

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

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BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

MORTON & HERITY, Proprietors.

GERMAN LINES BREAKING UNDER REPEATED ASSAULTS

Sir John French Determined to Recapture St. Julien—Offensive Passes to the Allies—French Armored Cruiser Torpedoed and Sunk—Both Sides of the Dardanelles Occupied by the Allies—French Taken Many German Prisoners.

CABLE FROM COLONEL CURRIE.

TORONTO, April 28.—Delayed 3 days the unflinching weekly cablegram from Col. J. A. Currie in command of the 48th Highlanders whom rumor had made prisoners was received at ten this morning by Mrs. Currie; the cable read "I am safe." This cable was sent from Hazebrouck and dated April 28. Hazebrouck is about twenty miles southwest of Ypres, and the big battle was fought just north of Ypres. This would dispose of the theory that the 48th Highlanders were at St. Mihiel, 150 miles distant from Langemarck. This theory was advanced on the strength of a cable received from Col. Currie telling of the death of Capt. Warren at "Michael" which was interpreted as "St. Mihiel." Hazebrouck is back of the Canadian line of trenches, and it is possible that the 48th Highlanders are at present there in reserve.

FINE WORK BY ALLIES NORTH OF YPRES.

PARIS, April 28.—The French War Office today issued the following official statement: "To the north of Ypres we have continued to make progress, this is particularly so on our left where we took machine guns two bomb throwers, and much war material, at the same time making several hundred prisoners including a number of officers. The losses of the enemy were heavy; at a single point on the front not far from the canal, we counted six hundred bodies of German soldiers. "On the heights of the Meuse, along the front of Les Eparges, Saint Remy, and the trenches at Catonne, we continued to gain ground advancing about one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy and destroying a German battery."

FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED AND SUNK.

PARIS, April 28.—The French Minister of Marine announces the French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, 12,352 tons, was torpedoed and sunk presumably by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic off Otranto Monday; it is not known as yet how many of the crew were drowned but the ministry believes some were saved. The Gambetta was built at Brest in 1911, was 476 feet long, had a draught of 26.9 feet and a displacement of 12,352 tons. She carried a crew of 725 men and had a speed of 23 knots. Her armament consisted of four 7.6 inch, sixteen 4.5 guns, twenty-four 3 pounders and two submerged torpedo tubes.

GERMAN COINAGE DEPRECIATES IN VALUE.

GENEVA, April 28.—The value of the German mark continues to fall and the Swiss Postal Orders will be cashed on the basis of 110 centimes to the mark, a depreciation of 12 per cent.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DETERMINED ACTION.

LONDON, April 28.—It is reported here the offensive in France and Belgium has now passed into the hands of the Allies. Advances from several points today show that despite the strength of the German line it is breaking under repeated assaults at certain points. The weight of the Allies combined forces in northern France is being thrown against the Germans new line around St. Julien which Sir John French has determined must be recaptured.

ALLIED FORCES ADVANCE ON BOTH SIDES OF DARDANELLES.

LONDON, April 28.—A joint War Office and Admiralty statement issued last night on the Dardanelles operations, says: "After days of hard fighting in a difficult country the troops landed on Gallipoli peninsula are thoroughly making good their footing with the effective help of the navy. The French have taken 500 prisoners."

The statement appends the following which, it says, is officially published at Cairo:

"The allied forces under Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton have effected a landing on both sides of the Dardanelles under excellent conditions. Many prisoners have been taken and our forces are continuing their advance."

PARIS, April 28.—French troops have occupied the village of Kumkaleh, on the Asiatic side of the entrance to the Dardanelles.

This announcement was made officially last night: "During the disembarkation Sunday of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, French troops, comprising infantry and artillery had been designated particularly for operations at Kumkaleh, on the Asiatic side. This mission was completely and successfully fulfilled."

"Aided by the cannon of the French fleet and under the fire of our enemy, our troops succeeded in occupying the village, and have continued its occupancy, despite seven counter-attacks at night, supported by heavy artillery."

"We took five hundred prisoners, and the losses to the enemy appear to have been considerable."

"The general disembarkation of the allied forces continued under good conditions."

Swedish Steamer Seized by Germans

MALMO, Sweden, April 28.—The Swedish steamer Louise bound from England for Sweden with coal, has been stopped off Falsterbo by German torpedo boats and taken into Swinemunde.

Russian Aeroplane Destroyed at Czobos

LONDON, April 28.—A despatch to Reuters's Telegram Co. from Budapest says that a Russian aeroplane of the Sikorsky type has been shot down by heavy artillery near Czobos and that three of its occupants were killed.

Canadians Are Still Fighting Desperately

LONDON, April 28.—According to reports received in London down to the early hours this morning, the Canadians are still fighting desperately over a battle line extending over five miles from Pilken as far as the Furnes-Ypres Canal.

In conjunction with a number of British regiments they have taken a vigorous offensive to the north of Ypres, and are reported to have made good progress.

German Arms Works Shelled

LONDON, April 28.—Aircraftmen dropped bombs on the German arms factory at Oberdorf, in Wurtemberg, and, although shelled from machine guns, the biplane returned in safety. Much damage was done to the factory, despite the German claim that the operation of the factory was not disturbed. The enemy also claim that six civilians were killed and seven severely injured by splinters.

It is officially announced from Melbourne that a British warship has captured the German trading steamer Elfride, which is believed to have been the last German ship free in the Pacific.

The steamer Centric, on her way from Stockholm to Helsingfors, Sweden, has been sunk by a mine off the Aland Islands. The members of the vessel's crew were saved.

The Grimsby trawler Recolo has been blown up in the North Sea.

Seven survivors, some of them terribly mutilated, were picked up out of a crew of nine. The engineer went down with the ship. One of the injured men died.

A Four-Year War?

London, April 28.—A telegram to The Evening News from Copenhagen quotes the German Counsellor of State, Herr Gottschalk, as saying that systematic efforts were being inaugurated in Germany for the purchase of sufficient foodstuffs for a four years' supply. This is being done, it is said, on instructions to the German Chamber of Commerce from Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, on the ground that Germany "must be prepared for at least this length."

Herr Gottschalk is on his way to Sweden and Norway to organize a system for making these purchases.

Postmasters Give Wrong Interpretation

Several postmasters in both Hastings and Prince Edward Counties have been causing a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience to The Ontario and Bay of Quinte by a careless and incorrect interpretation of the new postal regulations. A number of budgets of correspondence, unsealed and with "Printer's Copy" plainly printed on the wrapper have been sent to the Dead Letter Office. In a large number of other cases the postmaster or mail carrier has improperly demanded an extra charge from the correspondent.

If the postmasters and others who have been exceeding their powers would take the trouble to consult the regulations they would see that what was wrong. The postal rate does not apply to "Printer's Copy" or manuscripts but to mail of the First Class only. The rate for manuscript is the same as before— one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

We shall be obliged to take up any further cases of wrong interpretation of this rule with the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

2ND BATTALION IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT

Many Officers Struck Down—News of Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men Anxiously Awaited Here.

The Second Battalion, in which the Belleville and Hastings boys are, was in the thick of the awful battle last week at Langemarck. Today's casualty list contains the names of five officers killed, six wounded, two missing, two missing and missing and one corporal wounded and missing. Besides the casualties reported previously there is now little hope that the 15th and 48th boys who left here in August, were not in the action. The casualties among the N.C.O.'s and privates will be awaited with deepest concern by relatives, many of whom are worn out with care and anxiety.

News of the part played by the 18 pound battery, C.F.A., which left here in August is awaited by friends of the brave men at the front.

The Second Battalion's losses were:

KILLED
Bennett, Major G. W., Peterboro.
Lockhart-Gordon, Capt. W., Toronto.
Klotz, Lieut. Herbert N., Toronto.
Day, Lieut. C. W., Kingston.
Doxsee, Lieut. W. J., Campbellford.

WOUNDED
Welman, Lieut. Otis, Ottawa.
Richardson, Lieut. G. T., Kingston.
Hooper, Capt. W.H.B., Carleton Place.
Sullivan, Lieut. E. C., Ottawa.
Stirling, Lieut. R. A., Quebec.
McLurg, Lieut. J. E., Sault Ste Marie.

WOUNDED AND MISSING
Bolster, Major H. G., Cobourg.
Scott, Lieut. C. R., Perth.
Waddy, Capt. Baruck A., seriously.
Next of kin in England.

Lieut. George Richardson, of Kingston, reported wounded in a well-known hockey player and at one time counted upon as the best left wing in the game, amateur or professional. He played for Queen's and Kingston Frontenacs. He is the son of James Richardson, the grain broker and ship-owner of Kingston, and is well known in Belleville.

Lieut. Doxsee, one of the fallen officers, was a veteran of the Boer war. He was a military man of great enthusiasm. He was ex-Mayor of Campbellford and was slightly wounded about two months ago, returning to the trenches as soon as released from the hospital. He was the cousin of Mr. Earl Doxsee, of this city, now with the artillery at the front and of Mrs. Harry L. Wallace of Belleville.

Lieut. Ern. Wallace Goes to France

Lieut. Harry L. Wallace yesterday received a cablegram from his brother, Lieut. E. D. Wallace, formerly of 34th Regiment who has been at Shorncliffe for several months. The cable said that he was not to send mail until later advice from France. Apparently Lieut. Wallace has gone to the front with reinforcements.

Married.

MIRECKEL — PHELPS — On Tuesday, April 27th, 1915, in Long Beach California, by the Rev. A. Mitchell, Edith S. Phelps, formerly of Belleville, to Watson Mireckel, of Riverside, California.

Lieut. A. D. Haper, who recently acquired the lieutenantcy is attending the school.

MARMORA BIG LOSS BY FIRE

From The Herald we gather the following additional particulars in regard to Marmora's heavy loss by fire in the burning of their public school. Another serious fire occurred yesterday afternoon, resulting in the destruction of Marmora's fine eight-room school. The alarm was sounded about 2 p.m. and a crowd quickly gathered, but nothing could be done to prevent the spread of the flames. It is not known how the fire started, but it was in the basement. There was no fire in the furnace at the time and when first discovered by one of the younger pupils a pile of edgings was in flames.

He ran up and notified Mr. Hatz, Principal of the school, who after a hasty investigation, sounded the fire gong. He then went to his room and told the pupils he guessed they would have a little fire drill and all marched out in perfect order, almost before they realized what was wrong. The other rooms were quickly vacated, but not without a good deal of excitement amongst the younger pupils. Most of them left their books and some their coats and hats.

The fire burned slowly in its early stages and it was aggravating to have to stand back and see it burn without any possibility of checking the blaze. Dense volumes of heavy black smoke poured from the windows and doors. Once the flames got into the main part of the building it spread rapidly and the floors, doors, window frames and every particle of woodwork was soon a mass of flames. Once the roof caught, chimneys were carried to the west and north and a lot of other places were threatened.

The Methodist church and sheds and stable had their roofs started several times. St. Paul's church also had a narrow escape and all the houses on both sides of the street were only saved by hard work. The white hall was also on fire in several places and the houses occupied by Mr. W. H. Hubbel and Mr. Tom Brock also caught fire, but fortunately all were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The value of the building, together with furniture and equipment would be about \$15,000 and there is \$7,500 insurance. It may be possible a considerable part of the brick may be used again which will reduce the loss to a considerable extent.

3rd and 4th Contingents to be Mobilized at Once

Training Camps in Ontario Will be at Kingston, Niagara and London

Ottawa, April 26th.—An important announcement was made at noon today by Maj.-Gen. Hughes that the third and fourth Canadian contingents will be mobilized at the earliest possible moment. Training at different divisional points in the various provinces will now proceed to camps for additional training. In Ontario the camps will be at Kingston, Niagara and London.

West Durham Has Been Made Dry

Whatever strength of character the New License Commission may show in performance of public duty we are glad to know that the members of West Durham License Board have shown that they have courage to act on their convictions in refusing to renew the only existing license in the riding. The Board is composed of Messrs. T. H. Spry, Bowmanville; J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen, and I. T. Chapman, Kirby. We are sure all good citizens will join in the acclaim "All honor to those men for their good sense!" It is to be hoped that the "dry work" we sincerely hope that no sinister influence will ever prevail to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquor in a bar-room in West Durham. April 29 may this riding forever continue dry.—Bowmanville Statesman.

A German Suspect Arrested at Napanee

Carl Kessler, thirty-five years of age, a German subject, was arrested at Napanee on Sunday by order of Col. T. D. R. Hemming, Kingston. To the police here he told a long rambling story of his having a farm in the west, and that he was married and his wife would not stay with him; also that he had worked at Sharbot Lake and that he was a shoemaker, and admitted that he had joined the Mounted Rifles from Kingston just recently. He said that he was discharged, came to Napanee on April 9th, and applied to Lieut. G. P. Reiffenstein to join the Fourth Contingent. He was passed, but nothing was seen of him since the 10th until Saturday, and he could not give any satisfactory account of his absence. His actions were suspicious, and upon information from Kingston he was placed under arrest by the local police and was taken to Kingston by Lieut. G. Stratton for examination.—Beaver.

Mr. Chas. Whytock of Madoc is in the city attending court.

BELLEVILLE BOYS WERE IN THE MIDST OF THE FIGHTING

Only Three of the Six Officers Escaped.

It is apparent from today's casualty list that the Belleville and Hastings County boys were in the thick of the terrific fighting at Langemarck the past few days. Of the six officers of the company in which the Belleville boys are mustered, one, Major H. G. Bolster of Cobourg, is reported wounded and missing. Two others, Capt. W. G. V. Hooper, Carleton Place, and Lieut. McLennan of Ottawa have been reported wounded. The remaining officers of the company are Capt. E. D. O'Flynn and Lieut. R. D. Ponton, Belleville, and Lieut. Ackerman of Ottawa.

Fifty per cent. losses among the officers tells its own story of the desperate nature of the present contest.

Last night's despatches spoke in glowing terms of the gallant conduct of the Second Battalion in which the boys from Belleville and Hastings County are enrolled. The story of the charges they made, the correspondent stated, would go down in history.

RECKONING TIME COMING ASQUITH GIVES ASSURANCE.

LONDON, April 28.—Speaking in the debate on the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Premier Asquith said: "It is a horrible story from every point of view—one of the blackest spots on even German methods of war. My object in rising is to say, with all the emphasis and all deliberation, that we shall not forget, and we ought not to forget, this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime."

"We shall, at the end of this war, hold it to be our duty to exact such reparation against those who are proved to be guilty agents in this matter as it may be possible for us to inflict. I do not think we would be doing our duty, either to those brave, unfortunate men, or to the honor of our country, or to the plain dictates of humanity, if we should be content with anything less than that."

INNER DARDANELLES FORTS DAMAGED BY FLEET.

LONDON, April 28.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent telegraphing Monday, says:

"The bombardment of the interior forts of the Dardanelles, which began Sunday, continued today and resulted in heavy damage to the forts. It is reported that the forts on the coast near Smyrna also were bombarded, but this report has not been confirmed."

GREAT MEMORIAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Brigadier-General Hodgins, adjutant-general of the Canadian militia, last night issued orders for a public service in commemoration of those Canadians who have recently fallen in battle. The service will be held Thursday morning, April 29, at 10.30 on Parliament Hill. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and suite will attend, as well as members of the Ottawa garrison, overseas troops in training in the capital, members of the cabinet and the general public. The troops will march past the Duke of Connaught after the service.

CANADIANS WERE POISONED.

LONDON, April 28.—The British War Office, in a statement last night supplementing its previous charges that the Germans in their fighting are using noxious gases, says:

"Medical evidence shows that Canadian soldiers have lost their lives in the recent fighting, not from wounds, but from poisoning by gases employed by the enemy."

DIED SUDDENLY OF PNEUMONIA

Death of Dr. Jno. W. Corrigan, a Former Hastings County Boy.

Dr. Jno. W. Corrigan, of Limerick, Sask., passed away on Monday, April 12th at the hospital at Weyburn, Sask., after only a few days' illness from pneumonia. He is survived by a wife and infant child. He was also survived by his father, David R. Corrigan of Loverso, Sask., and one sister, Mrs. Bert Clark of the same place.

Dr. Corrigan was a native of this county and was born in the township of Huntingdon about 39 years ago. He was educated for the teaching profession at Stirling High School, and Ottawa Normal School. For several years he taught school with great success. He was principal of schools at Mount Zion, White Lake, and Philipston, and later, taught for a time in Saskatchewan. He retired from the teaching profession to become a student of medicine at Trinity University, Toronto, whence he graduated "after an unusually brilliant course five years ago. He then decided to go to the North West to begin a practice and finally located at Limerick where his skill and success were making for him a fine reputation and marked him as one of the rising medical men of the province."

He many friends in this county will learn of his untimely demise with the

deepest sorrow. He went into all his undertakings with the utmost enthusiasm and determination to succeed. By his own unaided efforts he worked his way through college and was practically at the beginning of a very promising career.

To the grief-stricken relatives and friends, The Ontario tenders its sincere sympathy.

How to Grow Vegetables

A popular bulletin on "Vegetable Growing," No. 231, by S. C. Johnston, B.S.A., has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Both back-yard gardening for the urbanite, and the farmer's garden, receive special treatment, and the instructions given are in the main simple enough for the comprehension of a schoolboy. A list of the best varieties of vegetables for home growing is given, together with a very useful planting calendar, and illustrations of the implements needed for garden work are given. The making and controlling of hot-beds and cold-frames are also fully described. In fact, all that an amateur vegetable grower should know is told. The bulletin may be had free upon application.

Strawberries in Bloom

This morning Mr. Irvine Unger, W. Bridge Street showed us some blossoms from strawberry plants out in full bloom. This is but another evidence of the remarkable earliness of the present spring.

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The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

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ADVERTISING RATES on application. JOB PRINTING—The Ontario Job Printing Department is especially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish Job Work. Modern presses, new type, competent workmen.

TELEPHONE MAIN 99, with private exchange connecting all departments. J. O. Herity, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

USEFULNESS AND BEAUTY.

We are indebted to Prof. E. R. Dorsee of Regina College, Sask., and formerly of Albert College, Belleville, for a copy of "The Vacant Lot Garden Number" of "The City of Regina Health Bulletin". This unique and useful publication contains a number of seasonable suggestions that apply with equal force to Belleville. It is a scheme that adds greatly to the beauty of any town by the removal of weed patches and rubbish heaps, and the creation of a splendid supply of fresh vegetables for all who become patrons of the movement.

The garden campaign in Regina is unique in that it is self supporting. We have been hoping that some organized effort would be made along this line in Belleville, but so far nothing has been done. It is not however too late to begin. We quote a few of the suggestions from the Regina publication in the hope that some of them may be adopted here:—

Every pound of food raised in Regina adds to the food supplies of our Empire. Every vacant lot cultivated adds to the beauty and to the solid values of our city.

It is no extravagant estimate to say that \$150,000 is sent out of Regina every year for garden produce which could, and which should, be raised in our city.

We have ample storage facilities for any temporary excess of produce, so that no glutting of the market should take place. No vegetables taste so fine as those brought fresh to the table from your own garden.

It will add immensely to the health of our people if the proportion of green vegetables should be doubled.

It will greatly reduce the cost of living. Most of the gardeners were able from a single lot, to load their tables with fresh vegetables all summer and had enough potatoes to last all winter. Others had vegetables to sell.

Help yourself—Help the city. In one respect the Vacant Lot Garden work in Regina is unique. In all other cities as far as the Committee is aware, the work is sustained out of city funds or by private subscription.

The Philadelphia Vacant Lot Association, which claims to be the parent Association in this work, still receives subscriptions to its funds amounting to \$100 in some cases. The Regina Committee was helped the first year but since has been able to establish its work on a self-supporting basis and has been able to eliminate the "Charity" aspect of the work so plainly in evidence in other cities. The Committee desires simply to guide a co-operative effort of our citizens to improve physical and economic conditions in our city.

The plans of the Committee make it easy for any citizen, rich or poor, salaried or unemployed, old or young, without distinction, to cultivate at least one lot. As all freely take advantage of our co-operative Public School system, so should all classes of citizens take advantage of the Committee's work.

Each gardener signs a simple lease which delivers to him for his use for one season, one or two city lots, well plowed and harrowed, for which he engages to pay \$2.50. He also engages to cultivate his lot in a workmanlike manner.

By buying seeds co-operatively and delivering them at little less than cost to the gardeners, the Committee is able to supply three dollars worth of garden seeds at about \$1.60; enough seed with one bushel of potatoes to sow one city lot. The best varieties have been most carefully selected for this standard collection. This collection will be of great assistance to amateur gardeners.

Each gardener is given a few flower seeds in his collection and is required to plant them next to the street. We are sure that no citizen taking pride in the city will find this requirement burdensome.

Aside from this each gardener lays out his garden as it pleases him. No profits are made by anyone in connection with this work, except the garden-

ers themselves and the men employed by the Committee in plowing and harrowing. In the assignment of these lots, an acre to each man, preference is being given to men out of work and men with families. It is established that one acre well cultivated will yield good wages for the summer. The Secretary will cultivate one of these acre lots and will be ready to help with advice all gardeners who desire it.

Prof. Dorsee informs us in his letter that 528 lots have been taken up, in addition to 50 acres that is cultivated in one-acre lots. Does anyone know of a reason why the movement should not be enthusiastically inaugurated here?

ROOT OUT THE GRAFTER.

There must be no mincing of words in connection with the uncovering of the war graft scandals before the Committee of Public Accounts at Ottawa. Canada has been shamed and disgraced in the eyes of the British Empire. At a time when every subject of His Majesty in the most important of his Overseas Dominions should have been devoting his best efforts to "do his bit" toward assisting the Empire in its struggle for liberty, there have been found men base enough to steal from the public treasury; men who have grafted in the very bandages required to bind up the wounds of our gallant sons; men who thought only of personal profit at the expense of our brave boys who are offering their lives in order that the British Empire may endure.

These grafters have been plotting to enrich themselves ever since this fateful war commenced. Under cover of a patronage system which was invoked to stifle competition, these vultures have been fattening at the public trough. The very soldiers who offered their lives and volunteered for overseas, have been used as pawns in the greatest game of graft ever uncovered in a civilized country.

