

# THE WEEKLY ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

VOL. LXIV.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

MORTON & HERITY, PROPRIETORS.

## GENERAL STAFF OF GERMAN DIVISION MADE PRISONERS

## GERMAN RIGHT FLANK HAS BEEN TURNED

General Von Kluck's Army in Danger of Being Cut Off—Must Either Retire or Be Encircled by Superior Forces.

### SUCCESSFUL AIRSHIP RAID.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23.—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, near Cologne is reported by the Handelsblad. Bickendorf is the centre for the Zeppelin air craft, and according to the story the Britishers from a height of 1500 feet dropped bombs that set fire to the hangers. Four of the five aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

### BATTLE OF THE AISNE REACHING DECISIVE STAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times Amiens correspondent telegraphs that heavy fighting is in progress not many miles south-east of Amiens. He says it is the beginning of a decisive phase of the battle of the Aisne. Upon the issue of this fighting depends the continued occupation of French soil by the German invaders or of their retreat to strongly entrenched positions which have been prepared for them on the Sambre.

### GERMANY'S CASUALTY LIST OVER 60,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The casualty list published to-day shows the death of two generals, von Wrophen and von Arbou. Major Gen. von Thortha is also given as killed.

Among the slightly wounded are two Lieut.-Generals, von Willisen and von Keulen.

The list containing 5,395 names give names and dates of the battle for the first time.

The losses so far published aggregates 10,086 dead, 39,760 wounded and 13,621 missing.

### AUSTRIA PREPARING TO INVADE ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 23.—In spite of denials to the contrary made by the Austrian government, newspapers here publish detailed descriptions purporting to show that Austrian armaments are being placed on the Italian frontier and declare that preparations are being made by Austria to invade Italy.

### GEN. VON KLUK IN DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The French War Office to-day made the positive declaration that the flank of the German right wing had been turned and that von Kluck's army is in danger of being cut off. It is stated that while reinforcements are being rushed to von Kluck's rescue from Belgium they will not be able to prevent the German right wing being encircled and forced either to retreat in haste toward Belgium or to meet an attack from all sides by an army of vastly superior force. There has been no change in the past two or three days in the battle lines along the main front. On the Allies' right between the Argonne and Metz the Germans have delivered an attack over sloping ground in an attempt to crush the fort of Troyon, south of Verdun, and thus break the chain of forts between Verdun and Toul.

### GENERAL STAFF TAKEN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Mail's correspondent says that on Sunday the entire general staff of one German division were brought prisoners to Amiens.

### GERMAN SOLDIERS SACRIFICED WITHOUT REASON.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Wounded soldiers arriving here from the region of Craonne describe the battle there on Sunday and Monday as having been deadly for the Germans who they say were sacrificed without apparent reason by their officers.

One entire regiment it is declared was wiped out and when the French took possession of the field they found 1,000 wounded left by the Germans. The German losses in this engagement alone it is estimated amounted to 5,000.

### WEATHER EXCESSIVELY COLD.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The weather continues cold for this season of the year and is causing much anxiety for the comfort of the soldiers in the trenches and camps. Associations are being formed to hasten the manufacture of heavy knit garments and sleeping sacks similar to those used by arctic explorers for use by the troops at the front.

### TWO AUSTRIAN CRUISERS DAMAGED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Rome says, travelers arriving from Sebenico in Dalmatia declare the Austrian cruisers Maria Theresa and Admiral Staua, have put into port badly damaged.

## ENTIRE GERMAN REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

## COL. PONTON AT KINGSTON

His Address at Patriotic Gathering Was Roudly Praised

On Monday evening, Lt.-Col. Ponton was in Kingston and was one of the speakers at an enthusiastic meeting of citizens under the auspices of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The following account of his address appears in the Kingston press.

"To choose any portion of Col. Ponton's able speech, or to single out any of the many outstanding features of his short but able utterances would be folly. Known far and wide as an able and pleasant speaker, Col. Ponton's speech last night was far and away ahead of anything Kingstonians had ever heard from him. The time, the theme, and his well-known patriotism seemed to have taken the Colonel away from himself, and made a different man, and time after time the immense audience applauded his patriotic utterances. His remarks touched a responsive chord in the heart of each of his hearers, and the audience went away from the hall much the better and the more loyal, if that were possible, for a Kingston audience, for hearing his remarks.

"In his opening words Col. Ponton paid a warm tribute to the ladies and their work in the various societies in which they were identified. He pointed out that their free giving of comforts and their thoughtfulness for the needs of the men who had gone to the front meant much for them and was a source of inspiration for them. Canada would pay her debt to the motherland, not with our contingent, but with another and another if necessary. "The debt will be paid with interest," he declared and applauded. "Canada will take her place with not 20,000 but with 100,000 men."

"The list containing 5,395 names give names and dates of the battle for the first time. The losses so far published aggregates 10,086 dead, 39,760 wounded and 13,621 missing.

"Kingstonians cannot forget that patriotic utterance of her greatest son, a British subject I was born, a British subject I will die, and again the debt therefore be untrue to the highest ambitions of loyalty and patriotism. A week ago we thought we would win, to-day we know we shall win, for there are certain things which may never be repeated. The great right hand of the British Empire."

The speaker referred to the debt which Europe owed to "Little Belgium."

"Many cannot restore to the two Belgian boys their hands which were chopped off by the brutal rapacity of the German hordes, nor can I restore life to the Belgian nurse who was shot down in the discharge of her humane work; money cannot restore those beautiful temples of God but money can relieve to some extent the woe and the suffering which has visited those of our race who have fallen a prey to the over-weening pride of the Kaiser. For this reason we should be generous in discharging our obligations."

"Germany waits Canada," said the speaker. "A voice: 'She will never get it' and again applause rang throughout the hall.

Continuing Col. Ponton stated that this was not a war against war, but was a war for peace and he explained this by saying that after the close of this war there would be peace for many years in Europe, for the reason that there would be no one to disturb that peace after the German Empire had been disposed of.

September was an important month in the annals of the British Empire from the number of historic events which have happened in that month. The battles of the Alma, of Sebastopol, of Malpasquet; the siege of Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow were mentioned. In that month, too, England's greatest hero died—the immortal Duke of Wellington, and also in that a Canadian won undying fame in the Indian mutiny, Sir John Inglis.

Col. Ponton closed with an eloquent appeal for a fervent expression of loyalty on the part of citizens in contributing generously to the patriotic fund, and at the close of his remarks was tendered a warm ovation by a grateful assemblage.

## DO NOT BUY GOODS MADE IN GERMANY

Ontario Starts Campaign to Purchase Articles Made in the Empire.

HALT!! We have in THE PAST Bought too many articles MADE IN GERMANY

By doing so we have helped to furnish our enemies with the sinews of war and have deprived Canadian and British workmen of the chance of labor. Let us this day resolve that in the future our purchases be of goods made within the Empire.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## SPEAKERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

The Canadian Club have already booked the following speakers for the coming fall and winter. The Club is to be congratulated on securing such a strong program. Doubtless it will attract many men to the membership of the club.

"Modern Conditions in Canadian Industry and Commerce"—Oct. 15th—Adam Shortt, C.M.G., Toronto.

"Technical Education"—J. W. Robertson, Ottawa.

"Grumblers and Growlers"—W. Douglas, K.C., Toronto.

"Influence of War on Canadian Education"—J. L. Hughes, Toronto.

"The Community and its Health Laws"—Dr. McCullough, Toronto.

"Socializing Influences to be exerted in the Community"—Dr. Shearer, Toronto.

