
Gott pulls mit Me und I mit Mim,
Meinself—und Gott!

Never is truth more eloquent than when it is sure it can afford to be silent.

You never know how much patience a man has until he has power over others.

The fellow who continually grunts about hard luck usually makes that a life study.

W. L. BARTON'S REAL ESTATE LIST OF Farms for Sale

\$6500—Buys one hundred acres 3-4 mile from Smithfield, brick house, bank barn, 6 acres orchard, plenty water, convenient to church, school, station, cheese and canning factories.

\$6500—Buys 163 acres Prince Edward Co., 2 1/2 miles from village, 1000 ft. frame house, frame barn, 2000 ft. 200 fruit trees, clay soil, plenty of wood and water, R. Mail, convenient to churches, station, cheese and canning factories.

\$4000—Buys 110 acres, Prince Edward County, clay soil, 600 fruit trees, stone house, frame barn, 2 good wells, 2 good springs, convenient to school, church, village, station, cheese and canning factories. Further particulars apply to

W. L. BARTON, R.R. No. 3,
CONSECON, Ont.
1198-91w.

For Quick Sale

APPLY TO

Whelan & Yeomans

\$600.00.—One of the finest and best located building lots in the city 59 x 72, corner of Albert and Queen Streets, Terms—

\$1600.00.—Double brick 7 rooms each side in good repair, hard and soft water, and garden just north of city limit, good terms

A BARGAIN.
\$1200.—Fine 8 room frame house, just south of Bridge Street on Foster Avenue, with two large lots.

BLOOMFIELD.

Mr. McGuire of Boston is spending a couple of weeks with his sister Mrs. J. Parr.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young and family of Wellington, took tea at U-need-a-rest camp, at McDonalds Island, on Thursday.

Mrs. John Humphrey of Lockport, N. Y., is visiting her niece Mrs. W. L. DeGross.

Mr. and Miss Carter of Toronto are visiting at Mrs. A. Carter's.

Mr. Robert Pundie of Toronto, is spending a few days at Mrs. Vine's.

Mr. Stanley Campbell is renewing old acquaintances in the village.

Mrs. J. Eaton of Consecon spent Friday in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Miss Nina Steward and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson spent Thursday at McDonalds.

Miss J. Eunice Taylor leaves Monday for Toronto.

Mr. Geo. Carver of the Standard Bank, Newburgh, is spending his holidays under his parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dunning of Hamilton, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eaton are spending a couple of weeks at their summer cottage on McDonalds Island.

It is amazing the interest that seems to be expressed by the very streets these days in the sale at present put on by the New Store, Sutcliffe's. There seems little doubt but that the offerings are genuine money-savers.

S. S. No. 5 SIDNEY.

Names in order of merit
To Junior Fourth

Bianche Carr, non
Willie Potts
Gerald St. Hilaire
Edna Reid

To Senior Third
Elsie Steele
Murney Fotts
Gordon Reid
Ernest Carr

To Junior Third
Irene Russell, hon
To Second Class
Frank Sandbrook
Marguerite Steele
Carman Carr

To First Class
Hazel Carr
Evelyn McMillen
Eva Fulford
F. Simmons, Teacher

STOLE BOTTLE BRANDY.

Thief Had to Break Plate Glass Window to Get It.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
At five o'clock this morning, an attack was made on a side window of Messrs Wallbridge and Clarke's liquor store on Bridge street, and the glass was smashed. But this was not all. The purpose was to get a bottle of brandy. This the glass breaker secured and made off with, without leaving a trace of his whereabouts.

Manifestly gratifying surely is the response given to the Sutcliffe Sale, now in progress. When this store goes at a thing, they go at it right and reap their rewards—constancy is a great factor in anything.

Dr. and Mrs. Gutzeit of Toronto and Mrs. H. E. Fairfield returned to the city on Saturday from Baptist lake where they had been camping the past three weeks. Dr. Gutzeit has purchased a lot on the shore of the lake and proposes to erect a cottage upon it next summer.

We suggest the reading of the Sutcliffe advertisement in this issue—it won't require much finding—must be something in advertising.

Like

OUR data
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Trenton, of the Bell was in town purchasers city. He sta excitement, not good.

It is unill attempt to sure theatre expects to next year. A reward Government library to Robinson, in Mrs. Ge from Engle expected to it is pres in France, rained there Miss E. J. ward, is vic Cuff, Marum We have that the C Canada Cra be to the a tion to pat Front and the compar make a ver the town, of their was object to th Plate gin in the new sfors, on I Mrs. Drev gina, where the coming Mr. J. A. chased from Studobaker here today The stean a cargo of at the Croo The I.O.G run a moot Augus' 19 Miss tch is visiting Trenton, Chicago too

Trenton, surely orig ed with re mothers, is sheltered of by Trenton and clothing Sons. We their sale t tendance to while their Messrs Sut prising posit ion to Tr The Mer Clock Point and Trente oes at lea The day wa light event ment had which seem A portion t ton's street fragtles, lve of a sceme is quite cou We were supply helo nations, wi interest to Russia—\$ 000,000, Ger —\$200,000, England—\$ U. S. A.—\$

The new ing compli being built, are now be gured on so Fire has on the Bur Gilmour De to have be

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BATTLE OF THE BALTIC.

The North Sea and the Baltic where the British fleet may encounter its German antagonist...

The following stirring war ode was written by Thomas Campbell in 1805 to commemorate Nelson's glorious victory over the fleet of Denmark at Copenhagen.

Of Nelson and the North Sing the glorious day's renown, When the battle fierce came forth...

Like leviathans afloat, Lay their bulwarks on the brine; While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line...

But the might of England flushed To anticipate the scene; And her van the fleetest rush'd O'er the deadly space between...

Again! again! again! And the havoc did not slack, Till a feeble cheer the Dane To our cheering sent us back...

Then Denmark bless'd our chief, That he gave her wounds repose; And the sounds of joy and grief From her people wildly rose...

Now joy, Old England, raise! For the tidings of the night, By the festal cities blaze, Whilst the wine-cup shines in light...

Brave hearts! to Britain's pride Once so faithful and so true, On the deck of fame that died— With the gallant good Riou:

Soft sigh the winds of Heaven o'er their grave; While the billow mournful rolls, And the mermaid's song condoles, Singing glory to the souls Of the brave.

WATERLOO.

"Waterloo" is an extract from Lord Byron's longer poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." By many critics of high standing "Waterloo" is classed as the most vivid descriptive war poem in any language.

It is possible that the deciding contest of the present war may be fought somewhere in the same locality. Stop!—for thy tread is on an Empire's dust!

None; but the moral's truth tells simpler so. As the ground was before, thus let it be:— How that red rain hath made the harvest grow...

And Harold stands upon this place of skulls, The grave of France, the deadly Waterloo! How in an hour the power which gave annals Its gifts transforming fame as fleeting too!

There was a sound of revelry by night, And Belgium's capital had gathered then Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;

Did ye not hear it?—No; twas but the wind, Or the car rattling o'er the stony street; On with the dance! let joy be unconfined; No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet.

Within a windowed niche of that high hall Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did hear That sound the first amidst the festival And caught its tone with death's prophetic ear...

And there was sudden partings, such as press The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess If ever more should meet those mutual eyes...

And there were mountings in hot haste; the steed, The mustering squadron and the clattering car Went pouring forward with impetuous speed, And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;

And wild and high the "Cameron's Gathering" rose The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes:—

How in the moon of night that pibroch thrills, Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills Their mountain-pipe, so fill the mountaineers With that fierce native daring which instils The stirring memory of a thousand years...

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass, Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves, O'er the unreturning brave,—alas!

And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold And low. Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay, The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife, The morn the marshalling in arms,—the day Battle's magnificently stern array!

The earth is cover'd thick with other clay, Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd and pent, Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial-bleat!

Wherever there is a siege piece

EYES OF WORLD'S OFFICERS ARE ON THE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

Deadly Guns Can Aim and Fire Forty Shells a Minute Five Miles—Relled Upon to Annihilate the Enemy Before Lateral Can Approach Within Striking Distance.

When the news came that the Kaiser's Uhlans had been mowed down by French machine guns in the skirmish at Saint Omer, some of the United States army officers watching the European situation exclaimed "I told you so!"

The eyes of every artillery officer in the world are following the French artillery, which is panned the hope of France to whip the Germans.

Will the French artillery admit today the best in the world, break the lance in the hands of the British, that has been predicted? Will the new pieces of the French repeat the awful slaughter for which their old pieces were responsible in the Balkan war of a little more than a year ago?

The French since the time of Napoleon have specialized in artillery, and their guns of today, with their handling, form the backbone of the army.

The guns are manufactured in secret, such is the value placed upon a world authority on mental discipline of the suspicion that the secret of their manufacture had been sold to Germany.

There are three kinds of artillery pieces in use by the French army. One of the lightest is the machine gun, 75mm, a heavier 155mm, field gun of somewhat the same model, and the huge siege piece.

In action, the French use the method of indirect firing, in which the gun is pointed by a gunner at a hill, in a ditch or some place where it is invisible from a distance.

According to the claims of French artillery officers, one of the most accurate at a distance of from one to five miles, can possibly escape absolute destruction. The gun fire does not strike in the ranks of the enemy, but is aimed above them.

There are three regiments of artillery to each army corps, or a total of two hundred regiments of artillery on a normal peace footing.

As organized today, the French army's cavalry and infantry are merely aids to the artillery. The artillery is the main body of the army, while the cavalry and infantry are merely its feet.

Wherever there is a siege piece

there is found a flanking dozen, at least, of the light guns to protect it from the enemy's charge.

Because of the constant efforts of the German and other Governments to steal the secret of the little non-recoiling machine gun, it has been improved recently and its deadliness now can only be guessed at.

The campaign cannon, commonly called "Le Rimalho 155," about twice as large as the machine gun, works on a principle which is known to but few men in France.

Like the smaller gun, it is non-recoiling, its body being fitted into a larger holder supposed to be filled with glycerine. It can destroy an enemy at a distance of eight miles.

The Rimalho gun is operated in connection with aeroplane scouts whose duty it is to discover the enemy. The scout climbs to the height of say a mile, being meanwhile followed with glasses by the officer in charge of the big gun.

The German Kaiser is "an absolute paranoiac" along the line of militarism is the opinion that Dr. Hastings, M.H.O., expressed today to The Star, Toronto.

"I don't know that I would dignify the Kaiser's malady with the word "paranoiac," either," said Dr. M.O.H. "It's just plain insanity along one particular line."

In this connection Dr. Hastings remarks that some fifteen years ago an article was published in an American monthly, written by Dr. Allen McLean Hamilton, who is recognized as a world authority on mental diseases.

Dr. Hamilton declared that certain men, seemingly sane in every other way, were paranoiacs in some one sense, or along some line.

Dr. Hamilton then went on to say that a notable case was that of the German Emperor, who was an absolute paranoiac on military matters, and that the dream of being the military despot of the world. If he was not cured, said Dr. Hamilton, he would some day plunge all Europe into a great war.

Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Peterboro is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Burgoyne, Pinnacle street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holmes left today for Nova Scotia where they will spend their vacation.

Miss Gertrude Abell of Toronto is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ridley of the Molson bank apartments.

The Soldier.

An Original Poem Written for The Ontario by Alice Pyne MacDevitt, Foxboro.

It is fine to be a soldier and to wear a scarlet coat To hear the crowds a cheering and the call of bugle note,

To walk so bravely through the streets amid the gaping crowds And 'tis methinks the trappings that make the soldiers proud.

Oh glory is a noble thing, but 'twill not the children feed, When to the call of bugle notes their father's filled with lead.

Oh since our God is one of love of peace and righteousness, What will He do with soldiers then, does puzzle I confess.

Of course I'm just a woman, a mother of three sons, But I request you ponder well the wickedness of guns.

When handled by a bloody mob, sent forth by kings to slay their fellow men themselves, but as pawns forgotten in a day.

By H. W. Nevelson in London News, London, August 13. Ordinary people are suffering in London. Berlin they suffer more.

Prices in Germany are rushing up fast. The Government has tried to fix the price of wheat, flour, maize and salt, but still the cost of living has doubled.

The Government has issued forms under which a poor-stricken wife may apply for an allowance with something extra for every child under fourteen years of age.

Large sums of money, intended for Russia, are captured by the Germans at the frontier.

Fuller, Aug. 11—Threatening is the order of the day around this neighborhood.

Miss Stella Orr was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rollins on Sunday last.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Tumultuous prices today on the grain market exchange gave evidence that the temporary embargo which the war has put on ocean shipping...

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET. Wheat, fall, bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.05; barley, bushel, 83 to 84; oats, bushel, 80 to 81; rye, bushel, 85 to 86; buckwheat, bushel, 70 to 75.

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET. Butter, creamery, in c., 24 to 25; butter, creamery, solids, 24 to 25; butter, separator, dairy, 23 to 24; cheese, new, lb., 14 to 15.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. WHEAT, No. 1—There was practically nothing doing in wheat futures on the grain exchange today.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET. MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—There were no new wheat contracts on the Montreal exchange today.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Wheat—September, \$1.04; December, \$1.06; No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 2 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.14.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH, Aug. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.15; No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 1 northern, \$1.07; September, \$1.06; December, \$1.07.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS. TORONTO, Aug. 11.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 47 cars, comprising 549 cattle, 867 hogs, 1120 sheep and lambs and 145 calves.

Butcher's Cattle. Choice steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; good to good at \$7.25 to \$8.50; medium to medium at \$6.25 to \$7.50; common, light, inferior at \$5; cows, choice, at \$7 to \$7.50; culls at \$5 to \$6; medium cows at \$5.75 to \$6; common cows at \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters at \$4 to \$4.50; bulls at \$5 to \$10.

Stocks and Feeders. Choice steers, \$7 to \$7.50; medium steers at \$5.75 to \$7; stockers at \$5.75 to \$6.50. Milkers and Springers. A limited number of milkers and springers sold at \$50 to \$60 each, and one choice cow brought \$75.

Veal Calves. Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good at \$8.50 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6.50 to \$7.50; inferior at \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs. Sheep sold at steady to firm prices, but lambs were lower. Sheep, light ewes, \$1 to \$1.50; heavy ewes and rams, \$4 to \$5; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8.25; lambs, \$9 to \$9.25, the bulk selling at \$9; culls at \$7 to \$8.

Hogs. Hogs, select, fed and watered, sold at \$10.25, \$10.50 and \$10, 1.0.8, cars, and \$10.80 to \$10.85 weighed off cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 4600; market steady. Hogs, \$7.25 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.45 to \$8; cows and heifers, \$3.80 to \$9.40; calves, \$9 to \$12.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of the Reich press, Russia, gives what he says are the Austrian plans for the campaign against Serbia.

The objective of the army of the Drina is Novibazar, whence it will proceed to Velez, in the Vilayet of Saloniki, and effect a junction with the Danubian army.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 12.—It is announced that a distinguished Irish general on the retired list is coming to Ireland on behalf of the British Government, to consult with the provisional committee of the Nationalist volunteers and arrange measures of defence.

FAIR

Discuss

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Miss few we Charles Mr. spent S Mr. an Miss special S Miss Russel evening T. Bro Mr. in tended Mr. Thurod Mr. the spe Mr. I think in Det Mrs. in Sp and M Miss Brickn sister, Kirt tunc to gay eve Miss Picton Boothy Mr. spent. bert.

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Autumn

The First Real Glimpse of Authentic Styles Which the Fall Season Ushers In

They are not made up garments. It gives you a broader and more comprehensive view than that, for there are over 2000 illustrations. It is

The Butterick Fashions

The most attractive fashion quarterly published. The most helpful of all fashion books to both amateur and professional dressmakers.

Price 25c at the pattern counter, including any pattern FREE.

September Delineator 15c.

SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY

Ketcheson & Earle

DR. WALKER PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
We regret to announce the sad news of the death of his brother, Dr. Archibald D. Walker, which occurred at Riverside, California, on Sunday last. Archibald Dunn Walker was born at Belleville in March, 1865, the second son of the late Hugh Walker. He graduated in Medicine from Queen's College, Kingston in 1889 and began practice at Shannonville. After a few years' successful practice there he moved to this city but failing health caused him to leave for California in 1895. In 1898 he returned to Belleville but was again compelled to seek a less rigorous climate and in 1902 left again for California, where he had since resided. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife, formerly Miss Grace Cotter of Northport, two brothers, W. B. and Alex. of this city and a sister, Mrs. J. S. Kerr of Shannonville. Dr. Walker was for one year an alderman for Ketcheson ward. He was a member of Misspah Lodge I.O.O.F. and a Mason. Mrs. Walker is bringing the body home and the funeral will likely be held on Tuesday of next week.