The people of Canada cannot look on unmoved. There is danger to the very fabric of our country in the continuance of the system. It is the accursed patronage system which made the thieves—not the thieves the system. A system which has been so enlarged and developed under Sir Robert Borden's administration that not a single Liberal Militia officer was permitted to hold an important position, with the First Contingent; a system which in spite of Sir Robert Borden's personal pledge has flooded the public service of this country with a host of incompetent heblers for whom no work can be found; a system which mocks at competition and makes it easy for the grafters to furnish spurious goods at an inordinate profit.

However unpleasant, we cannot wink these facts out of sight. We have fallen upon evil days. We must have courage and strength to pluck this accursed system out by the roots. We must teach these grafters such a lesson as will last them the rest of their natural lives. We must point the moral for generations to come and remove the sore which threatens the very foundation of our national existence.

We should be neither Liberal nor Conservative at this time; we should be Canadians all. Canadians who love and take pride in their country. Canadians with courage to fight for our country's honesty and integrity at home, as well as her liberties abroad. A pretty farce it is to send our bravest sons overseas to crush militarism in Europe, while we bow the neck to the grafter at home.

FARMERS BARRED.

We are indebted to Sir Robert Borden for one good lesson at least. In the light thrown by his recent speech upon the scandal murk at Ottawa, one strong fact stands clear above the rest—that a grafter must not be a poor man; most of all, he must not be a farmer.

"If the laws of the country permit the Courts of Justice to enforce restitution against them, then restitution will be enforced." To whom did the Premier refer in this splendid assertion of the Government's horror at the boodling exposures? To the manufacturers who unloaded double-priced motor trucks on a not unwilling department? To the retainers and parasites of the Minister of Militia who sold their influence over him to the highest bidders? No, gentle and credulous reader, these fiery words were aimed to scorch only a few country folk who were so indiscreet as to tell aloud of the folly or worse of a Parliamentary horse-purchaser.

"If the laws of the country permit the walls of the penitentiary to encircle them, they will go there." For whom is it that the doors of dungeons dire are held sternly open? For the manufacturers of boots that fell to pieces on brave soldiers' feet; for the men thus responsible for sickness and death sown broadcast among our boys; for the men whom General Sam Hughes himself, before they got the gag on him, threatened to shoot? Not on your life! Just the same couple of farmers who gave away the Kings

County horse deal and incidentally convicted a member of parliament a Moral Reform member, too) of the unpardonable sin of being found out. There are many possible ways of stamping out graft. Sir Robert's may not appeal to all of us as the most effective way, but, if followed persistently, it will undoubtedly tend to reduce the volume of boodling—or, at least, to restrict the number of boodlers. It must be admitted that there are more poor men than rich; more farmers than manufacturers. So, if Sir Robert can succeed in jailing all the poor and rural grafters he will unquestionably have accomplished a reform in more ways than one. For instance, an undesirable element of competition for a share in the handouts will have been eliminated, which is strictly in line with the National Policy of "Adequate Protection." And the Campaign Fund will not have been interfered with, for farmers and poor folk seldom contributed to it to any extent.

Even the Unspeakable Turk is teaching his German ally a lesson in humanity and chivalry. According to the Berlin report of the loss of a British submarine in the Dardanelles, 21 of the crew were rescued by the Turks. Up to date not a single British sailor has been rescued by the Germans.

In order to cheer up the Kaiser, Chicago Germans were asked to vote for Sweitzer, one of the candidates for mayor. Sweitzer was beaten by 150,000 votes, and as Chicago has the largest population of German descent in the world, outside of Berlin and Vienna, the result is significant.

Says the Toronto Saturday Night: "If General Sam had attended to his business in place of running around making a fool of himself and a fool of the country, all this would not have happened. Members of General Hughes' staff were warned time and again that the boots being produced were not of a proper character."

Great Britain's contribution to the casualty column of the Allies, as announced in the House of Commons on Thursday, from the beginning of the war to April 11, amounts to 139,347 killed, wounded and missing. As there is no definite knowledge of the number of men sent to the firing line by Great Britain no percentage of loss can be figured.

The Lindsay Post is to be congratulated upon having attained its majority as a daily paper. It enters upon its twenty-first year in its splendid new office building, and having a plant equipped with the latest fast Duplex web press, linotype composing machines, and all that is latest and best in print-shop fittings. The Post has come to be a strong journalistic force in the Midland district of Ontario. It is ably and fearlessly edited, stands for high ideals in social and public life, and every column is bright, readable and interesting. The Post very wisely pays special attention to the local field and tries to give to the people of Lindsay a live daily summary of all the news events in and about the town that may be properly recorded. We congratulate Brother Wilson not only upon being old enough to vote, but also upon being truly worthy of exercising the newspaper franchise. May he long continue to push the editorial pen and promote the well-being of his town and district.

That ill-timed, ill-advised, and shallow jingoistic speech delivered by Hon. Arthur Meighen solicitor-general for Canada, before the Laurentian club at Ottawa, the other night was about the most foolish and mischief-provoking performance that has taken place in this country since the beginning of the war. And that is saying a good deal. With public opinion in the United States becoming strongly pro-British in nearly every part of the union, and a rapid growth of anti-German sentiment, manifesting itself everywhere, our bumptious solicitor-general had to come along and make a stupid attack on President Wilson for the "inglorious part" he and his nation had been playing since the opening of the war. The blunder-making capacity of some of Sir Robert Borden's cabinet members is equalled only by their incapacity to produce anything in the nature of great statesmanship.

There is every reason to believe that the Public Accounts Committee only uncovered the fringe of the war scandals. From the information already made public it appears that there was graft to the extent of \$9,000 in the purchase of \$40,000 of medical supplies. While no figures are available, it is probably within the mark to say that the Government paid on the average \$20 per head more for the horses purchased in Nova Scotia than the sellers received. On these two transactions amounting to \$113,000, it may be assumed that \$17,500 graft was extracted from the pockets of the people, or, in other words, 15 per cent. was raked off by the grafters. If the same proportion holds true of the Government war expenditure of say \$100,000,000 to date, then \$15,000,000 has gone into

the pockets of the grafters and middlemen. The cables of yesterday and Saturday indicate that the Canadians were in the midst of the most serious battle along the western front since the ending of the contest at the Aisne. And all reports agree that our regiments behaved with the utmost gallantry. Whatever may be the final result of this battle, or of the war, no one need ever fear that Canadians will be anything but representative of the highest traditions of the British army and the British Empire. The comparative inexperience of our men in war is more than atoned for by their absolute courage in the hour of trial, and the personal initiative and resourcefulness which manifested itself in the capture of the lost guns as told in Saturday's despatches. We must prepare ourselves for an appalling casualty list as a result of the great crisis through which our men are so gallantly passing. The heroic discharge of duty must always in war be accompanied by its awful tale of wounding and death.

That the recruiting results in the Old Country have been most satisfactory, and gratifying is the official testimony of the War Office. The volunteer system has stood the test and has produced the finest army in the history of the Empire.

The Financial Post of Canada makes the startling statement that "in one case alone a Canadian manufacturer paid to a go-between heeler over \$75,000 before he was able to get an order for goods in urgent demand. This amount was added to the cost to the Government." Every day it is becoming still more apparent that only the fringe of the war graft was touched in the Public Accounts Committee.

The loyalty cry by the bad-boot brigade recalls, to the Toronto Globe, the story of a man suddenly asked to say a few words at the burial of a gambler shot by the Vigilance Committee in a western mining town. With earnestness he said: "It is true that Bill stacked the cards. And he often played it low down on the boys. But his heart always beat true to his native country."

If polling day in the proposed June election should come in the midst of a battle, such as the Canadians have been passing through the past few days at Ypres, we presume the Germans would conveniently stop the battle to permit our soldiers to go to headquarters to register their votes. The more this election talk is considered in the light of events in Europe the more one doubts the sanity of the men who seriously propose it.

The late Mr. William Willett was one of those men who achieve fame by concentrating on a single idea, not too great and not too small. Mr. Willett's discovery was that in summer our average active day is a bad fit with the sun, that we sleep on through several hours of daylight and play through several hours of darkness. His remedy was not a concerted scheme for putting forward the conventional hours of work and play, but the simple and almost Napoleonic device of putting the legal clock forward an hour or two. It is unlikely that this juggling with Greenwich time would ever have been adopted as a national measure, but the wonder was the wealth of argument, economic, social, and no doubt political, that Mr. Willett was able to produce for his scheme. This is more or less characteristic of all single-idea reformers, but Mr. Willett was an exceptional master in the intensive cultivation of a very small intellectual patch.

A PRAYER IN TIME OF WAR.

[The war will change many things in art and life, and among them, it is to be hoped, many of our own ideas as to what is, and what is not, "intellectual."] Thou, whose deep ways are in the sea, Whose footsteps are not known, Tonight a world that turned from Thee Is waiting—at Thy throne. The towering Babels that we raised Where scoffing sophists brawl, The little Antichrists we raised— The night is on them all. The fool hath said . . . The fool hath said And we, who deemed him wise, We who believed that Thou wast dead, How should we seek Thine eyes? How should we seek to Thee for power Who scorned Thee yesterday? How should we kneel, in this dread hour? Lord, teach us how to pray! Grant us the single heart, once more, That mocks no sacred thing, The sword of Truth our fathers wore When Thou wast Lord and King. Let darkness unto darkness tell Our deep unspoken prayer, For, while our souls in darkness dwell, We know that Thou are there. —Alfred Noyes in Daily Mail.

Other Editors' Opinions

LESS WHISKEY AND MORE CIGARS.

In many minds and in many places the trading in liquors and cigars is regarded as inseparable, and those engaged in the two branches of the trade have usually stood together in movements for the protection of their interests. Now, in the United States at all events, there are signs of a disposition to separate the two interests. The movement for prohibition has, in recent years, made remarkable progress in many portions of the United States, and in States where less drastic laws are accepted there is a constant tendency towards more effective restriction. That these movements will probably make still more progress is the opinion of many close observers. What will be the effect of these restrictions upon business generally is a question much discussed. The opinion seems to be widely held that the liquor industry would on the whole be the gainer, rather than the loser, from the suppression or restriction of the liquor traffic; but there are many lines so closely related to the liquor industry as to be so much disturbed as to be the losers of the expected changes upon their particular interests. One class of persons who are studying the question with close attention are those engaged in the production and sale of tobacco, and there are signs that they will break up the alliance that has hitherto existed between the two trades. An influential American journal, the "Tobacco Leaf," devoted to the interests of tobacco growers, came out with a strong declaration that the liquor business must go and that the tobacco interest should cut the lines that hold them together. The "Leaf" has come to the conclusion that though a national prohibitory law may yet be far away, National opinion under a Federal law is coming to the crusade against the liquor business; the "Leaf" thinks, "is not merely a spasmodic outbreak of a few fanatic reformers, but a perfectly organized and persistent campaign, the championing a popular protest," a movement which is pointing to early success. Continuing, the "Leaf" says:—

"The ultimate achievement of its ambition is, in our opinion, inevitable, and our advice to those manufacturers who have allied themselves with the liquor industry is to 'get out from under.' We would be anything but friendly to such manufacturers if we offered them anti-prohibition agitation in lieu of honest advice. The fact that the saloon business is in a bad way, and the clear man who is dependent upon it should begin right now to shift the change in his own mind. We say this not without fully appreciating that some manufacturers will find that a difficult thing to do. But by facing the situation squarely at this time, and anticipating the eventual result, they may avoid difficulties of the future that would prove far more embarrassing."

"Whether for woe or well, whether right or wrong, the saloon business is being hard pressed and every cigar manufacturer whose interests are interlocked with it might as well take the above facts into his future calculations. The tobacco interests are not willing to admit that they will suffer from this proposed break with the saloons. Indeed, it is claimed by some that one result of wide prohibition would be the spending of money on cigars and tobacco, and that the demand for the better class of these goods particularly would be increased. No doubt the majority of temperance reformers would regard such a result as a great reform. But it is not to be forgotten that in the minds of many good people the use of tobacco is hardly less sinful than the use of whiskey.—Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

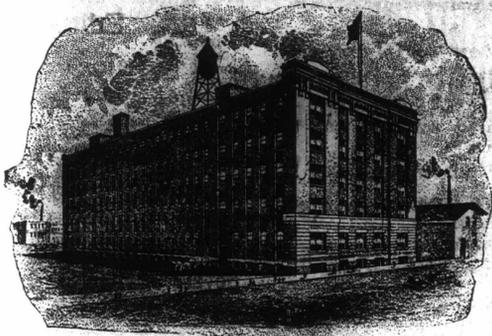
Sir John French's clear and emphatic declaration that "the protraction of the war depends entirely upon the supply of men, and ammunition," comes as a warning to those hasty optimists who would have Britain believe that victory is as good as won. If men and munitions are forthcoming in the vast quantities required, success may be achieved without an interminable war, but only on that vital condition. For the real trial is yet to come. The Germans still hold the greater part of Belgium, the mining districts of Northern France, and the richest of Western Poland. They must be expelled from this territory before the seige of the many can truthfully be said to be over. The fortifications of immense strength with which they have covered this occupied territory may have been achieved a road will have to be hacked to the Rhine in the face of a desperate resistance from the whole German population. The task before us in the West is thus a stupendous one and demands stupendous forces for its accomplishment. Nor has it been lightened by the serious campaign to which we are now committed in the Dardanelles—a campaign which must be prosecuted by a large army representing so much strength diverted from the French front during the critical weeks and months of this spring. On the German side the supply of men is maintained by a system which provides recruits automatically without out waste of time. On the British side the Government has not yet had the courage to resort to compulsion, the one fair and certain method of getting men.—London (Eng.) Daily Mail.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

An event of interest to this town is the United Drug Co. factory on Broadview. United Drug Company the greatest co-operating concern in the erection of their new factory that they "Business as Usual" is evidence of what do for the public. Mr. J. S. McKeown is a shareholder and United Drug Company it is through him that received the following facts. This Company is for retail druggists—none or city throughout and is a product of and brains. The big Toronto, containing feet of floor space, only five years of construction. In this factory were Rexall Remedy and "Harm A full line of Rub Stationery is also a company, and it is expected articles generally to store will be added on. The owners of the company, Limited, believe

Lacrosse Tea

P. J. Lally of Co. who is putting forth to bring back lacrosse leading sport, visits wood, Havelock, and day and addressed a meeting of the school of ethics of the grand moral and physical when it is played. High and Public School organized at Havelock and junior at Marmora. Mr. Lally, a member of the O. and T. A. Coughlin Tuesday Mr. Lally, Stirling, Madoc proceeded to Peterborough and Lindsay on a bill wood Register



An event of interest to the people of this town is the opening of the United Drug Co. Limited's new factory on Broadway Ave., Toronto. United Drug Company, Limited, is the greatest co-operative manufacturing concern in Canada, and the erection of their new building and the fact that they are continuing "Business as Usual" during the war, is evidence of what co-operation can do for the public.

Mr. J. S. McKeown of this town is a shareholder and Director in the United Drug Company, Limited, and it is through him that the Editor has received the following interesting facts.

This Company is formed entirely of retail druggists—one in each town or city throughout the Dominion—and is a product of Canadian money and brains. The big new factory in Toronto, containing 84,000 square feet of floor space, is the result of only five years of co-operative effort.

In this factory will be manufactured "Rekall Remedies," Liggett's Candy and "Harmony Perfumes." A full line of Rubber Goods and Stationery is also carried by the Company, and it is expected that other articles generally found in a drug store will be added as the time goes on.

The owners of United Drug Company, Limited, believe that the success of the Company is due to the fact that the public appreciate guaranteed goods. All goods put out by United Drug Company, Limited, are guaranteed by the local druggists to give satisfaction or money refunded. The Company does its part that Rekall Remedies shall give satisfaction by putting into its preparations only the highest quality of ingredients and the highest degree of skill in the manufacture. There is no doubt at this time that there has been for years past a crying need for goods of a proprietary medicine character that give the public value for their money and do not merely exploit the ills of the human race for private gain.

Co-operation, while it has been in the English retail stores a conspicuous success, has never for various reasons succeeded generally in Canada. When we consider that our every act in life is done in relation to somebody else, we realize that co-operation in some things is a necessity of our existence. It is strange, therefore, that co-operation in the big things is not more prevalent. Most co-operative concerns have failed through the greed of some one or two individuals. Perfect co-operation cannot be obtained unless the ideal of each and every one of those co-operating is higher than mere private gain. That the Rekall Company has been so successful is a credit to the retail druggists of Canada and we congratulate them on the success of their company.

Lacrosse Teams Organized

P. J. Lally of Cornwall, the man who is putting forth such big efforts to bring back lacrosse as Canada's leading sport, visited Hastings, Norwood, Havelock, and Marmora on Monday and addressed enthusiastic meetings of the school children upon the merits of the grand old game and the moral and physical benefits that accrue when it is played as it should be. High and Public school clubs were organized at Hastings, Norwood and Havelock and june, and juvenile clubs at Marmora. Mr. Lally was accompanied by T. P. Lancaster of Havelock, a member of the O.A.L.A. Executive, and T. A. Coughlin of Hastings. On Tuesday Mr. Lally visited Campbellford, Stirling, Madoc and Tweed, and proceeded to Peterborough, Millbrook and Lindsay on a like mission. —Norwood Register

Demise of Wm. Broadworth

Mr. Wm. Broadworth, a highly respected resident of Marmora township, died at his home in Madoc on Friday of last week, at an advanced age. Deceased was confined to his bed for several years as a result of gangrene in his foot and leg and underwent a number of operations. The funeral took place last Sunday afternoon services being conducted by Rev. H. V. Moutier, of Madoc. The remains were interred in Marmora cemetery. —Marmora Herald

Simple and Sure—Daw Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by the young or old.

OBITUARY

MRS. EMMA MILLARD

Mrs. Emma Millard, widow of the late James Millard, died last night at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Clarke, 67 Everett street. She had been failing in health for the past two years. She was taken seriously ill about five weeks ago.

She was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1841 and came to Canada with her husband about 40 years ago. She was a member of Bridge Street, Methodist Church. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. W. H. Clarke.

Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to direction it will break the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickie's Syrup.

Celebrated the 61st Anniversary of Marriage

Salem, April 26.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spencer received the congratulations of their friends and neighbors, the occasion being the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage. On April 25th, 1854, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Cinderella Walt by the Rev. Mr. Taggart, in the presence of relatives and friends. Both were born and have lived their entire lives in Salem. Their marriage was blessed by nine children, six daughters and three sons, all of whom are still living, and all except one, Asa of Winnipeg, are within driving distance of home. Both are enjoying fair good health for their advanced age. Mr. Spencer being exceptionally robust except for the fact that he has been almost blind for the past six or seven years.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

CROOKSTON.

A number of our young people spent Saturday evening at Madoc. We are sorry to hear that Master Wilford Foster is very ill. Mr. and Mrs. W. Rollins and Mr. J. Rollins of Cooper spent Sunday at Mr. Ed. Holland's. Miss Laura Francis is visiting at Mr. W. Martin's. Mr. Will Downey spent last Tuesday evening over west. Mr. Henry Emerson and sister of Moira spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Fox.

FORMER BELLEVILLE BOY HOME FROM THE FRONT

Gilbert Cunningham of Q. O. R. Formerly of 15th Bugle Band

Private Gilbert M. Cunningham of the Queen's Own returned to Toronto recently from the front. He is a Belleville boy, a son of Sarge. Cunningham, curator of the old Church Street Armouries, and was a bugler as a young boy in the 15th Regiment bugle band when Bugle-Major W. J. McNamus was in charge. He was familiarly known as "Be" and "Be" Cunningham was one of three dozen soldiers invalided home.

He Likes Fighting. "I suppose you are glad to get back home once more?" he was asked in another way I am not. If my feet had held out I would have still been with my battalion. I like fighting. It is a great game, full of fascination, although mighty dangerous. I have been away nine months and saw a month of actual work in the first line of trenches, yet it seems like a dream. One cannot realize what a terrible war this is and the gigantic magnitude of it.

"I went into the trenches on February 11 and after three weeks I was forced to go back to Boulogne with my feet. Then I was sent to England, and invalided home on April 9. All the battalions of the First Brigade, which includes all the Ontario regiments, took up their line at Armentieres. On February 11 my battalion was billeted in a schoolhouse in Armentieres about two miles behind the lines and were associated with the Sherwood Foresters, a British regiment. They instructed us and we did double sentry duty. We were in the trenches 24 hours, the first trip with 24 hours' rest. On February 13 we took over the line and the Sherwoods were transferred some place else. We were in the trenches then for four days before we were relieved again."

How about your boots? "The Canadian boots were good for walking in, but they couldn't stand the weather conditions in the trenches, where there was mud and water in abundance. The British boots would stand trench wear much better. "How about the food?"

"The grub was fine especially when we were with the British Tommies but when we took over the line, our food wasn't so good. For instance, with the Sherwood Foresters we got bread, butter, stew, jam, tea, and rum. After that we only got bully beef and six biscuits. That was our day's rations, with a can of jam for seven men."

"Things were comparatively quiet where we were. Both the British and the Canadians held themselves in and were just holding their own. Our trenches were from 70 to 300 yards apart. The most gruesome part of going into the trenches, which we always entered at night, was the dead soldiers being brought out. All along the road and in the fields there

were dead bodies and horses lying about. In the spot where we were it was one of the most advanced parts of the British line, where the Germans had been driven back 20 miles in the early fighting, and there were many dead lying about.

Bucket Shot From Hand. "I saw Private Dawson one night carrying a water bucket behind our trench. It was busy, and the next thing Dawson knew the bucket was knocked out of his hand. He had shown himself and a German sniper spotted him. You should have seen Dawson run into the trench. He was a pretty scared boy. The second day I was in the trench a Sherwood soldier next to me was hit in the head by a bullet, but the thing glanced off, just tearing away the flesh. It was a mighty narrow escape."

Cunningham showed a little Canadian flag that he carried in the trenches. "When a shot of a sniper would whizz by I would stick the flag above the trench and wave it, signaling him that he missed. Quite a few of the boys indulged in this, and it was great fun. Every night at dusk the Germans would sweep our trenches with a terrific fire from both machine guns and batteries. It was certainly hot stuff. Then an armoured train, two miles behind us on the outskirts of Armentieres, would reply and try to locate the German batteries."