"The Evolutions in our Canadian West"—Chancellor McCrimmon, L.L.D., Toronto.

## DR. ROBINSON'S CASE.

Charge May be Reduced From Murder to That of Manslaughter.

Napanee, Sept. 22.—The trial of Dr. C. K. Robinson accused of causing the death of Blanche Yorke at Tamworth was on the card to-day before Judge Kelly and the grand jury. The accused is defended by Mr. Herrington of Napanee, acting for Robinson's counsel, Mr. T. C. Robinsons of Toronto, while the crown prosecutor is J. O. Hutchison, of Brockville.

## SWEATER COATS FOR TROOPS

Every Man to Get One—Women's Patriotic League Busy Investigating Needs of Men at Valcartier.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 22.—"Every man will positively get a coat. Already one of the thirty thousand ordered have arrived. Those who do not get them now will receive them in England," declared Col. Hallick at the head office of the Ordnance Department here, when asked as to the rumor that these garments would not be furnished by the Government.

## AIRSHIPS SEEN AT BROCKVILLE

Considerable excitement prevailed about town last night over the airship scare. Red lights were plainly discernible, but the Recorder learned to-day that the family of a Montreal resident, who were closing their cottage on the front road east and returning to the Metropolis to-day had sent a number of toy balloons into the air some of which had drifted west of the town—Recorder.

## ENJOYING CAMP LIFE AT VALCARTIER

Letter From Pat Yeomans Describes Life in the Great Military Camp at Valcartier.

Mr. Milburn of the teaching staff of Belleville High School has received the following excellent descriptive letter from his former pupil, Horace E. ("Pat") Yeomans and has kindly handed it to The Ontario for publication.

Dear Mr. Milburn,—

We received your postcard the other day but this is the first chance since that I have had to answer it. It was certainly most welcome as we receive very little mail here and are away behind in our news.

It is certainly a great camp here. By now the men have gotten settled down and work of every kind is getting to become more systematized and things run more easily.

Our work is hard and there is lots of it but the men go into everything with a laugh or a smile for they expected hard work when they volunteered for service.

Water and electric service is being extended all over the whole camp and there are now lines of electric lights along every road-side and water-taps and shower baths stick up all over. It is a great sight to see the camp at night from an elevation; the lines of lights, the glares of bonfires and the automobiles and motor trucks flashing up and down form quite a picture. In about the center of the camp there is a row of stores, in fact two rows, one on either side of the road where anything may be bought, and where the trade done would rival that of a good-sized city. All this has grown up where a month and a half ago there was nothing but miles and miles of heavy underbrush.

## MR. ELMER LUCK IN FINANCIAL DISTRESS

Rev. Mr. Egan, Front street north, has just received word indirectly from his son-in-law, Mr. Elmer Luck who was a student at Leipzig university, Germany, at the time of the outbreak of war.

The matter was taken up with Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, who has been pursuing inquiries through the high commissioner's office at London. Mr. Purley, acting high commissioner reports that he met a lady who had come from Leipzig and she had seen Mr. Luck. She said that he was in great financial distress and wanted \$5,000.

## Italian in Trouble

An Italian named Francesco Dalago was arrested under peculiar circumstances. He was said to have attempted to assault a woman at her home on Front street. A youth seized Francesco and handed him over to the police in the presence of a large crowd of bystanders.

## Neighbors Alarmed

The police answered an investigation alarm last night but found no one in the district.

A man named J. Hunter was fined \$5 this morning on a charge of having been drunk.

## THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE REACHES DECISIVE STAGE

## Busy Trenton

Trenton Sept. 18th.—The "Spending Thrifts" a thrilling and successful New York production will be produced at the Weller Opera House on Friday evening, 18th inst. Mr. Weller has received good reports regarding the ability of those producing the play and assures patrons of the house that they will not be disappointed.

A fire occurred this morning at the Whirlwind Dry Goods Store on Front street. The firemen reached the scene promptly and succeeded in putting it out before much damage was done.

Mr. Angus McWat is spending a few days with his parents before returning to Queen's University. Citizens interested in the Soldiers' Patriotic Fund are requested to attend the meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Friday evening next.

Mr. Myron Vanalstine, formerly of this place, is spending his holidays with his parents here. Mr. Darling, of Wooder, has joined the staff of the Meisels Bank, Frankfurt.

We received a call yesterday from a subscriber to the Ontario, who asked us if we had ceased to send in Trenton notes, because, he said, if we had intended to cancel his subscription. We assured him that we had only been temporarily off duty and that he would see the Trenton notes appearing regularly. We were glad to know that they were appreciated, however.

A fine musical production entitled "The Prince of To-Night" will hold the boards at Weller's Opera House on 24th inst. We expect to be able in another issue to tell our readers something of the merits of the piece.

Trenton, Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Young, of the Court, are rejoicing in the arrival of a new girl. The Courier is out ahead of time this week.

A number of summonses have been issued against individuals who will persist in smoking while crossing the bridge. The officer in charge is exceedingly lenient with first offenders and the offender himself will be only to blame should he come up before the E. M.

We are glad to notice that a number of the houses which were recently reported as vacant are now occupied.

We understand that Mr. E. V. Ilsey has been ordered to report for duty at Windsor on November 1st.

Messrs. Roberts and Shaffer, of Chicago, have been awarded the contract for the building of the new coal chutes near C.N.R. roundhouse. We understand that about \$20,000 will be expended on this work and that it will take three months to complete it.

## The latest news of the town and surrounding neighborhood is given in an interesting manner.

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# SUFFERED EVERYTHING

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

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

**Glanford Station, Ont.**—“I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I do not recommend it for nervousness and indigestion.”

**Henry Clark, Glanford Station, Ont.**—“I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble. My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods, which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering, and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not hear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.”

“I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial.” Mrs. SPENCER J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

**HALLOWAY.**  
A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Geo. Ross on Tuesday, September 15th, when their eldest daughter, Miss Lulu, was united in marriage to Mr. Clifford Lanning of Stirling. On Friday evening previous her many friends gathered at her home and presented her with a beautiful clock in appreciation of her work in the church and Sunday school where she will be greatly missed. Her many friends in this vicinity wish her a very happy and prosperous life.

**Clever Teacher.**  
Miss Kathleen VanderWater an old Albert College student has won success in Toronto, having obtained her Art Specialist and Art Supervision certificates. She is the only teacher in this part of Ontario who has these certificates.

**Died in Kingston.**  
Miss Janie Lewis passed away in Kingston yesterday and the remains were today brought by train to Belleville and removed to the residence of her mother, Boswell St. The funeral takes place on Sunday to Plainfield.

**A TREATISE on the Horse FREE!**  
We offer you free this book that tells you all about how to care them. Call for it at your local druggist or write to KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

## CANADA WILL RECOVER.

**Hon. W. T. White Says Outlook For Dominion is Promising.**  
GANOQUE, Ont., Sept. 22.—Canada's business outlook is promising; the first and worst effects of the war will gradually wear away, the higher prices of grains will more than make up for their shortage in amount, and future agricultural production should be immensely stimulated, enabling the country greatly to increase her exports, thus ensuring payment of interest on her borrowings and other obligations abroad, and the present national credit will be able to absorb the more efficient shoe absorbers.

These were the conclusions of Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, in an address before the Ganoque Board of Trade yesterday on “War and General Trade Conditions of Canada.”

White international markets were at present closed, said Hon. Mr. White, no doubt, borrowing, although on a much reduced scale, would be possible later, and increased thrift on the part of the public would be a material factor in furnishing national working capital. The spirit with which the Canadian community had met the situation was wholly admirable.