LATE JOHN L. M'GUIRE

The remains of the late John L. M'Guire who died at Madoc on Sunday will be brought to the city by train tomorrow morning and removed to Christ church for service. Burial will be in Belleville cemetery.

An Oil That is Famous—Through Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil. It is the home of that famous compound. From India, Australia and New Zealand, here its good name was spread to its excellence, for in all these countries it was first used as a remedy for the most serious cases of influenza.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO SIDNEY FARMER

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
Mr. F. Shoebright, of the second concession of Sidney met with a painful accident yesterday. He was engaged at the barn with a load of grain. A pitch-fork on top of the grain apparently struck against the barn frame and was knocked down. One of the tines struck Mr. Shoebright on the shoulder, the point entering about three inches. It was with some difficulty that the prong was drawn back. The wound was dressed and nothing serious is anticipated.

FELL INTO THE DRINK

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
A report has reached The Ontario office that two of our most successful fishermen, Frank Walton had the misfortune to upset their boat on Saturday afternoon and lose a lot of fine fish they had captured. There is no suggestion that they had any wet suit along. They merely got spilled into the drink—that is all.

FOREIGN MERCHANT IN POLICE COURT

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
A foreign merchant was in the police court this morning charged with not taking out a transient trader's licence. As he was a foreigner and on payment of the costs and the amount of the licence, the case was dismissed, the crown attorney consenting.

IN LIMELIGHT.

Belleveillian Has Had Fine Time With London Old Boys.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
Mr. John G. Meagher, Mrs. Meagher and son Allen have been visiting in London for the Old Boys' Reunion and have enjoyed the festivities very much. They were at Fort Stanley on Friday at the Irish Benevolent Society picnic, patronized by ten thousand Irishmen.

There Mr. Meagher came into the limelight. He was awarded the special prize donated by First Vice President P. H. Banahan for the oldest visiting old boy on the grounds, and was judge at a baby competition in which there were ten classes, as heaviest baby under one year, boy under one year, handomest mother on the grounds with mother, girl over one year and under two, fattest girl under one year, best blue-eyed baby under one year, girls under one year, boys under one year, boys one to two years and best dark-eyed baby.

This latter was no easy competition of which to be a judge, but the London Free Press says: "The baby show, arranged by Chairman Wm. Fulton and his secretary, J. H. Fowler, attracted an unusual number of entries, about 150 youngsters being lined up for the judges. The awards were all quite satisfactory and the prizes pleased."

His son Allen upheld the honor of Belleville in the games, winning first prize in the novelty boxing contest for boys.

Off to Grand Lodge.
Representatives of Oddfellows Lodges leave to-day to attend Grand Lodge at Toronto (annual session). "Rep. Belleville Lodge S.W. J. Carter, L. C. P. Rank, O.P. Frost, Misspah Lodge 127—W. Bowen, Meira Encampment—S. A. Barclay, Quinte encampment—G. R. Brown

FINED \$500 AND COSTS OR SIX MONTHS

Gage, Point Anne Hungarian, Found Guilty of Liquor Infraction—Did Not Attend Court.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
Joe Gage, the famous Point Anne resident, was taken in police court \$500.00 or six months late Monday afternoon for infractions of the Liquor License Act. This was Joe's second offence.

When the premises were searched a week ago Saturday by Inspector Stokes, accompanied by Inspector Arnot and Sergt. Naphin, a large quantity of booze was found. Owing to a loophole in the act, they were unable to arrest Gage at the time, but on Monday next summoned him to court to answer charges of having liquor for sale and of selling intoxicants.

Yesterday Magistrate Masson found Gage guilty of both charges, and fined him \$250 and costs on each charge or 3 months in jail on each charge terms to run successively.

Mr. P. J. M. Anderson presented the department and Mr. Carnew the accused, who has not been seen since the raid.

GILGOOLEY WAS REMANDED TO THE JAIL

Cornell, the Victim of Yesterday's Slashing Affray, Appears to be Recovering Rapidly at Hospital.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Patrick Gilgooley, charged with unlawfully wounding and assaulting and occasioning actual bodily harm to Thomas Cornell at the Dominion House yesterday afternoon was this morning remanded for one week to the common jail. Gilgooley was not represented by counsel and Magistrate Masson did not take his plea, advising him to see a lawyer.

Patrick talking later to some at the police station said he was acting in self-defence. He declared his arms and shoulders were black and blue as a result of attacks on him with chairs in the hotel by two or three men.

He was not very clear how the trouble occurred. However it was over the war, he thought, some accusing him of being a German, where as he was born near Sandeford, Durham, England of Irish parents in 1878. He expressed sorrow at what had been done but said he had been drunk. He declares that he is accustomed to drinking all kinds of liquors, whisky, brandy and so forth.

At the age of eleven years he left the old country with his parents and went to the United States. There he left his father and mother later at Philadelphia. He has sailed the lakes and recently landed in Toronto and came down to Trenton. He reached Belleville on Sunday thinking he would find work on the street pavement.

He says he has no money and is poor, and unable to pay a lawyer. He declares he will if he gets a chance, enter the army. Liquor is no good, he says now.

Mr. Ben A. Sanford has come in for a great deal of praise for his arrest of Gilgooley. After the fracas at the hotel, the latter walked away over the lower bridge. Mr. Sanford learned of the slashing, asked some one if the assailant had been captured. His informant said "There he goes now," and pointed to a stranger. Mr. Sanford followed the man and sent his son to warn the police. He himself went along Ojawa street south and near the Springer factory took a chance on arresting the man, not knowing whether he had a weapon and fearing that he might escape. He caught Gilgooley and said "You're my prisoner." Gilgooley he later handed over to Sergt. Harman and accompanied him to the station.

This morning Cornell is thought to be in good way to recovery and will soon be out. For a while it was rumored that he was dangerously hurt but it is evidently only a flesh wound.

AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

This evening is the last for volunteers to pass the medical examination and enrol for active service with the first Canadian contingent. The 34th Battery hopes to go as a unit if it is possible to fill up to war strength 150 men. There are between eighty and one hundred volunteers who have passed examination. Today they are recruiting in the country for drivers.

The fifteenth recruiting is slower. A number of those who expressed a willingness to go have not yet undergone medical examination. Notices are posted about the city calling for volunteers. The volunteer rolls will be closed tonight and forwarded to Ottawa.

W.M.S. OF AIKEN'S CHURCH "AT HOME"

Sidney Crossing, Aug 10—The W.M.S. of Aikens' church were at home on Wednesday afternoon to the ladies of the Wallbridge auxiliary. Mrs. Leav. Massey very ably conducted the meeting. She has been a most active W.M.S. worker for many years and is just as enthusiastic in the work as ever. Mrs. Chas. Massey sang a beautiful solo, "Somebody." Miss Clara Lane gave a reading entitled "The Little Evangelist" a selection from Uncle Tom's Cabin which was very much appreciated. Miss Hinchcliffe also gave a reading. About 40 ladies were present and a most enjoyable and profitable time spent. Lunch was served at the close of the program.

Mrs. F. A. Spafford is visiting in Trenton. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson of Trenton were guests at the home. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Foster of Trenton motored down and spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bonisteele.

Mrs. Webb and little daughter of Toronto were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spafford this week. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Maybee of Wellman's Corners were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young during last week.

Mrs. Goodmurphy of Trenton is visiting her sister, Mrs. W.W. Kelley. Mrs. W. H. Bonisteele, sr., who has been quite ill is improving slowly. Mrs. C. Jeffery is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Jeffery, Point Anne.

Fires are raging along the G.T.R. tracks Sunday afternoon a crowd of men were fighting to save the barn of Mr. Wm. Bonisteele. Grass-hoppers are eating potato tops, onions, etc. almost every green thing in sight. Some gardens are being stripped.

4th Con. Ameliasburg

Ameliasburg, 4th Con.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Landon of Concession were at Mr. Wm. Reddick's this week.

Several from here enjoyed the dance given by Melville young people at Twelve O'clock Point on Saturday evening.

The Misses Nellie Rosebush and Hattie Hawley have returned to Trenton to resume their respective duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seger were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cunningham at Rednersville Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ellis were at the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ellis, Sunday.

The social given by the W.M.S. in Salem church was a success. Miss Mary Atchison of Peterboro is spending the holidays with her aunts the Misses Russell.

Mr. Archie Johnson of Moscow and Mrs. Frank Denyes of Odessa have returned home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Seldon Ketcheson.

Miss Rena Chishol, professional nurse of Toronto is with her grandmother, Mrs. W. H. Bonisteele.

Mrs. C. Jeffery is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Jeffery, Point Anne.

Fires are raging along the G.T.R. tracks Sunday afternoon a crowd of men were fighting to save the barn of Mr. Wm. Bonisteele.

Grass-hoppers are eating potato tops, onions, etc. almost every green thing in sight. Some gardens are being stripped.

Mrs. A. G. Vermilyea who is seriously ill, passed a very good night.

Hammocks at Clearance Prices

Every hammock is cut right down in price to effect immediate clearance. There are only eighteen of them, so to get one come early.

\$2.00 HAMMOCKS FOR \$1.45—Only four of these, made with valance and pillow, in good stripe patterns of green and red, each \$1.45.

\$2.25 HAMMOCKS FOR \$1.65—Good strong Hammocks in shades green, maroon and gold, only 8 of them, to clear \$1.65.

3 TO CLEAR AT \$1.98—Regularly \$2.50 and \$2.75, in good colorings to withstand the sun, made with valance and pillow, 3 only, \$1.98 each.

\$4.00 HAMMOCKS REDUCED TO \$2.89—Only three of these high grade Hammocks, in fancy designs of green, red and white, have head and foot spreader, reversible pillow and wide valance. To clear \$2.89.

75c AND \$1.00 FOR ROPE HAMMOCKS—Special bargain in extra strong Rope Hammocks. These are samples worth up to \$2.50, on sale 75c and \$1.00.

McINTOSH BROTHERS

D. L. & W. SCRANTON COAL

The Best Lasts Longest.
War conditions now prevailing, it necessitates a complete change in business of all kinds, and while it lasts, owing to the financial strain that will be on all large shippers and importers to take care of their business, Cash will be the only basis of trade.

Consumers should bear in mind, when giving orders and laying in supplies, the necessity of providing cash for their purchases; more particularly when war prices have not yet been made, so as to enable Shippers and Importers to provide further supplies for distribution, as they can only be procured with cash.

Downey Coal Co.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

August 14, 15, 16, 17.
The Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip tickets at reduced fares from all stations in Canada west of Montreal to Amherst, N.S., Chatham, Que., Campbelltown, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Chatham, N.B., Digby, N.S., Halifax, N.S., Harbor Grace, Nfld., Little Metis, Que., Moncton, N.B., Murray Bay, Que., Port-au-Prince, Nfld., Rimouski, Que., St. Andrews, N.B., St. John, N.B., Summerside, P.E.I., Sydney, N.S., and to a great many other points.

Tickets good going August 14th to 17th inclusive and valid for return until September 1st, 1914.

Full particulars and berth reservations at G.T.R. Ticket Offices or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, after 15.

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO.

Big Reduction in

Lawn Mowers
Hammocks
and
Ice Cream
Freezers

PLUMBING AND HEATING A SPECIALTY

THE Smith Hardware Co.

314 Front St.

Our \$15 Blue Suits



We wish again to call your attention to our grand blue suits at the above price. We pay far more for these suits than we ought to, but we are determined to keep up the reputation of having the very best \$15.00 blue suit in Belleville.

Norfolks Also

We have just received a very fine line of young men's blue Norfolk suits at this price, made right up to date with the New York style, sizes 33, 34 and 35. Don't pass this store for your new blue suit.

Oak Hall

THE RITCHIE COMPANY LIMITED

Some Advance Information About the Exclusive Novelty Suits Now Showing in Our Ladies' Suit Section

Feminine admirers of smart and stunning suit garments for fall will greet with enthusiasm the announcement that we are now showing the most exclusive of our Fall Suits in our Ladies' Ready-to-wear Department.

Note these brief descriptions of our three most popular models:

Navy-Blue French Serge Suit

An exceedingly stunning garment with velvet collar and velvet buttons and cuffs also of velvet, coat cut-away in front and box pleat down centre back with side pleats at bottom and belt at top of side pleat at back, skirt tunic effect with belt.

\$39.00

Tan Cheviot Serge Suit

The coat of this handsome suit has the new Roman butterfly collar and cuffs and the cape back with raglan sleeves—a decided cut-away front—skirt has tunic back and inverted pleat at front.

\$35.00

Handsome Black Poplin Suit

One of our more extreme and dressy models, the coat being quite long and in a bloused effect at back, straight sleeves and fancy brocaded collar and cuffs, while the skirt is in the long straight tunic style.

\$39.00

Children's Wash Dresses Greatly Reduced in Price During the Month of August

Every dress mentioned here at these three sale prices is an individual bargain and mothers will be quick to realize this, so make it a point to see them while they last.

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES (For ages 2 to 11 years) \$1.00 each

In light and dark patterns, in stripes, checks, dots, and up-to-date styles and patterns; some plainly made, others nicely trimmed. Regular \$1.50 for \$1.00 each



CHILDREN'S DRESSES (For ages 2, 4 and 6 years) 39c

Made of print and gingham in checks, dots and stripes and in a number of different styles. Regular up to 50c, or sale 39c ea

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES (For ages 2, 4 and 6 years) 69c each

These make a splendid dress for school wear or playing in. They are in prints, lineas, chambrays and attractive mixed styles and nicely trimmed. Regular 90c for 69c each.

Ladies' Combination Underwear in Medium and Summer Weights

Combination Underwear is becoming more popular every season, and this season we have a larger stock than ever to meet the increasing demand

Special at 25c a Garment—Made with no sleeves or short sleeves, excellent summer weight and good size, per garment 25c.

At 39c a Garment—An extra good garment for the price. Made of fine ribbed cotton, draw string at neck, and trimmed with wide lace, with no sleeves or short sleeves, garment 39c

At 50c a Garment—(This is a winner)—Made of extra fine ribbed soft finish cotton, draw ribbon around neck and sleeves; trimmed with wide torchon lace, good large size, with short or no sleeves, per garment 50c.

Children's Combination Underwear at 35c—Made in fine white Balbriggan, no sleeves, lace trimmed on drawers, for ages 3 to 10 years, 39c a garment.

During the Month of August we Will Clear Out the Balance of Our

Sea Grass Furniture at Practically Wholesale Prices

This Sea Grass Furniture is exceptionally well made and is both durable and quite artistic. It lends itself admirably to almost any room in the house or summer cottage, and is also greatly in use for veranahs, lawns or summer houses. A few suggestions as to the low prices as follows:

TABLES, regular \$7.50 to \$9.00 value, for \$6.50

CHAIRS, regular \$6.00 to \$6.50 values, for \$4.95

ROCKERS, regular \$6.50 to \$8.00 values, for \$5.49

The Ritchie Company Limited

An advertisement in The Ontario will bring good results

The RETURN of TARZAN

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman

It is at all. I must have dropped this message that night in the waiting room. It was there that I received it.

"And afterward you told us that your mother was a she-she and that you had never known your father?" she asked incredulously.

"The title and the estates meant nothing to me without you, dear," he replied. "And if I had taken them away from him I should have been robbing the woman I love—don't you understand, Jane?"

"The next morning they set out upon the short journey to Tarzan's cabin. Four Ward's horse the body of the dead Englishman. It had been the ape-man's suggestion that Clayton be buried beside the former Lord Greystoke near the edge of the jungle against the cabin that the older man had built.

"They had proceeded some three miles of the five that had separated them from Tarzan's own beach when the Waziri who were ahead stopped suddenly, pointing in amazement at a strange figure approaching them along the beach. It was a man with a shiny silk hat, who walked slowly with bent head and hands clasped behind him underneath the tails of his long black coat.

"At sight of him Jane Porter uttered a little cry of surprise and joy and ran quickly ahead to meet him. At the sound of her voice the old man looked up, and when he saw who it was confronting him he, too, cried out in relief and happiness. As Professor Archimedes Q. Porter folded his daughter in his arms tears streamed down his seamed old face, and it was several minutes before he could control himself sufficiently to speak.