"I don't believe the Germans ever shouted at any soldiers, but it was a common thing to hear them sing at night. What they sang was all Dutch to me.

Heid in Reserve. "The Canadians did not take part in the actual fighting at Neuve Chapelle, according to the soldiers I spoke to in the Hospital at Tidworth. They were held in reserve back of the line, but were badly cut up by shell fire. They didn't take any part in the bayonet charge."

"At Tidworth Hospital I saw a German prisoner split in a nurse's face. The nurse was dressing his wounds. The sentry laid down his rifle and gave him a good thrashing, but the poor sentry got 60 days in Gosport military prison not for hitting the German, but for laying down his rifle. Such is British military discipline."

Private Cunningham said that they had no trouble coming across on the Mississauga. The boat wasn't convoyed, but all lights were out at night. Cunningham had only one kick, and that was while riding from the C.P.R. office to the dock at Liverpool the four soldiers were put in charge of soldiers who were returned as undesirable. Cunningham said after a short rest he would go back to work with the Provincial Hydro Commission on the engineering staff.

Our Handsome Footwear Styles

elicite many compliments and much admiration

Our Ladies' Colonials Oxfords and Pumps have a character of their own Priced at \$1.50 to \$4.00 Great Values

The J. J. Haines Shoe Houses

BELLEVILLE NAPANEE TRENTON SMITH'S FALLS

Last Days

This is the Last Week of Our April Sale If you have not had your share of the good things that are going, be sure you get in this week.

Bargains in Wall Paper, Agateware, Soap, Brooms, Soda, Starch, Fancy Goods, etc.

THE BEEHIVE CHAS. N. SULMAN

Wash Goods and Summer Dress Materials

New Figured Crepes, sale, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 25c Dress Muslins and Voiles, 10c, 12 1-2c to 25c 45 inch Flouncing Embroidery, reg. \$1.00, sale, 50c Anderson's Scotch Dressing Gingham, 10c to 20c New English and Canadian Prints, 10c and 12 1-2c White Cross-bar Muslins at 15c, 20c, 25c White Swiss Dotted Muslins, 10c, 15c, 20c Indian Head and Repp at 15c, 20c, 25c Many other lines which we have not space to enumerate.

Lace Curtains

Hundreds of pairs of Lace Curtains, all Nottinghams, 2 yds. to 3 1-2 yds. long, prices all reduced to 50c, 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.70, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.25. Curtain Rods and Poles at 5c to 50c

WM. McINTOSH & Co.

Chi-Namel Demon rat n

The young lady will teach you how to grai, stain and varnish your floors and woodwork Thursday, 22nd, Friday, 23rd Saturday 24th 40c Paint Sale Still Goes On

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO.

Advertising Pays

A Small Notice!

IT strikes us that, from the present manner of advertising Clothing, a small notice of a "Big Bargain" is of far more importance than a very large notice of a "Small Bargain."

WHAT DO YOU THINK? See our splendid Suits and Top Coats, modestly priced at \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$20 Every Price is a Bargain Price and every Garment is a Prize!

Quick & Robertson GOOD CLOTHES

White Gloves For Supreme Court Judge

White gloves are no unusual gift for the judge sitting at an assize. In Belleville for the County of Hastings. Four or five times within recent years have the assize courts been clear of criminal cases.

This afternoon the Chancellor, the Honourable Sir John Boyd, who presided at the Supreme Court sittings here this week, was presented with a pair of white gloves as a token that criminal cases were not entered for this year.

The grand jury was not present, the summonses having been countermanded as there was no business for the grand jury.

Overcoat Over Fence

An overcoat was found hung over a fence on Commercial street, and was sent to the police station.

Two without any rear lights, and one without with a fur collar, belonging to Mr. Thompson of Sidney has been recovered. This is the coat which a man is arrested on the charge of having stolen.

Capt. Morton Wounded

Capt. C. E. H. Morton, one of the senior officers of the Tenth Grenadiers, who was reported among the list of those wounded at Langemarck, is a cousin of Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton of this city. A cable received from Capt. Morton yesterday gives the gratifying assurance that he hopes soon to be in the ranks again.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and way's Corn Cure will remove them. Corns are painful growths. Holo-

Mrs. Harriet E. Ostrom Has Passed Away

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Ostrom, relict of the late Henry Ostrom of Moira, passed away on Sunday evening April 25, at the residence of her son, Rev. Henry F. Ostrom, Green-castle, Ind.

Mrs. Ostrom had reached the remarkable age of ninety-four years and was the last surviving member of a large family of brothers and sisters. She was a native of Belleville and was the daughter of the late Shubael Foster. The late ex-Mayor W. A. Foster and the late D. Foster were brothers and the late Mrs. C. F. Smith a sister.

She is survived by one son, Rev. Henry F. Ostrom of Greensboro, Ind., and five daughters—Mrs. Wm. Baker Edmondson, Alta., Mrs. Phoebe Dun-can, Toronto, Mrs. Jos. McTaggart, Vancouver, Mrs. A. H. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. (Rev.) Hobert Anderson of Milwaukee.

Walked From Picton

Last evening about ten o'clock there arrived in Belleville a man who had walked all the way from Picton. His home is in Toronto and he had been down in Picton on some deal in property. He had promised to be home in Toronto during the night, but missed the afternoon train, so he walked to Belleville to catch an early morning train westward. The walk took him about five hours, he stated, rather fast, walking. He had to stay around Belleville until an early hour this morning before a train left.

Pills That Have Benefited Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Par-melee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

GREAT BATTLE AT YPRES CONTINUES WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE

No Decisive Result Yet Achieved—Germans Make Great Use of Heavy Guns, Armored Trains and Strategic Railways—General French Reports Repulse of German Attacks and Gains in Several Parts of the Field With Severe Losses to the Enemy—Belgians Also Gallantly Support the French and Drive Back the Germans—Allies Occupy Enos

LIZERNE CAPTURED AND RECAPTURED.

LONDON, April 27.—The following from the Belgian headquarters on the progress of hostilities, dated April 26, was given out in London today.

Last night our infantry repelled three attacks made south of Dixmude by the Germans who again used asphyxiating gases, the Germans sustained heavy losses.

Today along our front the artillery of the enemy has shown a certain amount of activity. Our artillery replied with success and by a strong fire proved of unusual help to the French. These troops made an attack on Lizerne which yesterday fell into the hands of the enemy, but which was wrestled from them again this afternoon.

ALLIES OCCUPY ENOS.

ATHENS, April 27.—It is stated in a despatch received here that the Allies occupied Enos during Sunday, the Turks withdrawing into the interior. Inhabitants have been ordered to leave within 24 hours.

GERMANY INTENDS TO STOP COMMERCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, April 27.—All Scandinavian ships enroute from England to Swedish ports on the Baltic have been ordered to the nearest convenient port and will remain there for orders. It is rumored Germany intends to stop all traffic between Sweden and England and that this is the purpose of the activity of the German War Fleet.

GERMAN BALTIC FLEET ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, April 27.—The German Baltic fleet is reported active, one cruiser on Sunday bombarded two villages near Polengen, but without result. There are a number of cruisers reported at several points on the coast and further bombardments are looked for. Reports from the Carpathians say that fighting continues but that there has been no result.

SPAIN WISHES TO GET GIBRALTAR.

PARIS, April 27.—A Madrid despatch says in view of the probable reconstruction of Europe after the war, Senor Azcarat, first Vice-President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies in an address which has aroused wide comment declared Spain should take advantage of the present opportunity to complete the integrity of her territory by obtaining the cession of Gibraltar from the English.

"I do not share the general enthusiasm for Tangier," he said. Its possession would be a burden to us, but we could exchange Ceuta a seaport town in Morocco, 17 miles southeast of Gibraltar for Gibraltar.

SEVERE CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS.

LONDON, April 27.—The following report from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-chief of the British forces at the front under today's date was given out here today.

Yesterday all German troops north-east of Ypres were repulsed. In the afternoon our troops took the offensive and made progress near St. Julien and to the west of that place the French co-operated on our left and further to the north they retook Hetsas.

In the course of yesterday's fighting, our artillery took full advantage of several opportunities for inflicting severe casualties on the enemy.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report. In addition to the destruction of Courtrai Junction, mentioned in the communication last night, our airmen yesterday

bombed successfully stations and junctions at the following places, Tourcoing, Roubaix, Ingelmunster, Staben, Langemarck, Thielt and Roulers.

BATTLE CONTINUES HOTLY ALONG THE YPRES FRONT.

LONDON, April 27.—A despatch from Northern France reports Ypres is in flames, the Germans having thrown a hail of incendiary bombs into the town. The fighting continues hotly all along this front, and the Germans show extraordinary daring in bringing heavy artillery close to their front line, the guns used being mostly 13-inch Austrian howitzers on movable carriages. They also are using effectively armored trains carrying 4 point guns. For the use of these armored trains the Germans have consolidated and strengthened the system of light railways uniting a number of small towns in the neighborhood of Ypres to which they have added strategical branch lines.

ITALY AND GREECE STILL HOLD ALOOF.

LONDON, April 27.—The diplomatic situation with respect to Italy and Greece remains obscure. It is known, however, that conversations are still proceeding between the German allies and Italy, and it is reported that an agreement has been reached between Rome and the triple entente.

The position of Greece may be cleared up after the visit which Prince George is paying to Paris and London, although nothing is likely to happen until after the general election which is about to take place.

Holland, another neutral country deeply interested in the war is isolated except by telegraph, the British having placed an embargo on shipping—although two steamers loaded with produce arrived at English ports with produce from Holland today, while Germany has closed both her own and the Belgian borders.

The German action is dictated by the desire to hide the movement of troops. The British action is not explained, except by the assumption that the admiralty expects a naval battle with the German fleet which is cruising off Heligoland.

THIRTY FRENCH GUNS LIE BETWEEN RIVAL FORCES.

LONDON, April 27.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail, in northern France, says:

"The thirty French guns which the Germans claim to have captured north of Ypres are not in German hands, although the French were forced to abandon them. The guns were abandoned in the marshland, with their wheels half covered with water. At present they are in 'no man's land,' between the rival forces. The French keep up a perpetual hail of artillery fire around the guns to prevent the Germans from getting near them."

ITALY'S INDECISION WILL BE COSTLY.

ROME, April 27.—An energetic campaign is being conducted in the Italian press on behalf of the Allies. Every day there appear telegrams from Petrograd warning Italy that if she does not soon intervene she will lose everything. It is said the allies have decided to give nothing, in case they are victorious, to a neutral power which, in the words of Jules Cambon, the French diplomat, "rushes to succor the victor."

The newspapers also publish long reproductions from the French press stating that Italy's participation in the war is imminent. Despatches from London say the Italian ambassador there, Marquis Imperiali, is about to sign with Sir Edward Grey, an agreement containing clauses which provide that Italy shall side with the Allies.

Letters to the Editor

THE WAR HAS ONLY BEGUN

My dear Sir: People are naturally enquiring when will the war end? In my view it has just begun. I quote Dr. Tennaga, the celebrated Japanese statesman, upon this point. "What accomplished military facts warrant the 'inspiration of such an optimism? Has 'not Germany conquered Belgium, and is she not in a position to annex 'it. Has not Germany overrun 'Northern France? Are not the German legions invading Poland? and 'almost knocking at the gates of the 'Capital? The Germans are fighting on their enemies soil, and trying 'flashes of enormous amounts on conquered cities. Not one bit of the 'father-land has been taken from 'Germany. The feats of the German 'army should not be pause before 'becoming too optimistic. While I 'have a firm faith in the ultimate 'victory of the allies, at the same 'time, I cannot convince myself that 'the Japanese invasion of Manchuria 'know whether your readers understand what Japan has done for Great 'Britain. Count O Kama declared that 'every sense of honor obliged Japan 'to be victorious. It is not necessary 'clear from the Eastern waters the 'German ships which menace her shipping, her trade, and her peoples lives. 'It was necessary in the interest of 'Great Britain, not only to keep her 'sea from the Germans, but to capture 'their great colony at Kian Chou. To do these things, would require 'many battle ships and an Eastern 'army of great size. This would have 'crippled Great Britain. Japan 'nobly came to the front, sent her 'fleets to Kian Chou, polished the 'waters, captured that splendid colony 'and enabled Great Britain to keep 'her forces where they could be of 'service against the Germans. 'The late Marquis Ito said "The 'Anglo Japanese Alliance is the life 'of Japan." It is not necessary to 'believe that the Japanese are 'everything must be done to avoid 'any step to impair it. It was that 'alliance which gave Japan a free hand 'to fight Russia and prevented the 'invasion of the British Empire by 'the war. It is that alliance which 'insures Japan's safety, and safeguards 'the interests she has secured upon 'the American continent."

There has been much talk of a religious war, which apparently has never eventuated. What a splendid thing it is to know we have such a powerful Eastern ally, ready (when necessary) to put an immense army in the field. There need not be any further talk of the "Yellow peril" under such circumstances. We read about the seven million of starving Belgians, but we do not hear very much about the condition of Poland, Galicia and Northern France. One hundred and fifty cities destroyed in each of those countries; homeless, helpless and starving many millions of people. Where is the money to come from for these people? Perhaps in this crisis, God may send manna as he did to the starving Israelites. The Germans are not more than any other country, simply because she would have achieved her plans if England had not intervened. The cultured Germans are teaching their children to know the holocaust which a German recently published, and which the London Times characterized the "most malignant spirit of intense hate ever written in the history of the world."

There is no adequate protection of merchant or battle ships against the submarines. The battleship, acting as a convoy, is just as likely to be torpedoed as the smallest merchant ship. The submarines can use her periscope at an exposure of six inches which would render it impossible to see a great distance. Having got the White Star ship, the address of the torpedo. If Germany can prevent food ships venturing on the ocean, England cannot get food. Of course, England is pursuing the same policy. Vessels carrying foodstuffs are treated the same way. What is to be done? They cannot protect food ships from the ocean absolutely. Submarines can now travel from one thousand to fifteen hundred miles without returning to their bases. It is certainly a most critical period. England must have supplies or give up the fight. The Germans are not so sure of their own strength as they seem. The Canadians are showing their breed, the bull dog tenacity, the pluck, the stamina of the hearts of oak. No better troops in the world than our brave Canadian boys and well do they deserve the praises pronounced by Sir John J. B. Flint.

Watch for the White Wall paper flag, always flying at the New Scantlebury Store. Not the old one.

THE WAWA - LAKE OF BAYS. In the charming territory known as the Lake of Bays district, is situated the Wawa Hotel, the finest summer resort hotel in the Highlands of Ontario.

The Lake of Bays is reached via the Grand Trunk Railway through Huntsville, 146 miles north of Toronto. The region is complete with natural beauty and loveliness and connects some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes in Canada. 1000 feet above sea level, insure the visitor pure air.

A booklet telling all about the region may be had on application to C. E. HOSING, Union-Station, Toronto.

Indian is Improving. Contrary to expectation, Isaac W. Claus, the Indian of Point Ance, who received what was thought a fatal knife wound, is showing signs of improvement at Belleville Hospital. He passed a good night.

Ready For Club Opening. The furniture for Belleville Club, located, has arrived, and is today being placed in the club room. The club is expected to open on Saturday next.

MARMORA LIBEL SUIT IN THE SUPREME COURT

O'Connor vs. Southworth Action Dismissed With Costs—Case Tried Before Hon. Sir J. Boyd.

The libel suit of E. D. O'Connor, proprietor of O'Connor's Hotel, a former licensed house at Marmora Station, against Thomas Southworth vice-president of the Deloro Mining and Reduction Company, Ltd., was tried before the Hon. Sir John Boyd at the supreme court sittings here yesterday afternoon.

On Jan. 3rd, 1914, a circular letter was issued to the electors by Mr. Southworth calling on them to vote in favor of local option which was then being voted upon. The vote was sufficient to close the bars.

Mr. O'Connor contended that he was libelled in his business as a hotel-keeper. The letter recited how the company of which Mr. Southworth is vice-president ordinarily did not interfere in public questions but owing to the welfare of the men in its employ and the local option issue at stake, but in this the electors were urged to individuals, but applied to the system they are perfectly legitimate.

Special reference had been made to O'Connor's Hotel. This was explained by Mr. Southworth as meaning it was the nearest bar to the Deloro Works.

The question was one of public business—temperance or prohibition. A man has a right to hold an opinion and express it in the most vehement and exaggerated style so long as he does not turn aside and use this to cloak some personal malice.

Was no the letter a honest and fair presentation of the attitude of the liquor business was wrong and ought to be wiped out.

The jury was out for a considerable time and returned with a verdict for the defendant. The judge dismissed the action with costs.

Porter and Carney for plaintiff; King and King for defendant.

Rev. E. S. Shorey Passes Away

Rev. E. S. Shorey, a superannuated minister of the Methodist Church, died at his home in Sydenham on Monday. Rev. W. G. Clarke has gone to Sydenham to conduct the funeral which takes place on Thursday at one o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Shorey was brother of Rev. S. J. Shorey of Lindsay. He entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1859. He spent 40 years in the ministry, retiring from active work in 1893. This ministry was spent within the region of which Kingston is the centre. He was married to a Miss Richardson of Kingston who with three sons and four daughters are left to mourn his loss. He was a man very highly respected, and will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

Presentation to Ivanhoe Soldier Boy

About one hundred of the friends of Private Fred Benson gathered at the home of his father, Mr. Jas. Benson, on Monday evening April 26 to present the gallant young man with a wrist watch, an ebony clothes brush and ten dollars in gold.

Mr. William Shaw read the address and Mr. Morley Reid made the presentation. Fred was the first of the Ivanhoe boys to volunteer and the commendable example he set was not allowed to go unrecognized.

The evening was very pleasantly spent in songs, speeches, and conversation. All departed wishing the young volunteer the best of success and a safe return.

Mr. C. A. Palmer, Corbyville, & Mr. John Nightingale, Huffs Is, have installed Himman Milking machines on their Dairy Farms.

Chambers & Hollis expect to place a large number of these machines in the near future. There were over 250 Himman milkers sold last year in Oxford county and vicinity alone. The price of the Himman is \$50.00 per unit.

Scantlebury's, Belleville. The new up street exclusive wall-paper Store for bigger values in wall-paper than anywhere else. It is an age of specialties and our speciality is Wall Paper. Everything in wall-papers, burlaps, moulding etc. at exceptional low prices, better prices and better papers.

Watch for the White Wall paper flag, always flying at the New Scantlebury Store. Not the old one.

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A Native of Kingston

Lieutenant Calvin W. Day, who has been killed, was a native of Kingston, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Day, University Avenue. He was about 25 years of age. After graduating as M.A. at Queen's University, he proceeded to Harvard University, where he continued his studies. Last August he volunteered for service overseas, and left with the 47th Regiment. He was a very clever young man and had in him the makings of a first-class officer. One of his brothers is junior law partner with W. F. Nickle, K.C., M.P., and another is a physician here.

Severe Wound on Arm.

Mr. Stephen Lynch last night before midnight suffered a severe wound on his right arm from some cause at present unknown. Mr. Lynch was at 12.15 on Front Street. He was taken to the hospital where the wound was sewn up today. No serious results are anticipated.

FRONT OF THE BLOW.

Master Charlie Sheldon of Belleville had a narrow escape from death on Monday afternoon. While driving a team on a roller on the farm of Mr. Geo. Hall the horses became frightened and ran away throwing him and the roller and bruising him pretty badly besides being cut about the head. The lad was picked up in a semi-conscious condition but is now getting along nicely. The horses were stopped by running far but the roller and harness were pretty badly broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy MacDonald and Mrs. Herbert MacDonald and daughter, Mrs. Young, of Niagara Falls, visited at Mr. W. C. MacDonald's and stayed Thursday night and left Friday for Quebec.

The many friends here of Mrs. Clara Grass were shocked to hear of her death in Belleville on Wednesday evening last. While knowing she had not been in robust health for some time, still her death was unexpected.

Another death which has cast a gloom over our neighborhood is Mrs. Fred MacDonald of Point Ann, who passed away on Thursday night of poisoning. Mrs. MacDonald, prior to her marriage to her late husband here for a few years when she made many friends who deeply regret her early death.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clazie attended the funeral of Mrs. Clara Grass at MacArthur of Iroquois, held at Belleville on Wednesday last.

Mr. Clarence Long and Miss Rose of Blessington took dinner with Miss Carrie at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Greatrix, 2nd con., when their grandchildren from this neighborhood, Miss Rose and Kenneth Greatrix were christened as well as the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noble Brown, also from here.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Geddes and daughter, of Teron, motored to Mr. A. Clazie and spent Sunday.

Mr. D. Babcock and family motored to Belleville on Thursday.

Messrs. J. Keir and D. Waddell have returned from Russia. Mr. J. Keir and Messrs. J. Davidson, W. J. Redner and A. Clazie have all improved the appearance of their properties by adding new road fences this spring.

Mr. A. Blakely con's work as milk factory.

Mr. Merritt Hugel the fourth.

Mr. Thompson for operating Mr. Ed. ing outfit in the neighborhood.

Mr. E. Weeks of neighborhood, paper on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Wm. Mabie, of for the Merrill Chevrolet passed thro last week.

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PLEASANT

Mrs. John Tucker arrived at Trenton.

Mrs. G. Mills of Canoe week-end with her son family.

Miss Cora Brooks of visited her friend, Miss Wood on Friday night.

Mrs. W. H. Nobes is visiting her.

The stork visited the Woods on Friday night.

We are glad to report Hogg is gaining. Dr. is in attendance.

We are sorry to report Wm. Poir is not able yet since the accident.

The League of the purpose holding a Call Friday evening to the test which has been winter.

THIRD LINE T. The farmers are abating. Prospects are bright per crop.

The sick on our lines. Rain on Saturday come and the warm sun caused good growth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weston motored out on Sunday and spent Sunday with A. Rutten.

Our new factory is ready each week until their own milk until the milk drawers routes.

Fourth Con. A. Mr. and Mrs. Claas, church at Wellington.