With so many men offering their lives for the Empire and undergoing hardships, privation and suffering at the front, it was the duty of every man at home, both in the military and naval services, to make every effort to increase production, to add to the national wealth, that the wastage of war might be repaired and the strength of the nation increased to meet whatever of struggle and stress that may lie before it.

**BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.**  
The steamer Arakhan, loaded with package freight for Montreal, ran aground near the Main Docks, near Kingston, yesterday.

A despatch received at Petrograd from Vladivostok declares that Japanese aeroplanes, throwing bombs, have destroyed two of the important forts of Tsingtau.

A despatch received by the Serbian Legation at London yesterday states that the British military attaché in the Balkan States, Lt.-Col. Edward A. Plunkett, has been slightly wounded.

The British Government yesterday placed an order at Richmond, Va., for 2,000 sets of military harness and 500 cavalry saddles to be ready for delivery in six weeks. Similar orders have been placed, it is said, in Cincinnati.

**LAND FOR PRISON FARM.**  
Thirteen Thousand Acres Chosen For Establishment Near Sudbury.

## DRIVEN SEVEN MILES.

**German West Wing Forced Back By Advance of Allies.**  
ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 22.—The western wing of the German line has been thrust back about seven miles during the last 48 hours as a sequel to continuous fighting night and day.

Both armies, despite almost superhuman efforts, were unable to effect a termination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the freer troops at the disposal of the allied commanders, have gradually forced the Germans to retreat.

The Turks are adding daily to their record of daring achievements. Late Sunday night in a costly bayonet encounter they broke through the German lines without firing more than a few shots, capturing and brought back four field guns which the French troops had abandoned the previous day. They seemed to disdain the murderous rifle and machine-gun fire poured into them, refusing to let the officers who tried to keep them under cover.

Cold steel yesterday again played a big part in the battle of the hosts fighting along the Aisne and the Oise and Wever. The most remarkable point about the encounters is that the troops were actually hand to hand.

The reckless display at the beginning of the hostilities, with the resultant carnage through the machine guns, had almost disappeared and every movement of the attacking and defending troops is carried out with the utmost caution until the moment of actual contact.

**GERMANS ACCUSE RUSSIA.**  
War Lord and Ministers Should Be Arrested, Says Manifesto.

**LONDON, Sept. 22.**—Members of the German Humane League, who on Aug. 11 issued the statement that the end of the war inevitably would see the deposition of the Kaiser, have made the following further statement:

“We reiterate as men passionately loving the fatherland, it is the duty of every man who cares for the welfare of mankind, to join hands in a protest against the continuation of the war, which is a crime against the human race, and to demand the immediate cessation of hostilities, the disarmament of the belligerent nations, and the restoration of peace.”

**BERNSTOFF INSURGERS.**  
Churchill Says There Can Be No Peace With Prussian Militarism.

**M.G. BAKING POWDER**  
NO MUMPS  
NO RHEUMATISM  
NO COLIC

**POINT ANNE.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and children spent Sunday with friends in Belleville.

Miss Campbell and Mr. Ross and teachers spent the weekend at their homes in Belleville and Cambridge.

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# SHANNONVILLE "WORLD'S FAIR" HAD A RECORD ATTENDANCE

**Over 3000 Spectators Present at Saturday Exhibition—Excellent Show With Many Features of Entertainment.**

Shannonville, Sept. 22.—The Shannonville “World's Fair” had a record attendance of over 3,000 spectators at the Saturday exhibition. The show was an excellent one with many features of entertainment.

The trials of speed were the main attraction for a throng of lovers of good horses. The winners in all was well contested, the winners being:

1—Abley Stock Farm, Heister Schuyler.  
2—Frank Johnson, Kitty B.  
3—Harry Ketcheson, Windsor Belle.

The winners in the 240 class were: 1—Phil Reed, Paddy B.  
2—J. Dowling, Belle Rose.  
3—J. McCallister, Golden Prince.

The results in the “Quick Hitch” referred to above, were: 1—W. G. Ketcheson and Son.  
2—Frank Johnson.  
3—B. Hinesey.

**SHOT BY KING ALBERT.**  
Chauffeur Tried to Drive Monarch Into German Lines.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Progress du Nord yesterday relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur while the latter traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The King was with his troops at South Antwerp, and ordered his chauffeur to drive ahead.

**LEGAL.**  
NORTHUP & PONTON.  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Commissioners, etc.

**WILLS & WRIGHT.**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

**E. J. BUTLER.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, and Notary Public.

**W. D. M. SHOREY.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

**INSURANCE.**  
Representing North American Fire Insurance Company, Anglo American Fire Insurance Co., etc.

**THOMAS STEWART.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

**ROBERT BOGIE.**  
Mercantile Agency, Estates, etc.

**W. H. HUDSON.**  
Representing Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co., etc.

**MINERALS.**  
Drugs and minerals of all kinds.

**DANCING.**  
MR. T. HANSEN'S Academy, Front Street.

Various small advertisements and notices on the far right edge of the page.







# The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sunday and holidays excepted) at the Ontario building, Front Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$3.00 per annum. THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or 15¢ a year to the United States. ADVERTISING RATES on application. JOB PRINTING—The Ontario Job Printing Department is especially well equipped to turn out artistic and stylish job work. Modern processes, new type, competent workmen. TELEPHONE MAIN 23, with private exchange connecting all departments.

## ROYAL FRIENDS AND FOES.

A writer in the London Chronicle calls attention to the interesting and almost distressing fact that this war, among many other painful things, has thrust a sword between the Royal families of Europe, dividing them suddenly into friends and foes. King George opposes his first cousin, the Kaiser. The King's nephew, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, fights for Germany, while the Duke's mother, the popular Duchess of Albany, organizes relief work for England! The Duke of Brunswick, nephew of Queen Alexandra, takes up arms for Germany while his two aunts, the Dowager Empress of Russia and Queen Alexandra are in sympathy with the Allies. Prince Arthur of Connaught offers his active service, while his second cousin, the Crown Prince of Germany, leads an army corps.

Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein the grandson of Queen Victoria and son of Prince and Princess Christian has been a major in the Prussian army with an address at Potsdam Lighthouse, but now he joins the British Army. The Kaiserin, be it remembered, first made the acquaintance of the future Emperor when she was staying with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. If Greece is drawn into the conflict, the Kaiser's sister, the Queen of Greece will find herself on the opposite to many of her relatives.

The Connaught family have distracting sympathies. The Duchess of Connaught was a German Princess. Her elder daughter is Crown Princess of Sweden, a country remaining neutral, but which is credited with pro-German feelings. Her other daughter, Princess Patricia, is stirring enthusiasm for the British cause in Canada. The Tsaritsa is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and first cousin to King George, but some of her near relatives are fighting for Germany.

Queen Mary and her brothers have close links of family relationship with Austria through late Duke of Teck, but of course the present Duke and his brother are officers in the British army. By the way, the Austrian ambassador until the war broke out was Count Mensdorff, a second cousin of King George. He was more at home in England, where he had been a popular diplomat for many years, than anywhere else. The Cumberland family must have divided sympathies, for the Duchess is a sister of Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, while her son is heart and soul for Germany.