"When a moment later he recognized Tarzan it was with difficulty that they could convince him that his sorrow had not unbalanced his mind, for with the other members of the party he had been so thoroughly convinced that the ape-man was dead it was a problem to reconcile the conviction with the very lifelike appearance of Jane's 'forest god.' The old man was deeply touched at the news of Clayton's death.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "M. Thurman assured us that Clayton passed away many days ago."

"Thurman is with you?" asked Tarzan.

"Yes. He but recently found us and led us to your cabin. We were camped but a short distance north of it. Bless me, but he will be delighted to see you both."

"And surprised," commented Tarzan.

A short time later the strange party came to the clearing in which stood the ape-man's cabin. It was filled with people coming and going, and almost the first whom Tarzan saw was D'Arnot.

"Paul!" he cried. "In the name of sanity, what are you doing here? Or are we all insane?"

It was quickly explained, however, as were many other seemingly strange things. D'Arnot's ship had been cruising along the coast on patrol duty when, at the lieutenant's suggestion, they had anchored off the little landlocked harbor to have another look at the cabin and the jungle in which many of the officers and men had taken part in exciting adventures two years before. On landing they had found Lord Tennington's party, and arrangements were being made to take them all on board the following morning and carry them back to civilization.

Hazel Strong and her mother, Esmeralda, and Samuel T. Pflunder were almost overcome by happiness at Jane Porter's safe return. Her escape seemed to them little short of miraculous, and it was the consensus of opinion that it could have been achieved by no other man than Tarzan of the Apes. They looked the uncomfortable ape-man with envious and attention until he wished himself back in the amphitheater of the apes.

All were interested in the savage Waziri, and many were the gifts the black men received from these friends of their king, but when they learned that he might sail away from them upon the great canoe that lay at anchor a mile off shore they became very sad.

To be continued.

WHAT THE FIRST BATTLE WILL MEAN

To understand the fighting which marks the beginning of the great Franco-German conflict it is necessary to grasp clearly just one simple geographical fact.

From the Rhine, which is the base of German operations, three routes lead west and south into France. The first starts at Cologne, crosses the Belgian frontier just beyond Aix-la-Chapelle, reaches the Meuse at Liege and ascends the Meuse to enter France between Metz and Verdun.

The second natural avenue to France starts at Coblenz and ascends the valley of the Moselle until it arrives at Luxembourg. It then crosses into France by Longwy and the gap of Stenay. This route was followed by the Duke of Brunswick in the first invasion of France at the time of the Revolution and by Blucher in 1814.

The third approach follows the Rhine Valley from Mayence to Strassburg and then turns west through the famous Saverne gap.

The famous Saverne gap, between the frontier of France near Luneville and Nancy and directly in the centre of the open space left by the French between Epinal and Toul. This was the route used by all invaders prior to the time when France seized Alsace in the seventeenth century, and it was to close this gap that Louis XIV. and Richelieu struggled to acquire the Rhine frontier.

It will be seen, then, that conforming to the geographical conditions, the Germans directing at France three great armies: the Army of the Meuse, based on Cologne; the Army of the Moselle, based on Coblenz, and the Army of the Rhine, based on Mayence and Strassburg. The first would naturally be visible when it touched Belgian territory; the second, when Luxembourg was invaded; the third would remain masked behind the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg. The first two would strike in France behind the Belfort-Verdun barrier of forts and presumably compel the French army on this line to fall back—opening the way for the Army of the Rhine and permitting the concentration of all three German armies well within French territory and north of Paris, the German objective.

Now it remains to consider what happened. On Sunday a German advance guard walked into Luxembourg and occupied the principalities. Since German mobilization had only just been ordered, this was plainly only a flying expedition made up of cavalry and frontier posts. Having occupied Luxembourg, they began to skirmish in front of Longwy, and this fighting was continued growing stiffer as the mass of the Army of the Moselle came up.

In the same fashion they also began on last Sunday skirmishing on the border facing Strassburg. They were seized, raiding parties crossed the frontier and a dirigible, dropped bombs in Luneville, the first considerable town on the line of the approach of the Army of the Rhine. Unmistakably and even before war was declared the first firing showed exactly when the storm was coming in these two quarters.

It remains to consider the Army of the Meuse, which had assigned to it the most difficult preliminary role. Between Cologne, its base, and the frontier is a distance of twenty-five miles. Plainly the advance guard, probably the army corps regularly quartered at Cologne, reached this point on Sunday, for on Monday came the first statement of the violation of Belgian territory, preceded by a demand to be permitted to cross made by the Kaiser upon the Belgian Government.

The permission being denied and Belgian resistance assured, the invading force deployed rapidly until it spread out over an area of some thirty miles, its right flank resting upon the Dutch frontier at Vise, its left upon Spa and Stavelot, and its bulk on the line of the railway from Liege to Cologne, which, going south, descends the Vesdre River to its junction with the Meuse at Liege.

The reports are too inconclusive to warrant any real forecast. But so far as they show anything they indicate that the unexpected Belgian resistance has brought the whole German "attack brigade" to a momentary halt. Remembering that with the Russian troops gathering toward the east the German necessity is quick and decisive success in the west, it is then plain to see how damaging the Belgian stand may prove if it continues long. The moral effect of such an impressive check at the outset of a campaign must also be reckoned with.

Enticing bargains prevail at the counters of the Sutfife Store these days—their sales seem to be much appreciated by the people in general.

Points to be Protected

People who are accustomed to safety under British law scarcely think of the numerous places which might be guarded from possible damage from foreign sympathizers in this community. An officer yesterday spoke of duties which might have to be performed by soldiers such as guarding armories, bridges, post offices where there is an aggregation of foreigners.

DIED

LALLY — Died at Blessington, July 30th, 1914 Joseph Lally, aged 61 years.

Mr. Geo. Melkjohn and Mr. R. A. Morton left Saturday morning for Guelph Agricultural College, to pursue a short summer course in agriculture, for the purpose of being better qualified to deal with this department of their school curriculum.—Tweed News

SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion."

Chesterville, Ont.—"I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble.

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial."

all Belgium to the sea would lie open to them. As they were anxious not to fight in Belgium, but to get across Belgium to France as quickly as possible, it would have been necessary to leave only a little garrison in the forts of Liege, thus protecting their flank, and press on up the Meuse Valley to the open French frontier.

Resistance is Surprising. Only one thing is quite clear in the confusion. An unexpectedly heroic Belgian resistance has temporarily delayed the advance of the Army of the Meuse. While the main force is coming up behind Liege still holds out, and Belgian and French troops have united and are hurrying to its support, with the possibility of English aid presently. If the Belgian resistance continues, it is clear that the real fighting will begin not in French territory, but in Belgium, not about Maubeuge and Givet, but on the line of the Meuse between Namur and Liege.

If Liege holds out permanently, the Germans can still mask it as the Bulgarians did Adrianople, when they advanced to Lule Burgas. But the peril of such an advance would leave their flank and rear open to attack by Belgian troops coming up along the Sambre and Meuse from all quarters, and reinforced by the French and certain to have English help soon.

If the Army of the Meuse has been delayed it must also necessarily delay the advance of the Army of the Moselle from Luxembourg, which would otherwise leave its right flank and rear open to French attack. Since the forts of the French frontier are unbroken, the Army of the Rhine must also wait.

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THE GERMAN MILITARY BUBBLE

A writer using the pen-name "En Avant" in this month's London Magazine levels some severe criticisms at what he terms "The German Military Bubble." He admits that on paper the German army is not only the greatest but the most perfectly organized army in the world but expresses the opinion that when subjected to the test of actual service the vast machine will fall. To the German tactician, he says, the science of warfare is cut and dried. Officers and men know by heart what they ought to do under a hundred different conditions, but it is the unexpected that happens in war time and under conditions which are unexpected they will be almost helpless.

In modern warfare the best soldier is he who can "muddle through" without waiting for instructions. This is precisely what the German soldier has never been allowed to do. He has never been taught to think for himself; on the contrary, his whole training has been designed to eradicate individualism and to reduce soldiers, battalions, regiments and brigades to a state of iron-bound automatism. Seven times in the past ten years "En Avant" has been present at the grand manoeuvres of the German army. He has been much impressed by the vast massing of troops and the pomp and circumstance of it all, but never has he seen manoeuvres carried out with so little regard to the possibilities of modern fighting as those of the cavalry sweep down upon unbroken infantry in a way which would be impossible in real fighting. "It is magnificent but it is not war."

Again he has seen splendid opportunities occur during German manoeuvres for a subordinate officer to achieve a startling success by acting on his own initiative but that would be against the regulations and the opportunity was allowed to pass. And according to "En Avant" there is a still more insidious foe at work inside the German army. This is the spread of Socialism. The galling discipline to which the soldier has been subjected has led a large proportion of the reservists to accept Socialistic propaganda and to be little inclined to go and get killed at the bidding of a quasi-aristocratic clique of un sympathetic officers. "En Avant" also considers the German commercial and financial system as unfit to stand the strain of a serious war. He believes that the German navy, though it contains some fine ships, has failed to manufacture sea-going warships.

When "En Avant's" article was written, even when it was published, no one dreamed that the test of the German military machine was so close at hand. Up to the present it would seem that things have gone very much according to the pre-arranged German program. At four points armies are being driven into France with awful force. On the very first day of hostilities, however, a column of Uhlans lost a fourth of their force at Petit Croix while charging in a solid mass as "En Avant" saw them at Manoeuvres. Germany's effort will be to repeat her great success of 1870-71, and the same line, but on a still greater scale. But while she has been elaborating a scheme which served her well forty odd years ago, the whole science of military strategy has changed and has left her behind.

The race. Let us hope that the opinions of the military authorities of other nations will be verified, and that Germany's military power will prove a bubble which will collapse in irretrievable disaster.—Montreal Herald.

Once more from NEW BRUNSWICK Comes a Tribute to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

William Nash, Well-known Farmer, Tells How They Cured Him After Two Years' Suffering.

Marchbank Kings Co., N.B. Aug. 10th (Special).—After two years' suffering from Kidney Disease, William Nash, a well-known farmer here, is a well man and, like many another in this neighborhood, he is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mr. Nash says, "and for two years it gradually grew worse. My appetite was ruined, I had dark circles around my eyes and my skin had a harsh, dry feeling and itched and burned at night. I was troubled with headaches, cramps in the muscles and stiffness of the joints. Rheumatism finally developed and I was a sick man generally, when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They helped me almost from the start, and two boxes cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills simply cure sick Kidneys. They cured Mr. Nash because every one of his ailments is a symptom of Kidney Disease. Anybody who has any two of these symptoms needs a Kidney remedy, and the greatest of all Kidney remedies is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. Bierworth of Faraday was a heavy loser on Saturday last when fire destroyed his residence and practically all the contents. The only article of furniture saved was a desk and this happened to have in it Mr. Bierworth's pocket book containing \$10. A pig pen was also burned and four fine hogs were cremated. We understand there was an insurance of \$1000 on the house and contents.

Complete in itself, Does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

W. C. Mikel, K.C. is in Toronto today.

WAR DISPATCHES OF WEEK

By Special Leased Wires Direct to the Ontario

BATTLE PROGRESSING IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, August 6.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Harwich telegraphs that it is believed that an action is progressing in the North Sea. A wireless message received by the British destroyer Virago orders her to prepare to receive 200 prisoners and wounded who are being brought in by a torpedo boat.

WOUNDED BROUGHT ASHORE.

HARWICH, August 6.—Twenty-two German and six English wounded have been brought ashore here and received in the naval establishment. All say there has been no engagement of consequence British warships are confining their activities to keeping the German fleet bottled up around Kiel. The only German vessels so far seen have been torpedo boat destroyers and mine-layers.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES LONDON.

LONDON, August 6.—The German ambassador, Prince Charles Max Lichnowski with the Princess and his suite left London to-day by special train for Harwich en route to the continent.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN LINER.

MALTA August 6.—British torpedo boat destroyers have captured and brought here a German Levant liner.

GERMANS BOMBARDING SVEABORG.

LONDON, August 6.—The Daily Mail publishes a despatch from Copenhagen stating that a German squadron is bombarding Sveaborg, Finland. Sveaborg is known as the "Gibraltar of the Baltic."

ANOTHER SET-BACK FOR THE WAR LORD.

LONDON, August 6.—German arms sustained another defeat early to-day. Two regiments of Cavalry attempted a night surprise of the Belgian position at Lierra. Belgian artillery entrenched behind the strong fortifications at Fort Lierre repulsed the invaders with heavy losses. Lierre is a strongly fortified city about ten miles south-west of Visé, where the German army has established a base.

ULTIMATUM HAS BEEN SENT TO ITALY.

PARIS, August 6.—Definite information has reached the foreign office that Kaiser Wilhelm has served an ultimatum on Italy which expires at midnight to-night. He demands that Italy keep her pledged word and come to the assistance of Germany or Germany will declare war on her.

FURTHER REPORTS OF GERMAN REPULSE.

BRUSSELS via LONDON, August 6.—The Gazette publishes to-day what it says are the facts so far known regarding the repulse of the German forces by the Belgians in the Liege district yesterday. The German losses are estimated at 8,000 men while the Belgians suffered far less.

The alleged rout of the German Seventh Army Corps is not confirmed in its entirety, however. The Gazette says:—"A number of wounded Germans fled to Dutch territory, and this gave rise to the belief that the enemy had been completely routed. They suffered however, considerable losses which are estimated at 8,000. Our losses were relatively small. The Belgians captured seventeen guns and several hundred prisoners. Proposals for the surrender of Liege have been again firmly refused."

The Belgian officers declare that upon learning they were in Belgium, many of the Germans deserted. The German commanders posted detachments of infantry along the Dutch frontier and are shooting down deserters attempting to cross the border.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, August 7.—An authentic report received here states that the German squadron has been bottled up at Tsing Tau by the British.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

PARIS, August 7.—An official statement issued by the Minister of War at midnight says that quiet reigns along almost the whole of the frontier. Mobilization and concentration of the French forces are proceeding satisfactorily. The Belgians have captured twenty guns from the Germans.

ALL REPORTS MADE PUBLIC.

LONDON, August 7.—Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that there had been no fighting and no losses of any kind other than had been already officially made public.

CROWN PRINCE TO COMMAND.

ROTTERDAM, August 7.—Official confirmation was received here to-day that the German Crown Prince had arrived at Wiviers, Belgium, to assume command of the army besieging Liege. This effectively disposes of the report that he had been badly wounded by an assassin in Berlin.

GERMAN FLEET HEMMED IN.

LONDON, August 7.—A despatch to the Daily News from Newcastle, timed 1 a.m. to-day says that a wireless message received at South Shields shortly before midnight states that the British Fleet engaged the German High Seas' Fleet in a heavy battle off the South Dogger Bank.

After a general engagement along the battle-line which extended for many miles and in which many ships on both sides took part, the German fleet was beaten back and moved in the direction of the coast of Holland. It is now believed that the German fleet is completely hemmed in on the eastern side of the North Sea.

LIEGE STILL HOLDING ON.

BRUSSELS, August 7.—News received from Liege shows that the fortress is still holding out. The German shell fire however, has been deadly and accurate and a good part of Liege, including some historic structures, has been destroyed. Many fires have started. The Palace of Justice and the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul are among the structures already badly damaged.

RUSSIAN REVERSES.

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—A Finnish sea captain who has arrived here reports that the Russian Navy is bottled up at Helsingford, while Revel and Libau have been taken by the Germans after a furious battle and are burning.

BRITISH SHIPPING NOW SAFE.

LONDON, August 7.—The Admiralty announces that British coastwise shipping on the east coast is now safe because the British fleet had engaged the Germans on the high seas and the German fleet is now being chased towards the coast of Holland.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM LIEGE.

BRUSSELS, August 8.—Some despatches indicate that the Armistice of twenty four hours asked by the Germans at Liege has been refused by the Belgians, others from official sources declare that no decision has been reached with regard to the request of the Germans for an armistice and moreover that the battle at Liege is continuing.

Another account says that the armistice was refused and that General Von Emmich, the German Commander in a rage ordered his entire army against Liege to-day. The Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth corps are engaged, and the battle-line embraces the entire chain of the Liege fortifications.

General Leman, declared that the request for an armistice was intended only to permit the Germans to hurry up two additional army corps that were pressing forward from Cologne.

The War Office has issued an official statement saying that 125,000 Germans participated in the assault on the forts at Liege, but that they completely failed to make any impression on the fortifications. Three army corps engaged in the attack were cut up and rendered useless, it is declared.