Mrs. J. Young visited at Mr. W. C. MacDonald's and stayed Thursday night and left Friday for Quebec.

We are sorry to report H. Dejong is not in rapidly after his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Soger spent a recent guests of Mrs. Claas, Mrs. Wm. Weston.

Mr. Robert Graam was a Sunday caller to Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Stepped to market in Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Mastin some few days recent her daughter, Mrs. D. MacArthur of Iroquois, held at Belleville on Wednesday last.

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Military Notes

One hundred men and two officers have been taken from the 6th Brigade of C.F.A. now in England for the purpose of organizing a depot in connection with the 10th Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery at Woodstock.

These men have been taken from the brigade commanded by Lt-Col. Rat-bun, and among them are a number from the 22nd Battery, which left Kingston on February 16th, under Major Rierdon.

The provisional school for officers field rank and N.C.O.'s of the 39th battalion opened last evening in the armories. There was a full attendance of soldiers and officers taking the course.

A Board of Inquiry will meet on Monday May 3rd, 1915 for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the men's boots. Witnesses and all concerned will be warned to attend and proceedings will be forwarded to the commanding officer.

Members—Lieuts. N. Fleming and W. A. Eastwood.

Some few of the soldiers having scraped together the necessary \$15 are purchasing their discharge.

Social and Personal

Mr. E. H. Tickell is in Detroit and Chicago on business.

Mrs. C. Palmer of Trenton and Mrs. A. Palmer of this city are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jinks of Crofton.

Mr. Andy Wilson of Tweed was in the city today and favored the Ontario of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the little fellow looking so well.

Miss Scantlebury of Belleville, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Free, over Sunday.—Campbellford Herald.

W. C. Mikel, K.C., is in Lindsay attending his non-jury sittings of the Supreme Court before Sir William Mulock.

Congratulations to Mr. Harry Alford, son of Mr. Walter Alford, on his success of having passed his examinations at the Royal Dental College of Toronto.

Mr. Percy Geen, the local representative of the Curtis Publishing Company, left today for Detroit, Michigan, where he will attend a three-days' convention of Curtis circulation agents from Ohio, the Southern Peninsula of Michigan and the Province of Ontario.

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to promptly relieve children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation warranted to destroy stomachic and intestinal worms without shock or injury to the most sensitive system. They act thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they may cause vomiting this is an indication of their powerful action and not of any nauseating property.

CAR

The electric storm little or no damage.

Several instances of Mr. W. Coulter has Mr. Vandewater's Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van dinner at Mr. Van Messrs. J. Keir and D. Waddell have returned from Russia.

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AMONG OUR CORRESPONDENTS

PLEASANT VIEW.

Mrs. John Tucker is visiting relatives at Trenton. Mrs. G. Mills of Canifiton spent the week-end with her son, T. Mills and family.

REIDERSVILLE.

Mrs. R. Wright is spending a few days with friends in our village. We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. M. Chislett is not very well. We hope he may soon recover.

VICTORIA.

Church was well attended on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. S. Fox, Mr. Albert Lout, Mrs. Wm. Lout and Mr. C. Lout spent Sunday at Mr. Perri's hall in Sidney.

AMELIASBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gerow visited at W. P. Thompson's on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masters visited at M. Sills' on Sunday evening.

RIVER VALLEY.

A severe electric storm passed over on Saturday doing considerable damage around the neighbourhood. Miss Pearl Herman spent the week-end with friends at Holloway.

FRANKFORD.

House cleaning is the order of the day around here. Mr. Geo. Gramling is preparing to rebuild the evaporator. There was no school in Mr. J. M. Bell's room on Friday as he was in Toronto.

BIG ISLAND.

On Sunday our Sunday school elected their officers and teachers for another year. The following were elected—superintendent, T. S. Mills, assistant superintendent, Geo. Barragar, secretary and treasurer, A. Moran; assistant secretary, H. E. Cobourne; teachers, Bible class, Miss Nettie Cunningham; assistant, Mrs. J. M. Kerr; vocal solo class, Mr. D. B. Selbury; assistant, Mrs. G. C. Sprague; primary class, Miss Mary Kerr; assistant, Miss Irene Barragar.

HALSTON.

Mr. Mair of Alber College occupied the pulpit at Mt. Pleasant on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. B. Colden and family spent Sunday at Mr. E. Wilson's. Mr. and Mrs. W. McCreary visited at Mr. Rutman's of the third line on Sunday.

THIRD LINE SIDNEY.

The electric storm that passed over this district on Saturday noon did not do any damage. Mr. Charles Vanoot and mother spent Sunday with friends in Belleville. The farmers will miss the Belleville canning factory which is no longer to run.

BLESSINGTON.

The majority of farmers have about finished seeding. Fall grain looks very promising. We have an epidemic of German measles in our neighbourhood at present. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Badgley, P. McLaren and A. W. McLaren attended the funeral of the late Capt. Forin of Belleville, on Wednesday.

CARLETON PLACE.

The electric storm of Saturday did little or no damage in this locality. Several trees were struck. Mr. W. Coulter has been visiting at Mr. Vandewater's for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert took dinner at Mr. Vandewater's Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vandewater and Master Lyle spent Sunday at Mr. A. Ross'.

GRAVEL ROAD.

The rain which fell on Saturday was a great help to the land. Farmers are busy through sowing. We are sorry to report that Mrs. Fahey had to return to Hotel Dieu, Kingston, for treatment again. We hope for her speedy recovery. Mrs. J. B. Scanlon and son Jack returned to their home at Grafton on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Sullivan attended the party at Mr. D. McLaughlin's on Wednesday evening. A few from here attended the dance in Deseronto on Tuesday night. Harvey Brothers and Gibbs Campbell spent Sunday with Deseronto friends. Some of the farmers are again shipping their cream to Toronto. Mr. Pat Farrell of Lonsdale is the guest of Mr. Jas. D'Arcy, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayes spent Sunday in Naperville. Miss Geraldine Clifford returned to her home in Deseronto after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Frank O'Sullivan.

MELVILLE.

Mr. Daniel Mordey of 5th con. east, arrived in town on Wednesday with the large section of Mr. G. French's house, the smaller part was brought up the next day and placed in position. The house was built on Mr. H. Hayden's farm, two and a half miles distant. A heavy traction engine was used and is a great improvement on the capstan which in many cases has to be used. The Rev. Mr. Harston left for Madoc on Tuesday to be present at the funeral of the late Rev. Mr. H. V. Mounter of that place. Mrs. W. H. Anderson went to Trenton on Friday to be present at the funeral of her niece, the late Miss Isabel Arthur, whose remains were brought from North Battleford and were interred in Trenton on Saturday. Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. Fred Morton and Mrs. Ella and Eva Locklin attended the funeral of the late Miss M. Arthur in Trenton on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. French attended the funeral of the late Mrs. D. Van der Horst, whose death occurred in the Belleville hospital on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. C. French and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Chase also attended the funeral.

MADOC.

A sudden shock hit Madoc in the death of a beloved and respected citizen, Rev. H. V. Mounter last Wednesday morning at 9.30 a.m. who has been ministering to the congregation of the Methodist church for the past four years and had accepted a call to Picton. The funeral service was in charge of Rev. Garbutt of Cobourg and was held in the Methodist church at 1.30 p.m. on Friday. Rev. W. G. Clarke of Belleville read the opening prayer. Rev. W. B. Tucker of Campbellford and Rev. Mr. Spence of Bloomfield took the lessons. Rev. Mr. McTavish and Rev. Mr. Smart of Madoc gave short addresses as well as other ministers. After the service the remains were taken to Port Hope station and conveyed to Port Hope, accompanied by Rev. Garbutt, son of the deceased and Mr. A. Kincaid, his bearers, who were Revs. Mr. Terrill of Stirling, C. Coon, Tweed, H. W. Clarke, Marmora, W. R. Tucker, of Campbellford, W. G. Clarke, Belleville, and W. D. Harrison of Picton. There were about 45 ministers in attendance, coming from different parts of Eastern Ontario. Messrs. G. West, A. Watson, Wm. Hill, Lou. Lowe, Leslie Morris, F. Van der Horst, Extra Smith, Thos. Blue and Mr. C. Cottle motored to Ormsby on Monday morning to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Reid, who died there last Sunday morning. The Reberso brass band has been engaged to play in Madoc on the 21st of May from the day.

Young Italian Charged With Theft

In police court this morning Joe Quattrocchi, a young Italian, was charged with having stolen a bicycle belonging to two boys named Buck, who live on Everett street. His brother Tony Quattrocchi, was charged with having received the bicycle knowing it to have been stolen. The crown's evidence on the former case was put in. At one o'clock Magistrate Masson enlarged the cases until Friday, the accused being allowed their liberty. P. J. M. O'Flynn for defendants; P. J. M. Anderson for the crown.

ALL No. 9 FENCE Or "Free Excursions For The Dealer" Take your choice! Which do YOU want for YOUR FENCE MONEY? When you buy PAGE FENCE DIRECT you get ALL No. 9 Fence of the HIGHEST QUALITY—at COST plus our very small margin of profit.

PRICE LIST HEAVY FENCE SPECIAL FENCE No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 11. 18-in. 48-inch uprights 9 inches apart. \$0.44

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD. DEPT. 60 1137 King St. West TORONTO 87 Church St. WALKERVILLE

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST" Lieut. Wilkins Recovering Finely

The gratifying news has been received that Lieut. H. O. Wilkins of this city, who was early in March very seriously wounded by being shot through the lung, has so far recovered as to be able to walk about a little at the hospital in England. Miss Wilkins received a note from him yesterday in his own hand-writing.

Shell Machinery Has Arrived Three of the machines for manufacturing the lydite shells, which Marab and Henthorn Limited will make for the British War Office, have arrived at the foundry and are being installed.

Annual Meeting of Sunday School The teachers and officers of the West Belleville Methodist Sunday School held their annual meeting last evening in the church parlors. On the evening a physician, Mr. E. B. Bailey, the superintendent withdrew and Mr. Geo. T. Woodley, assistant, was elected superintendent in succession to Mr. Bailey. The other officers and the teachers were in the main reappointed. The year has wound up with all debts paid and a clear sheet financially.

McINTOSH BROTHERS Ladies', Children's and Gents' Summer Underwear

McINTOSH BROTHERS Durable Underwear—Combination Suits—Special

McINTOSH BROTHERS Window Screens

Try the Ideal Candy Co. Home-Made Ghocolates and Bon-Bons

I. O. O. F. at Home The members of the I.O.O.F. of Belleville last evening held a successful at home last evening in the I.O.O.F. Temple, Alberta Block, on Front street.

Grand Trunk Campaigns to Bring American Tourists to Canada. The Grand Trunk System, by giving the widest possible circulation to its illustrated folders descriptive of the beauties of Canada, and by its general advertising, is inviting the thousands of United States tourists who ordinarily seek vacation pleasure in Europe to visit Canada this year.

Young Italian Charged With Theft (Continued) Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as though sands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

BRITZ OF HEADQUARTERS

BY MARION BARBER

Published Exclusively in Canada by British & Colonial Press, Limited Toronto.

Union with him would be such that she could take the battery from his hands without losing a single deck of the rainbow dust upon its wings...

Meanwhile, Mrs. Missioner sent a reply to Sandra with which she told herself, he must be content for the present. When she had written it she dressed for dinner rather earlier than usual...

Yet there was a monotony about it all to her, for although she was fond of society, she had seen the same faces, heard the same talk, listened to the same music, and danced the same dances many times in the course of that season...

The newcomer was a tall person wearing the ordinary evening attire of gentlemen, but in addition, however, of a showy turban that covered his long black hair like a wreath of snow upon a darkling mountain-side...

It was the first time she had seen it since the night in which she discovered the falsity of her jewels. For a moment, the sight of his smart face and piercing eyes recalled the pang with which she had learned of the loss of the Maharane diamond...

"Some jewels mean more, Mrs. Missioner," said the Swami suavely. "I thoroughly understand the sense of loss—in fact, the bereavement that came upon you when you found that beautiful necklace was not what you had supposed it to be."

"I rather imagine," Mrs. Missioner returned, "that you are not unfamiliar with the fact that it was the loss of one stone among the many which really grieved me."

"You are right, my good friend," returned the Swami. "I will not pretend to be ignorant of the value you attached to the central gem—the Maharane diamond. You are not alone."

"They were strolling across the floor as they talked, and in a corner distant from the music the widow seated herself on a Louis Quinze chair and, almost as if by accident, she read the note in letting the Swami know it, and it was worthy of note, though perhaps nobody noticed it, that within a very few minutes after their second meeting in the ballroom, Prince and scholar took their separate leave of their hostess, and sped northwesterly in closed automobiles that raced neck and neck far beyond the speed limit."

"Little society reporters, in frocks of golden gray, scribbled on the city columns of morning papers the internationally important information that the ball of that evening was one of the most brilliant successes of the season, and that it was graced by the attendance of the Oriental prince whose departure was hastened by the receipt of a pressing cablegram from his royal father."

"It would be difficult to explain the name of every great diamond in Hind-said the Swami gravely. "Since your husband gave you a history of the stone, surely you cannot doubt its authenticity?"

"Oh, of course not," said the widow. "It is not in regard to its more recent history that I am questioning you. I think you know not only all the traditions attaching to it, but that you are also conversant with its journeying through your native land before it became the possession of the Maharane from whom my husband bought it."

"Really, Mrs. Missioner," replied the scholar, "I can imagine nothing more desirable than to betray to you the slightest wish; but one of the last have things on which to concentrate our poor intelligence that are, to say the least, a diversion from even for so interesting a diversion as historical study among precious stones."

"Come, now," began the widow. "Please search your memory again. Unbend, Mr. Philosopher."

"I recall that your famous diamond one time was regarded with religious reverence by a large number of my countrymen. Naturally, being a Brahmin, I am not in sympathy with that sort of degree of sanctity attaches to the stone in the eyes of those to whom it once belonged."

"Had anyone been standing immediately behind Mrs. Missioner's chair in such a position as to look into the depths of the Oriental's eyes, instead of gazing upward at them and so missing the slight wrinkle of Mrs. Missioner from her position could only do, he would have seen in those dark depths a gleam that belied the suave disclaimer of the priest. Mrs. Missioner did not see it, and it was with no sensation of discomfort, therefore, that she returned the Swami's bow as he moved away to join a group of people."

Mrs. Missioner, in the most comfortable way in the world, laid her hand on the arm of Curtis Griswold and recrossed the floor to make up a set of lancers. She would have been uncomfortable indeed, and even the self-centred Swami would have had a dim sense of something unusual, had he known that every word she uttered was overheard by another swarthy man in Occidental attire who stood behind a screen. The second Easterner, he of the screen, gazed at the Swami's head, and meaningfully fixed his eyes the next moment on the broad back of the Swami with a look freighted with suspicion. He shrugged his shoulders after the manner of a Frenchman, toned by long contact with Western restraint, and unpretentiously made a half-circle of the room until at a distance of a few yards he faced the turbaned scholar. His eye brows lifted. The unspoken question was answered by an unnoticeable shake of the Swami's head. Further questions and answers flashed telepathically between those two pairs of vividly black eyes, and a little later the men themselves passed for an instant in an exchange of words.

"As I told you, Prince," said the Swami, "she was not a party to it." "Your proof?" "She believes her husband purchased it from Her Royal Highness—"

"And the other?" "He is her." "Watch him!" "Assuredly." "Are the disciples at work?" "They must be finished by now, expect the signal at any moment."

"It is well." Griswold should have had one of the most enjoyable evenings of his life. Uncertain of her heart's attitude toward Sandra, eagerness to avert the problem a few hours made Mrs. Missioner seem more willing to be monopolized by the clubman, than she would have been under any other circumstances. Who so debor as Griswold was he had the beautiful widow through the maze of the square dance, or floated with her about the room to the melody of the Gtting waltz? Who more worthy of the homage due to a conquistador than the Swami, by a swarthy gentleman's length and breadth of the most brilliant and exclusive ballroom in Fifth Avenue? It was not to be expected that Curtis, under such conditions, could be anything but glib. He glittered. His conversation sparkled like the receiver of a wireless instrument. Little Dorothy March was so impressed by the exceptional gallantry and animation of the palpably delighted clubman, that she was deeply impressed in fact, that it was long ere the memory of that evening faded in more recent recollections of chocolate nougats and Forrest Theatre matinees.

Now, the question is, would Curtis Griswold have been as light-hearted if he had known that a letter addressed to him was intercepted at the door of the same mansion in Milltown, New York, by a swarthy gentleman of Oriental aspect, who had dazzled the unsuspecting district messenger with a tip of gleaming gold? Whether he would remain a question, Griswold never knew it, but Prince Kanaana, after a swift perusal of the note in a secluded smoking room, lost no time in letting the Swami know it, and it was worthy of note, though perhaps nobody noticed it, that within a very few minutes after their second meeting in the ballroom, Prince and scholar took their separate leave of their hostess, and sped northwesterly in closed automobiles that raced neck and neck far beyond the speed limit."

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But something told him he must be better himself even more vigorously than he had done to date, if he was to trace the Missioner diamonds before the suave, subtle man from the East could find them and put them forever beyond the reach of any Westerner. One thing was in his favor. Undoubtedly he had broken the Swami's line of communication by seizing the spies before they could report the finding of the Millicent note in Sandra's apartment. He had a vague sense that the scrap of paper would be of immediate value as a clue to the Brahmin—that if he had not intercepted it, the scholar by now would have been close upon the discovery of the diamonds. It remained for Britz himself to ascertain the identity and whereabouts of Millicent before the Oriental prisoners could communicate with their chief. Those prisoners were safe enough for the present in the Tenderloin Police Station; but, although it was not his duty to investigate, he went their immediate arrangements in the Night Court by a word to the precinct commander, he could not long keep them in the cells. They were ready to speedily examination before the magistrate, and he was certain that unless they failed to report to the Swami should alarm that gentleman sooner, steps would be taken in the morning to have the prisoners taken to court. They were sure to be arraigned in Jefferson Market the next day's afternoon session, if not earlier. Britz felt that once in their presence, the Swami, though he might be separated from them by the length of the original leave he was certain to learn all they knew, to the last microscopic detail.

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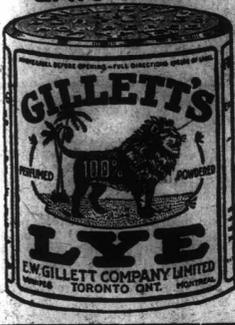
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GILLETTS LYE EATS DIRT



OBITUARY

MRS. SCOTT

(From Monday's Daily.) The death occurred in Thurrow on Saturday evening of Mrs. Mary Scott aged 77 years and wife of William Scott. She had been in poor health nearly four years. She was a native of Duncannon township. The body has been shipped to her former home for interment.

MISS Z. ROBERTSON

The remains will arrive here from Montreal tomorrow morning of the late Miss Zoa Robertson, of Montreal, a former resident of Belleville and a daughter of the late Alex. Robertson. The remains will be accompanied by her brother, Mr. George Robertson.

Obsequies of Late Mrs. Grass

(From Monday's Daily.) The funeral of the late Mrs. Chas. H. Grass took place on Saturday afternoon at her late residence 181 Charles street, the Rev. H. S. Osborne conducted service assisted by the Rev. R. C. Blagrove. Miss Anna Pouton sang sweetly "Face to Face" and a number of favorite hymns of deceased were sung at the service. Mrs. (Col.) Campbell presided at the piano. The presence of many beautiful tributes testified to the high esteem in which deceased was held. The remains were taken to Belleville cemetery, escorted by a large number of citizens. The bearers were Messrs. Geo. Ostrom, Walter Ostrom, Nelson Gilbert, E. T. Cherry, T. M. Ketcheson and George Bush.

LAI D TO REST

(From Monday's Daily.) The funeral of the late Mrs. Fred MacDonald took place on Saturday from her late residence, Point Anne. The Rev. Mr. Model conducted the service at the home in the presence of a large number of friends. Interment was in Skannoville cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Manson, Daniel, Albert, Clarence, Manley and Norman MacDonald. The funeral was very largely attended.

Trenton Pastor Complimented

Rev. W. Pomeroy Rogers, B.A., the clever and popular pastor of King street Methodist church, Trenton, preached in Bowmanville Methodist church Sunday. In the morning he spoke from the words "If any man thirst," etc., and in the evening of "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ," etc. Both discourses were carefully prepared, well delivered, and were original in their presentation, coming from a heart filled with earnestness and a divine message to needy souls. The congregation was delighted to hear Mr. Rogers again and to know that he has so fully recovered from the serious street car accident of which he was a victim some three years ago in Toronto. He has been doing splendid work in the present pastorate which closes with this conference year.—Bowmanville Statesman.

Getting Ready For Operations

The work of getting things ready for operations at the Iron Works is going on apace. Between fifteen and twenty men are already engaged. Messrs. Ed. Smith and David Edwards are engaged re-lining the furnace. It is expected, when the work of re-lining is completed, everything will be in readiness. Mr. Shook, the new superintendent, and Mr. O'Neil, the new chemist, are here. These gentlemen hall from Port Henry, N.Y. It is fully expected when the works are started that a great deal of the idle labor about town will be absorbed, as of course there will be night and day shifts.—Deseronto Post.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma.

It is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

Hub Mill Again in Operation

The hub mill began operations under a full staff on Monday and we were told by the proprietor Mr. Fitzgerald that the largest supply of raw material in the history of the works is on hand for this season's output. Tweed is fortunate in having the hub mill amongst its several manufacturing plants which furnish employment to a goodly number of men.—Tweed Advocate.

Getting Boat in Readiness

Mr. Sam Collier, one of the owners of the steamer 'Lamonde,' with Capt. Bongard, and a staff of men have been busy for a couple of weeks getting the boat ready for service. The engine and boiler have been thoroughly overhauled and a new propeller put in, which is expected to increase the 'Lamonde's' speed very materially. They hope to make their first trip to Picton on Saturday.—Deseronto Post.