Spain is neutral, but that did not prevent Queen Ena from sending £500 to the Prince of Wales' fund. She could not resist it, as the daughter of Princess Henry of Battenburg, and second cousin to the Prince of Wales. Denmark, Norway, and Holland are likewise neutral countries in this war, but relatives at all those Courts are at the front. The Queen of Norway is a sister of King George, and it must be hard to conceal her feelings. She has already placed part of her Norfolk home at the disposal of the hospital authorities. The Danish King and Queen and various Princes and Princesses have been so recently visiting their British relatives that they must have intense interest in the war. Gallant Belgium's Royal House have links of relationship with our own Royal Family. The ex-King of Portugal has offered his services to King George, though his wife's relations are on the side of Germany.

For many a day, as the writer says, there will be unpleasant reminders in Royal circles of the severing effects of this war.

## IMMIGRATION AND THE WAR.

Immigration to both Canada and the United States has practically come to an end as a result of the war. In 1913, Canada received 402,000 immigrants, while the United States in the fiscal year which ended June 30th last, received

1,121,000. During that same year, however, the United States had 300,000 departures, leaving a net increase of but slightly over 900,000. Of the immigrants received by the United States in that year 738,000 were from countries which are now engaged in war. Of Canada's newcomers almost two-thirds were from Europe. As long as the war lasts, there will be very few arrivals in either Canada or the United States. According to the latest reports, the new arrivals at New York have been reduced to a very small fraction of those who came a year ago.

It is only reasonable to expect that following the war there will be a large exodus from Continental Europe as well as from Great Britain. In Europe especially tens of thousands of people will be left homeless and desolate as a result of the war. As these people have always been on the verge of starvation, it is only to be expected that they will take advantage of the first opportunity to get away from war-stricken and poverty-infested Europe and come to countries where there are opportunities for bettering their position. In the matter of immigration, Canada as the Montreal Journal of Commerce says, is likely to profit enormously as a result of the war.

## AFTER THE WAR.

Naturally enough, in the midst of the first great war that the world has experienced in many years, there is a great deal of speculation as to the conditions which will follow the conclusion of peace in the war-swept zone. The popular opinion is that it will be a very long time before the nations involved will recuperate from the colossal struggle. It seems to be assumed that, whatever the outcome of the war, it must be followed by long periods of industrial and commercial prostration.

For instance, it is the almost universal opinion that Germany will lose all its overseas trade, that its factories will remain idle for a considerable time, and that, in general, the Kaiser's Empire will sit idly amidst the ruins of its former prosperity. A similar gloomy prediction is made with regard to France. Austria comes in for the black mark in the books of the prophets, and only Great Britain and Russia are exempted from the prediction of the post bellum woe.

The Boston Transcript, however, takes a more optimistic view and strongly expresses the opinion that a nation of sixty-five million people like Germany, will not be thrown into industrial wreckage by defeat in war. Assuming that Germany is defeated, as is morally certain, "it by no means follows" it says, "that the energies of its people will not be summoned into activity the moment the treaty of peace is signed. Once the war is over at least two-thirds if not three-quarters of all the surviving members of the German armies will return to their peaceful callings in field or shop or factory. The eagerness of proprietors to make up for the curtailment of business enforced by the war will be equalled only by the eagerness of men who have subsisted on soldier's pay and soldier's rations to become wage earners again. The two impulses would be sufficient to bring about a revival of business if the Imperial Government abstained from all methods of stimulating it, but we know that the Kaiser and his counsellors have been among the most active factors in the promotion of German trade and commerce."

"Among the glib predictions," adds the Transcript, "which are found in the newspapers of to-day is one to the effect that universal bankruptcy of continental Europe will come with peace. This prediction is based on the assumed cost of the war. The war is calculated by some writers to cost so many million dollars a day to each belligerent. Premising that these estimates are all very dubious, their makers forget that the money spent in war does not evaporate. It goes into many channels of trade, into transportation service, into manufacture of military supplies and finds its way back to the source from which it was drawn."

All European countries will suffer severely, but Canada, as Professor Shortt argued the other day, will be in a position to reap the benefit and to profit from the misfortunes of European countries if she is alive to her opportunities. Certainly there is no occasion for discouragement or gloomy moping. Get to work and keep business going.

That phrase in a German despatch puts the whole story of militarism in two words: "ruthless energy."

General Pau has only one arm—the other he lost in previous war—but he has kept the whole of his head.

Having changed the name of their own Capital, the Russians will now proceed to work the same designs on the German Capital.

There are no dum-dums on the British and French side. It is left to Germany to violate The Hague Convention, just as she has violated many other canons of humanity in her fighting.

The personal equation counts greatly in the fighting, and the superiority of the British

soldier over the German is being demonstrated all along the line.

There is talk of the greatest armies ever mustered, but does not this reveal some forgetfulness? The greatest of all armies in point of numbers was that which Xerxes launched against Greece. Herodotus gives the number of fighting men as 2,641,610, and modern critics do not seem able to reduce it very materially. Some historians have computed that, including servants, eunuchs and other camp followers, the great host exceeded five million souls.

The British troops played a great part in turning the onward march of the German invaders into a general retreat, but let us not forget the magnificent part played by the French. Once the offensive was taken they fought like demons driving the enemy back with terrific force. La Belle France may well be proud of her armies. They have won imperishable fame.

In view of rumors concerning the movements of the Princess Patricia's regiment, now in camp at Levis, it may be well to know that this regiment does not form part of the contingent which is being organized by the Militia Department of the Canadian Government. The Princess Patricia's are formed under the direct authority of the War Office in London, and all orders concerning them come from that source.

The Westminster Gazette reports that at his last interview with the Russian military authorities before the war, Prince Hohenlohe, the Austrian Military Attache, expressed surprise that the Russians should be requisitioning so many automobiles. "Your roads are too bad," he marked. "But yours are good," was the response. And it is on Austrian roads that the Russians are advancing to-day.

President Woodrow Wilson admirably maintains the attitude of strict neutrality in the replies which he has made to the Belgian Commission and the Kaiser, with reference to the German atrocities and the Kaiser's hypocritical protest against the alleged use of dum-dum bullets. But one only needs to read between the lines of his carefully phrased statement to see where his sympathies lie and what his opinion would be were he free to express it.

And now to complete the splendid spectacle of the Imperial solid front, General Louis Botha, the Dutch Premier of the Union of South Africa, comes forward with the stirring declaration that the Dutch people of South Africa, who less than fifteen years ago were in arms against Great Britain, would "ten times rather be under the British flag than the German flag," coupled with the pledge of the whole-hearted support of the South African Government and people to the Mother Country. Again the Kaiser has "missed his guess."

The German idea of manly strength is well illustrated by Jerome K. Jerome, the well known English writer in a recent letter:—

In Köln a dear old German professor, kindest and simplest, took me to dine at a restaurant not much frequented by the stranger. He had been a guest of mine in England. I knew him for a high-bred, courteous gentleman, and it surprised me somewhat to find him shovelling his food into his mouth, now with his fork, now with his knife. I looked about me. Most of the men were feeding the same way; doing so ostentatiously, it seemed to me. He intercepted look. "We know better. We do it on purpose," he laughed. "Man is becoming too finicking," he continued in a grave tone. "It is little things that mould a character. It doesn't do to think too much about beyond the essentials, weakens a race. It is not wise to get too far away from the animal. Coarseness—a touch of the savage: they are not good things in themselves, but they make for strength."

## FREEDOM'S BANNER.

Mrs. Sylvia Chapin Ballis of the teaching staff of the Ontario School for the Deaf has written for the Ontario the following timely and excellent poem. The production is even more interesting from the fact that Mrs. Ballis is an American by birth. In a note accompanying the poem Mrs. Ballis says:—

We have just returned from a long trans-continental journey on the U.S. side, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific we have been impressed by the commendation of England's action in this deplorable European war.