A DISASTROUS SURPRISE.

LONDON, August 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Brussels says that a division of German cavalry which had succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege, was surprised and practically routed by Belgian cavalry and infantry supported by a battery of light artillery. The German rout was complete. Seven German regiments surrendered.

GERMANY'S TERRIBLE LOSSES.

BRUSSELS, August 8.—General Leman, reported to the War Office to-day that up to the present the entire Belgian losses have totalled only 8,000 men in killed and wounded as against 80,000 of the German.

Soldiers returning here report the trenches around Liege are literally filled with the bodies of Germans. In some places the bodies are piled four and five deep.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS LAND IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 8.—It is officially announced to-day that English troops under the direction of French officers, are disembarking on French soil the point of disembarkation is not revealed. The disembarkation was made under the direction of French officers who spoke English fluently and was witnessed by a crowd that cheered the Englishmen.

FRENCH ADVANCING INTO BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, August 8.—A force of French cavalry arrived to the east of Liege to-day according to an official announcement here. The French troopers were said to be rapidly advancing.

PORTUGAL TAKES SIDES WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Lisbon says that at a special meeting of Parliament to-day the declaration was made that Portugal would place herself unconditionally on the side of England according to the terms of her ancient treaty. The declaration was received with enthusiasm and great cheering for France and England.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO FIGHT AGAINST ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 8.—Word comes from Rome to-day that Austria has declined to aid Germany against England. The two German war vessels which were expelled from Messina Harbor yesterday wirelessed for the Austrian Fleet to come to their assistance but the request met with a flat refusal.

FRENCH AND GERMANS IN CONTACT.

BRUSSELS August 8.—A force of French cavalry has arrived to the east of Liege, French and German troops are said to have come into contact in Luxembourg.

DID NOT LOSE 19 SHIPS AS REPORTED.

LONDON, August 8.—Home Secretary McKenna in the House of Commons to-day gave an emphatic denial to the reported sinking of nineteen German vessels, and said that the government would withhold no news when the fleets actually fight.

GERMANS EVACUATED LIEGE.

PARIS, August 8.—It is officially announced that the forts at Liege continue holding out. The Germans, who entered the City, evacuated Friday before the arrival of the Belgian Division which had come to the rescue. The occupation was without military significance as the forts command the routes and railways. The withdrawal of the German troops however, was an unquestioned moral defeat.

GERMAN ADVANCE IMPEDED BY RAINS.

LONDON, August 8.—A news despatch from Brussels states that heavy rains are swelling the Meuse and its tributaries and so the German advance is delayed and impeded. President Poincaré, of France has telegraphed King Albert complimenting him on the bravery displayed by the Belgian troops in the battles with the Germans at Liege.

FRENCH WIN OUTPOST ENGAGEMENT.

PARIS, August 8.—All French forces advancing in two columns have reached Belgium and Luxembourg and engaged German troops. At Kahellen, a little town northwest of the city of Luxembourg, a sharp engagement occurred between the advance guards of the French and German warriors.

This was won by the French, the Germans falling back with a loss of 85 killed and wounded. A Bavarian regiment was put to route at Marreham, the French taking many prisoners.

RESERVISTS CALLED OUT.

MALTA, August 8.—(via LONDON.)—The Consulate here has issued a call for the reservists of 1889 and 1890 of all classes.

GERMAN BOATS IN DANGER OF CAPTURE.

LONDON, August 8.—A combined French and English fleet is between German vessels and the Austrian naval base near Trieste and they are in imminent danger of capture or destruction.

MONTENEGRO DECLARES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

VIENNA August 8.—The Montenegrin government has informed the Austrian Minister that Montenegro considers itself in a state of war with Austria. As a consequence the Austrian Minister has left Cetinje.

FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, August 10.—A statement issued by the war office department says that skirmishes are taking place along the entire front of the French army. One clash with the Germans was violent and the losses on both sides were serious. The official communication that the German troops are receiving reinforcement and the French are also being strengthened.

The German troops inundated the valley of the Sella, hoping by this means to stop the advance of the French, but the quantity of water was not sufficient, and the French troops were able to keep advancing.

The French troops to-day were in face of the outskirts of the forest of Hardt, in front of Neu Breisach, which appears to be occupied in force.

The Germans are proceeding into France, chiefly through Esch, a town in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, ten miles southwest of Luxemburg.

They have cut down trees and dug trenches. They have razed the village of Merhl.

A battle began Saturday evening in the Ridge of the Vosges mountains and after a desperate encounter the French troops obtained possession of the mountain pass of Bohomme and Sainte Marie. On Sunday morning when the fighting was resumed they took a position dominating Sainte Marie Aux Mines.

TROUBLE AT HOME.

PARIS, August 10.—A special from Brussels says two foreigners who arrived from Berlin report an agitation against the Emperor in the German Capital. They say that on the Unter Den Linden, they heard cries of "Down with the Emperor" and "Down with the Crown Prince."

AUSTRIA BECOMING ACTIVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 10.—The town of Andrejew in Russian Poland, and the customs house at Radzivilow, in the Province of Volhynia, near the Austrian frontier have been occupied by the Austrians. A detachment of Austrian troops have been repulsed from the village of Lohndorf.

FORTS AT LIEGE STILL HOLD OUT.

LONDON, August 10.—The Belgian legation here announced this morning "Everything up to the present is all right at Liege. The forts are still holding out."

ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 10.—A Brussels despatch confirms the report of French success at Marienbad in Luxemburg, on the railway line between Ostend and Basle. It is repeated that French are pursuing the Germans. It is also confirmed that the Germans have ceased their forward movement along the river Ourthe, which joins the Meuse a mile from Liege and a movement north of Liege is expected.

FRENCH LOSS WAS SMALL.

LONDON, August 10.—It is officially announced from Paris that the French losses at Altkirch do not exceed one hundred killed and wounded.

THE CAPTURE OF LIEGE.

LONDON, August 10.—A despatch to the Express from Brussels, timed noon yesterday, says the Germans entered Liege on Friday night and occupied the town, although the forts were not taken. The occupation was accomplished decorously, General Von Emmich having been warned from Berlin against allowing his men to commit excesses.

The German troops have been billeted in the schools and public buildings but not in private houses. General Von Emmich's men also have been ordered to pay for all purchases at the stores which remain open.

Most of the inhabitants of Liege remained in their cellars during Friday night, but came out on Saturday upon finding General Von Emmich was not permitting excesses. The General issued a proclamation accusing civilians firing on German troops and threatened to destroy the town if this was repeated.

AUSTRIANS COMING TO ALSACE.

ROME, August 10.—Eight Austrian regiments are reported to have crossed Lake Constance en route for Alsace.

ANOTHER MILLION TO INVADE FRANCE.

LONDON, August 10.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Brussels says that Germany is mobilizing another million of men who include those of the Landsturm for invasion of France. The Landsturm is the final reserve force consisting of men between 17 and 45 not otherwise enrolled.

FRENCH ARMY BEING DRIVEN BACK.

PARIS, August 11.—The war office announced to-day that the army operating against Neu Breisach has been driven back, and that an overwhelming German army had pushed the attack back upon Muelhausen, captured by the French on Sunday morning. The French army of occupation has retired to the outskirts where it is now making a stand.

TREMENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

BRUSSELS, August 11.—The Belgian War Office in an official bulletin says the German losses before Liege up to Sunday night total two thousand dead, twenty thousand wounded and nine thousand prisoners.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, August 11.—The British War Office press bureau to-day confirmed the reported Russian invasion of Austria. It states that the Russian army is advancing through the Styria valley towards Lemburg.

A LITTLE LATE IN ARRIVING.

BRUSSELS, via LONDON, August 11.—One of the spies arrested by the Belgians in Ostend had in his possession plans indicating the halting points of the German army on the march to Paris. According to these, Brussels was to be reached August 8, and Lille, France, August 5.

OFF COMES THE GRAPE

Parisians Adorn Strassburg Monument With Palm Leaves.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The grape festoons which for 40 years have hung from the monument of the City of Strassburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, which stands in the Place de la Concorde, were torn down yesterday and replaced with down and palm branches, while a tri-colored sash was draped about the figure.

The ceremony was conducted by 2,000 members of the Federation of Alsatian Societies in Paris. Joseph Sansabout, mayor of the eighth arrondissement, embraced the statue and then addressing the gathering, said:

"The hour of revenge for which we have prayed unceasingly for 44 years, has at last struck. The red trousers are again seen on our plains and mountains. The gay bugles of France sounded the charge at Altkirch and Muhlhausen."

AUSTRIA IS BEING INVADED

Russian Army Three Hundred Strong Is Now Advancing.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The report that the Russian invasion of Austria has begun to-day was confirmed by the War Office here. It is stated that a Russian army is advancing toward Lemburg through the Styria river valley. This force is said to consist of more than 300,000 Russian soldiers, every branch of the service being represented. The advance of this army is assigned as the cause of the withdrawal of the Austrian army which had been invading Serbia.

A telegram received from Vilna says six carloads of German prisoners passed through that city yesterday morning on their way to the interior of Russia. A St. Petersburg despatch to the London Post says the Russian fleet is actively scouring the Baltic Sea. Twenty captured merchant vessels have been taken to Cronstadt and their crews to be removed to the interior as prisoners of war.

MANY UNITS RECRUITED HERE

Infantry and Artillery Draw of Eligible Young Men.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Belleville has been recruited from on behalf of many military units, the 34th Battery, 18th Regiment, 49th, 15th Regiment and the R.O.H.A., of Kingston.

The Fifteenth Regiment, Argyll Light Infantry, has furnished 54 volunteers for service across the seas with the Canadian Contingent. Of these three are officers.

Two young men of Belleville have volunteered to go with the medical corps connected with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston. The 16th Regiment of Prince Edward got it is estimated from 15 to 20 men here.

The 49th Regiment Hastings Rifles had last night between fifty and sixty volunteers, and more names were to follow.

The Fifteenth men would like to have gone as a company at war strength, about 120 men, but recruiting here on behalf of other units making a difference on the number of Fifteenth men signing up at the armoueries.

The volunteer rolls have now been forwarded to Ottawa.

The names of none of the volunteers can be given out as yet.

THIRTY-NINTH BATTERY WAR NEWS

It is reported that over seventy five officers, men commissioned and men of the 34th Battery have volunteered for overseas service. Over one half of these were new men, who came forward.

More than half are natives of the British Isles.

Further instructions from Ottawa are expected in a day or two, and are anxiously awaited for by all.

A number of applications were received from past and present battery men.

Several applicants were turned down as medically unfit, being chiefly under size.

The artillery standard is higher than for infantry, requiring height of five feet, seven inches or over, and chest measurement of at least 34 1/2 inches as against 5 ft 3 in. and 31 1/2 inches for infantry.

DELAYED A WEEK.

A cablegram received from Mr. John Elliott, manager of the Stan dard bank, states that he expects to set sail from Glasgow on Saturday next. He and his party were at Glasgow last Saturday expecting to begin their return journey but owing to the fact that the British government commandeered their ship they were compelled to wait another week. The party consists of Messrs. Elliott, C. J. Bowell, H. E. Ketcheson, and Lucius Allen. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Graham were planning to return by the same boat.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The lodge of C. O. F. of Perth, Ont. will on 19th August visit Belleville and our citizens may well expect an immense crowd of visitors for this will be the first lodge or society from Perth to visit us—entertain the Perth visitors in good style as they at home are noted for their unselfish and generous reception of delegations or societies.

As the new line of the C. P. R. has opened up a country, several towns and villages, more or less unknown to or seldom visited by us, it is expected by many of our citizens that arrangements should be made by some society, lodge, or better still by the citizens to have some day set apart for an excursion to the picturesque town of Perth.

Fair at Perth, Sept 2-4. Whose grounds and buildings are unequalled by many counties, will have the great est fair this year and the C. P. R. it is hoped will have cheap rates from this section at the fair time.

SOLDIERS ON GUARD.

To-night 150 men of the 14th will be mustered for sentry duty at the pumping station, water tower, wireless, Kingston Shipbuilding Co. and Cataragi bridge. The guard out last night comprised fifty men.

CAMP AT R.M.C.

The men will camp at the R. M. C. and arrangements are now being made for their equipment, supplies, etc. An arrangement has been made with the R.M.C. authorities whereby the men will draw water from the college until such time as pipes are laid to the camp. Col. Duff took a sample of the water from a well at the fort yesterday, but it is understood that it is not pure.

The pickets will go out to-night and will be received every two hours, the orders being the same as prevail in active service, two hours on and four hours off duty. Lieut. Pense will be the officer on duty.—Standard.

ARM AMPUTATED.

A man named Wall was brought to the hospital on Sunday from Colborne Dr. Brown accompanied by train and the ambulance man who had his arm run over by a train. Wall seems to have been on a train and to have fallen off. It is said he lay along the track all night, not being found until morning. The arm was badly smashed and amputation was necessary. This was done at the Hospital here. Wall is doing nicely to-day. His former abode was Orisawa.

POINT ANNE LIQUOR CASE

In court this afternoon the case of Stokes vs. Joe Gage charged with having liquor for sale on his premises at Point Anne, was scheduled for trial. Inspector Stokes is said to have secured the following wet goods there: 18 bottles wine, 1 gallon ditto, 2 1-2 gallons proof whisky, 2 gallons rye whisky, 27 bottles beer, 1 keg ditto.

STABBING AFFRAY AT LOCAL HOTEL

Thomas Cornell Slashed in Throat This Afternoon.

A stabbing affray took place shortly before three o'clock this afternoon in the Dominion House.

Thomas Cornell as a result is in the hospital with a wound in the throat and Patrick Gilhooley, in a police cell in connection with the affair.

Cornell had his throat slashed if it is said with a razor, wielded by Gilhooley.

Gilhooley after the affair was seized by a couple of citizens and handed over to the police.

He is understood to claim that he did what he did in self-defence. He alleges that others in the room were attacking him with chairs.

Cornell is not seriously hurt it is believed, the jugular vein not having been cut or severed.

The cut was on the side. The razor was picked up on the sidewalk by a boy.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN TEACHER

Mr. W. H. Minchin, of Stirling, Passed Away on the 4th Inst.

W. H. Minchin, an old and highly esteemed resident of Stirling, died on Monday, August 4th. Mr. Minchin was born in Ireland and was a pensioner of the School Fund of this Province, having taught many schools in Marmora, Rawdon and Huntingdon as well as honorably known as an able historian and a mathematician and scientist of eminence. Among his old pupils may be found many of the leading men of this county and province. In politics he was an ardent Liberal. In religion a Methodist. Surviving him are two sons; one a prominent educator of Rochester N. Y., another a prominent citizen of Illinois as a Railroad official and one daughter, Mrs. Reid, Huntingdon township, and Mrs. Minchin, who for several years has been blind. Father of noble sons and daughter, and devoted husband was the venerable and late W. H. Minchin. God's Nobleman in every sense.

An Oil That is Visions—Through Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound from India, Australia and New Zealand. Here its good name was spread to its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand. It is so far from being a mere advertisement to attest

OBITUARY.

BENJAMIN P. WALLBRIDGE.

The death took place this morning at two o'clock of Benjamin P. Wallbridge, Huff's Island. He was a son of the late Elias Wallbridge and had been in ill health for some time. He was 35 years of age and unmarried. In religion he was an Anglican. Surviving are four brothers, Lewis, Jas. Ernest, all of Huff's Island, Fred of Vancouver, and one sister, Lillie at home. A wide circle of friends mourns his early death.

HONOR JUNIOR MATRICULATION

The results of the examination for Honor Junior Matriculation are given below. The standing obtained in each subject is indicated after a candidate's name—I, indicating first-class honors, II, second-class honors, and III, third-class honors, respectively.

The statements of standing of all candidates will be mailed in the course of a few days to the principals or inspectors. In the case of those who wrote at the University of Toronto their statements will be sent to the Registrar of that institution. Candidates should apply to these parties and not to the Department of Education for further information. The marks obtained by scholarship candidates have been reported direct to the universities concerned. Scholarship candidates will be informed of their standing by the Registrars of these universities.

HASTINGS

J. M. Anderson, Eng. III, German II.; F. J. Blackburn, Eng. II., French II., German I.; G. H. Springer, Eng. III.

PRINCE EDWARD

John R. Trumpour, Gr. III., hist. I.

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parneelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

We Never Sleep

THE HOGAN BURIAL CO.