Death of Highly Respected Farmer

After an illness of some duration Jacob H. Roblin, a well known and highly respected farmer, passed away at his home in Adolphustown, Saturday, April 10th. The late Mr. Roblin belonged to one of the oldest families in the locality, being of U. E. Loyalist descent. He was born in Adolphustown in the year 1838 and was an only son of the late William Roblin, M.P. He was reeve of Adolphustown township for some years and also served his country at the time of the Fenian Raid. Quiet and unassuming in manner, but of strong character, his judgment was valued by all who knew him. Left to mourn his loss are his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Alfred Miller, of Sandhurst, and two sons, Mr. Byron A. Roblin, and Mr. David W. Roblin, of Adolphustown.

Attempted to Take His Own Life

A Smith's Falls man named Robert Menagh attempted to take his life on Sunday by shooting himself through the temple. He went over to his boat-house and shortly afterwards an occupant of a nearby bathhouse heard a pistol shot and went outside to ascertain the cause, when he met Menagh coming out with a stream of blood running down his face. The shot had fortunately gone downward instead of upward, cutting off some of his teeth. Unless some complication sets in his will recover.

Mr. Alger Buys Another Paper

Mr. O. M. Alger, the publisher and proprietor of this journal has purchased the business of The Pembroke and has left for that town early Wednesday morning. This will make no difference in the conduct of The Tweed News which will continue to serve the people of this community as it has ever done. Mr. Ewart Alger being in charge. He has been the man behind the guns all along anyway and so will be quite able to handle every bit of business that comes along.—Tweed News.

Two Brilliant Tweed Students

Mr. Ross Tuttle who has been spending the past year in research work at the Columbia University, New York city, has received notification from the University Board of Governors that he has been nominated for a Fellowship in Chemistry which is valued at \$650. This is certainly a very high honor and speaks volumes for the efficient work and scholastic ability of Mr. Tuttle.

Belleville and Alexandria Swap

The steamer Belleville, with the crew of the steamer Alexandria, left this season run from Charlotte to Quebec, replacing the steamer Alexandria which will run from Toronto to Montreal. Thus both crews and routes are interchanged.

Paid Ten Dollars For Killing Robins

A Darlington man was charged in court recently with unlawfully shooting, killing and destroying a wild native bird known as robins, for which he was fined \$5 and \$5 costs. A fine of \$20 and costs may be imposed if it is proved that the birds are protected and that the fine may be paid to the informant at the discretion of the magistrate.—Colborne Enterprise.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-tives"



D. A. WHITE, Esq., 22 WALLACE AVE., TORONTO, Dec. 22nd, 1913.

"Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years (sometimes having to sit up at night for weeks at a time) I began the use of 'Fruit-a-tives'. These wonderful tablets relieved me of indigestion, and through the continued use of same, I am no longer distressed with this terrible disease, Asthma, thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives' which are worth their weight in gold to anyone suffering as I did. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from Asthma, which I believe is caused or aggravated by indigestion". D. A. WHITE

For Asthma, Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness due to Impure Blood, faulty Digestion or Constipation, take 'Fruit-a-tives'

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Sent Talcum Powder to the Front

At the request of Major General Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, the Madoc Women's Patriotic League shipped to the Central Medical Stores, Ottawa, this week 500 lbs. of finest talcum powder for the use of the Canadian Hospitals in England and France. This is the first shipment of the 4000 lbs. donated by Geo. H. Gillespie & Co., Madoc, to the Madoc Women's Patriotic League. The League publicly thank Geo. H. Gillespie & Co. for their timely and valuable donation which will add greatly to the comfort of the sick and wounded men in the hospitals.—North Hastings Review.

The Best Way to Advertise a Town

With the ideal of what is deemed the best way to advertise a town, the business men of Alexandria Bay have turned to baseball. Already Colonel O. G. Staples, proprietor of the Thousand Island house, with other of the town's leading business men have pledged their support to America's national game in that village. Leaders of the project there have subscribed from the various citizens of the town, \$1,000, and this amount will be augmented to \$1,500, in order to get a good start.—Gananoque Reporter.

Signs of Spring Around Tweed

The swallows have returned, the suckers are biting in the rapids, May flowers are in bloom, trees are budding and various other indications furnish conclusive evidence that spring is surely with us.—Advocate.

Stuck in Mud and Drowned

Norman Connell, seventeen years of age, son of James Connell, Greenbush, near Brockville, was drowned in Mud Creek on Sunday morning. With his brother and a companion, William Fitzgerald, he had gone fishing. He used a leaky boat, the others being on a raft a short distance away. Yesterday his body was found in an upright position, the feet being in a foot of mud, and six inches of water over his head. He attended the Kingston Dairy School last winter. His parents and three brothers survive. He had apparently fallen out of the boat and stuck fast in the treacherous mud.—Gananoque Reporter.

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The steamer Belleville, with the crew of the steamer Alexandria, left this season run from Charlotte to Quebec, replacing the steamer Alexandria which will run from Toronto to Montreal. Thus both crews and routes are interchanged.

Simple and Sure—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil

is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only directing is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by the young or old.

Advertisement for Priestley's Dress Goods. Text: Ask your dressmaker—what is the surest way to be certain of quality and fashionable shade and fabric in dress goods. She will tell you, "get Priestley's Dress Goods with the words 'Priestley's Limited' on the selvedge, and bolted on the varnished boards." We Show Priestley's Goods from 65c to \$2.00 yard.

Sinclair's Silk Suits, Coats and Skirts

Ladies' Silk Garments make one of the most attractive showings in our store and include Ladies Silk Poplin Suits in Black, Navy, New Blue, Sand, and Battleship Grey colors, in four styles, all one price, only \$25.00 per suit.

Ladies' Black Silk Moire Coats and Skirts

These Black Silk Moire Coats and Skirts are among the most fashionable of this season's Dressy Garments and may be worn either as a Separate Coat or Dress Skirt, or in combination as a handsome Black Silk Suit. These Black Moire Coats sell at \$19.50 each, while the Skirts sell at \$10.00, \$11.50 and \$12.50 each. Ask to see these Beautiful Garments.

New Cotton Dress Crepes Only 12 1-2c per yard

We have just made a special clearing purchase of over Two Thousand Five Hundred (2,500) yards of New Cotton Wash Dress Crepes in a beautiful range of Patterns and Plain Colors, one of the most serviceable of all Wash Goods for Ladies' and Children's Summer Wash Dresses, all regular 15c Crepes to sell for only 12 1-2c yd.

Sinclair's Ladies' Wash Dresses. Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2. & \$2.50 ea. Sinclair's

THE BID FOR THE METHODIST VOTE

Toronto, April 26th, 1915. There has been suspicion for some time that under the Premiership of Mr. Hearst the Conservative party in Ontario was making a decided bid for the support of the Methodist Church which is well known for its advocacy of temperance reform. One of the Government's moves evidently is very plain in the appointment to the new Central License Commission. Four Methodists out of five are appointees. All the members, Messrs. Flavell, Dingman, Ayeast and Dane are Methodists, while Mr. Smith of Halesbury is a Roman Catholic.

They Helped Him and His Friend

Homeleg, Alberta, April 25th. (Special.)—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well-known resident of this place. "Since I came West," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefited that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

Canal Adds to Pleasures of Boating

Campbellford is surely coming into its own. For half-century the waters of the Trent rushed madly through the town, with only a few hundred h. p. hydraulic power developed and made use of in the industrial life of the place. Today there are 25,000 h. p. electric energy developed within a few miles of the town, and the canal now affords excellent opportunity for boating. Thus, two important services are rendered, in addition to the transportation facilities of the canal.—Herald.

Bishop Bidwell's Cure For Political Robbery

During his sermon in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on Sunday Bishop Bidwell referred to the Canadian war supplies scandals, and said: "Recent disclosures in the newspapers would make one think that the eighth commandment had been expunged from the decalogue. 'I was no sort of defence to charge the other side with similar conduct, as two blacks can never make one white have no political bias at all, but I am sure of this, that such scandals as have made the cheek of every honorable Canadian blush with shame would only cease if and when it was clearly known before-hand that inevitably and without fail the commercial or political or social career of anyone detected in such practices would then and there be at an end. 'When people made up their minds that such immediate punishment should automatically follow, evil would be rooted out, but not till then.'"

Meetings of Conferences

Calls are being issued for the Bay of Quinte and London Methodist Conferences. The Bay of Quinte Conference will meet in the King Street church, Ottawa, on Thursday, June 3. Prof. J. H. Michael, of Victoria University, will preach the ordination sermon. The London Conference will meet at the Methodist Church, St. Mary's, on Thursday, June 3. Rev. Alex. Langford, D.D., will preach the ordination sermon.

Pigeons Sent To Marysville

The Homing Pigeon Club of Kingston sent twelve pair of birds to Marysville the other morning for a training test. The birds were shipped by express and were liberated in the afternoon. The last test of flying from Napanee was a most successful one, and the Kingston flyers are pleased with their birds. There are a number of imported Belgian birds, in the city of Kingston, but it is felt that it will be years before many more birds of this famous variety can be secured.

C. P. R. Ice House At Havelock Burned

The big C.P.R. ice house at Havelock was destroyed by fire on Tuesday at noon. When discovered the immense frame structure was a mass of flames, and every effort to subdue the blaze was a vain one. It is believed that the fire was started from a sawdust pile which was burning Monday and which it is thought was not put out. For many winters past the ice house was filled with ice from the Norwood pond, and provided quite a little amount of work. The Swift Company, of Chicago, used the ice for their refrigerator cars, but did not take out any last winter, as we understand their traffic now goes around by the new lake shore line.—Norwood Register.

Baseball League For Prince Edward

A baseball meeting will be held in the Public Library on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There are good prospects of a live league in Prince Edward county this year and well-wishers of the game should make an effort to attend this meeting in order that organization may be gotten under way as early as possible.—Picton Times.

Almost a Fatality

The season for boating has commenced and already the perils incident to this kind of pleasure has been exemplified. On Sunday afternoon Misses Lottie and May Scott ventured out in a canoe opposite the fair grounds. The canoe overturned throwing the girls into the water. Miss May Scott was able to get hold of the overturned canoe but Miss Lottie's foot caught in the canoe and she was powerless to help herself. Fortunately three young men, Messrs. Frank Milne, Roy Simpson and Walter Scott saw the accident and assisted the young ladies, rescuing them from the perilous condition, otherwise there was no chance of their being saved. We would here issue a warning to all who are incapable of managing a canoe, to forego the pleasure rather than risk their lives. Better take a skiff and even then an experienced oarsman should be present. The tippy canoe is the cause of many a fatal accident on the rivers and streams during the boating season.—Herald.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

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W. H. Morton, Business Manager.

J. O. Herity, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

CAPTAIN FORIN.

It was a brave sight Wednesday afternoon as the khaki-clad soldiers passed through our streets at slow march and the band played its solemn requiem while they accompanied the remains of their late comrade in arms to the last resting place. Canada has been so long at peace that we have scarcely grown accustomed to the sight of the men on active service. There seemed to be something bizarre and almost incongruous as we witnessed a military funeral passing along our streets with the spectators on each side hushed to respectful silence. It is difficult for us yet to grasp the reality of that terrible war-drama that is being enacted from day to day, and from week to week in blood-soaked Europe. To many, perhaps the majority of Canadians, the stern necessity for personal interest or participation has not yet come forcibly home. As a nation we are slow to realize that this is our war. With many the interest has so far been purely sentimental. With many more there is a willingness to pay over money but not to make that supreme sacrifice by which alone wars can be won.

Peter McLaren Forin, from the very first day of the war, appeared to understand how serious was the task that confronted the British Empire. Although past the age when active service is expected, he volunteered for the First Contingent, but was not then permitted to go forward. Compelled to remain behind, he was filled with the desire to be more than a mere spectator when vital issues were being decided. He therefore took a special course in artillery instruction at Kingston and qualified for the position of captain. For several weeks prior to his illness he was about the city canvassing for recruits for the battery and endeavoring to arouse the young men to the need for action. And today the forces training here in Canada for participation in Britain's war have had a considerable number added to their strength because of Capt. Forin's personal work and appeal.

Had he been able to choose the manner of his passing, he would probably have selected a triumphant death on the battlefield. But having served his country well by leading and inducing many others to enlist beneath the colors, knowing that he had done his best as a soldier and as a man, he was content to enter into final rest.

A sincere, earnest, scholarly, christian gentleman will long be missed by his fellow citizens. A true and noble-minded patriot has gone to his reward.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

It is strange how many people there are who speak contemptuously of "party" and "politics," and who imagine they are independent of partisan feeling and influence. But these same people can never be pried away from their party allegiance on the whole journey from the cradle to the grave.

Reliable estimates show that in Canada fully ninety per cent. of the voters never change their political opinions or their habits of voting. They start in a certain groove and never deviate to the right or to the left from the time they record their first vote until the last roll is called. But yet all the time they talk of "independence," and of the evil of being a "slave to party."

Governments in Canada are made and unmade by the shifting ten per cent. of the voters. If we were to analyse the motives of each voter in that ten per cent, how many of them would we find who changed their opinions after a careful study and investigation of the different policies and the points at issue between the two parties? How many of the shifters would there be who had shifted through actual purchase of their votes, how many because of favors of patronage, how many on account of the hope of office, or because of disappointment at not getting an office or some similar favor?

It would scarcely be safe to assert that even a large proportion of those who go from one party to another take this action because of true conviction and of having formed independent opinions.

In some elections the proportion of independent voting is much higher than it is in others. The number of those casting their ballots as a matter of personal conviction was very high in the provincial election of January 1905. There

was also a heavy independent vote in Ontario last June owing to the issue over the liquor question. In neither case would we say that the number of purchased votes was particularly great. In the Dominion election of 1911 the independent vote was again exceedingly heavy, and the purchased vote probably totalled the highest in the history of Canada! Owing to the unprecedented hugeness of the campaign funds the independent vote was vastly outnumbered by the loose element who held no opinions, but who possessed a purchasable franchise.

But the fact remains that true political independence is a much rarer commodity than most people suppose. Many of those who fondly assume that they are the possessors of a sturdy independence of mind are about as much so as the old lady who said she was open to conviction but would like to see anybody who could convince her.

The average individual is an irredeemable partisan at heart, his own opinion of himself to the contrary notwithstanding.

The reason is not far to seek. The trouble is that there are so very few people who think for themselves. They prefer to get their ideas ready made. It saves work and they soon acquire the agreeable habit of never questioning, examining or criticising what is told them as long as it is told by certain parties.

For instance, a statement appearing in a Grit newspaper will be accepted as the eighteen-carat truth, while a statement appearing a Tory paper will be dismissed with a sniff of contempt. In neither case has there been any consideration whatever of the merits of the statement or argument.

We have learned to accept without question the dogmas propounded by our father, or our teacher, or our favorite statesman or newspaper, and instantly condemn as heresy any idea, creed or doctrine that happens to emanate from the opposition or the hostile camp.

All this betokens a lazy order of mentality, or a juvenile state of development.

Accept no man's assertions or conclusions until you have carefully tested them in the light of reason and the best intelligence and the fullest information you can bring to bear.

Cultivate the habit shown by our Ameliasburg correspondent of weighing evidence and of drawing deductions independently of the thoughtless ones around you.

Our teachers talk learnedly of having the children versed in the mathematical subjects to cultivate the reasoning faculties, and the natural sciences to lead the children to observe for themselves. Perhaps they are right, but we often wonder when we have to deal with the parrot-like product if either reason or observation has received even the most elementary training. Possibly we are looking for too much. But, without suggesting instruction in so terrifying a subject as formal logic, would it be too much to ask that the children should emerge from the senior classes with the desire and the ability to do a little independent thinking on their own account?

Until our children, and the resultant electorate, learn to examine, to study out, to weigh, to criticise, to reject, and to adopt, we cannot look for anything much better than rabble rule, or graft rule in our political institutions.

In England the people seem to be several generations ahead of us in this regard. Over there independence in politics is highly regarded and stupid partisanship held in contempt. The people study out questions on their own account, and the dollar-a-day labourer or mechanic can tell you exactly why he favors a certain policy. The result is the finest and most efficient representative government in the world, and frequent changes from one party to another.

In Canada, to be independent is to be disgraced in the eyes of the hidebound and the mentally hobbled. We talk disparagingly of "turn-coats," "wobblers" and "mugwumps" whenever a man forsakes his party. But the greatest need in Canada today is a good large body of men who will turn their political coats whenever the coats become dirty.

Real independence, or political faith based on accurate, tested knowledge, is the thing. Let us have more true independence and less fool talk about it.

BRITAIN'S WAY AND OURS.

Is there any argument against holding a war-time election in Great Britain that does not apply with equal force to Canada? In England the full parliamentary period will be up this coming summer. If the Asquith government were thinking only of political advantage, they would have a splendid excuse for making an appeal to the electors. But over there they are proposing to go so far as to pass a special act to extend the present parliamentary term until the close of the war. In this proposal both parties are united. Premier Asquith is not hunting around for pleas and pretences to force the country into an election. He is not thinking of political power, but of the national welfare and the successful prosecution of the war. He knows full well that the surest guarantee of popular favor in the next election will be the successful carrying out by his government of the gigantic task the nation has on hand. The great statesman plays the role of great statesmanship. If

he sought to save his political life by looking to selfish aims during this world crisis he would surely lose it. The British people are too much in earnest to tolerate cheap, partisan maneuvering and truckling. The politician who sought to turn this war to his own or his party's advantage would, in the British Isles, be hounded from public life as a man too dangerous to be entrusted with any serious responsibility.

Canada, apparently, is to be humiliated in the eyes of Great Britain and of the whole world because of the unholy ambition of one man, who can see nothing in this war, but a grand opportunity for party scheming and turning a political trick.

Who is governing Canada, anyway? Is it a political adventurer, or is it our complaisant premier, whom no one accuses of wrong-doing, but who is not strong enough to force others to do right? Or is it the Canadian people?

It remains to be seen whether there is sufficient manhood in Canada to demonstrate that opportunism and graft are not more powerful in this young nation than truth, honor and patriotism.

If an election is forced on this country during the war will Canadians show to their kinsmen over the sea that loyalty to the old flag is not a dead and forgotten sentiment in the great Dominion?

WHAT IS THE POLICY?

We have been waiting to see some announcement of the Government policy in regard to the Senate on whose account this country it to be plunged into a war-time election. Is the venerable relic to be left just as it is, or is it to be amended, or ended? If we are to have an election about it in June, surely it is high time Sir Robert told us what he proposes to do so that we can discuss the merits of the new idea. If it is to be left just as it is, except for the addition of a few more members from the western provinces, what is the use of having an election about it? A few members more or less, with no curtailment of their powers, would be no remedy for the evils complained about.

On the other hand, if we take away the present powers of the Senate to veto or amend legislation proposed by the Commons, it then becomes merely a machine to register its approval of what has already been passed upon by the elective house.

A Senate without power would be a farce.

Three times in the past four years the Senate has opposed the will of the Commons. Take the power to oppose away and the work of a quarter-of-a-million-dollars-a-year Senate could be done just as effectively by a ten-dollars-a-week clerk.

Three times do not constitute formidable list of blockades. If we had an elective Senate, or something after the pattern favored by the United States, we would surely be adding to our troubles, because the blocking process would be oftener invoked.

We see no satisfactory way out except total annihilation. We will cordially support any policy along that line, no matter whether it comes from the Tory or the Grit side of the House.

DO YOU READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS?

Do you read the advertisements every night in 'The Ontario'? If not, you are missing one of the most interesting features of the paper. Just as the local columns reflect the various news occurrences, so do the advertisements reflect the business activities. The advertisements are Belleville's live business men speaking directly to you, and it is to your interest as well as theirs to ascertain what they have to say. Hereafter do not say you have read the paper until you have absorbed the advertisements.

There is no advertisement so valuable for a town as a good, live newspaper. It goes out every day into the country surrounding and accurately conveys the impression whether the town and its business men are alive or dead.

A carefully edited and prepared paper with its pages rounded out with catchy, well written advertisements is a most reliable index of business conditions and the calibre of the business men.

We have in Belleville a number of the finest stores, in their various lines that are to be found in the province. We can also name in this city at least half-a-dozen skilled "ad" writers who are taking great pride in their work, and their work is showing results.

Particularly to those who have the out-of-town shopping habit we would say,—read the advertisements. Before you send your money to Toronto or elsewhere to build up other centres and to that extent damage your own property holdings here, at least give the Belleville merchants a trial. We do not advise anybody to submit to extortion, fancy profits, robbery, or inferior quality, for the sake of doing business at home. But at least have the courtesy to make fair comparisons, not between the so-called "bargains" but between standard lines, prices, and qualities.

We are satisfied that about nine times out of ten the prospective buyer can do just as well

by making his purchases right at home. Often he can do better.

And then the money put into circulation at home will go to extend our pavements, pay for our new schools, and support our churches and public institutions.

There is more in this than the mere saving of a few cents on a new dress or a suit of clothes. Keeping the money at home means added value to your own house and lot, greater opportunities of employment for your son or your daughter, better teachers in your schools, more eloquent preachers in your pulpits, more extended lighting, paving and sewage systems, lower taxes, a bigger town and better municipal services.

If you send a good-sized remittance to a departmental store in Toronto, possibly you may save a few cents at the time. We do not dispute that at times the suits that Eatons mark down from ten dollars to nine ninety-eight are good value for the money. But can you not see, gentle reader, that in saving the few cents you have probably set an example that means the injury of your own property and your privileges and prospects at home that may amount up into dollars.

But in all this there is a lesson for a good big number of Belleville merchants who do not advertise. They say they do not need to. They have all the business they want, they inform us.

The business man who has all the business he wants is headed straight for the bone-yard. Where there is no growth the bow-bows are already barking at the doors.

The departmental stores deserve their success, in a measure, because they have made great use of the papers to let the public know what they have to sell. To meet that sort of competition about half the merchants of this city think they can sit down and Providence will do the rest. They have all the business they want.

Some of them even emulate the bargain-hunters by ordering all their printed stationery from the travelling agents who infest the town. They buy their printing abroad on the mistaken assumption that they are saving a few cents and never give The Ontario Job Office a chance to give them quotations or show the quality of our work.

If all the Belleville merchants who do not advertise were to patronise our columns and were to write up every day or so bright, readable news about their stores we would soon have in Belleville one of the best business towns in America. People like to come to trade where there is life, snap, vigor.