Knowing the depth and sincerity of the American feeling for England and her Colonies and appreciating the close bond that exists between all English speaking people, I have written the enclosed lines.

Two flags in union waving,  
Beneath the vault of blue;  
Our fathers died to save them,  
Our brothers the trust hold true.  
Across the years go marching,  
Long lines of red and blue.

Emblems of the mighty,  
Whose guard the down-trod sue:  
Glory of their nations,

To whom the world pays due,  
The homage that's their portion,  
For worthy deeds they do.

Freedom's glorious banners!  
Often they've marched through,  
The éarnage of the battle;  
To gain liberty for you,—  
The dearest thing e'er given,  
By the lines of red and blue.

Brothers, stand together,  
For all that makes life worth:  
The children of one mother,  
Pledge we here our truth,  
And loyalty forever,  
To the flags that stand for truth.

Together may they flutter,  
And their people know no rue:  
St. George's cross so valiant,  
"Old Glory's" stars on blue.

—Sylvia Chapin Ballis.

## THE GORDONS AT DARGAL.

Who's for the Gathering, who's for the Fair?  
(Gay goes the Gordon to a fight.)  
The bravest of the brave are at deadlock there.  
(Highlanders! march! by the right!)

There are bullets by the hundred buzzing in the air,  
There are bonny lads lying on the hillside bare;  
But the Gordons know what the Gordons dare

When they hear the pipers playing!  
The happiest British heart to-day,  
(Gay goes the Gordon to a fight.)

Is the heart of the Colonel, hide it how he may;  
(Steady, there! Steady on the right!)

He sees his work and he sees his way,  
He knows his tue and the word to say,  
And he's thinking of the time the Gordons play  
When he sets the pipers playing.

Rising, roaring, rushing like the tide,  
(Gay goes the Gordon to a right.)  
They're up through the fire-zone, not to be denied.

(Bayonet! and charge by the right!)  
Thirty bullets straight where the rest went wide,  
And thirty lads are lying on the bare hillside;  
But they passed in the hour of the Gordon's pride,  
To the skirl of the pipers' playing.

—By Henry Newbolt.

## MEINSELF VAS IT.

A Saskatchewan editor prints the following clever satire on Emperor William. Since writing war poetry has become fashionable, The World Spectator adds its small quota, being a reply to the poem by the late A. M. R. Gordon, entitled "Hoch, Der Kaiser." In the following poem it will be noted that the Kaiser has dissolved partnership with "Gott" and is now running things to suit himself. If the Kaiser is successful in the war he will doubtless hang us for this, but we are going to take the risk.

Dot partnership mit me and Gott  
Vas all a fake—vas simply rot—  
To tink of it shust makes me hot—  
Meinself vas IT.

Vot care I for der Russian Czar,  
For kings or princes near or far?  
Ven conflicts come, mit din of war,  
Meinself vas IT.

Ven France rears up and vants a fight,  
Meinself vill knock her out of sight,  
Meinself vas always in der right—  
Meinself vas IT.

Ven England dakes der gauntlet up,  
Vot care I for der oldt bull pup?  
Vrom me dey gets no loving cup—  
Meinself vas IT.

Dar's Canada, der Lion's whelp,  
Dot country I vill surely scalp,  
Vill make her shout aloud for help—  
Meinself vas IT.

Ven I declares dot black vas white,  
Der nations must say dot vas right,  
Or feel der power of mein might—  
Meinself vas IT.

I shust absorbs der lager beer,  
Und points mein moustache to mein ear—  
Der boss of all der hemisphere—  
Meinself vas IT.

Mens dot in odder lands reside  
Haf spread der story far and vide  
Dot Gott fights mit der odder side—  
Meinself vas IT.

Mit Gott I'm hardly satisfy;  
He dit nod make der Belgians fly;  
Vrom Gott I efermore fights shy—  
Meinself vas IT.

Der nations all may take a tip,  
For Gott I do nod care a rip—  
I haf dissolved dot partnership—  
Meinself vas IT.

## Loss of Kiaochau

Means End of German

Prestige in the Orient

THE Japanese attack on the German possessions of Kiaochau, in China, is a slap back at Germany for her interference in 1895, when Japan obtained from China the Liaotung peninsula. Germany, Russia and France by the display of force and a peremptory note compelled the Mikado to retrocede the territory. Japan particularly resented German interference because at the time Germany had no possessions in China, and now that she has a possession Japan does not intend that Germany shall keep it.

Equally offensive to the Japanese was the so called "murder convention" of 1898. The Kaiser's exaction of reparation for the missionaries slain, the "manifestation of the policy of the mailed fist," the acquisition of Kiaochau bay virtually by using force, increased and hastened the Boxer troubles in China. Japan protested, Germany insisted that she must have "reparation and a coaling station." Russia intrigued, other powers announced a disapproval of German methods; Japanese opposition was ineffectual. The result was that Russia, as the price of her friendship for China, secured a lease of the Port Arthur peninsula and England, claiming compensation, took leased territory at Waihaiwei.

Years later, although strongly fortified and stubbornly defended, Port Arthur fell into the hands of the Japanese. Great Britain, caring little apparently for Waihaiwei, simply holds the place. On the Chinese coast Hong Kong is the only British naval base. But each year that passed appreciably added to the utility and preparedness of Tsingtao, the German port and fortress on Kiaochau bay.

Established at Kiaochau, the Germans labored hard to develop the harbor. They dredged and dredged the channel so that the largest ships afloat could go into port at Tsingtao. They excavated at an expense exceeding \$7,000,000 an outer and an inner



VIEW OF TSINGTAO.

harbor. They erected great granite piers, so arranged that ships alongside could receive cargo direct from railway trains. The docks and railway terminals at Tsingtao are models of convenience. Millions were spent to provide special facilities for ocean commerce. Some six miles back from the sea a typical German city was built. The scale on which things were done may be shown by the fact that the casino at Tsingtao cost more than \$1,500,000. Included in the improvements undertaken is the extensive reforestation of the erstwhile treeless hills. The population of Kiaochau is about 120,000 Chinese and 4,728 Europeans. The acquisition of the place gave Germany trade and commerce their first foothold in the Orient.

## MEAT FOR STRONGHOLD.

From an official point of view, at Kiaochau, commerce is a secondary consideration. First and foremost the intention was that Tsingtao should be the Kaiser's stronghold in the far east. From the beginning the Germans have been fortifying and building more fortifications. Utilizing every natural advantage, the Kaiser's engineers have done their utmost to provide defences for Kiaochau. No outsider knows how many big guns have been placed on the heights commanding the entrance to the bay. It is notable, though, that twelve forts have been erected for the protection of Tsingtao. The barracks built in 1905 provide quarters for 5,000 men. The steel floating dock is capable of accommodating the largest Dreadnought. In addition to the regular garrison of artillerymen and marines, some years ago the authorities at Kiaochau maintained two regiments of Chinese infantry recruited from the native population of the leased territory. Offered and trained by Germans, these Chinese make fairly good soldiers. The native reserves of the colony now number about 3,000.

Exclusive of Chinese and not counting the crews of the warships in Kiaochau bay, the Tsingtao garrison, strengthened by the German and the Austrian legion guards withdrawn from Pekin, has been 8,000 men. To this force should be added 3,000 reservists, for every abandoned German civilian in the colony was called upon to perform military duty.

## Changed His Name.

One German baker in South London whose name was "Schmitt" promptly changed it to "Smith."