Leading Undertakers. Our exclusive lines of caskets and several new additions in the line of funeral equipment makes our parlors one of the most up-to-date in Canada. Open day and night. Phone 774. 891 FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE

WRITES FROM THE HAGUE.

The editor has received a card from Rev. A. R. Sanderson, who with Mrs. Sanderson was touring the Continent when war broke out. The card is dated July 26th, and was posted at The Hague. Mr. Sanderson speaks of his sight-seeing tour through England, Ireland, and Scotland, and of a visit to Brussels, and the field of Waterloo. He did not state what his future plans were for his tour.

TO EQUIP HOSPITAL SHIP.

A meeting was held in the lecture room of the Armouries Saturday Evening, of nearly 100 of the representative women of Belleville. The meeting was called by Mrs. P. J. M. Anderson to consider the ways and means of answering the appeal made by the National Chapter of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, that the women of Canada should equip a Hospital Ship for the use of the Empire in the present emergency.

Mrs. A. E. McColl was appointed convener, and Miss Helen E. Wallbridge Secy-Treas. It was decided to make a house to house canvass, Monday and Tuesday of this week, for voluntary subscriptions, as it is desired that the money should be available immediately.

If in this hurried canvass, any loyal daughter of Belleville is unintentionally overlooked, the Sec-Treas. will be at the Armouries Tuesday evening from 8-10, and Wednesday morning from 10-12, and will gladly receive any subscriptions.

STRICT RULE IN KINGSTON.

The inflexible rules of military discipline were brought home vividly in two instances in the past twenty-four hours, and in one case a well-known military officer was given a rather rude jolt. He went over to Fort Henry yesterday afternoon on some business and when he arrived at the outer post of the sentry which had been established there he found that it was necessary to have the password in order to pass through the guard. This he did not have and no amount of persuasion had any effect on the sentry. Military discipline must be enforced; the officer in charge of the sentry knew his duty and enforced to the letter the orders which had been issued to him. So the visiting officer had to retrace his steps along the hot and dusty way back to headquarters in the city and secure the necessary password before he would be admitted within the fortification.

At an early hour this morning a local motor enthusiast and a number of lady friends were returning from a trip down the country, and when approaching Cataragi Bridge they were challenged by the guard there. At first they paid no heed to the challenge, but when a little further along the road they were confronted with a rifle and bayonet the chauffeur decided to stop. He checked the momentum of his car so quickly that the mechanism was thrown out of commission and later he found that he could not start the car. He had to walk as far as the power house from where he phoned for a carriage to convey the ladies to their homes and for a motor car to convey the disabled machine to a garage.

During the time that the guards are on duty, travellers who have occasion to be about the districts which are patrolled by the sentries will do well to remember that their orders are strict and that all must submit to the scrutiny of the men appointed to this duty. This precaution is being taken to provide against any possible danger to the fortifications and utilities and citizens are asked to co-operate as far as possible in making the work light and agreeable for the guards.

BELLEVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The offer made by the members of the Belleville Rifle Association to give their services to any Militiaman in the Belleville district desirous of learning how to shoot, has been accepted, and by permission of Colonel Marsh the shooting gallery at the Armouries will be open every night. Two members of the Association will be at the Armouries every night and also on Wednesday afternoon at the ranges. New recruits are particularly requested to attend every evening at the Armouries at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday afternoon at the ranges from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and at the ranges at such other hours as may be ordered.

The names of those members who have agreed to attend are:

- Monday night. A. Harman—H. Sneyd.
Tuesday night. W. Ridley—R. Day.
Wednesday night. A. Gilbey—R. Davison.
Thursday night. J. Thompson—W. J. Andrews.
Friday night. D. J. Corrigan—J. Douch.
Saturday night. W. Moore—E. B. Ashby.

Wednesday afternoon at the ranges
W. Ridley—A. J. Stewart.

GERMAN RESERVISTS TO BE ARRESTED

Col. Marsh Had Orders This Morning. Lt. Col. L. W. Marsh, commanding the Fifteenth regiment, received orders this morning to arrest and detain all German officers and reservists in Belleville or vicinity, and to watch all Austrian officers and reservists.

CUSHION SOLE SHOES



Don't neglect your feet. Ease and comfort is to be found in Cushion Shoes. See our elegant lines.

Men's, priced at - \$4.00 and \$5.00
Ladies', priced at \$3.50 and \$4.50

Cool in summer. Warm in Winter. To wear them once is to wear them always.

The J. J. Haines Shoe Houses

Belleville, Napanee, Trenton Smith's Falls

Special

A Solid Quarter Cut Oak Dining Room Suite in golden finish—Pedestal Table, large top, Buffet, large glass, plenty of cupboard space. Chairs with seats upholstered in genuine leather.

Complete suite for \$68.00. See window.

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Underwriters Phones: Day, 62; Night, 206

Don't Swim After a Fish Use Sulman's Tackle!

Also Paper Plates, Paper Cups, Paper Napkins Paper Table Cloths, Bathing Suits, Picnic Baskets, Hammocks, Golf Goggles, Tennis Goods, Baseball Goods, Vilocipedes, Toy Carts, Toy Sail Boats. Everything you want to help you enjoy your outing.

THE BEEHIVE CHAS. N. SULMAN

SUMMERS ALE

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Fruit Jars, all sizes, at best prices

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Straw Hat Sale

Every Straw Hat we have must now take wings and leave our store at once. Plenty of time to wear them--two months at least--but our time for selling them is over, and they must go!

We never carry over straw hats from season to season.



Collars

Every man knows the down-right discomfort of a poor fitting collar, and many a man keeps adding to his supply with the hope of finding the kind that fits and at the same time looks right.

You can't get a collar here that isn't Right in every particular of style and fit.

We always show every late and correct style in Collars as soon as it appears.

Quick & Robertson

THE OUTFITTERS

WEEK

MES THE GRAPE

Strassburg Monument Palm Leaves.

12.—The grape feast of 49 years has hung about the City of Alameda-Lorain and in the Place de la Paix were torn down yesterday with flowers and while a tri-colored about the figure, it was conducted by the Federation of les in Paris. Joseph or of the eighth embraced the statue of the gathering, of revenge for which at 44 struck. The red seen on our plains. The gay bugles of the charge at Alhausen.

IS NG INVADED

Three Hundred Strong Advancing.

Aug. 12.—The report an invasion of Austria was confirmed by here. It is stated that is advancing toward the Styx river valley is said to consist of 1000 Russian soldiers, of the service being advance of this army the cause of the withdrawal of the Austrian army which received from Vilna is of German prisoners a that city yesterday air way to the interior. It is stated that the Post says the Russian twenty captured march have been taken to their crews will be re-entire as prisoners of

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Artillery Draw of Eight Young Men.

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WITH VERY WAR NEWS

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The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

WAR DECLARED.

The declaration of war upon Germany by Great Britain was the inevitable result of the course of events in the past few days. There are few either in Canada who do not approach this war as a deplorable necessity. The British Empire has little to gain by this appeal to arms. But there is the more potent appeal that comes to every citizen that British freedom and British ideals must be maintained against the encroachments of the mad military despot who rules Germany.

On the part of England it is a war of defence, a war to retain what has been won only after many centuries of struggle. For further accessions of territory, or of more power, Great Britain has no desire.

Of the probable course of the present war, only unreliable conjectures can be made. Of one thing we may be sure—that events of the first order will succeed one another with lightning rapidity. It now seems impossible to realize that less than two weeks ago all the nations that are now engaged in a death grapple were at peace and there was no indication on the surface that peace would soon be broken. The terrific suddenness of this cataclysm of war is in itself appalling and shows how perilous to international safety it is to have great nations like Germany and Russia subject to one-man rule.

It has been said that a benevolent despotism is the best form of government. But one cannot always be sure of the benevolence of despots. Such centralization of power as is exemplified in Germany and Russia is an anomaly in the twentieth century.

The present war will be conducted on a scale unprecedented in the previous history of the world. This will be true of the numbers engaged as well as of the engines of destruction that will be employed.

For the first time in an great war wireless telegraphy, the automobile, the aeroplane and the submarine will be used. This will probably lead to the decisive struggle in much quicker time.

It seems incredible that this gigantic contest can last for long. The paralysis of the world's commerce is in itself an important factor for the conclusion of an early peace. Where the efforts are so prodigious, exhaustion must follow.

Possibly before this edition of The Ontario is in the hands of its readers, there may have been decided in the North Sea the greatest naval battle of all time.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Mr. Henry Clews the well known financier and critic of New York, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., offers the following opinion as to the cause of the European conflict. Mr. Clews is an Englishman who has made New York his home for many years. His views will therefore be read with all the greater interest. He says:—

"The present European war is really the outcome of the Russo-Japan war. Before that Russia's great power and prestige kept in check all of the European nations, they being overawed by her imaginary exaggerated greatness. The result of the Russo-Japan war undermined Russia's prestige to the point of humiliation, of which Emperor William took advantage to forge ahead, with the result that Germany finally occupied Russia's former position as the most important war power in Europe. All this, together with the self-adulation of Emperor William, aroused the jealousy of the Czar, thus bringing about the present contest, which is really a struggle for supremacy between these two men. This shows the danger of one-man power. No such power should in this twentieth century be permitted to exist by the people of any country. I say, down with the one man power rulers—they have had their day and should become a bygone for the safety and happiness of the people of the world. If the European nations continue to fight among themselves, as the Mexicans have done, they will weaken themselves in men and money as well as prestige, and will put themselves in a position similar to Rome when overpowered by the barbarians, as through the weakness of their armies and money facilities they will become feeble. The East (China and Japan) will gain correspondingly in military and money strength, which will encourage them to combine to overthrow these once great nations and maybe who knows to the contrary bring about another dark period. History repeats itself. Their only safety is for them to follow the example of the United States and do away with their governments of the people and by the people. Then and supreme for at least another cen-

Clews's summary of the probable effects

of the war on commerce and finance may be considered authoritative. In this regard he observes:—

"The effect of war upon the United States will be highly injurious. Food products will rise, and the taking of hundreds of thousands of men out of employment in Europe will mean a prolonged demand upon our food supplies. The scarcity of labor abroad will also be reflected here, resulting in higher wages in some industries and a general further rise in the cost of living. Probably some industries would benefit by the demand for war material, and there would be a better demand for our manufactures of steel, textiles, etc., to meet the vacancy caused by the loss of foreign trade which Germany and other European nations will inevitably incur. It is folly to suppose that such wholesale destruction of life and property could be of benefit to the world at large. The drawback will end in an increase in the cost of living. The world's money markets will be violently deranged, and our own will ultimately feel the strain. Higher interest rates will follow the wholesale destruction of capital, and much of the refinancing of the future which has got to be met will face serious obstacles. Our foreign trade will be demoralized."

GERMANY PREPARED.

No one imagines that Germany has gone into this conflict unprepared. In her own opinion, at least, she is ready. Facts suggestive of Germany's method, to which the average man paid but little attention at the time, are now seen to have had great significance. That tremendous war tax which was levied some months ago, without apparent reason, now appears as part of a large program of preparation. That grabbing of a harbor on the Dutch coast near Rotterdam, ostensibly by a private concern, in reality by a corporation so intimate with the German Government that it is difficult to separate them—this grab, which some of the London papers protested against, but which the British Government was unable to prevent, now seems full of sinister meaning. Many other less important incidents indicate that Germany has been preparing for this conflict with all the forethought for which the country has been noted—since 1870, at least.

Preparedness is likely to figure in this fight, as it won the Franco-Prussian War and as it won the Russo-Japanese War. War to-day is a swift, sharp and sudden thing. No longer can an unprepared commander whip his men and his officers into shape while the war is progressing. First defeats are apt to prove fatal. The chance of the nations opposing Germany lies chiefly in the fact that those nations may show themselves as well prepared as their adversaries. It is known that both France and Russia are in much better shape than they were when last engaged in warfare with a great power, but whether they have brought their armies and their methods to a state of equal efficiency with those of Germany remains to be seen.

It is too late now to bewail the pity, the imbecility and the horror of the conflict that is about to take place. The die is cast. The people of the nation can only hope that the struggle may be so settled that permanent and lasting peace will result. "The event is in the hands of God."

FRENCH PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

As the embattled Powers of Europe close in upon each other the question uppermost in every mind has reference to the degree of preparedness of France. Is her army equal to the titanic task of attacking or even resisting Germany's great fighting machine? The answer is difficult to give. There are many factors wholly unknown outside of France, and even in France opinion seems to be divided.

It is quite certain that France cannot put so many men in the field as Germany. Her army is some 190,000 men less in time of peace and perhaps a million inferior upon an ultimate war footing. This is a serious handicap in itself, but it is more, far more than offset by the fact that Germany has to face two adversaries at the extremities of her realm, whereas, Italy being neutral, France can concentrate her whole force on the Alsatian frontier.

Regardless of all other elements, that of command will doubtless have a strong if not determining effect on the result. In this regard comparisons are mere guesswork. Everyone acknowledges the high scientific standard of the German officers from the Chief of the General Staff, Von Moltke, down. But not one of them has ever commanded troops in actual warfare. The French commanders have seen much more real fighting, but never on a great scale. In Morocco and elsewhere they have shown skill and efficiency, the characteristic Gallic courage and dash. But whether any one of them will rise to the demands of great warfare remains wholly conjectural.

Then there is the matter of fortifications. It has been said that nowadays the fortifications of Paris begin at the Lorraine border. It is known that all northeastern France is sprinkled over with fortified cities and other strong places

defending every strategic point. Considering the resistance made by the great fortresses in 1870-71, despite every discouragement and handicap, it is probable these will show great staying power and may effectually check the German advance should the French army be beaten in the field.

But there is reason to believe that the Belgian frontier of France is far inferior in defence to the region east of it. The question therefore arises, whether, as the Kaiser has decided to disregard the neutrality of Belgium, he might not meet with only a feeble resistance in that part of France and thus successfully outflank the lines so studiously elaborated against his direct attack. This is one of the unknown quantities in the situation. Is France or is she not effectively fortified on her theoretically "safe" side?

As for the general conditions of the French army it is beyond question vastly superior to what it was when war was begun in 1870. Its mobilization is far better provided for and the moment of war finds far greater concentration in the field of the coming contest. Until recently it was supposed to be perfect in equipment as well as admirable in training and morale. But as lately as July 11, Senator Humbert submitted a report to the French Senate in which he not only charged that the forts were defective and antiquated but also that the French artillery was dropping behind the German, that ammunition was scarce and also that supplies of all sorts were deficient in case of war. He instanced the matter of shoes, saying the army was short 2,500,000 pairs. He described the engineer corp as inferior to the German and said France had been passed in wireless and aerial facilities to a serious extent.

Much of the truth of this was admitted by the War Minister, M. Messimy, but somehow the pessimistic view has not made much impression in France or Europe. M. Humbert's report has been taken as a wall from an aspirant for perfection rather than a practical exposure of disastrous conditions. Senator Hervey has made reply, defending in particular the French artillery, which he holds to be far more deadly than the German, even though less numerous. The shooting of the French artillerymen he also says is far more accurate.

It is probable that the French army is less perfectly equipped and organized than the German. But all recent outside critics seem to credit the individual soldiers with higher tactical capacity. Many hold it to be a less trained but more efficient organization. No one doubts it will give a good account of itself.

SOME OF THE GREAT WARS.

The war between Great Britain and France which ended in 1815, dragged along for years. It was caused by the ambitions of Napoleon, who crushed or intimidated, country after country. In 1797 Bonaparte and his brother commanders were omnipotent in Italy. Austria was compelled to give up Belgium and to accede to peace on any terms. Then under the pretext of attacking England a fleet of 400 ships and an army of 36,000 picked men, were equipped, but their real destination was Egypt. Napoleon continued to be victorious wherever he appeared in person, but his generals were beaten in numerous engagements, and the great defeat at Lepsic compelled the French to retreat beyond the Rhine. The Swedes brought re-inforcements to swell the ranks of his enemies on the eastern frontier, while the English pressed on the west, then Paris in the absence of the Emperor capitulated after a short resistance. Napoleon was retired to the Island of Elba, but in a few months he escaped and landed in France. Crowds followed him, the soldiers flocked around his standard, the Bourbons whose dynasty had been restored fled, and he took possession of their deserted palaces. It is not too much to say that the news of his landing spread terror throughout Europe, and on March 25th, 1815, a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna, between Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, and preparations at once made for his defeat. At first the old prestige of success attended him, but on the memorable June 18th, he met with reverse at Waterloo and was sent to the Island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The total fighting period was 7,168 days, loss of life 1,900,000; cost in money, \$6,250,000,000.