Catchy advertising bespeaks fresh goods, obliging service, business efficiency, square dealing. Nothing can do more to bring outsiders here to do their trading and to keep the money in the town of those who have the T-Eaton-Company habit in its most aggravated form than a general, wide-awake, advertising campaign continuously carried on by every considerable merchant in the city.

Try it and be convinced.

Would an election have been held in 1915 if there had been no war? Think it over.

To Frank Carvell M.P. of Carleton, N.B., and Archie McCoig M.P. for West Kent must be accorded the honor of having brought forcible attention to the operations of grafters, and of virtually forcing the government to take action.

DADDY'S ANSWER.

I'm just past forty-nine, laddie,
And you ask if I'm going to fight,
I've very few teeth of my own, laddie,
Still the doctor would pass my sight.

I've been "playing at soldiers" some time, laddie,
Aye, for over thirty years,
And twice in that time I have volunteered,
But have never drawn farewell tears.

There are times when I think I'm a skulker,
When I feel that I ought to go,
But what about you and your mother
And wee sisters, I want to know?

I've a fair good job in Toronto,
And a "lot" that I'm paying up fast,
Where I hoped to build me a hoosie
We could ca' oor ain at the last.

It's hard when you ask that question,
And I think of all that I know,
And look round on the thousands of young men
Able, but unwilling to go.

Their thoughts are not at the front, laddie,
But rather you'll see them scan
Those columns sent out by the "pink-uns"
To catch the eye of the "fan."

There's others lounge loafing and idle
In old pool rooms and movies new
Will tell you that "England began it,
And gee, let her finish it too."

My boy, for the sake of you dear ones
Once more I'll answer the call,
And should I again be rejected
I haven't yet done my all.

I can still well handle a rifle,
And know how to reach the bull's eye,
So I'll try to impart my knowledge
On those not afraid to die.

—Gary, Toronto April 8.

Other Editors' Opinions

PLAYING POSSUM WITH THE REAL ISSUE.

The first fruits of "the real Temperance party" since the election of the Hearst Government.

The legislation that measure and inadequate to the situation that it can only be likened to so much possum play with a great and vital issue, to hoodwink its Temperance following and retain the solid liquor vote behind the Government.

Mr. Hearst declared to the Dominion Alliance delegation that the recent election was fought to demonstrate that the Government was not in alliance with the Liquor Traffic. Nothing of the kind. The chief issue was the "Abolition of the Bar," introduced by the Liberals; and the chief factor in the success of the Government was the pecuniary of Sir James Whitney, the circumstances of his prolonged illness from overwork as Premier, and the sympathy it awakened for him throughout the Province, and the fact that it was his last appeal to the people. He had served so long, rather than any question of "alliance with the traffic," that caused thousands of Temperance Conservatives to set aside their convictions to help our boys with the thought of Sir James being defeated under the circumstances was intolerable. Besides, "we Conservatives are the real Temperance party of Ontario," trumpeted the party spell-binders from every platform, re-echoed by the traffic, knowing that they were to be "protected" by the real goods—and the legislation brought down by their friend, Mr. Hanna, proves it.

No responsible temperance body ever accused the Government of being in alliance with the liquor traffic, and yet every move of the Government betrays its fear of the traffic, its moral cowardice in the discharge of duty, and an abominable solicitude for the fortunes of the party and holding onto office at the sacrifice of the greatest issue before the State—the conservation of human life and what it represents.

A Government too weak to lead public opinion in a great moral reform does not deserve and cannot hope to retain the confidence of the people.

The Hearst Government let slip an opportunity to square itself with advanced Temperance sentiment manifesting itself in almost every civilized State; offers no solution of the present deadlock due to the legislative field game given us being too tight to batter down the remaining strongholds of the traffic; but treacherously enables the enemy to entrench itself under a Commission, directing how it may destroy our boys with the sanction of the Government—a more damnable species of hypocrisy and treachery to the State could scarcely be imagined.

IS "MADE IN CANADA" DISLOYAL?

An awkward question for the powers that be at Ottawa has been submitted by the Ottawa Citizen, one of the Conservative papers now in revolt against an extravagant Government. It says that seven and a half per cent. (at least) has been added to the cost of goods being imported into Canada, this being done by an additional tax which the Government says is to raise more revenue. Coincident with the imposition of this new tax a campaign is being conducted throughout Canada urging the people to buy only goods "Made in Canada." Now what are the public to do? Should they buy only goods made in Canada and thus defeat the import tax collectors, or should they buy foreign goods and thus loyally support the Borden Government in their efforts to get more money to spend? The Citizen proceeds:

The government depends upon this tax to help finance our war budget. It would seem, therefore, that the best way we Canadians can show our loyalty is by importing as much tariff-taxed goods as we possibly can. Only by buying goods made in foreign countries can we patriotically pay our share of upholding the hands of Britain in this great struggle. If we buy goods made in this country we are not helping the government or Britain we are merely paying the amount of the tariff tax to the protected manufacturers in increased prices. That seems clear. Instead of advocating the purchase of Canadian made goods the manufacturers and as loyal as they profess to be, and if the latter are in earnest in claiming that the tariff increases are caused by our war expenses, imposed upon the people that loyalty to our country demands that we buy imported goods on which the Government may collect the customs tax!

Our contemporary asks, what is the answer? The answer is, of course, that the interests which flag-waved the present party into power are now flag-waving the country into prohibitive protection, with all the attendant evils of monopoly and high prices.—Montreal Herald and Telegraph.

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SEEDS

We have what you want. Quality and Prices Right.

Alsike	Flaxseed
Red Top	Essex Rape
Blue Grass	Spring Rye
Orchard Grass	Sugar Cane
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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company

LINES ARE SUPREME

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One man will starve to death on his farm while his neighbor will grow rich. That is because of the man. The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.'s lines will do their respective work all the time, while the cheap, light weight machines are waiting for repairs. That is because of the machine.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT
O' SULLIVAN AND WILLIAMS
363 FRONT ST.
Next to Kyle House.

War War War

On that Worn Out Soil

Every farm in this section contains some non-productive portion.

Why not apply about 500 pounds, per acre of **SIDNEY BASIC SI AG** made in Canada for Canadians, and increase the yield on grass, hay or grain several hundred pounds per acre.

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Take Universal Bus or Taxi to Hotel at our Expense.

OUR SKIPPERS AND THEIR SUBMARINES

NOT WORRYING MUCH.

By Our Special Correspondent, James Dunn.

Rotterdam, Tuesday.

The "beat" of U28 is from the Mass Lightship to the North Hinder, and almost every day she is watching for "hardened offenders" like the Great Eastern Railway steamers Colchester and Cromer, and the Wrexham, which belongs to the Great Eastern Railway (all of which carry cargoes from England to Holland). "I'll get you yet," says the captain of the submarine, as with a saucy salute from the siren one of these English boats enters Dutch waters with U28 threatening and squirring in vain pursuit. "Garn, if you can't get on, get under," respond the cheerful crews, who have developed a queer kind of liking for U 28.

These men of the British merchant service fear nothing on the water, above the water, or under the water. Gunfire, bombs, torpedoes, mines, have endured them all, and they now accept these dangers as part of the ordinary routine of the Harwich-Rotterdam trip. I was talking with the captain of one of these boats just before he sailed. "I suppose you know U 28 is waiting for you outside?" I remarked.

He smiled and winked. "Yes, she does her best like a blooming policeman. Comes on duty regularly," he said. "The men make bets as to when she will be sighted. It makes the trip a bit exciting."

The latest form of German "frightfulness" provides pleasant excitement for its intended victims! That is the sort of stuff British seamen are made of. Throughout the war they have only stopped sailing for a week, and then they could not understand why they should stop.

Every sailor is convinced that while U 28 may capture one of the other boats, his own particular ship and skipper will always prove too much for her. One stoker gravely informed me that "The old man" as something up and across the U28 and she'll do her last dive."

Meanwhile, silent and sinister, U28 keeps grim watch out there beyond the Mass Lightship. Well informed by spies of the movements of ships, this monster of the undersea shuns the sunlight, hiding in the depths till her helpless prey enters her "beat."

There is no fighting to be done, no risk to be run; just a challenge and a chase, speed against speed, skill against skill. British seamanship many times have I heard the story of thrilling encounters between the Mass and the North Hinder Lightships that I can easily visualize the scene. A calm sea and clear sky, the ship pluming along at a good twelve knots, the captain on the bridge, and the look-out at the bow keenly searching the waste of waters. Suddenly a flash of sunlight on the surface of the sea, maybe two miles away, a sharp call from the look-out, "Submarine on the port bow!"

A sharp command to the man at the wheel and the ship changes her course; a quick call down the tube and the engineer, swearing softly, eyes the steam gauge and then thanks Heaven that his engine was made in England. "Beat her boys, U 28 is having another go!" Down the stoke-hold tumble the deck hands eager to help with the shovel and oil can. "Beat her up, beat her up!" The water jumps in the gauge, the safety valve shows signs of coming on, there is the smell of heated bearings, the ship quivers and bucks, the men sweat and swear, and in hot gasps make bets on the race.

The Ship's Boy.

The captain is at the wheel. Beside him the ship's boy, overlooked in the excitement, gazes with fascinated eyes at the white wake which marks the course of the submarine and at fourteen knots to cut them off. Smoke and fire are streaming from the funnels and there is the odour of burning paint. Soon the funnels are red-hot, and the ship is trembling and groaning, and the iron deck is chattering, and 2,000 tons are dancing to a devil tune.

The boy turns to the captain and gains confidence. There is something in the captain's eyes which he cannot forget that white wake which is bringing death across the sea. Suddenly the captain's shoulder heaves, his arms shoot down, the boy, thrown off his balance, is jerked against the bulwarks, as like a hare doubling before the dogs the ship swerves in a half circle and the baffled submarine drops astern. Twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fourteen and a half knots. The captain's mouth twists in a smile. He is thinking of the engineer swearing over his beloved engines. He glances over his shoulder at the submarine, and seeing the boy gruffy tells him to go below, but the boy is hypnotized with excitement and he does not move.

What if the engine should break down? thinks the boy, and again his eyes seek that fearful white wake. In the long stern chase the same thought often comes to the captain, but his face shows nothing but a quiet interest, and his hands are strong on the wheel. Fainter and fainter grows the thing behind. The old ship is gaining; another ten minutes and the submarine gives up the chase. A glad call down the tube, a heavy sigh of relief from the engineer and the men come tumbling like boys on deck.—London (Eng.) Daily Mail.

"THE CANADIANS NEVER BUDGE"

THEIR GENERAL'S MOTTO.

It would be evidently impertinent to say more of the general officer commanding the force, General Alderson, than that he enjoys the most absolute confidence of the fine force he commands. He trusts them and they trust him, and it will be strange if their co-operation does not prove fruitful. General Alderson's methods—his practical and soldierly style—could not be better illustrated than by some extracts from the speech which was addressed to the troops before they went into the trenches for the first time:

"Sit Low and Sit Tight."

"All ranks of the Canadian Division: We are about to occupy and maintain the line of trenches. Troops new to the trenches always shoot at nothing the first night. You will not do it. It wastes ammunition and it hurts no one. And the enemy says: 'The Germans do not like the bayonet, nor do they support bayonet attacks. If they get up to you, or if you get up to them, go right in with the bayonet. You have the physique to drive it home. That you will do it I am sure, and I you deny the Germans if you get among them with the bayonet. There is one thing more: 'My old regiment, the Royal West Kent, has been here since the beginning of the war and it has never lost a trench. The Army says, 'The West Kents never budge.' I am proud of the great record of my old regiment. And I think it is a good omen. I now belong to you and you belong to me. I am going into the trenches with the Canadians never budge. Lads, it can be left there, and there I leave it. The Germans will never turn you out.'—London (Eng.) Daily Mail.

J. A. CULVERWELL DIES IN TORONTO

Was Leading Figure in Development of Trent Canal Power

A prominent figure in the life of the Midland Counties of Ontario passed away after a short illness at the home of his sister, Mrs. G. A. Brayley, 92 Binsarth road, Toronto, Wednesday night, in the person of John Alexander Culverwell, a hydraulic electrician, whose name has been for years closely associated with the development of the Trent Valley Canal.

Mr. Culverwell was in his 49th year. He was born at West Flamborough in 1867. Deceased was the son of the late John T. Culverwell and Mrs. Culverwell, the latter of whom is living in this city. He was a graduate of the late Stannard Trent, Somerset, England, was educated at the Model School and Upper Canada College, Toronto. In his early years he was connected with the Provincial Natural Gas Company, through the Hon. Peter McLeod.

Later he went to the Edison Company as Canadian representative. Some fifteen years ago Mr. Culverwell became deeply interested in the development of the Trent Valley Canal, and made this his main interest for several succeeding years. In connection with the Northumberland and Durham Power Company and the Central Ontario Electric Company he did much towards the development of electric power in center and eastern Ontario and the Government had undertaken to extend the canal. He was a life member of the Engineers' Club, Toronto and a member of the Deep Waterways Association of America.

Mr. Culverwell was an Anglican, and greatly interested in Church unity. Towards the end he owned a number of furniture stores in his own and outside Canada. Mr. Culverwell in 1902 married Jessie Houghton, daughter of James L. Hill, of New York, who survives.

Since his marriage deceased resided in Port Hope, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of the lake shore towns.

Interment takes place in Toronto on Saturday.

ENGLAND AS A GERMAN SEES HER

"NO ENTHUSIASM AND NO DEPRESSION."

By A German Craftsman.

The following sketch of the English character in war-time has been written by a German master-craftsman resident in London. The writer is a native of Wuerttemberg and attended the ordinary German schools at about the time of the war with France. He has a son born in England who was very anxious to enlist in the British Army when war broke out.

That which has made the greatest impression upon me is the eerie quiet which prevails among your whole people. Despite the fact that never an hour goes by without one being reminded of the war, you would hardly expect to see the newspaper placards shout war news at you; the dimly lighted streets remind you of the war; the shaded lights in the tram-cars; the furniture which fills the parlors; the music which fills the air; the English people, neither enthusiastic nor depressed.

I have long wondered what might be the cause of this. It could not be so in my own country—why is it so here? At last I have come to the conclusion that the cause is really the consciousness of the magnitude of the undertaking which it is involved. I believe too, that your whole people was sincerely convinced that a war with Germany was an iron necessity, which it had to reckon sooner or later. Whether this conviction was justified by the facts of the case is another question which I am not asked to discuss.

But this conviction is the explanation of the feature of England at war which must be most striking to foreigners—namely, the absolute lack of enthusiasm for the war and yet the readiness shown by young men and old of all classes to go out to fight. This lack of enthusiasm strikes us Germans very forcibly. For we ourselves are accustomed to consider war as something ideal; we go to the front like gladiators, and we greet the Kaiser as the symbol of Germanism even if we are to die. Now the English regard this war at any rate as a struggle for existence, and since you are practical folk you make up your minds that you have to win whatever it costs.

The Englishman does not think of glory, but also he does not think of death. He does not sell his life; he realizes that losses are part of the business of war, and being a good sportsman he takes the risk into the rest of the bargain. That is very material and practical patriotism just the same. I was convinced from the outset that England would never be satisfied with sending 100,000 men into the field, and to this day I cannot understand how our Government can have been misled by its representatives here. However, I would never have believed myself that England could raise such a huge volunteer army.

Of course there is an animosity against Germans in general, but the relations between Germans and English; where the acquaintance is of long standing, are not disturbed. So far as there is any hatred it is directed

BRAKEMAN J. J. CARTER REWARDED FOR HEROISM

Duke Presents Albert Medal For Saving Child, Taking Desperate Chance

Montreal, April 21.—An act of courage received fitting recognition this afternoon at the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who personally presented the Albert medal of the second class to J. J. Carter, freight brakeman, for having at the risk of his life saved a little girl from being crushed to death. The presentation was made at Lady Stratcona's residence.

The gallant act which earned this highly-prized medal occurred at the Tweed, Ont., in May of last year. Carter was on the fireman's side of the locomotive of a train running eighteen miles an hour. The semaphores were in the clear position, but the little girl had got on the track by crawling through the fence. Shooting out "Stop!" to the engine, Carter hurried out through the front window onto the running board and on to the pilot. The engineer put on the brakes, but could not stop in time, so that the train was still running eight or ten miles an hour when they reached the child. Just as they came to the spot Carter jumped ahead of the engine, and by grabbing the child with his right hand pulled her along with himself into a ditch clear of the track. The eighth car had reached the spot before the train was brought to a standstill.

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CANADIAN PROBLEMS

1. HEALING THE BODY POLITIC

By PRINCIPAL JOHN MACKAY
Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.

From the Westminster Magazine for March.

What Wise old sage and master statesman Yuan Shi Kai, who is guiding China through its most critical period with marked success, has shown his far-sighted wisdom in nothing more than in the law against political corruption recently passed by his order. This law provides that any one in public office who accepts a bribe of five hundred dollars or more shall be punished with death, and those guilty of lesser crimes of this nature shall be punished with great severity. One of the first offenders was a very prominent official who was a life-long friend of the President. After giving him a fair trial, though moved to tears in sympathy for his friend, Yuan Shi Kai ordered him away to immediate execution and refused to be seen by any one till all was over, lest he should fall in what he believed and rightly believed, to be a life and death matter to his country.

With all seriousness, I beg to commend this law to the people of Canada, death penalty and all. It is true that the first year of its operation, especially if it were retroactive, would leave us minus a considerable number of knights and honorables and a little army of good (?) fellows who have made things pleasant for themselves and the purchasable element of the populace, with our money. However, I feel confident that we would be able to exist quite well, were they gone "to their own place."

This may seem like a bloodthirsty sentiment not based on the objects of love, but the highest things in our national life are being done to death by political corruption and low political ideals and nothing but tragically drastic penalties can rouse the dormant conscience of our people and scare into decency those who are now fattening at the expense of the moral health of our young nation.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the danger to our future as a nation of the political debauchery which disgraces almost every part of our country, from Atlantic to Pacific. At least two of Provincial Governments are a travesty on representative institutions and a disgrace to any civilized country.

It is significant of the low state of public morality in another of our older provinces, that a man found guilty of extortion and political corruption in an important provincial office, has resigned that office for good, but now proposes to run for a Dominion constituency, with good hopes of success. Had the political morality worth speaking of, such a man would never again be considered for any position of public trust.

In a notorious western election case, the man who resigned his seat rather than face an investigation of the methods by which he won it, was re-elected by the same methods and now occupies a seat among our lawmakers. Another equally notorious eastern election case has been dragged along until it is more than likely that a new election will be held before it comes to a trial.

Not only hundreds of men in public life who resort to bribery, but there are armies of men, respectable in every other way, yet always ready for a bribe. I know of one student and prosperous farming community, whose citizens are nearly all connected with some church, yet the vast majority of them expect to be paid five or ten dollars for loss of time in going to the polls to vote. I hope this is an isolated instance, but I have good reasons to fear that it is not.

One would think that the present crisis which has brought out such a passionate display of loyalty both to the Empire and to the ideals for which she stands, would have prevented graft in the arrangements for sending our best young manhood to the front, but unfortunately such is not the case. Many of the articles which could have been bought directly from the manufacturers have been ordered through the middle men, and I know of instances where as much as twenty-five per cent. of the cost to the Government has remained in the pockets of the middle men.

The cabinet officials may not have been responsible for much but they have come from a change, as their own adage dramatically expresses it:—
"Big fish eat little fish, little fish eat shrimps, and shrimps eat mud." There must come a far-reaching

moral and religious revival before China comes to her own, but that revival will be helped and hastened by every law which brings over the real righteousness of political corruption and its deadly effect on the national life.

The same thing is true of Canada. Our resources are so great and so rich that we can afford to be just and honest. We are not a nation of hypocrites as well as arrant rascals. We spend life and money without stint to crush the German war machine that professes this creed and leaves untraced the political methods which practise it here in Canada.

Many men who are the soul of honor in their business dealings look upon graft as thoroughly justified if elections are won by it for the party. What is this but putting the selfish necessities of a party before the moral law?
We and our allies are fighting to the death, for what? What but the principle of right, which is right and wrong in national and every where, in national and every where, as well as in the individual life. Germany has committed the most ghastly crime against humanity that the world has ever known, because she has adopted the barbaric principle that the end justifies the means, that might or cunning or both makes right, that the ten commandments are all right for ordinary conventional meeting relations where old ladies and weaklings move securely, but in big matters the mailed fist makes its own commandments; Germany must be decisively defeated at whatever cost, or the world will return to barbarism. But Germany's madness, Germany's unspeakable crime, is no whit less evil than that of the man or the party which stands aside and does nothing, simply because it is afraid to do so.

We show our barbaric simplicity and lack of understanding of the marvellous sensitiveness of the social organism by fighting the matter over and granting the successful grafter a knighthood or some other high honor. The one violates the sanctity of the individual human life, the other violates every conception of honor. He robs labor of its just reward and hands it over to the contemptible purchasable parasite, he encourages and abets the saloon and the brothel and everything that is mean and debasing in society, while in case after case, both in Canada and the United States, he has been responsible for the taking of human life. Democracy is a thing so complex and so sensitive that it can never hope to realize its inestimable advantages till we see that the worst crime that can be committed is to poison its very life blood by corrupt practices for individual or party advantage.

After fair opportunities of forming a judgment, I am forced with sorrow to the bitter and humiliating conclusion that the political life of our country is the most corrupt in the world's English-speaking communities. In at least two of our Provinces we have proved unworthy of representative institutions and are helpless in the present crisis. We are autocrats, and if the terrible ordeal through which we are passing does not lead us to penitence and prayer for a rebirth of the national conscience and a sense of the sanctity of the institutions under which we live, we are not worthy of a place beside our august mother in the most holy cause she has ever espoused.

I hold no brief for any party, nor do I hold any brief for any individual. I am a citizen of the world, and I am a member of the party that is in power in the different parts of the country, thus breaking the political truce which is so necessary to the successful prosecution of the present crisis. It is a plea for individual heart-searching and for housecleaning within the different parties. Our material development has been so rapid that we have outstripped our spiritual growth. Our consciences have lain dormant while our acquisitive faculties have been over-stimulated. This is our God-given time to readjust things.