# News From the District.

## CARRYING PLACE.

Miss Finc was the guest of Mrs. S. Humphrey, last week.

Messrs Frank Zuleit and Ed. Wells our popular implement agents were in this vicinity last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rathbun were visiting friends last Sunday.

Mr. Wm. White was the guest of Mr. D. Stoneberg on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bellamy were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Aylva last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Black were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Humphrey on Sunday.

Mr. Jacob Young of Trenton was the guest of Mr. J. W. Marvin, last Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. Reid, Wadsworth's last Wednesday.

Mrs. C. Y. Williams was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Aylva last Sunday.

We all hope for weather on October the sixth for the Patriotic entertainment.

Some of our young people are very busy practicing for Rally Day.

## MELVILLE.

Everybody is taking advantage of the exceptionally fine weather to push along the season's work.

Ducks and duck hunters are numerous about the lake and creek. One of our local sports stepped out for a few minutes the other morning and bagged five fine specimens, but when he proudly showed his game his neighbors readily recognized the beauties as members of their own flocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Breese have returned home from Collingwood, where they have been attending the marriage of their son Harry who is a leading hardware merchant of that town.

Mrs. J. R. French has arrived home from a visit to Belleville.

Another industry is about to be started in our midst. Mr. French is busy installing a cider and vinegar plant.

Several from here attended the funeral of the late Miss Stapleton in Wellington. Miss Stapleton resided in Melville for many years.

Mr. Arthur Kinross is on the sick list.

Mr. J. W. Cross was in Belleville on Saturday.

Master Geo. W. Young, spent over Sunday visiting his grandparents in Wellington.

Messrs Ed. Jeffery and Clayton Palmer were in Wellington on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kinross and Mrs. Mabel, visited at Mr. W. H. Anderson's, Sunday.

Mr. Harry Carley visited at Maple Ridge, on Sunday.

Mr. Clayton Burr of Bloomfield occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Henderson Craft is visiting her sister Mrs. Wm. Bellamy, who continues very poorly.

## THOMASBURG.

Thomasburg, Sept. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Esteman of Lodgeroon spent Thursday at Mr. W. Easton's.

Mrs. W. Clare spent a week at Mr. S. Howe's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Maynes spent a few days last week at Mr. A. Martin's of Belleville.

A number of our young ladies spent one day last week in Tweed.

spent the week-end in Peiton.

Mr. George Carver has returned to Newburg after a pleasant visit with his parents.

Miss A. Christy is confined to the house through illness.

## IVANROE.

The farmers in this locality have during this fine weather been harvesting their corn crop.

The Beulah Sunday school held their annual rally service here on Sunday afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated with maple leaves and evergreens. A very profitable afternoon was spent. Addresses were given by Mr. E. W. Hagerman, superintendent of Salem S. S., and our pastor, Rev. Mr. Bick, also Mr. Thos. Tammam, Supt. of our S. S. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, president of the Home Department of the Township of Huntington.

Mrs. Fred Blackburn of Healey Falls who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, has returned home.

Mr. Wm. McKee of Toronto paid a flying visit to his brother, Mr. Jas McKee last week.

Mr. F. E. Fleming and Miss Annie spent Sunday in Tweed.

Mr. Harpo Shaw, sr. of Campbellford is visiting relatives here.

A rural school fair was held in the public school grounds here last Wednesday afternoon. The weather being ideal a large crowd of people were present. The pupils from five different schools competed and the exhibit of vegetables, cooking, collections of seeds and weeds, also sewing, poultry and live stock did great credit to the pupils of the various schools. The afternoon was spent in sports. The children, teachers and trustees taking part in the races. Prizes were given in order of merit. The afternoon was much enjoyed by all and next year we expect to have a still larger crowd.

Rev. Mr. Heartstone of Prince Edward, visited Rev. Mr. Bick one day last week.

Mrs. C. A. Mitz and Mrs. William Shaw spent last Thursday with friends in Roslin.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rollins spent Sunday with friends in Holloway.

Everybody in this vicinity is enthusiastic over the Patriotic Fund. A meeting was held in Beulah church last Wednesday evening and was very largely attended. It was decided then to canvass the township and we expect that Huntington will soon be able to report quite a large sum for the fund.

The farmers are busy with fall plowing and also filling.

A number from here attended the Shannonville fair on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Fleming and children of Crookston spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson.

Miss Grace Kennedy is visiting relatives in Belleville.

On Wednesday afternoon the W.M.S. entertained members from Foxboro, Holloway and Marsh Hill societies.

## BLOOMFIELD.

Mr. Roy Stewart of Trenton is visiting in the village.

Mr. Will Crooks of the Standard Bank has returned after a pleasant holiday at Victoria Harbor and Newburg.

Mrs. Charles Saylor is confined to the house through illness.

Mrs. McKenzie and Miss Palmer of Peiton were callers in the village on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. DeGroff and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eaton spent last week in Toronto and Lockport N.Y.

Mrs. W. H. Branson is on the sick list.

While fishing in West Lake one day last week Mr. W. B. Cox had the good luck to catch a 24 lb Tunge, this being the second one Mr. Cox has caught this season.

Mr. Jack McCannan of Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Finley Stewart.

Those who attended the Toronto Fair last week were Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. H. McDonald, Mrs. J. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Heigh, and Misses B. Leavens, C. Stanton and R. I. Way.

Mr. and Mrs. Arket spent last week in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bowerman

Harles. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Townsend visited Mrs. Townsend's parents, Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren at Melrose, on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Kella Caldwell spent Sunday with Miss Neva Sills.

Mrs. Lewis of Detroit and Mrs. (Rev.) Reddick and children of West Huntington, visited their cousin Mrs. H. K. Denyes last Wednesday.

Next week our pastor, Mr. Halfman will hold a three nights' special SINE.

Quite a number attended the school fair at Bevelod on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Mowat Denike is spending a few days with friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker spent Wednesday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Barles.

Mr. John Scott and Luella, Mrs. C. M. Sine and Mrs. James Warren and family spent Tuesday the guests of Mrs. Mark Tucker.

A number attended the Frankford fair and report a good time.

A little shower would be welcome. Corn cutting is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Tucker and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Rupert on Sunday.

There will be no service in Bethel church on Sunday owing to the anniversary services at Wellman's.

## TURNER SETTLEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Turner, Winnipeg were visiting friends here last week.

Rev. R. R. McKay, Field Sec't of the Baptist Foreign Missions preached very acceptably here Sunday a.m.

Next Sunday, Sept. 27th the Baptist church will be reopened. Rev. C. J. Smith, B.D. of Belleville will preach in the evening. On Monday, 28th there will be a reopening concert. Mr. Geo. Kelly, Albert College, Belleville, assisted by local talent will furnish the program.

prayer service, with a view to organizing a prayer circle.

Watch out for our rally day services.

(From another Correspondent.)

Silo filling is the order of the day. Rain is much needed here.

A number of the young people took to the camp meeting on Sunday last.

Mr. B. Mitts and Miss M. Parks of Sidney and Mr. Roy Sills and Miss Jessie Sills spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. P. Caverley's.

Miss Grace Kennedy is spending a few days with friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hawley spent Sunday the guests of Mr. W. Thompson of Bethel.

Miss Nellie Caverley of Foxboro is visiting her brother, Mr. P. Caverley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. M. Hawley motored to Belleville on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spence spent Monday at Mrs. M. Heid's in Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson of Brighton returned home after spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Denyes.