The Crimean war 1854-56, was undertaken by England, France, Turkey and Sardinia, in support of the integrity of the Sultan's power and to check the growing ascendancy of Russia on the Black Sea. It was a most sanguinary conflict, and although defeated at the River Alma, at Balaklava and Inkerman, the Russians fought with dogged perseverance and Sebastopol held out for about a year. The duration of the war was 734 days; the British loss was 24,000, (16,000 from disease), the French loss 63,000. Russian loss 350,000. Money cost \$1,525,000,000.

The American Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. Slavery which in the course of time had become an exclusively southern institution, became in 1854 the central point on which differences of opinion as to the relative supremacy of the Federal and State governments were to be decided, the test question being the right of slaveholders to emigrate with their slave property to other portions of the public domain and there organize new slave territories and states. A South-

ern Confederacy was finally formed. Mr. Lincoln chosen as President, expressly on the platform of non-extension of slavery, issued a call for 75,000 militia, and a four years war was soon on. Number of days 2,456, loss of life 650,000, cost in money \$3,700,000,000.

The Franco-German war, 1870-71, lasted 305 days, lives lost 290,000, cost in money \$1,580,000,000.

The Russia-Turkish war, 1877-78 lasted 2,456 days, loss of life 180,000, cost in money \$165,000,000.

The Boer war, 1899-1902, lasted 962 days loss of life 90,898, cost in money \$1,000,000,000.

The Russia-Japanese war, 1904-05, lasted 576 days, loss of life 555,900; cost in money \$2,250,000,000.

The Balkan war lasted 302 days, loss of life 145,500; cost in money \$200,000,000.

Have you volunteered yet?

Britannia still rules the waves.

The mariners of England have not forgotten how.

Emperor Wilhelm is not having the holiday procession to Paris that he expected.

We heard one Belleville school boy lamenting the fact that there would be a whole lot more history to study now.

In Britain there is no brag and bluster. The nation is calm and resolute. It realizes the horrors of war, but it is ready for the worst.

The war drums are rolling all over Europe. That is the outward show, but we may be sure that in many homes there is anguish and deep distress.

The fact that over one hundred applications have been received for enrollment in the Fifteenth from those not on the regular muster, speaks well for the spirit of loyalty and devotion of the good, old Bay of Quinte district.

Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman drew a vivid picture in the following words: "Should international war come it would mean a new story in the history of civilization—a kind of death grapple in the darkness, a cosmic catastrophe." No wonder serious statesmen paused before embarking upon so tremendous a struggle.

A correspondent has asked us if we would publish a copy of the poem "The Church and the World." We regret to say that we have not a copy of it in our collection, although we have read it many times. Perhaps some one of our readers would be kind enough to forward us a copy. If so, we would be pleased to publish it. The first four lines are as follows:—

"The Church and the World walked far apart
On the changing shores of time;
The World was singing a giddy song,
And the Church a hymn sublime."

Belgium, upon which Germany has declared war, is the most densely populated and one of the most prosperous of European countries. Her area of 11,373 square miles, not much bigger than two or three Ontario counties, supports a population of 7,423,000. The Government spends in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 a year. The imports amount to \$900,000,000, the exports to \$750,000,000. The army has a peace strength of 45,000 men, and a war strength of 175,000 men. The navy is non-existent. There are 5,401 miles of railways, and 25,000 miles of excellent roads. Two cities—Antwerp and Liege—are very strongly fortified.

Our new pavement is making fine progress despite wars and rumors of wars. The first foundation is now laid almost to Victoria Avenue. We have been wondering if when it is completed our citizens could refrain for a few months from digging it up here and there on various pretexts. This mania for ripping up streets was well illustrated this week at the corner of Bridge and Front streets when the newly laid concrete which had barely had time to harden, was torn up to put in sewer connections. And this after all the warnings and advertising that have been handed out. It is not so much the money we spend in Belleville, as the money we waste that causes us to be so eternally hard up.

The men of the Fifteenth should accept without delay the offer of Mr. Sneyd and the members of the Belleville Rifle Club for practice and instruction. Military training, maneuvers and evolutions are all right, and have their place, but in the last analysis the ability to shoot straight and get your man, is the thing. The Boer war demonstrated that a force of sharpshooters, practically without any knowledge of military tactics, could be more than a match for an army highly disciplined in modern military tactics. The soldier who is trained to hit the mark is a far more formidable foe than the warrior who knows everything about war except how to shoot. Therefore let there be abundant rifle and target practice before our men are called to the front.

BASEBALL—TODAY AND YESTERDAY

Belleville Club News.

On every vacant lot, on thousands of private yards, the youth of the continent engage in playing our national game, baseball. No matter what it be so good, so invigorating, so wholesome, so inspiring as cricket or football or tennis or lacrosse or golf or any other game, it is played as we have noted above and its devotees are legion. We frequently attend the exhibitions given by the paid professionals who sell their skill to the best advantage, when allowed to do so by their overlords. We frequently watch the so-called semi pros, those who do not devote their entire time to the pursuit, but whose services are deemed worth paying for, but our greatest enjoyment comes from sitting on the edge of the sidewalk near a vacant lot and watching the future-great battle for neighborhood supremacy. One Saturday afternoon, recently, we watched two teams of lads of diminutive stature and fresh years, engage in a life and death struggle on a vacant lot between two large tenement buildings. We had no intention of stopping to witness a game on that particular day, we had other plans but, as we came near the battle ground our attention was claimed by a small lad who was standing on the walk near the end of the lot. His face bore signs of recent tearful eruption. We stopped and inquired the cause of the grief, or whatever it was. We were told that "it ain't nothin' ter speak ov, I wuz pitchin' fer me team, wit a struge pitcher, a guy I ain't never seen before. We wuz goin' along fine, I wuz pitchin' good, ball, a wright, an' he signs fer an out an' me, not bein' wise to his signs, cuts loose wit an in-shoot dat got by him and lets in two runs, when dis guy ups and cracks me on the beizer wit de mask, an' I quit." We took in the situation at a glance. We had been there ourselves in the long ago, so we stepped out on the lot and proceeded to straighten out the tangle. We were able to do this easily enough but, for our pains were drafted as umpire. We acted, and we enjoyed it, too, in fact, we became so much interested in the small game, and forgot our more pressing purpose. Now for our story. These lads had a regular bat, ball, gloves and mask and seemed to be in the habit of playing, surrounded by these useful accessories. We could not prevent our mind from looking back to the days of similar years in Belleville. We thought of the club, cut from a young spruce tree in Bleeker's woods, the ball made by winding a yarn around a ball of mother's darning, five-cent hard rubber ball and covered with a fine sole leather cover with double stitched seams, fashioned by any of the faithful shoemakers of Belleville, who frequently stopped to show us their work, and the purloined kid glove with a piece of cotton batting in the palm. We thought of all these things and we contrasted our outfit with that of the lads whose play we were directing and we felt that these lads did not know the real joy of having to plan and scheme and worry over the ways and means through which they might provide the ball and still have sufficient money left with which to buy the badges, especially when individual subscriptions to the treasury ranged all the way from five cents to ten cents. We felt that the present day boy, with his easy access to old time luxury, lost half the real benefit which we derived from the work of getting together sufficient materials to make a respectable game of two-oid cat or scrub.

At first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. The Tablets will prevent summer complaint if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine so good and the mother has the assurance of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. Mrs. Edward Covell, Lombardy, Ont., says: "A mother who has once used Baby's Own Tablets for her child will never fail to give them the next time. The made a wonderful change in the health of my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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SUMMER COMPLAINTS

KILL LITTLE ONES

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SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

August 14, 15, 16, 17.

The Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip tickets at reduced fares from all stations in Canada west of Montreal to Amherst, N.S., Campbellton, Que., Campbelltown, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Chatham, N.B., Digby, N.S., Halifax, N.S., Harbor Grace, Nfld., Little Metis, Que., Moncton, N.B., Murray Bay, Que., Port-au-Pasques, Nfld., Rimouski, Que., St. Andrews, N.B., St. John, N.B., Summerside, P.E.I., Sydney, N.S., and to a great many other points. Tickets good going August 14th to 17th inclusive and valid for return until September 1st, 1914. Full particulars and berth reservations at G.T.R. Ticket Offices or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto. 8-10-14

An Oil That is Famous—Through Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

TODAY YESTERDAY

Club News.
lot, on each side
alleys, in thousands
the youth of the
in playing our na-
ball. No matter whe-



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

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
BELLEVILLE BRANCH
JOHN ELLIOTT, Manager.

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.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
When will You Save If you don't Save NOW?
Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former.

A. W. DICKENS ICE CREAM
Take a brick home with you. Plain pints 20c, quarts 40c.
Neapolitan or others 25c pt., 50c qt.
Home-made Candy
Fresh made every day in Belleville. Strictly pure and only one quality—the best.

Advertise in The Ontario

Belleville Notes.
Belleville Club News.
Front street, from Dundas to the Belleville Club News market, has been plowed in preparation for the laying of the bed on which the base of the new concrete pavement will be laid.

Among the Old Timers.
Belleville Club News.
Charlie Hamby has just moved into his new store in Philadelphia. "The Keystone," which is the official magazine of the jewelry trade in the East, says that Charlie's new store is one of the finest in the eastern country, and from the illustration shown in the paper, it surely is a fine one.

JOE GAGE CASE IN COURT
Summons Had Not Been Served on Defendant—Enlargement Granted.
Joseph Gage of Point Anne did not make an appearance yesterday in Magistrate Masson's police court.

REDNERSVILLE AND ALBURY
Rednersville and Albury, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Hannah Crouter and Beatrice, spent with Mr. and Mrs. John Garbutt.

A. W. DICKENS ICE CREAM
Take a brick home with you. Plain pints 20c, quarts 40c.
Neapolitan or others 25c pt., 50c qt.
Home-made Candy
Fresh made every day in Belleville. Strictly pure and only one quality—the best.

LIBRARY INSTITUTE FOR BELLEVILLE DISTRICT

Instructive Addresses by Inspector Nursy and Others.
The sixth annual meeting of the Belleville District Library Institute was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at Deseronto in the high school, and twenty delegates from Toronto were in attendance.

West Huntingdon.
Too Late for Last Week
West Huntingdon, Aug. 5.—A rain would be welcomed very much as the weather is very dry.

Frankford.
Too late for last week.
Frankford, August 4th.—In looking over the report of the entrance class we notice the names of the eight scholars that went from here, also that they were all successful in passing.

Crofton.
Too late for last week.
Crofton—Mrs. O. Moran and daughter Marie visited the former's mother, Mrs. E. Spencer of Rednersville on Sunday last.

Gilead.
Too Late for Last Week
Gilead, Aug. 3.—Harvest is in full swing around here at present, the grain is nearly all ripe having been brought on by the prolonged drought.

Destroyed by Fire.
The farm house and furniture, barns and contents of a farm named Clark, in the township of Deseronto, were all destroyed by fire yesterday.

Statute Labor.
Three statute labor cases from Point Anne, Thurlow, were acted yesterday.

West Huntingdon.
Too Late for Last Week
West Huntingdon, Aug. 5.—A rain would be welcomed very much as the weather is very dry.

Misses Ruby Carr of Peterboro and Mabel Reid and Nellie McGee of Ridge Road visited Miss Flossie Montgomery on Thursday last, and Sandy McCurdy being present at evening, so as accompany the girls home.

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OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches
PALMERSTON, ONT., JUNE 20th, 1913.
I really believe that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives". Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help.

WINE PRICES JUMP
An increase of \$1 a Case on Sealed in 125c on Draft Goods
Inability to receive shipments of imported wines and liquors in Kingston on account of the war has caused the prices of these beverages to jump considerably already.

Edward Hogan Killed
Ed. Hogan, who conducts a hotel at Millbridge, was almost instantly killed on Tuesday evening when he jumped off the G. H. Hill train shortly after it pulled out of the station.

Police Blotter.
An autoist running a car without a light has been reported and court action will likely follow.
A Commercial Street case has been mentioned to the police. It is that of an alleged assault by a woman on a small boy.

Monday morning, about four o'clock the saw mill at Mud Creek, owned by Mr. J. N. Huff of Highland Grove, was destroyed by fire, together with all the machinery with the exception of the boiler and engine. There had been no fire around the mill from Saturday night, and its origin is a mystery. No insurance.

Mr. Ernest Barragar has returned to the city, after spending a few days with his friend Kenneth Prentice of Foxboro.

Big Discount Sale of New and Second Hand Buggies All This Week
AT—
THE FINNEGAN CARRIAGE AND WAGON CO. BELLEVILLE
Rubber Tires a Specialty



Successful Garden Party

The Halston Branch of the Women's Institute held a garden party on July 28, which was a decided success.

Market Report

The market this morning showed a few changes in prices. Butter sold from 30c to 35c per pound.

Work is Progressing

The harbor work at Wellington is being pushed and pile driving has now been reached in the lake.

Child Wandered Away

A child wandered away from its home near the Tabernacle church yesterday and for some hours there was intense excitement.

Barn Burned

The large barn of Mr. W. W. McColl, at Wooler, Ont., was burned on Tuesday afternoon.

Found Bills

Mr. W. Carnev has found a roll of bills and has given them to the police department to find the owner.

Autoists in Trouble

Two automobile owners faced the magistrate this morning on charges of driving auto without lights.

Police Court

In police court this morning Magistrate Masson heard a case in which Willett Scrimshaw charged a man named Brown with having used insulting language.

Man With Unsound Mind

The police had a call last night to the G.T.R. depot to meet the Peterboro train.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the medicine's benefits for kidney ailments.

TALC DISCOVERED AT ELDERADO

Madoc, Aug. 5th.—Messrs. Tanner Bros. will continue to run their stage to Belleville on Thursday and Saturday of each week.

It looks odd to see the sale of cheese stopped at this season of the year. Dairymen will however need not lose anything.

Our potatoes are not doing as well as they have other years and are now selling at 60 cents a peck.

The new bank premises to accommodate the newly established branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here is now nearly complete.

The Eldorado Talc mine has discovered a large new deposit of high grade talc.

They are at present shipping one car a day of the finished article.

The work of construction will be started at once. New machinery has been installed and one of the grinders is capable of turning out two and a half tons in an hour.

Many improvements have been made recently to the Roman Catholic church. When the work of renovation is completed, the church will not need any further repairs.

Our Madoc Talc Mine keeps steadily at work. They have ore enough in sight of a high grade to keep their mill busy for twenty years to come at the present rate of consumption.

Mr. L. Love has allowed to his livery a fine auto.

Albany, August 3.—Mrs. Albert Sager is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Peck at Stoney Point.

Miss Bernice and Marion Leigh of Hamilton are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. Devlin.

Miss Jean Cuff of Trenton spent a few days with Miss E. Johnson.

Master C. Adams has been spending a few days with Master Earl Williams.

Misses B. and Lorna Peck spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Peck at their camp at Stoney Point.

Misses V. Farnar of Coburg are spending a few days with Mrs. Harry Peck.

Mrs. J. E. Crouter and daughter Beatrice spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Garbutt's.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Babcock and Miss Verna and Miss Edith spent Sunday at Mr. Guy Weese's.

Miss E. Johnson is spending a few days in Trenton.

Misses Bernice and Marion Leigh of Hamilton spent Sunday afternoon and Monday with Miss Irene Weese.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Weese spent Sunday at Mr. S. Vandervort's of Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Brickman of Rosmore spent Sunday at Mr. Walter Belnap's.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Weese and Mr. Wesley Weese spent Sunday evening at Mr. John Henry's.

Stockdale.—Miss Grace Crowe is visiting friends at Belleville.

Miss Hazel Bates is visiting at Brighton.

Messrs. George and Thomas Kilbank visited in Seymour a few days this week.

Mr. W. S. Minns of Belleville is renewing acquaintances here.

Mr. W. G. Bryant has come to Wallaceburg to visit her sister, who is ill.

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches

PALMERSTON, ONT., June 20th, 1913. "I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'.

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box. 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MEN LAID OFF.

The effect of the war is already being felt by the railways. The Grand Trunk here, it is stated, have laid off a large number of men, owing to lack of work.

MILLS CLOSE.

The Rolling Mills again last evening laid off a number of men for a short time. The horseshoe department will continue to operate as it has certain work to get out.