But how are we to begin? What can we do. First and foremost we can all study the meaning of democratic institutions and seek to see both parties have always had too much of the party and less of the honor, who looked on public service as a source of private gain. The other day one of the finest citizens of a British Columbia city directed his attention to a man who was passing at Ottawa and in almost every constituency is a great machine composed too largely of the "practical" politicians, men who care little what becomes of the party and less of the fate of the country so long as they are "taken care of."

They work behind the scenes, doing the dirty work which they take care to make appear as necessary or possible, while the decent members of the party turn their backs on their party, excusing their misdeeds, if they win elections. If the decent men in each party would stop throwing mud at the other party and try to see that this game arranged for them to play at by the corrupt element in their own party, to keep them too busy to enquire very closely into their own party's misdeeds, the public would be surprised for what goes on in his own party and only secondarily for the other party. It is his

anything to do with becomes the practical master of a great party simply because he can win elections. Yet one of the most Christian leaders in the Presbyterian Church in Canada said in extenuation, "The other party does the same thing."
We are set up in arms against the code of morals which we facetiously describe as "Made in Germany." This code, or rather this negation of the moral code, "Neque enim sine lege," was made in hell and practised in Canada long before German thoroughness exposed it in all its naked ugliness for the execration of the world. And we are, blatant hypocrites as well as arrant rascals if we spend life and money without stint to crush the German war machine that professes this creed and leaves untraced the political methods which practise it here in Canada.

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characteristic of always being able to stir up a lot of maudlin sentiment for the criminal who faces death, forgetting entirely his victims and the danger which he is to the community. As we are, or think we are, a democracy, we must for our own salvation inflict the heaviest penalty upon the grafter which public sentiment can be educated to endorse, and we must carry that penalty out without mercy until men come to realize that it is not a light thing to trifle with that most sensitive and sacred thing in all our human existence, that impalpable and marvellously complex nexus of human lives we call the community or the state.

But no penalty and no number of expedients can suffice to save us apart from a revival in public opinion. The most potent deterrent to crime is always the force of public opinion. I know that many will bitterly resent some of the things I have written and will say that the time is not propitious for raising such issues. My only excuse is that I am prepared to substantiate every statement I have made and to produce an overwhelming mass of evidence to the same effect. I am convinced that now is the day of national salvation.

It would be well if we could give our undivided attention to the war, unweakened by any sense of our own unworthiness to enter so holy a crusade. But in a great measure, it is against the very same underlying principles which jeopardize our national life and it will not weaken but strengthen our support to the Motherland, and her allies if we carry the crusade into every detail of our national life. This is the day of opportunity for the Church and all holy forces. Ancient shams and conventional ideas are being tried as if by fire. Nothing but righteousness can stand the test and if the Church does not rise to her opportunity she ought to give way for some institution with insight and passion born of God for the salvation of the nation.

Mr. J.L.R. Gorman Assumes Control

Mr. J. L. R. Gorman announces that he will take over the boot and shoe business so long and successfully managed by his father, the late S. R. Gorman. Mr. J. L. R. Gorman has been engaged as manager. He has had the benefit of several years' experience with the great Marshall Field store in Chicago as well as with other houses in the West. The Gorman Shoe House will continue to cater to the best trade by keeping a full line of high class goods, but will maintain a large assortment of all grades to suit every taste and requirement on the part of the wearer. Mr. Gorman will also continue his real estate activities as before in the firm of Gorman and Anderson.

Homeseekers Excursions to Western Canada.

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low Round Trip Fares in connection with Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. The C.P.R. offers the finest possible and equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world.

It is the only line operating through the West and Tourist sleeping cars, also Dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C.P.R. affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

Vital Statistics

In the quarterly report of vital statistics in Belleville for the months of January, February and March, as prepared by Mr. J. W. Holmes, city clerk, some interesting details are noted. There were only 19 marriages while in the same period there were 77 births of which 33 were females and 44 males. There were 54 deaths, 29 males and 25 females. Under the age of one year there were 16 deaths, from one to ten years 1; from ten to thirty 4; from thirty to sixty 11; sixty and over 22.

Trenton Liquor Licenses

The License Commissioners for West Hastings met in Trenton yesterday and granted bar licenses for six hotels to Messrs. Bruya, Filion, Biceker, Orrell, Cook and Sweet. Two shop licenses were granted to F. R. and W. W. Emerson. Application was made by Mr. Polkey for a new license for the Strathcona Hotel but the Commissioners refused it.

Death Notice

GRASS—In Belleville, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, Elura J. A. Grass, beloved wife of Mr. Charles H. Grass aged 70 years.

THOUSANDS ARE AILING FROM CONSTIPATION

No condition causes so many diseases as constipation. It not only prevents proper kidney action, but it causes Headaches, Stomach Trouble and Indigestion. Why not use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get cured? This excellent medicine restores normal bowel action in one or two days. Thousands say so. Just think of it! Your system will be pure and clean. You'll be free from headaches, sour stomach, biliousness—in short, you'll have jovial spirits and perfect good health. Get a 50c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. At all dealers.

Whelan & Yeomans List of Real Estate Offerings

FARMS FOR SALE. SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE ONTARIO. ONE of the best farms in township of Thurlow, 180 acres, first class buildings throughout, price right, on very easy terms.

\$4000—100 acre farm, lot 30, 3rd Con. Thurlow, 5 room frame house with wood shed 20x20, barn 20x50, and 22x28, drive house 22x27, 4 wells all good water, 10 acres swamp with timber, acres apples and other fruit, 70 acres good work land, balance pasture land, one mile from school house, two miles from post office and church, R.M.D. apples, 40 acres in hay, 8 acres in fall wheat. Easy terms.

\$7000—Township Huntingdon, 200 acres clay loam, 135 acres work land, balance wood and pasture land, 2 good springs, barns 42x20, 22x20, stone basements and cement floor, drive house, hog pen, hen house, large well shed, etc. well fenced and watered and all in good repair. Easy terms.

\$5500—First Con. Tyendinaga, 100 acres of good farm land, with a 9 room frame house, barn, silo, well, etc. in good repair. Well fenced and watered close to cheese factory. R.M.D. apples. Free R.M.D. D. A. door. Terms easy.

\$3600—First Con. Huntingdon, 40 acres, well watered and fenced with good house, barn, hen house, 125 acres of good timber (saw mill 1 1/2 miles).

100 Acres on Kingston road. Fine brick house and barns. One of the best market gardens close to Belleville and Point Anne markets. Well watered. Price \$1000.

\$3600—First Con. Huntingdon, 40 acres, well watered and fenced with good house, barn, hen house, 125 acres of good timber (saw mill 1 1/2 miles).

A BARGAIN! Sugar of 12 lots on Sidney street.

\$3500—Lot 2, 6 Con. Township of Huntingdon, 100 acres clay and sandy loam, 5 acres good orchard, two storey brick house, barn, hen house, etc. Drive shed etc. 7 acres of good pine timber worth about \$1,000. Well fenced and watered.

100 Acre farm, close to city, first class land suitable for a garden or mixed farming.

\$2500—Three miles from city, 1/2 mile of good farm land, first class buildings and fruit trees. Price \$2500. Would make a good dairy farm. Best class condition.

100 Acres on Kingston road. Fine brick house and barns. One of the best situated market gardens close to Belleville and Point Anne markets. Would make a good dairy farm. Best class condition.

\$5000—For a good 125 acre farm 5th Con. Thurlow, 9 room house, barns 24x48, 35x24, and drive house 22x27, hen house, etc. 7 good wells and spring, about 40 apple trees, 20 acres of timber, 100 acres of wheat. All well fenced. R.M.D. and main telephone.

\$1000—Concession, the cannery district of Prince Edward, good land and buildings, close to factories and station.

\$10 per foot—Poster Avenue, North of Bridge.

\$4500—Hundred acre, Lot No. 12 2nd Con. Tyendinaga 60 acres work land, 2 acres sugar bush, balance pasture. Barns 24x28, 22x28, new drive house 24x30, hen house, hog pen, etc. about 30 apple trees, 100 acres of room frame house. Three miles from Belleville. Price \$4500. All well fenced and watered. Good terms.

\$6500—300 acres clay and sandy loam, well watered and fenced with good house, barn, hen house, etc. 7 good wells and spring, about 40 apple trees, 20 acres of timber, 100 acres of wheat. All well fenced. R.M.D. and main telephone.

\$2500—Lot 34, Con. 5, Tyendinaga, 100 acres, 8 room frame house, 112 acres, 4 room frame house, 100 acres drive shed 14x18, shed 24x24, barn 24x24 timber for about 12 years.

\$3000—80 acres, lot 92, Con. 2 Tyendinaga, 8 room frame house, 100 acres, well watered and fenced, plenty of fire wood, 2 acres orchard, about 60 acres of work land. Soil clay loam.

50 Acre farm, 4th Con. of Thurlow, 3 storey frame house, 100 acres, well watered and fenced, plenty of fire wood, 2 acres orchard, about 60 acres of work land. Soil clay loam.

FOR SALE. One of the best 100-acre farms in Thurlow; within three miles of the city; farm and buildings in first class shape. On reasonable terms. Apply to Whelan & Yeomans.

FOR SALE. 100-acre Farm, part lot 20, Con. 5, Tyendinaga; good buildings and silo; for sale at a bargain if disposed of at once.—Apply to Whelan & Yeomans.

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Whelan & Yeomans List of Real Estate Offerings

LOT 1 and 2, 159 acres in the 6th Con. TYENDINAGA, over 100 acres of maple timber, small orchard, balance pasture well fenced and watered, large basement barn with cement floor, large mill, etc. Price \$10,000. New 10-room house, frame, with furnace and hot water. Can be bought with or without crop on easy terms.

BLACKSMITH Shop and wood-working shop with all up-to-date machinery for carrying on business, including machines, planers, etc. Good reasons for selling.

110 Acre farm 2nd Con. Sidney, all good work land, 100 acres, well watered and fenced, large barn, silo, etc. Price \$10,000.

\$3500—35 acres, Thurlow near barn and drive house. Possession after harvest.

SEVEN Room Frame House, good barn well watered and fenced, in good locality on East Hill. Snap for quick sale.

SEVEN Room Frame House, Foster Avenue, eight room, two extra lots, good garden, some fruit, good well at a bargain.

\$800—Strachan street, 7 roomed water in house, outside shed.

\$1400—Two storey frame house, South Pinnacle street, electric light and hot water heating. Large lot with barn.

\$1200—One and one half storey brick house, two extra lots, Pinnacle street. Large lot, city water.

\$1350—Solid brick house, Blecker street, eight room, 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, hot water heating, cement floor. Five minutes from Front street.

\$4000—Solid brick house, George street, all modern conveniences and fine basement. One of the best located homes in the city.

\$2600—A bargain on Dunbar at house with veranda, modern conveniences, electric light and gas, large lot.

\$2400—Allice street, two storey frame house 10 rooms, electric light and all modern conveniences.

\$650—Frame house with large lot, West side Yeomans street. Upright up-to-date frame house on veranda, hardwood floors throughout, electric light and bath, large lot.

\$2000—Two storey, 8 room brick house near Albert College. Best terms, snap handy to G.T.R.

\$800—Five acre block near Albert Land suitable for gardening. Seven minutes' walk from Front street.

VOULBE brick house, Mill street, lately remodelled to suit with full plumbing and hot water heating, electric light and gas, large stables, suitable for live stock, boarding stable. Deep lot 80 foot frontage.

\$1100—Fine 7 room frame house with gas and water in house, good large lot with shade trees on South St. Charles street.

\$1600—Brick in room house, Commercial street, gas, water and bath, also small barn.

\$1500—New two storey, 8 room brick house, 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.

\$4000—Eight roomed solid brick house, just off Commercial street on Warham street, three large lots, view of the bay and harbor in the city.

\$1800—On Sinclair street, fine 7 room brick house, with veranda, large lot and shade trees. Frontage. Terms arranged.

\$4000—Large lot on east side of Front street, about 80 foot frontage, with two houses and other buildings.

\$200—2nd—Burnham street, 5 lots, 42x122.

\$12 per foot—Cor. Bridge and Donald Avenue.

\$1200—8 room roughcast house, and lot, near Albert College and G.T.R. easy terms.



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Boys' Clothing

This store will sell you a nice Boys' Suit with bloomer pants up to size 30 for \$3.00. Can you find another store in Belleville that can do it?

Better Suits

In our Suits at \$4.00 and \$5.00 and up we are able to give you better value this season than ever before, notwithstanding that all lines of cloth are up in price.

To Women

If mothers of boys, anxious to save money, really would take the trouble to look around and examine carefully, we would not have enough boys' suits to go around. If you have not been a customer of this store for boys' wear, suppose you try it once.

Oak Hall

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience for family funds. It may be opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

Belleville Branch: J. G. Moffat, Manager.
Picton Branch—C. B. Beamish, Manager.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 98

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending the 30th of April, 1915, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of May, 1915, to Shareholders of record of the 23rd April, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
G. P. SCHOLFIELD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1915.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Manager Belleville Branch.
Shannonville Branch open Mondays and Thursdays.
Foxboro Branch, open Tuesdays and Fridays.
Redensville Branch open Wednesdays.

Merchants' Bank of Canada

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

Your Savings Account Invited

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

A general banking business conducted.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH H. SNEYD MANAGER

Advertising Pays

A LEGEND OF AN ANCIENT CASTLE

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE ONTARIO BY ALICE PYNNE McDAVITT, FOXBORO

From Ireland's shores came long ago
A younger son of a family—
Possessing a castle—twas crumbling
though
But what they lacked was chiefly—
gold.
Many chimneys did the castle adorn,
And the bricks were falling—one
by one,
Though the views were stately in
early morn
The owners were pestered with
many a dun.
Their funds were scant, but they shared
and gave.
For they were proud, and none
might know,
So this younger son did cross the
wave,
And brought but hope—'tis often
He married poor—as hopeful do,
And left a son when he passed a-
way.
But his child was told of the castle
too,
And it haunted his visions—many
a day.

And then the struggle with Britain
came,
When the Irish in him obstinate
buried,
So with the Loyalists—of noted fame,
He to the shores of Canada turned,
He founded a family—his wife was
poor,
(All U. E. Loyalists lacked for gold)
Though many children played by his
door.
Each one was told of the castle—old
But they worked away—for toil they
must
And early settlers of worth they
proved,
But off as they toiled in farming dust,
Beyond of the castle, their fancies
roved.
A descendant there was, I have been
told,
Lovely of face and fair of form,
Dimpling smiles hid a heart most
cold,
While her eyes' soft glance caused
many a storm.
And many men did die with love
But she passed them by in haughty
 scorn,
While the family fortunes increased
and thrived.

And swains dejected, became forlorn
Thus years did pass, and death came
by
And this dart did pierce her bosom
cold
Long since her lovers had ceased to
sigh,
For the daughter of race and castle
old.

And now she stands at the judgment
gate,
And you and I will stand some day,
But having no doubt of her future
fate,
Remembering that oft she did
fast and pray,
Saint Peter stern before her stood,
"What good did ye do on earth?"
"A good," she said, "in her banishment
mood,
"I did not learn" in her banishment
mood,
"Then go back to earth," and anger
wrote.

Did sound in his voice, while fierce
his eye,
"Just to keep from wrong, that does
not count,
Why do ye not draw to the sinners
gate,
And tell of the Saviour's cleansing
fount?"
"But a family old I belong to—sure,
That centuries ago did a castle hold,
Did o'er the mountains, bog and
moor,
And beyond high ferns to the
darkling wood."
"Travel back to earth," the Saint did
roar
"Old as ye are and find ye work,
Because in the past your race did soar
is that ought excuse for ye to shirk
Of all the bliss of man, or maid,
Of child or woman, young or old,
Because in the past a fortune was laid,
—And spent, that descendants
their hands do find.

"Those who reckon your name and
know
Of what it stood for, long ago,
Seeing you idle, will sneer and say,
The noble race does decadent
grow
Go, get to work, and do some good,
To have done no harm will never
save,
Better be ever a leaver of wood
Than to dream of a castle beyond
the wave."

OBITUARY

(From Friday's Daily)
The death occurred last night at her home 181 Charles St. South of Elura J. A. Grass, beloved wife of Mr. C. M. A. Grass, St. A. had been ill for about eighteen months but had recovered sufficiently a few weeks ago to be able to celebrate her golden wedding anniversary. She was however taken seriously ill a few days ago and in spite of all the best attention and care could accomplish, death ensued of heart trouble last evening.

The late Mrs. Grass was born in Sidney in 1845 and was a daughter of the late Simeon Ostrom. She had been a resident of Belleville for 21 years. Mrs. Grass was a member of Bridge Street Methodist Church and had a wide circle of friends who deeply mourn her death.

Besides her sorrowing husband, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. J. E. Tinkell, Belleville; Mrs. Shelley Anderson, Massasauga, and two sons, Charles H. and Daniel E., both of the Front of Thurlow.

The deepest sympathy is extended to the family in their bereavement.

LAI D TO REST

(From Friday's Daily)
The funeral of the late George Calcut took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Pine street to Christ church, where the Rev. R. C. Blagrove officiated at a solemn service. Thence the remains were removed to Belleville cemetery and interred by the Rev. Mr. Blagrove conducting the last sad rites at the grave. Many were in attendance and the floral tributes which were numerous and beautiful evinced the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his many friends. The bearers were Messrs. R. Saell, J. Bowyer, P. Flagger, R. Forster, T. Alexander and J. Cooper.

PAINFUL SWELLING REDUCED, MUSCULAR STRAINS ENDED.

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, they are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touches the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Mid-dlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 50c, trial size 25c, at all dealers.

GERMANY IS HAMPERED BY LACK OF COPPER

She is Already Reduced to Necessity of Picking Up Shells.

STEEL IS TOO COSTLY

German Cartridge Cases Not Adapted To Being Reloaded.

How long will 5,000,000,000 cartridges last in a war of the size of the present one? How much copper has Germany on hand from which to make new cartridges for the infantry rifles and machine guns, and driving bands for the shells of all sizes? Great Britain has declared copper contraband of war, and is trying to stop its going to any port whence it might reach Germany. Other things might end the war more speedily, but when the supply of copper quits the front the war quickly ceases. The Germans were reported to have nearly 5,000,000,000 rifle cartridges on hand when war broke out. They probably have 4,000,000,000 men under arms, possibly more. They have thousands of machine guns, each of which eats up cartridges as fast as a whole infantry battalion. Twelve hundred and fifty rounds per soldier, excluding the machine guns, would require 1,200,000,000 cartridges are gone. Without doubt the Germans are reduced already to picking up the fired cases when it is feasible to do so. Trench fighting is particularly well adapted to this purpose, while from a machine gun the ejected cases are thrown so uniformly that a basket would catch practically all of them. The German cartridge cases are not well adapted to being reloaded. The American Government reloads the fired rifle cartridges, and the requirements specify that each case must stand 20 such reloadings without splitting or giving way at any spot. Hundreds of thousands of fired cartridges are reloaded by the United States army each year, and the economy thereof is great, because while the complete loaded cartridge cost 2 1/2 cents, the case itself costs nearly 1 1/2 cents a saving of 60 per cent. through reloading.

Steel Too Costly.
Both the German authorities and Sir Charles Ross, the designer of the Canadian army rifle, have experienced with their copper-zinc alloy cartridge cases. Ross produced them but they were too costly to be commercially practicable. The start of the brass cartridge case is a flat disk of copper-zinc alloy. It goes through a battery of draw presses until it has been drawn out to a brass cylinder, about the length of a complete shell. Then the head is formed from the thick brass left in the base. During these drawing operations the case has to be frequently annealed, the process making the brass very brittle. In American cartridges the final operation is to "neck down" the cylinder to the proper bottle-neck form for that particular rifle. In the British service, where the cordite powder is loaded in the form of tubular strips, the powder is inserted before the case is necked down. Every shell

has to be gauged to make sure it will chamber in the rifle, for a bad one might jam a rifle or tie up a machine gun for a day.

Brass instead of pure copper is used, being thrust against the chamber walls in the rifle by the terrific pressure. If resiliency to spring back to form after the case does not do this it cannot be extracted. So the temper of the finished shell is very important. It is too brittle, it will split at the neck or break off at the base, disabling the weapon. If it is too soft, it will upset or swell into the chamber's most minute rough spots and cannot be extracted.

Signs of High Pressure

The chamber pressure of the rifles used in the war ranges from 40,000 pounds to 55,000 pounds per square inch of chamber area. The actual burst on the head of the bolt holding the shell in the Mauser rifle is 9,000 pounds. With the high pressures, brass has not always proved entirely sufficient to stand the strain. The cartridge case is the weak point of the modern rifle. The first sign that the chamber pressure is too high is the "flowing" of the head of the cartridge out into the unsupported space around the extractor cut, and over the neck of the case. In high pressures the case is literally "smear" all over the head of the bolt, flowing back like butter. The steel case is not open to the objection of the brass case, but steel refuses to be jammed at high speed through a series of draw presses.

Military bullets are made in much the same fashion as the cartridge. Disks of the jacket metal are stamped out of sheets and then run through presses to make the jacket. In American and British arsenals this metal is a copper alloy about 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, making, roughly, German silver. In the German service the jacket is sheet steel plated to guard against rust. The presses finally turn out the complete jacket, just the shape of the finished bullet, but, of course, hollow. Then lead or lead alloy in the form of wire on great reels, the wire takes the form of the finished bullet, is fed into a machine that cuts it off to the right length and pushes the slug down into the jacket.

UNEARTHED \$300

Port Hope Boys Made An Interesting Discovery.

Port Hope, April 23.—Two young lads, Richard Richmond and Harry McGibbon, while playing about the yard at the rear of Richmond's bake-shop came across a gem jar which appeared to have green lining. Curious to find out just what this lining was, the little fellows managed to take the top off and to their surprise and delight roll after roll of money fell out. The boys felt like real millionaires and after straightening it all out they found they were wealthier by about three hundred dollars. The money was turned over to the police and is now awaiting an owner. Mrs. Wesley Bone, who lives near by, had been housecleaning and re-members of throwing out some old gems very similar. If this prized jar came from Mrs. Bone's residence, in all probability the money it contained was saved by his former wife. The owner cannot be found. The money of course will return to the boys.