## STOCKDALE.

Mrs. A. E. Wood and baby, also Miss Lizzie Wood have returned home after spending the past week at Oran.

Miss Edna Smith of Pembroke who has been visiting for a few weeks at Mr. J. Williamson's, has returned to her home.

Mr. Herbert Wright and family are visiting at Mr. J. W. Wright's.

Mr. Melville Collier is painting his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Wannamaker have moved in part of Mr. Collier's house.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace McMurter visited at Belleville on Sunday.

We are sorry to report Mrs. C. W. Wright ill at the home of her son, Mr. George Wright.

Our S. S. is preparing for Rally Day on September 27th.

Mrs. W. F. Orr and children of Toronto are visiting Mrs. Orr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Foster.

Rednersville and Albury.

Miss Annie Shears is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Couter, spent Sunday at John Garbutt's.

Mr. Eugene Vanolusen spent Saturday evening and Sunday in Peiton.

Mr. Will Black of Toronto, spent last week with Charlie Dakin.

Mrs. Cleveland Clapp, spent Sunday with Mrs. Charlie Dakin.

The young people of Rednersville organized a league again. All are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McMurter and Vera, spent Sunday with friends near Concession.

Mr. and Mrs. Beard Bush, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brickman, spent Sunday at T. G. Thompson's on Sunday last.

Miss Gladys Weese spent Sunday with Messrs Greta and Marie Weese.

Miss Helen Deapsey is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Nell DeLong and C. E. Brown and Ross Brown of Foxboro, spent Sunday with Irvine Brickman.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Russell attended wedding at Point Anne on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Allesen of Corbyville, spent Sunday at Geo. Weese's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Babcock, Mrs. H. Barringer of Toronto, also Mrs. Frances Brickman of Victoria, spent Sunday at Mr. David Rose's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Brickman of "Shelter Valley," visited Mr. and Mrs. Carson Jeffery on Sunday.

Miss Vera Babcock, spent last Friday with friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Harry Anderson and Mary, spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Peck's.

## HALSTON.

Halston Sept. 21.—Everybody is glad to see the nice warm weather.

Mrs. J. Hall an old and highly respected resident of the 7th concession of Thurlow, passed away at her home on Friday the 19th.

The family had the sympathy of every one in their sorrow.

Mrs. M. Boldrick is visiting at Mr.

J. Boldrick's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mott of Bath visited at Theodore Park's, last week.

A number from around here attended Shannonville fair.

The farmers are busy cutting corn.

## MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Mountain View, Sept. 21.—W. M. S. held at Mrs. Jno. Hall's was well attended. Mrs. Stafford acted as president. Mrs. Hall served dainty refreshments.

Will Barker and Ridley Anderson are shipping cattle to-day.

Jas. R. Anderson and Ridley Anderson attended the funeral of their brother-in-law, Mr. Ben. Young in Glend last Thursday.

A. H. Warden of Chicago, visited his sister, Mrs. Earle Anderson, Tuesday.

Miss L. Morden is visiting Mrs. Powra in Peiton for fair week.

Misses Lillian and Adeline Sprague, Isabel and Lillian Anderson and Lillian Wallbridge are sent by our institute to be on the serving committee, Wednesday afternoon for Ladies' Day at Fleton fair.

A reception will be held in the arm-ouries from two till six.

Lay down the axe; filing by the spindle; Leave in its track the tolling plough; The rifle and the bayonet blade.

For arms like yours were fitter now; and let the hands that ply the pen, Quit the light task, and learn of wield.

The horseman's crooked brand and rein.

The charger on the battlefield.

Bryant—Our Country's Call.

## RIVER VALLEY.

Mr. David Hanna and mother spent Sunday in Trenton, the guests of Mrs. Knox.

A large crowd from here attended the fair at Frankford.

Mr. L. Miller of Toronto motored down and spent Sunday at Mr. W. Bush's.

Mr. Grey and Miss Lucy Boulton and friends spent Sunday at Mr. Weecott's.

Mr. Jack Donohue accompanied by his friend Mr. D. Park of Stockdale, spent Sunday at his home here.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Joan Sager is better again.

Mr. Frank Irvine entertained company on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Vandervoort took tea with Mrs. W. H. Hanna on Thursday evening.

Miss Rogers of Toronto is spending a week at her uncle's, Mr. George Boulton.

## MOIRA.

Our Sunday School Rally service was held on Sunday morning, and a large congregation was in attendance. The singing furnished by members of the school was excellent, also the recitations by a few of the smaller children. Our pastor, Mr. Reddick gave a very interesting talk to the children on seed growing. Our superintendent, Mr. Blake Ketcheson is deserving of much praise for the way our school is progressing.

Mr. A. Herby is spending a few days with friends at Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Welsh accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Ketcheson motored to Shannonville on Saturday to attend the fair.

A number from here attended the patriotic entertainment held at Phillipston on Thursday last.

Mrs. J. L. Foster and Mrs. Frank Herby were the guests of Mrs. Walter Salisbury on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrow of Stirling spent Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. P. J. Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ketcheson of Phillipston attended the rally service on Sunday morning.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Geo. Foster is recovering after her recent illness.

Miss Evelyn Salisbury was the guest of her cousin, Miss Hazel Salisbury on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Haight attended the wedding of Miss Ethel Brooks and Mr. Easton of Glen Ross last Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. Harrison of Madoc spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. Herby.

## MISS GEEN GOES AS NURSE

Among the first draft of nurses for active service is Miss Celestina Geen of this city, daughter of the Rev. A. L. and Mrs. Geen, West Bridge St. Miss Geen who is a military nurse left at 12.11 p.m. today by the G.T.R. Her present destination is Quebec city.

Miss Geen is a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. After graduation she took a postgraduate course at Halifax in military nursing in the station hospital there. She nursed in Cobalt during the fever epidemic. She is a very capable nurse.

Her grandfather, the late Dr. Forneri, was at one time professor of moderns at the University of Toronto. Her great grandfather was an officer in Napoleon's guard of honor.

Miss Geen is a direct descendant of a noble Italian house.

Miss Geen has been a member of Argyle Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire of the Empire. Prior to her departure she was presented with a bracelet watch by the members of the chapter.

A large number of her friends, including a representative of the A.M.C. were at the depot at noon to bid her goodspeed and a safe return.

Miss Geen who will likely go to scenes of war, holds rank as lieutenant.

## DIED.

FLEMING.—At Belleville on Monday, Sept. 21st, 1914, Nial Perry Fleming aged 48 years.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

### ZEPPELIN AIRCRAFT HOPE IN THE

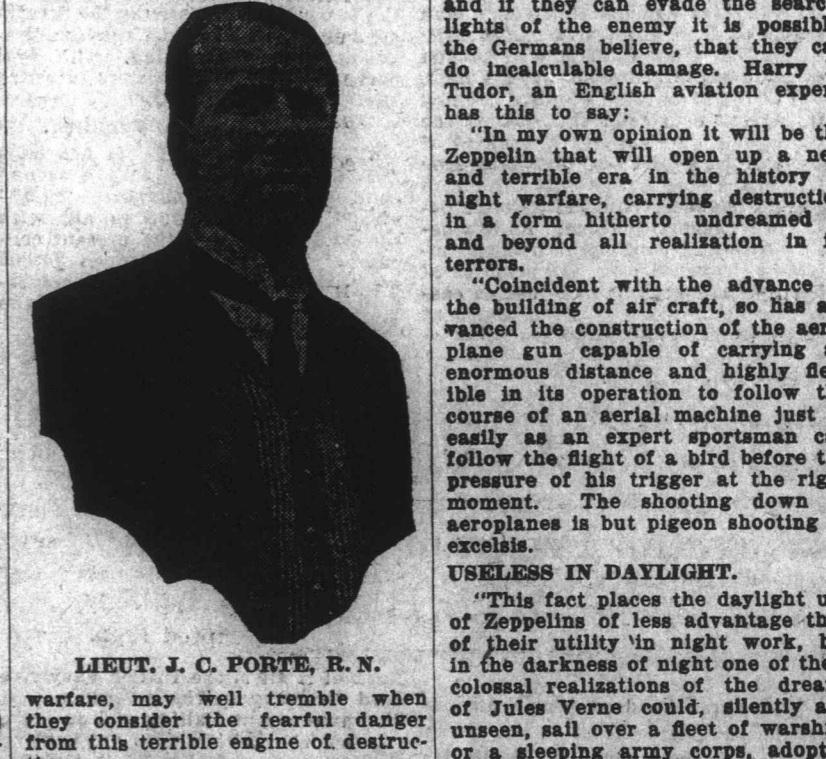
Britain Has Organized a School of Flying to Combat Monsters of the Air.