CONDUCTOR CRAPPLES WITH ARMED MEN

Trenton, Aug. 7.—To-night, while C. N. R. train No. 10 was running between Trenton and Belleville, an armed robber attempted to hold up Conductor Anderson in one of the passenger coaches.

Queen Helena of Italy is remarkable for her resplendent beauty and her great height, she being 6 feet tall.

Queen Mary of England is perhaps the most active of the women who sit on the thrones of Europe.

These were no passengers in the train when the hold-up occurred. The conductor was walking up the aisle when he was confronted by the robber.

These on the Belleville board sold at noon today at B. 16 (Cook and Sprague) and 13 (W. H. Moran).

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Meal, and other commodities, with columns for item names and prices.

Hens Were Missed

George Lucas last evening was arrested at his home in Thurlow by Sergeant Napin and G. T. R. Detective Donovan, a search warrant having previously been issued.

Some fowls were found on the premises by the officers.

The case was laid over in order to get evidence. Lucas was permitted his liberty on signing bonds for \$100 and making a cash deposit of \$50 bail.

The Misses Courneyer of Tweed are the guests of Miss Margaret and Marjorie Weir.

EUROPE'S ROYAL WOMEN

Will Not Fall Their Country in This Time of Bloodshed

The war women of Europe—the consorts of the rulers whose nations are thrown into wild apprehension at the prospect of the most appalling conflict in history—are all worthy helpmates to the men to whom they have consecrated their lives.

But in two courts—those of Austria and Serbia—the first to draw the sword, the monarchs face their grave problems alone.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria was slain by an anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland, as she was about to go aboard a steamboat. The aged and beloved Emperor Francis Joseph has never ceased to mourn her loss.

First Lady of Austria. In Austria the first lady of the land is the Archduchess Zita, wife of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir to the throne, made so by the death of Archduke Ferdinand, who was assassinated on June 28 last.

The royal palace of Serbia is a bachelor's hall.

The wife of King Peter died years ago. Prince Alexander, heir to the throne, has not yet found himself a princess. At one time it was rumored he was coming to America for a bride, but immediately the rumor was denied by the king.

Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany is a commanding figure as a war woman, but as the model housewife of Europe, a title in which she glories.

She is a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein. The crown prince is said to have met her one day in the forest, to have fallen in love with her girl charm, and to have named her "Dornroschen" (little thorn rose).

Queen Helena of Italy is remarkable for her resplendent beauty and her great height, she being 6 feet tall.

These are the women who may be expected to bear arms, brother against brother.

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WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE'S DELICIOUS TEAS & COFFEE

BEST IN VALUE BEST IN QUALITY

Popular Prices Popular Blends

English Breakfast Tea Indo-Ceylon Black Teas Japan Teas Oolong Tea Far East Tea "Q" Tea Overland Tea Reception Tea

Wallbridge & Clarke's Teas and Coffee

—Taste better —Go further —and cost no more

Comparison Invited.

Comparison Invited.

D.J. Fairfield Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington and Durham and Northumberland and also the City of Belleville. Terms Liberal. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 460 at my expense. D. J. Fairfield, 223 Coleman St. Belleville.

J. L. Palmer LICENSED AUCTIONEER Real Estate Agent Pure Bred Stock a Specialty 183, Address Arglo American Hotel or Route No. 6.

HENRY WALLACE Licensed Auctioneer, for the County of Hastings. Special attention given to sales of Farm Stock. Phone or write Stirling P.O., R.M.D., Phone No. 8921.

Norman Montgomery AUCTIONEER Pure Bred Stock a Specialty Phone No. 101 Real Estate Broker Box 186 Also City License BRIGHTONONT

D. J. Fairfield, Licenced Auctioneer and Canadian Employment Agent for this District. I wish to thank the farmers for the very liberal patronage in the past year and am still taking orders for the present year and will be at Standard Bank, every Saturday from 10 o'clock a.m. to 12 and from 1.30 p.m. till 3.30 p.m. and would advise farmers to apply early in order to secure help, as last year I was not able to supply the demand owing to orders given late. My address is 223 Coleman street. Any orders left with John Elliott, manager of the Standard Bank will be promptly filled.

D. J. FAIRFIELD, Canadian Government Employment Agent.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Thousands of graduates in Canada and the United States. One firm in Minneapolis employs 14 graduates from the B. B. C. All members of the spring graduating classes have positions. Over one hundred graduates in the City of Belleville.

HE BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited Drawer 1E Belleville, Ont

Alex. Ray, Opt. D. Eyesight Specialist

Special Toilet Paper Sale

12000 Sheets (12 rolls—perforated) for \$1.00

A year's supply for the average family.

Waters' Drug Store



July and August Clearing Sale of Trunks, Suit Cases and Club Bags

In order to make room for our fall goods we are putting on a sacrifice sale.

We have a large assortment of Trunks, Suit Cases and Club Bags. Good strong Trunks with or without straps, from \$2.00 up to \$10.00. Also Steamer Trunks in all sizes.

Suit Cases with or without straps from 75c to \$10.00. Club Bags in all colors from \$2.00 to \$12

Call in and ask to see them Attractive Window Display

A. W. VERMILYEA & SON

Invictus Shoes for Men Queen Quality Shoes for Women

Invictus Shoes for Men Queen Quality Shoes for Women

Hotpoint

The Electric Iron with the Guarantee Do iron comfortably the Hotpoint way

Clean, safe, satisfactory Point always hot, handle cool, stand attached

Always ready anywhere Let us show you one.

THE JNO. LEWIS CO., LTD. The Stove Store

Men!

All our Sennit and Split Straws in Scales and Sets Shapes, values up to \$3.00 to clear at each \$1.25

Children's Hats Wonderful bargains for all. See our table of 25 styles

WOODLEY'S 273 Front Street

OUR LINES

Automobile storage and care Automobile repairs Bicycle repairing Motor Cycle repairing G. S. Engine work Electrical contracting Electrical supplies Ox-Acetylene welding Loom and Sewing Machine work Storage battery care and charge General and scale repairing

Greenleaf & Son 288 Pinnacle Street

Why Are We So Busy

at the New Scantlebury Wall Paper and Decorating Store—There are several reasons why. Promptness in executing our work, good materials used in our work, painstaking and capable workmen, an efficient staff, the knowing-how kind, and not least our superb line of wall papers. The actual newness of our papers count for much. Not a roll of old paper or trash to show you, every roll 1914 goods, consequently we are busy all the time at the store and on the outside. The new Scantlebury store for new papers. If you wish old papers do not come to this store—C. B. SCANTLEBURY, the decorator. His advice will cost you nothing, will save you trouble and cash, will make you satisfied.

Our May sale of picture framing will save you money at the new up-street Scantlebury store. If your old frames need repairing and re-finishing our finisher will serve you well and at little cost Scantlebury's new store.

The New Scantlebury Store Centre Front Street Near Victoria Avenue

WHELAN & YEOMANS REAL ESTATE AGENTS Offer the Following Properties for Sale

- HOUSES FOR SALE
8800—Strachan street, 7 room house, in good repair. City water in house, outside shed.
\$1600—Two storey frame house, South Pinnac Street, water and gas and hot water heating. Large lot with barn.
1300—One and one half storey frame double house, Pinnac St, large lot, city water.
\$1600—Solid brick house, Bleeker Ave, three minutes walk to G. T. R. station. Large lot. Will make first class boarding house.
\$3500—Up-to-date eight room, brick house on John Street. Electric light and gas. Full-sized basement. Five minutes from Front Street.
\$4500—Solid brick house, George St., full view of bridge street. All modern conveniences and fine basement. One of the best located homes in the city.
A bargain at \$2600 on Danbar Street, eight room brick house with verandas, modern conveniences, electric light and gas, large lot 65x100, with barn. Land suitable for gardening. Seven minutes walk from Front street. Apply to Whelan & Yeomans, 29 Bridge St.
Double brick house, Mill Street, lately remodelled up-to-date with full plumbing and hot water heating, electric light and gas, large, stable, suitable for livery or boarding stable. Deep lot 80 foot frontage. Whelan & Yeomans.
\$1,000—East Moira Street. Frame house, 6 rooms, summer kitchen, electric light and gas for cooking. All in first class repair.
Fine up-to-date frame house on Great St. James St., large veranda, hardwood floors throughout, electric light and bath. Large lot, Whelan & Yeomans.
\$2,400—Alice Street, 2 story frame house 10 rooms, electric light and all modern conveniences.
\$750—Frame house with large lot. West side Yeomans Street.
\$2,000—2 story, 6 room brick house near Albert College. Easy Terms and handy to G.T.R.
\$650—Five acre block near Albert College, just outside city limits. All particulars apply to Whelan & Yeomans.
10 room brick house, corner Bleeker Ave, and Myers St., bath, electric light, gas, city water and spring well. Two large building lots and first class barn. Good terms. Apply Whelan & Yeomans.
\$1,000—Brick 10 room house, Commercial St., gas, water and bath, also small barn. Apply to Whelan & Yeomans.
\$1,100—Roanoke house, Olive Street.
\$1,500—Frame house, Great St. James Street.
\$1,000—Seven-room frame house and store, barn and drive-sheds. Large lot. Close to G. T. R. Station on St. Charles Street. Good grocery location. Good terms. Apply to Whelan & Yeomans 29 30, 3-2.
\$1,100—Five 7 room frame house with gas and water in house good large lot with shade trees on South St. Charles Street.
\$1,500—New 2 story, 8 room frame house electric light and water, large lot. South St. Charles Street.
A new 8 room brick house all modern conveniences, electric light and gas full size cement basement. Five minutes from Front Street on North John Street.
A bargain block of 12 lots on Sidney Street.
\$4,000—Eight-roomed solid brick house, just off Commercial St. on Warha St., three large lots, finest view of the bay and harbor in the city.
1,800—On Shelburne St., fine 7-room brick house, with veranda, large lot and barn. About 70 foot frontage. Terms arranged. Apply to Whelan & Yeomans. JI-3tditw
\$400—Large lot on east side of Front Street, about 82 foot frontage with two houses and other buildings.
\$200 each—Burnham Street, 5 lots 42x132.
\$12 per foot—Con Bridge and McDonald Avenue.
\$350—Albert Street 50x100, West side.
\$10 per foot—Foster Avenue, North of Bridge.
\$1,200—8 room, roughcast house and lot, near Albert College and G. T. R. Easy terms.
\$125—Dufferin Avenue, between Pine Street and Victoria Avenue, 5 lots about 60 feet frontage.
\$500 each, two large lots on Chatham Street, North.
\$300—Corner Dundas and Charles Streets, 50x88.
\$250—Lot 65x135, Lingham Street just north Victoria Avenue. The best factory site in the city about 6 acres on bay shore, good dockage and along C.N.R. Double frame house on ground.
\$750—East Moira Street, about 3 large lots, also fine water power, in good repair. An ideal spot for small factory.
\$2,500—Lot 34 Con. 5, Trenchburg, mile north of Lennoxville, 113 acres, 4 room frame house with kitchen Drive shed 14x18; shed 21x34; barn 34x54; timber for about 12 years

WAR OF GERMANY AND FRANCE IN 1870 IS LIKE THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES

But the Neutrality of Belgium, Switzerland, and Luxemburg Was Respected—Plan of Campaign to March on Paris—The Present Course Seems to be to Advance on the French Capital Rapidly—Long in Preparation—Germany Had Been Massing Arms and Men for Years Before the Attack.

The last occasion on which French and Germans met in conflict was forty-four years ago in the Franco-Prussian War. That war united France into an empire, made France a republic, and transferred Alsace and Lorraine from the French to the German flag. Within five weeks from the declaration of war the German armies defeated, captured, or shut up in besieged fortresses practically all the regular French troops. It was one of the shortest and most decisive wars in history. The success of the Germans was due primarily to effective organization, and a carefully worked-out plan of campaign. For ten years before the first shot of the war was fired, the Prussian general staff, under the direction of Field Marshal von Moltke and following the precepts of the great tactician Clausewitz, elaborated a plan of campaign against an enemy with whom they saw a conflict was inevitable. Two objects were aimed at in the plan of campaign against France, to defeat the French armies in the field, and march on Paris. These objects are the objects of the present German army in its campaign against France.

French Government Was Weak.

They had calculated the weakness of their opponent. They knew that under the Third Empire the French Government had been corrupt and inefficient. They knew that the French troops would take ten days to mobilize. They knew Austria would not throw in her lot with France unless France showed signs of being victorious. They resolved to crush France before the German army could be sent to the aid of the French. They had calculated the weakness of their opponent. They knew that under the Third Empire the French Government had been corrupt and inefficient. They knew that the French troops would take ten days to mobilize. They knew Austria would not throw in her lot with France unless France showed signs of being victorious. They resolved to crush France before the German army could be sent to the aid of the French. They had calculated the weakness of their opponent. They knew that under the Third Empire the French Government had been corrupt and inefficient. They knew that the French troops would take ten days to mobilize. They knew Austria would not throw in her lot with France unless France showed signs of being victorious. They resolved to crush France before the German army could be sent to the aid of the French.

Third Republic Established.

The establishment of the Third Republic followed the news of the capture of the emperor. The provisional government took steps to call out the French mobile army, and the organization of a Garde Nationale. The French fortresses which had been passed by the Germans on their way to Paris held out stubbornly for nearly two months. The Germans did not capitulate till the end of January, 1871.

The Retreat to Paris

The main French army, 176,000, was at Metz, a strong fortress near what is now the French frontier, under Marshal Bazaine. Hearing of the advance of the German army, the French army retreated through the Vosges mountains. By August 10, ten days after the actual commencement of hostilities, the Germans had been more or less successful in the north, and were slowly driving the French flank armies back.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Have saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing their ailments.
I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure to kill several jacks, and removed a bunch of long standing, caused by a kick, and a CANAL. Don't take chances with your horse. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure in your stable. It is the best cure for all ailments of the horse. It is sold by all druggists or by R. J. Kendall Co., Toronto, Ont., Can.

THIRTY-FOURTH BATTERY ORDERED TO COMPLETE MOBILIZATION BY WEDNESDAY

Medical Inspection by Capt. Dr. Tennent to Begin—Unit to be Preserved if Possible

Off to the War! is the universal question on the streets, in hotels and in the homes of Belleville. This was the question fired at an artilleryman this morning and he laughed and noted the orders received this morning.

OFFERS COMPANY UP TO WAR STRENGTH

Will Captain E. D. O'Flynn with Lieutenants Richard D. Ponton and Percy K. Ketcheson command a company of the Fifteenth Regiment, recruited up to war strength of one hundred and twenty men, to do service for the Motherland? This is the question in the minds of the members of the Regiment.

FRENCH WAR SONG HEARD ON STREETS

War is the mother of strange happenings. The excited spirits of the citizens of Belleville heard this morning the stirring strains of "Le Marseillaise," the great French war song, played by a little foreign band which is in the city to-day.

STORING AWAY BAGS OF FLOUR

Flour merchants of the city and district are being deluged with orders and inquiries as to prices. The steady wholesale advance on account of the war is being reflected here. Numbers of citizens who buy bread from the bakers have laid in six bags, two bags or five bags as a reserve at a later date. Although they will still continue to buy baker's bread, they fear prices at some distant date will soar. Many of the merchants are behind in their deliveries, but this makes little difference to the buyers as long as they are assured of delivery.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Hattie Weese, dearly beloved wife of Wesley Weese of Albany, who departed this life August 6th, 1913.

COBOURG ARTILLERY PASSES THROUGH CITY

The garrison artillery of Cobourg passed through Belleville at 4:30 yesterday afternoon on its way to Halifax for garrison duty at a wireless station on the Atlantic coast; it is thought.

DONATIONS FOR THE SHELTER FOR JULY 1914

- A Friend, 4 jar fruit, clothing
Mrs. R. E. Lazier, 2 boxes toys, books, clothing, boots
Mrs. Buchanan, cauliflower, beans
Mrs. Hale, clothing
Mrs. Dyer, 4 jars fruit, candy
Mrs. Jas. Wallace 4 1/2 doz. buns, papers
A Friend, one pair boots
Women's Missionary and Ladies' Aid, West Belleville, 5 qt. beans, canned fruit, 1 jar jam, 1 jar jelly
Mr. Wilbur Maybee, 3 peck beans

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MASONIC FIELD HOSPITAL

R. W. Bro. Col. W. N. Ponton received a cable this morning from London, England, asking his co-operation with Bro. Sir Frederick William Taylor of the Bank of Montreal as Treasurer, in raising immediate funds for the establishment of a field hospital, under the organization of Canada Lodge—urgently needed.