REMAINS OF LATE CAPT. P. M'L. FORIN LAID AWAY WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS

Tribute to Memory of Departed by all Classes—Religious Service at John Street Presbyterian Church—Ceremonies in Belleville Cemetery.

(From Friday's Daily)

With full military honors, the remains of the late Captain Peter McLaren Forin, late O.C. the 34th Battalion, C.E.A., were borne to their last resting place and interred in Belleville cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. His battery being in the front line, he was killed in action while serving with the 34th Battalion, C.E.A., the 15th Regiment, and the 39th Regiment, which were largely represented.

While the obsequies were strictly military in character, citizens of all walks of life, all the professions and the church, paid tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Forin. The members of Hastings Bar Association, the Napanee Regiment represented by Lieut. Helfferstein, Napanee Curling Club, West Hastings Liberal Association, Belleville Curling Club, the officials of John Street Church and many other organizations attended in full numbers. Citizens in private capacity by hundreds acknowledged the high character of the departed by their presence at his funeral.

Shortly after two o'clock, the 39th Battalion in command of Lt.-Col. Forin, paraded to the residence No. 2 Forin street. There the Rev. E. C. Currie, pastor of John Street Presbyterian church, conducted a short service in the presence of the mourners. After this brief ceremony, the casket was formed, it was one of the most impressive sights ever witnessed in Belleville, as it was the first funeral in many years in this city in which the casket was borne on the shoulders of the 39th and the 15th regiments, and a large Union Jack, walls within lay, the body of the deceased laid out in his uniform as a field artillery officer.

The procession first came the firing party of one hundred and twenty men with rifles reversed, belts and side arms in the rifle by the terrific pressure. If resiliency to spring back to form after the case does not do this it cannot be extracted. So the temper of the finished shell is very important. It is too brittle, it will split at the neck or break off at the base, disabling the weapon. If it is too soft, it will upset or swell into the chamber's most minute rough spots and cannot be extracted.

The cortege proceeded to John Street Presbyterian Church where in the presence of a large congregation, a funeral service was held. Rev. E. C. Currie, officiating. Mrs. (Dr.) A. E. MacColl, at the organ, played solemn music as the funeral approached and while the casket was entering the sacred edifice.

A full choir led in the singing of the hymns. Service was opened with a prayer by the pastor after which the congregation sang "My Faith Looks up to Thee," a favorite hymn of the late Mr. Forin. The pastor read the scripture lesson and the Pauline words before the casket. The casket was raised from the dead "I Cor. 15:20.

In opening his short address, the pastor said he would leave the tributes to the life, faith, and labors of the departed to the memorial service on Sunday next.

In the face of such events which are becoming notoriously common, in these days of dire stress, it is strengthening and helpful, to us, as Rev. Mr. Currie, to have such a message of light and confidence as conveyed in the Epistle, to the Corinthians. We mourn not as those without hope, but we have our hope well grounded. Our faith is not that of migration from state to state of being of endless sleep, but the hope of life given us in Jesus Christ. It is by His message we are cheered and our tears dried. Praise God for the new meaning He has given to life in Jesus Christ! In what captivating words has He brought us the evangel of life! Christ is coming to the consummation of things and one day He will

bring us all home as the late Captain Forin said a few days ago. "What is the effect of having this love in our possession? Our griefs are assuaged. Our gratitude should be stirred. Thanks be to God," says the apostle. St. John says "Every man that hath this love in him, purifieth himself. If man did like the beast, would be not be expected to live like the beast? But he does not. When the end comes, there is quietness and confidence. The believer is able to say, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

One might spend a long time eulogizing the merits of the life and character of the deceased. A military man said, "I don't know how we shall get along without him." His fraternal spirit, his ability as teacher, his Christian service, made him honored. Naturally he clung to life. He had everything to live for. But he had hope in his death. Like the other saints who have gone before, he had said "we shall soon all be home."

The lesson for us is "Be ye also ready." His message, his call to the resignation of the things of day comes to one, come to all.

The singing of "I am not ashamed to own my Lord" and prayer brought the service to a close.

Among those present at the service were the class of boys taught by the late Mr. Forin.

The casket was removed from the church and the cortege reformed, the firing party leading. The route was through the streets of John and Bridge streets to Commercial street and the Trent Road. Thousands lined the route of march.

Among the officers in the parade were several officers of the battery. The funeral was entirely a khaki ceremony, it was perhaps fitting after all that his obsequies were in charge of the infantry for many years and the deceased was a captain of the R.M.R. in British Columbia.

Many citizens went to Belleville cemetery to witness the impressive closing rites. The ceremony was most beautiful and touching in its simplicity and precision. The firing party was drawn up on the roadway near the plot while the officers stood near the grave. The solemn religious ceremony was read by Rev. E. C. Currie. After the committal had been read, the military rites were conducted. The order "Firing" party. Volleys with blank cartridges were given "Load—Present—Fire" was followed by a deafening blast from 120 rifles. Twice again the command to fire was given, and two more volleys were fired over the grave. As the men stood with fixed bayonets on the "present arms," the bugle band, directed by Sergeant J. F. Lunny sounded "The Last Post". The soldiers marched away and the ceremony was over.

Three captains of the Fifteenth and three of the 49th Regiment were the pall bearers—Captains W. H. Hudson, A. P. Allen, A. C. McFee, D. Green, J. E. McLean and Ebor James. The floral tributes to the late Mr. Forin were numerous and beautiful in design.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET

COBourg, April 20th, 1915.—The Waverley Curling Club of Cobourg records their deep regret that the illness of Peter, McLaren Forin of Belleville has terminated fatally and we place on record our high appreciation of the late Mr. Forin as a man and a curler and express our heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the deceased and with the members of the Belleville Curling Club who must so deeply deplore his death. His lifelong courtesy and fairness in our many meetings on the ice had endeared him to all of us.

Signed on behalf of the Waverley Curling Club of Cobourg by

Edwin Guillet, President.

Charles McCallum, Secretary.

Frank M. Field, R. W. Hargrave, W. E. Allen, Fred Baker, John Henderson

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Blood, Beecham's Pills

The directions with every box are very complete, especially to women. If the Harmer cannot be reached, the Harmer cannot be reached. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

ISAAC W. CLAUS EXPECTED TO BE AS RESULT OF WOUNDING AT POINT ANNE

Thomas J. Hull Aged 63 Under Arrest—Doctors Give No Hope—Hull Remanded Until May 4th—Fight in Woods on Saturday Afternoon

Isaac W. Claus, a young Indian aged about 39 years of age, is lying at death's door in Belleville hospital with no possible hope of recovery as a result of a stabbing affray which occurred at Point Anne on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. Thomas J. Hull, an elderly man 63 years of age, is in Belleville jail awaiting trial on the charge of assault and wounding, pending developments. It is scarcely possible that Claus can hold out beyond tomorrow, so serious was the wound which he received. He is however not delirious.

The injury was inflicted with a hunting-knife said to have been wielded by Hull in a fight between the two. The wound was a ghastly one, being below the left nipple and between the eighth and ninth ribs. It entered just below the heart, passed the bottom of the left lung and finally entered the intestinal cavity. Not much blood was lost, but the presence of air will result in peritonitis.

The fight occurred in the woods near Point Anne, Claus and his wife had been boarding at Hull's place for some time and during the last week Claus had been away. He returned however to Hull's house, which is on the easterly extremity of the Point, on Saturday. Hull it is alleged, refused to let him enter on account of his previous actions. It is then stated that they said they would leave, whereat Hull is alleged to have threatened for his rent and on the reply that he would not get it, said he would not allow them to remove their goods. Claus and his wife after some time left for the C.N.R. station to take a train and Hull is said to have follow-

ANNUAL CHURCH PARADE OF BELLEVILLE ODDFELLOWS

Large Turnout of Members and Visitors to Holyway Street Methodist Church—Rev. A. R. Sanderson's Eloquent Address.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Independent Order of Oddfellows throughout the world yesterday celebrated the ninety-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the order. Belleville Oddfellows observed the day by attendance at divine service at Holyway Street Methodist Church. It was perhaps the largest parade in some years that marched through the streets yesterday. In line were the Oddfellows' band, the members of Mizpah Lodge, No. 127; Belleville Lodge No. 81; Quinte and Mohawk Encampments and Belleville and Picton Cantons. The Grand Warden, Col. L. B. Cooper also attended and Quince Lodge of Rebecka met the Oddfellows at the church. The body of the church was crowded with the members of the order and the other worshippers. Rev. Bro. A. R. Sanderson occupied the pulpit. Mrs. Denmark, organist, headed the organ in masterly style. The program was "The Pilgrims' Chorus" from Wagner and the postlude Clark's "Aux Flambeaux."

The hymns at the service were particularly appropriate: "How firm a foundation"; "Stand up, stand up for Jesus"; "God Bless Our Native Land"; and "God Save the King."

The lesson was 1 Samuel 20—5-7, 18-23, 35-42, containing the beautiful story of David and Jonathan.

Mrs. Sanderson, Miss L. Weese; Dr. Duprau and Mr. Plimott sang Calvary as a quartette. In the anthem "Hark, Hark my soul" (Shelley), the solo parts were taken by Mr. Plimott and Mrs. Sanderson.

Mr. Max Denmark during the service rendered a cornet solo and Mrs. Sanderson sang "Face to Face."

The sermon by the Rev. Bro. Sanderson was a masterly effort. He told the story of Saul's hatred of David, David's escape and the story of the slaying of the arrows whereby Jonathan made known to the shepherd lad who was in hiding, the danger in which he stood from King Saul.

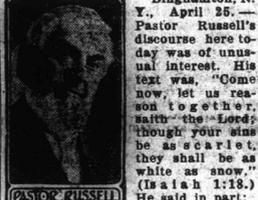
The page which picked up the arrows was placed in a position, the full significance of which he knew nothing. So with most of us, the deep significance of things is hidden to us. This was the final meeting of two young men, whose abiding friendship has been a proverb for thirty centuries. The ties which bind us may be severed, we may be hurled into the world's great battlefields tomorrow to conquer or to fall alone. There came a day when David and Jonathan had to part. The only prayer of Jonathan was "Go in Peace."

Their was a friendship not made in the passing hour, it was a friendship of deep, abiding truth. It was sincere, it was rooted in faith and in one common object, living for one another. Jonathan returned to the palace to listen to the King's rage, while David wandered off into the world, not knowing where to rest. There may come a day of financial

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IS IT REASONABLE?

Come, Let Us Reason Together, Saith the Lord

Remarkable Growth of This Cult—Its Adherents—Their Realization of a Supernatural Power Outside of Man—An Outgrowth of Present-Day Conditions—Are Its Teachings Logical?—Some perplexing Problems—Power of the Will in Resisting Disease.



Binghamton, N. Y., April 25.—Pastor Russell's discourse here today was of unusual interest. His text was "Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your wrath be kindled, ye shall be as white as snow." (Isaiah 1:18.) He said in part: "What a man believes or disbelieves is his own business, and not subject to public criticism. But when a number of people associate themselves, adopt a name, publish their doctrines to the world and invite members, their doctrines are properly subject to public criticism. They still preserve their individual rights, however. Doctrines only may be criticised; and these should be honestly treated, not misrepresented. This applies to every creed, every cult; and all honest people should welcome such investigation and truthful criticism. We assume that Christian Scientists, therefore, will appreciate what we now have to say as much as any other than, others. We trust that we always have this attitude toward any criticism leveled against our public teachings. We are therefore following the Golden Rule laid down by the Lord, and acknowledged by all."

The growth of Christian Science has astonished the world. Its teachings seem to have appealed to a very intelligent, well-to-do class of people, of considerable mental independence, possessed of a considerable "backbone." So far as we have conversed with them we find that physical healing seems to have been more or less associated with their conversion to their cult. Either they or their friends have been healed. Their realization of the cure brought them religious conviction as instead of the doubts and wonderments of their previous experience. The awakening of this conviction that there is a real power outside of man, a supernatural power, aroused a religious sentiment such as they had never known before. It seems to them that they have started a new life.

The reason for this is that nominal Christianity is merely a form of godliness, without power or conviction. This form of godliness has spread to such an extent that the whole world is styled "Christianity." In countries like Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia, approximately ninety-five per cent of the population are rated as Christians, though some of these are in prison, some in insane asylums, and some too young to think at all or be anything. In Italy, everybody is rated a Christian—although amongst some of the Italian cities, the word of God is not known.

Additionally, a sincere class of Christian people have, during the last fifty years, been perplexed because of the stupendous nonsense intermingled with Truth which was handed down to us from the Dark Ages. Under the increasing light, thinking people have not been able to accept the monstrous statements of the creeds as readily as did their forefathers. The persecution of Baptists gave place to toleration—that they might baptize as they had been baptized, and that immersion in the door into the Church implied that all the unnumbered are outside the true Church, outside the pale of salvation, and hence prospectively subject to eternal torture. Presbyterians and Methodists, unable to disagree each other on the subject of Election or Free Grace, agreed to "live and let live."

The great churches which formerly persecuted all others as heretics, forbidding any to preach except by their ordinations, gradually found themselves compelled to desist from making their tenets too prominent. Thus people are more or less bewildered as to what are the differences between the various denominations; and many conclude that the only difference is in forms, ceremonies, ordinations, etc.

It has the entire interest of the brother and sister at heart. He is not a true Christian who thinks only of the insurance. To be a good Oddfellow the member must remember the obligations.

Love, the center link of the I.O.O.F. trinity is embraced in friendship. To love is to throw light on the shadows of life. Love puts rainbows in the eyes of the sorrowing.

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of everlasting torment, mental or physical; (3) its teaching respecting Divine Healing. Mrs. Eddy, the acknowledged head of Christian Science, had a keen mind and considerable wisdom in its exercise. She would hold to the Bible, even though she needed to prevent her teachings from making her future life too pronounced or too antagonistic to other theories. She contented herself with vague, ambiguous statements re the future life. She laid principal stress on healing, and settled all doctrinal difficulties with the dictum that there is no evil, there is no sin, there is no death; that what have been called sin, death and evil are merely errors of an unrighteous mind.

The very absurdity of some of these statements advertised them. People said, "What does it mean? There is no death, no sickness, no pain, no sorrow, no evil of any kind. Absurd! It is not so. We will see how Christian Scientists explain death, sickness, pain, sin. Thus curiosity led them into the metaphysical labyrinth which Mrs. Eddy had skillfully constructed. Having no intelligible knowledge of the Bible, they were just in condition to fall an easy prey to "Mother Eddy's" errors. If some of her deductions were fanciful, far-fetched and unscriptural, they were no more so than the deductions of other people who are accustomed from childhood and which substantially claim that the more unreasonable and illogical a matter is, the more faith is implied by the believing of it. Christian Scientists feel what might be termed spiritual pride in connection with their healing practices and with the public reading of the Scriptures and Mrs. Eddy's comment—as much spiritual pride per se as is sometimes felt in other churches by preachers, elders, deacons, vestrymen, deaconesses, etc. To be lifted from the ordinary walks of life to places of distinction in Christianity, especially in a scientific manner, would surely appeal to the majority. Once elevated to position as readers or practitioners or healing practitioners, it becomes their duty loyally to support and defend the system which they represent. And so, just as earnestly as with other sects, the establishment and defence of Christian Science goes courageously onward.

Still another class is interested financially in those in control of the Christian Science literature. It sells at good stiff prices, and anybody questioning the merchandising of the truth is given to understand that he is unappreciative; and with the majority of people the price regulates the value, anyway.

Having, we believe, fairly stated the facts and claims of Christian Scientists, we now inquire whether or not their teachings are logical. We hold that they are not, and will endeavor to show in what respects this is true.

"Mother Eddy," striving after a truth, declared that there is no pain, no sickness, no sorrow, etc. The truth she was fighting after, but the not fully grasped, that sin, sickness, sorrow, death, are abnormal conditions. There could be none of these, except for the curse that came upon our race at the beginning, because of disobedience to God. If the conditions are not designed by God to be everlasting, He does not recognize them as proper for those in fellowship with Him.

Nothing gives any reason to suppose that they have prisons, insane asylums, hospitals, doctors or cemeteries in Heaven, where all is perfect and in fullest harmony with God. Messiah's great work of redemption will obliterate these unsatisfactory conditions from the earth. Jesus Himself tells us that their abolition will be the result of His Kingdom work of a thousand years.—Revelation 20:6, 21:4, 22:3.

It is wise for us to say in one breath that all these will pass away, and in the next breath that they are non-existent? Surely we all value consistency and logic, otherwise we should not bring us merely confusion, instead of intelligence. Let us then say that, with mankind in proper relationship with God, there would be none of these things; that the existing conditions are the result of a broken relationship with God through sin; and that God's provision, according to the Bible, is that mankind shall be delivered from this bondage of sin and death into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.—Romans 8:21.

In this view, too, we see that the perfect earth was represented in Eden, and that eventually Eden will be world-wide. The perfect race was represented in Adam before he sinned; and through Christ, eventually the earth will be filled with perfect human beings, such as Adam was. Then whoever will not come into fullest accord with the Lord will die the Second Death. There will be perishing like natural brute beasts, which St. Peter mentions—the punishing with an everlasting destruction, mentioned by St. Paul, (2 Peter 2:12; 2 Thessalonians 1:9). But nothing in the Bible implies an everlasting torture of any member of our race or even of Adam himself.

In the Bible presentation there is a special place for the Church of the Gospel Age, called out of the world before the restitution Times. Her acceptance of the Call implies her attempt to live in fullest harmony with the Lord under present imperfect, unsatisfactory conditions. The existing conditions lay down life for the brethren, for the service of God and His Word. To this Church class, the Bible assures us, will come a still higher blessing than that of restitution. The Church is to have spirit-nature—yes, the highest form of spirit nature, "the Divine."—2 Peter 1:4.

We commend Christian Scientists for their endeavor to hold fast to the Bible, but remind them that not the letter of the Bible merely will enlighten and sanctify, but its spirit, its real meaning. This is obtainable, not by confusing definitions, but by

simplicity of mind in accepting the words for what they are and putting them together in logical order.

Let us give Mrs. Eddy credit for desiring to be logical; but let us notice that, whatever she thought, her language was confusing when she said, "There is no death, no sickness, no pain." The most that can be conceded by the most generous logician would be that there should be no death, no sickness, no pain, no sorrow, if things were in right condition. But they are not in right condition, as the Bible declares and as all can see. And they will not be so until the Saviour who redeemed the world by the sacrifice of Himself shall assume His kingly office and right the wrongs which sin has brought us. As a result of His work, there will then be—at the close of the Millennial Age—no sin, no death, no sorrow, no pain.

But since Mrs. Eddy and Christian Scientists fail to recognize and state these facts clearly, it follows that however attractive some of the teachings may be to some people, they cannot be the true foundation—recognizing neither the facts of sin and death nor the necessity for a redemption from those conditions by the sacrifice of Jesus, nor appreciating the necessity for the coming Restitution.

Furthermore, Christian Science does not clearly differentiate between the Church, which has been in process of calling and election for more than eighteen centuries, and the world, which still lies in the Wicked One, and which will not be dealt with until the Church shall be glorified, and with her Lord shall constitute the Kingdom of Righteousness.

Jesus prayed for His Church, "Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth." While Christian Scientists and people of other denominations, and some of the best men as well, are, many of them, moral, exemplary, honorable, nevertheless few of them, surely, claim to be sanctified. Indeed, the sanctifying features of the Truth they ignore or do not see. We are not to think of church attendance or of rejection of profanity, liquors, etc., as sanctification. The putting away of the filth of the flesh is indeed commendable, but is only a primary step in the right direction.

God is now calling a sanctified class—a set-apart people—whom He is testing under the promise, "If thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a Crown of Life." This does not signify faithfulness to a denomination or a cult, but faithfulness to the Lord, to the testimony of His Word, to the principles of righteousness, to self-surrender to God to walk in Jesus' footsteps.

We will not discuss at length the scientific element of Christian Science. To some, it seems very unscientific—inhomogeneous with the Truth. We believe that the only way that anything scientific could be associated with it is by adding to it the thought that sorrow, sin and death are the world only temporarily, by reason of transgression of Divine Law, and that they are to be rooted out and destroyed as noxious weeds by Messiah's Kingdom.

Christian Scientists tell us that they have received great benefit mentally and physically from following Mrs. Eddy's theory and denying that there is any pain, etc. We quite agree that the will is a powerful factor in resisting disease, that if we brood over our difficulties, aches and pains, they are increased by the operation of our minds. We agree, as do all physicians, that the mind should be lifted as much as possible from our diseases and troubles, and that happy subjects. This is rational and logical; but it is illogical, irrational and, above all, untruthful, to say that we are without pain when we have pain. The lover of the truth can never consent to this. Honesty must be first with all right-minded people, and surely is pleasing to God. Let us then not go to the extreme of untruthfulness or to the other extreme of exaggerating our ills; but, let every man think as soberly.—Romans 12:3.

There is one doctrine held by Christian Scientists—and for that matter by many of other denominations, who state themselves less positively, that is very pernicious, very injurious, very unscientific, very unscriptural. This is the teaching that God is omnipresent—present in everything and in every place. Nothing in the Bible so declares; and when we attempt to be wiser than what is written, we are surely making a mistake.

Whoever thinks of God as omnipresent necessarily thinks of Him as impersonal; and the more he thinks, the more vague his God becomes, until gradually he has no God, but merely (as some Christian Scientists, including Mrs. Eddy, express it) believes in a "force" of good, and calls that principle God. Such wish to believe in a Supreme Creator, but by this erroneous reasoning they mislead their own intelligence into the denial of a personal God. Whoever believes in one who is everywhere believes in one who is not a person. The Bible teaches a personal God—a Great Spirit Being. The Bible gives Him a home, or locality, and does not teach that He is everywhere. It was Jesus who taught us to pray, "Our Father, which art in Heaven." Oh, how different this is from saying that God is in everything that has use or value—in the soil, because it is useful for the development of fruits; in the chair, because it is useful to sit upon; and in the table, because it is useful for convenience! Such teachings are faith-destroying, and surely lead away from the sanctification of heart and life and from the faith which the Bible inculcates.

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