DIARY OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

- June 28—Austria Crown Prince and Princess shot dead on Austrian territory by a Serbian.
July 24—Austria serves a twenty-four hour ultimatum on Serbia. German Foreign Office announces, "Should another power intervene, Germany will promptly fulfil its duty as an ally."
July 25—Russia begins mobilization.
Serbia gives a partial answer to Austria and asks for more time. Austria refuses, saying Serbian answer is unsatisfactory.
July 26—Britain suggests a conference of mediation.
July 28—Germany rejects mediation conference proposal. Austria declares war on Serbia.
Germany notifies Russia to stop mobilization.
July 29—Germany bombards Belgrade.
July 30—Severe fighting between Austrians and Serbians at Lonitz, Semendria, and Plevlje. Germany gives France and Russia 24 hours to explain mobilization.
British Premier announces postponement of Irish crisis, and that Britishers are united in face of possible danger.
July 31—Germany proclaims martial law. Russia announces mobilization of her land and sea forces.
Aug. 1—Germany and Russia break off negotiations. Italy announces neutrality. Germany serves ultimatum on France.
Aug. 2—Germany declares war on Russia and her troops invade territory of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Russia. French repulse Germans at Petit Croix. German cruiser bombards Libau in Russia.
Aug. 3—Kaiser demands that Belgium allow his armies to cross Belgium but promises to preserve Belgium's independence. Belgium appeals to Britain to protect her. Britain obligates herself to defend the shipping and coasts of France against German fleet.
Aug. 4—Germany declares war on Belgium. Japan announces that it will support Britain if war extends to Far East. Germany admits "state of war" exists between herself and France. Great Britain delivers ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 5—Great Britain declares war against Germany. German army defeated with heavy loss by Belgians at Liege.
Aug. 6—Germany sends an ultimatum to Italy.

Get Wise and Advertise.

Get Wise and Advertise.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The list of successful Junior Matriculants is out. Group one gives names of all who completed matriculation with twelve papers.

Group two gives the names of those who passed in 9 papers at least.

Group three gives names of those who failed to obtain minimum required on the whole examination but have obtained at least 40 per cent. on at least eight papers with an average of 60 per cent.

Hastings.

Group I.—R. W. Boyce, M. W. Bunner, G. E. Clement, M. A. Cowan, L. A. Doyle, N. E. Elliot, N. M. Ellis, D. Goggin, F. E. Heagle, F. B. Houston, M. R. Moffat, J. B. Nayler, W. E. Rankin, R. M. Sinclair, B. N. Shurle, W. F. Sherwin, E. R. Thompson, E. A. Tuttle, P. S. Van Vlack, R. E. Wager, J. E. Weaver.

Group II.—J. M. Erwin, F. E. Smith.

Group III.—G. R. Bailey, S. A. Beatty, W. L. Brintnell, M. B. Blakely, S. A. Cony, S. Chapman, J. E. Downey, M. B. Dafeo, L. E. Deviney, M. S. Feeny, A. G. Gay, M. E. Hammett, A. J. Legault, C. W. Malley, R. D. Macaulay, L. I. McGhee, A. J. MacGregor, H. G. Mingay, C. A. Roots, M. E. Stout, J. L. Walsh, W. J. Walsh, D. G. H. Wright.

Prince Edward.

Group I.—L. B. Calnan, S. Holmes, F. Landon, N. McDonald, J. E. Minns, H. S. Spenser, W. C. Stinson, P. E. Terry, G. T. Walmsley.

Group III.—V. P. Brough, M. Graves, G. Hammel, M. Hart, W. McCaw, R. Rundle, H. V. Taft.

ARTILLERY MEN ANSWER CALL.

Many Underwent Medical Inspection Last Night.

Recruiting is going on steadily at the Thirty-Fourth Battery R. C. F. A. Armouries on Church street. Last night a large number of the members of the battery who saw drill at Petawawa turned out in uniform and underwent medical examination by Capt. R. Tennent, M.D. The inspection was most exacting.

Men who have not served in the artillery are endeavoring to be taken with the battery for service whether at home or abroad.

FIFTEENTH ORDERED TO MOBILISE

Volunteers Must be Ready for Service Tuesday Next.

The Fifteenth Regiment, the old members and new volunteers, are in a furor of enthusiasm to-day over the latest notice given out by Lieut-Col. Marsh. He has issued a special order regarding mobilization. The officers are instructed to get immediately in touch with the non-commissioned officers and men and have them attend for medical inspection.

The armouries will be open continuously for that purpose and the medical officers will make arrangements to conduct the examinations.

Captain Dr. A. E. MacColl is in attendance this afternoon.

These instructions are to be carried out at once and a complete report handed to Col. Marsh not later than Tuesday night August 11th for forwarding to Ottawa, where it must arrive on August 12th Wednesday.

Captains are allowed to give the oath. All men, old members and new volunteers must be properly attested and enrolled.

HOW NEW YORK RECEIVED NEWS

And War Bulletins—Crowds Strongly Favor England.

(From The New York Herald)

The war fever swept over Herald square with almost unprecedented vigor last night.

Gathered from the peoples of all the earth 5,000 persons, men and women, still were cheering madly at midnight the records of momentous happenings abroad as they were flashed by stereopticon upon the screen erected at the Broadway side of the Herald Building by the Herald and the Evening Telegram. Great as had been the crowds to watch the bulletins on every previous night since the European conflict assumed alarming proportions, they were outdone last night to such an extent that, except for an almost crawling surface car service, vehicular and pedestrian traffic in Broadway was effectually blocked.

Men of Ten Nations Sing.

Plainly the course of events in the capitals of Continental Europe, as well as the fighting in the more inaccessible places of the belligerent nations, met the approval of those in the throng. Cheers of enthusiasm greeted every one of the bulletins.

Perhaps more national anthems than ever before were sung on a single spot were observed and resounding throughout the night. Men and women, bearing tiny British flags, crossed with the Stars and Stripes, who had just finished singing "God Save the King," joined with equal fervor in aiding the band of French men nearly when they began to sing the Marseillaise. Even the Star Spangled Banner, the Red, White and Blue, America and Marching through Georgia, were acted up on by the crowd and sung in proof

of their good feeling.

Wild Enthusiasm Shown.

But it was the news in the bulletins that fascinated the crowds and keyed them up to the unusual pitch of excitement which marked every moment of the night. Almost uncontrovertible was the enthusiasm that greeted the bulletin reporting unconfirmed assertions that two German cruisers, endeavoring to capture the Lusitania, of the Cunard line, had been attacked and sunk by the British naval vessels conveying the steam ship off the coast of Maine. Britons and Frenchmen threw their hats into the air and danced and shouted until they were unable longer to speak above a whisper.

Similar scenes greeted the bulletins that told of the plucky Serbians driving back Austrian troops from the Serbian borders and then forming an army of invasion that entered Austria.

The Britons and Americans, however, led the cheering and singing, following the appearance of bulletins announcing that the American Hospital in Paris had been turned over to the use of the French army; that an American woman in England had offered her estate as a place to care for the wounded soldiers, and that American women everywhere in Europe were offering their services to the Red Cross.

Recollections of his valor as a fighter in the Boer War drew cheers that lasted for several minutes when it was announced on the bulletins that Lord Kitchener had been appointed Secretary of War of Great Britain to relieve Premier Asquith.

Faultless in Preparation—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Farmen's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

AROUND THE CITY

Some Foreigners Struck.

A small number of foreigners engaged in excavating in front of the Kyle House for the road pavement, threw down their shovels on Saturday afternoon and went down street, stopping to talk with other workmen.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. Robt. McCann had a narrow escape from injury while mowing on his farm near Stoco when his horses became unmanageable and ran away with the mower. In the shaking up he got fastened to the machine and extricate himself, but fortunately the team broke loose from the machine before going far and what certainly would have been a serious accident, if not fatal, was thereby averted. He sought for help which soon arrived and he was released from his perilous position as it was he received a severe injury to one of his legs.—Tweed Advocate.

Declared His Prowess.

On Saturday afternoon a stranger named William Albert Day caused quite a commotion on Front street by declaring his prowess. He said he was able to lick any German in the country. Day is a recent arrival from England.

The police looked him up and charged him with drunkenness. A friend yesterday deposited \$5 with the police for his appearance this morning and Day was let out on Sunday morning accordingly.

Day was fined \$5 this morning in court. George Brewster was fined \$2 for intoxication.

William Godfrey Arrested.

The corner of Pinnacle and Dundas streets was on Saturday evening at 7.45 the scene of an argument. Those present were Garfield Sanford, William Godfrey and Mrs. B. A. Sanford. The argument was over a woman's call, found the difficulty over when he arrived, but later on a warrant arrested William Godfrey charging him with assaulting Mrs. Sanford.

Sunday Grass Fire.

A grass fire which took place shortly before two o'clock on Sunday afternoon on McDonald Avenue did little damage except to the board sidewalk.

Recovered His Money.

The small roll of bills which Mr. W. Carnew found near the upper bridge and left with the police, has been claimed and secured by a Colman ward citizen.

Belleville High School.

The following have obtained complete Junior Matriculation: R. W. Boyce, L. A. Doyle, N. E. Elliot, W. E. Rankin, R. M. Sinclair. The following have been awarded Partial Matriculation: W. L. Brintnell, J. E. Downey, A. G. Gay.

Thefts From Palace Theatre.

The ticket seller at the Palace motion picture theatre has complained to the police authorities that on Saturday night a number of 5c and 10c tickets have been stolen together with some fancy work. The articles were removed from the theatre office. Young boys are thought to have been implicated.

Wages Case.

In court this morning Magistrate Masson gave an order that the C.P.R. pay two men who worked on the section, the money owing them. The order gives eight days from August 4th.

Wm. Godfrey Fined.

William Godfrey accused of assaulting Mrs. Martha Sanford on Saturday night was found guilty and fined \$5 and costs of 30 days. Some of the witnesses spoke of a wild time. The magistrate stated that if the police had been earlier informed, information might have been laid against others for fighting in a public place.

Angel Let Go.

William Angel was arrested charged with assaulting Benjamin Gilmour. The case was settled this morning and Angel liberated.

Service Withdrawn.

Rev. A. M. Hubly, rector of Emmanuel church, gave notice from the church yesterday that the only service, for the next two weeks, in the church would be Sunday school at 3 o'clock p.m. on Sundays. He requested his people to patronize with the worshipping people of the city in the other churches.

Narrow Escape.

What might have been a serious accident took place at Kinnmount, last week at the home of Mr. Henry Boldt. Master Le was leading a bull to water at the lake, which is just below the barn, when the animal went wild, likely from smell of blood of sheep. Mr. Boldt had killed that morning. The bull struck Le in the back, throwing him into the lake; then Mr. Boldt, hearing the noise, rushed to help the boy, when the enraged animal turned on him, and threw him into the lake also. Mr. Boldt had on to the staff attached to a ring in the animal's nose. The boy by this time got out of the lake and managed to get away. The bull followed. Mr. Boldt then got out of the water, and managed to get to the

The New Fall Goods Are Here

We are now prepared to announce the arrival of our first shipments of New Fall Goods, and for the convenience of early buyers we are showing Ladies' New Fall Coats and Costumes, also New Dress Goods and Suitings, Dress Silks, Velvets and Velvet Cords, all now opened up and waiting your inspection.

Ladies' Smart Tailored Costumes

Northway Garments, \$17.50 to \$27.50

We are already showing a few very choice styles in the "Northway Make" of Ladies' New Fall Costumes. These are the garments that have made for our store a most enviable reputation for all that is Best in Ladies' Wear. These new costumes sell from \$17.50 to \$27.50.

We Must Make Room for New Goods

33 1-3 Per Cent. Off Ladies' Dresses

We have about 50 Ladies' and Misses' White and Colored Dresses, all this season's Best Styles and Most Fashionable Wash Materials, Dresses that sold regularly from \$2.50 to \$17.50 each, will be cleared, your choice at 33 1-3 per cent. or One-Third Off Our Regular Prices.

New "Viyella" Flannels for Fall

Viyella Flannel has no rival for ladies' dresses, waists, golf or tennis suits, children's garments, or for men's shirts, pyjamas, golf suits, etc. This is a perfect washing Flannel, is absolutely unshrinkable and our confidence in this Flannel is such that we show it in eighty-two patterns and colorings for the Fall season. Viyella Flannel is 32 and 50 inches wide and sells for 60c and \$1.25 per yard.

Shirt Waists Clearing at 69c and \$1.00

We make these two prices to clear a lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in a variety of styles and sizes will assorted, from 34 to 44 bust measure, regular prices from \$1.00 to \$2.50, clearing in two lots at 69c and \$1.00 each.

New Dress Crepes 15c yd

We are pleased to be able to announce the arrival of another shipment of Cotton Wash Dress Crepes, in very choice patterns, a splendid cloth and fast colors, to sell at 15c yard.

Lisle Hose 35c, 3 pr. \$1

Here is a real Hosiery Bargain. Ladies' Gauze Lisle Stockings, a regular 50c quality, with linen toe and heel and spliced sole, sizes 8 to 10 inches. Special price 35c a pair or 3 pairs for \$1.00.

New Black Dress Silks

We have just placed in stock a repeat order of our two best selling numbers in Black Dress Silks and for the fall season we offer the same Black Dress Silks at the same prices as during the past season. These are 36 and 40 inch Silks, at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard.

Sinclair's New Fall Goods Sinclair's

Write Us for Samples of

PERSONAL PICKUPS

Committed For Trial.

Mr. P. J. M. Anderson, county crown attorney, was in Deseronto on Thursday representing the crown in the case of Charles Brant an Indian accused of having assaulted and occasioned actual bodily harm to another Indian and Magistrate Bedford committed Brant for trial.

Bait Catchers Beware.

It has been learned that there are four or five men catching bait in the bay or river without a license. This is licensed in town to sell bait. An effort is being made to stop the infraction of the law. Any one who buys bait from an unlicensed man is committing a breach of the law.

At Millbridge Inquest.

Crown Attorney Anderson has returned from the inquest at Millbridge into the death of Edward Hogan who was killed at that place by a C. O. R. train. Hogan endeavored to get off of the train when it was morning rather rapidly and in stepping off, fell and was struck in the head and crushed.

Put Him to Sleep.

The police were called out to Frank street night where an old man was causing a disturbance. He was prevailed upon to go to bed.

A Lawn Social.

A lawn social was held at West Huntingdon Presbyterian church last evening. The Highland Pipe Band of Belleville under Pipe Major Albert Johnstone, Miss J. Tuite, and Mr. T. Bowie took part in the program.

DIED IN MADOC.

A telegram was received in town this morning announcing the death of Madoc of J. McGuire, a former proprietor of the Albion Hotel in Belleville. For some time he was in the west conducting a hotel, but had latterly been in Madoc conducting the St. Lawrence Hall.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WARREN, KINREN & MARVIN Wholesale druggists Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Boldt's Bull Family Pills for constipation.

For the Blood is the Life.

WHEN YOU ARE ILL

With any disease due to impure blood, such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Bolls, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc., don't waste your time and money on lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly expel from the blood all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

Thousands of testimonials, for selection see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS TO TAKE

Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers. Refuse all Substitutes.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

Do you need a New Range?

Sold on easy payments

New Empress and Sovereign Ranges, Oak Heaters, Sewing Machines and Kitchen Cabinets

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO.

333 Front St. W. K. Ferguson, Mgr.

OVER 85 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Patents taken through Munroe & Co. receive

special attention. Write for free literature.

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A. S. Munroe & Co., 331 Broadway, New York

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Send for free literature.

Just Arrived

DIRECT FROM CALIFORNIA

Flower Bead Necklaces

Made entirely by hand from Fresh, Fragrant California Roses and Flower Beads in all the natural colors and odors of the flowers

When worn they exhale the beautiful odor of the flowers and add a truly charming touch to one's costume. They can be supplied in all colors and odors.

PRICES: \$3.50, \$2.75, \$1.50

ANGUS McFEE

Jeweler Optician

The Store with the Big Clock

Send us your suits to be DRY CLEANED AND PRESSED

New Method

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FOR SALE

That magnificent solid brick residence on that fine corner of West Bridge and Dunbar streets, everything in first-class shape. Large lawn and large lawn. For terms and particulars apply to

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