### ARE KAISER'S PRESENT STRUGGLE

English Expert Discusses Powers of Machines That Made Antwerp Tremble.

THE bombs that fell on Antwerp from a German Zeppelin stealing over the city during the night have awakened echoes all over the civilized world. It has been denounced by many as a crime against humanity, and it promises to become a matter of the widest international consideration. The attack was a clear violation of article 26 of the fourth Hague convention, and the Belgians have protested against this manner of warfare. Germans assert they have a perfect right to use the Zeppelins.

The Zeppelin undoubtedly has added a new terror and horror to warfare. And all cities, especially capitals of countries engaged in the



LIEUT. J. C. PORTE, R.N.

warfare, may well tremble when they consider the fearful danger from this terrible engine of destruction.

In the meantime Great Britain, who was severely criticised for her delay in steps to utilize the advance in aviation, has taken ample and comprehensive steps to put into the air a formidable force of "bird men."

Lieut. John C. Porte, R.N., the intrepid aviator who was preparing to cross the Atlantic in Rodman Wassamaker's airship when the war broke out, has been put at the head of a big training school at Hendon. He has for assistant Claude Grahame White, also a famous aviator, and they are training a small army of men in the intricacies of air tactics and bomb-dropping. At the same time the Government factories are turning out biplanes at an almost incredible rate. An aeroplane is not so complicated as most machines of war, and can be manufactured in a short time so there is no doubt that Britain will soon make up her deficiency in the air.

BRITAIN'S DIRIGIBLES.

As for dirigibles of the rigid and non-rigid type. Great Britain has a small fleet, which is being rapidly increased.

As for Porte, the name has implicit confidence in his ability.

At the age of fourteen Porte began his naval training after his early education in English private schools. He was born in Bandon, County Cork, on Feb. 26, 1884. His father, the Rev. J. R. Porte, then rector of Bandon, is now vicar of Denmark Hill, London. Porte is not married. At

### ZEPPELIN RISING FROM THE GROUND.

"line" of bombs "dropping" in a slow movement, steering in line or circle, and result in greater havoc and losses than any other form of fighting could possibly accomplish. Add to this the fearful demoralisation that would follow the assault by so fearsome and unseen an enemy and some, though faint, ideas could be acquired of the revolution of the advance of civilization and science.

"To define matters even clearer, a Zeppelin could leave its base, whether inland or near a seaport, and, by the use of distance "barographs" could be guided precisely over a fleet or an encamped army. Powerful searchlights flashed downward, even but momentarily, and the aid of highly powered binoculars would show the bomb-droppers the best course and points for their deadly work, and a timing of the dropping of a series of bombs could but only result in an annihilation of fleets or entire armies long before anything could be done with aeroplane guns to cut short the devastation."

That is why London is lying awake at nights, fearing to hear the crashes which will tell it that the long gray air monsters have slipped across the sea and that while England holds dominion on the water, the Germans hold the mastery of the air. It is the reason, too, that the Belgian aviators have formed a "league of death," swearing to give their lives in ramming a Zeppelin and bringing it and its crew down, with them to death.

Slain as He Fought Shirkers.

A young reserve officer who has returned to Paris, relating how he captured the sword of a Bavarian colonel, said:

"When charging the Bavarians I noticed that their colonel was striking his own men with his sword to prevent them from running away. He was so occupied in this that he forgot the approach of the French and was shot dead."

### COUNT ZEPPELIN.

twenty-one he had achieved his lieutenantcy and joined the submarine service.

In 1910 the young lieutenant invested \$1,500 in a Demoiselle monoplane, but it was too small to carry him, and all he got for his effort was experience in control as he hopped over the ground in it. The following year, however, he was able to master a big Deperdussin monoplane at Rheims with three-quarters of an hour's practice. This was his first actual flying, in 1911.

Then came his retirement with honors from the navy and his plunge

## The Felsprufe Raincoat For Men.

We have secured the agency for Belleville of this new guaranteed line of Mens' Raincoats

When we say guaranteed—we mean that any coat going bad is replaced with a new one. Different colored Raincoats @ \$5, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Tweed effects, \$10, to \$15.

The latest Balmaccan Coats @ \$10 and \$15.

Remember

If you want an absolutely guaranteed Coat, you must have a "Felsprufe" and buy it at this Store.

# Oak Hall

and of German... stige in the Orient... Chinese attack on the possessions of Kiauchau in China, is a slap in Germany's face for her inaction in 1895, when Japan, Germany, Russia, the display of force by note compelled the proceeds the territory, ally resented German cause at the time German possessions in China, she has a possession intend that Germany... ally to the Japanese... "murder conven... The Kaiser's exaction for German mis... "manifestation of a mailed fist," the Kiauchau bay virtuos... increased and hasten... oubles in China. Ja... Germany insisted that "reparation and a Russia intrigued; denounced a disapprov... methods; Japanese ineffectual. The Russia, as the price of for China, secured a... of Mr. Arthur peninsula, aiming compensation, story at Waihaiwei.

INGTAO.

ALTHOUGH strongly tuborbnly defended, all into the hands of Great Britain, caring for Waihaiwei, sim... age. On the Chinese ig is the only British But each year, th... bly added to the util... of Tsingtao, the ad fortress on Kiau... at Kiauchau, the Ger... and to develop the dredged and dredged. They cleaned out the at the largest ships into port at Tsingtao, at an expense exceed... an outer and an inner

F TSINGTAO.

erected great granite ged that ship along... cargo direct from... The docks and rail... at Tsingtao are model... Millions were spent... tal facilities for ocean... some six miles back... typical German city... he scale on which... may be shown by... at Tsingtao—\$1,500,000. Included... reforestation of the... hills. The popu... is about 150,000... 728 Europeans. The... he place gave German... their first firm... orient.

STRONGHOLD.

tain point of view, at... more is a secondary... First and foremost... was that Tsingtao... Kaiser's stronghold in... from the beginning... been fortifying and... fortifications. Un... tural advantage, the... pers have done their... ide defences for Kiau... lder knows how many... been placed on the... nding the entrance to... notable, though, that... have been erected for... of Tsingtao. The bar... 1905 provide quarters... le. The steel floating... le of accommodating... thought. In addi... garrison of artill... arines, some years ago... at Kiauchau main... iments of Chinese in... ded from the native... leased territory... trained by Germans... make fairly good sol... tive reserves of the... mber about 3,000... of Chinese and not... crews of the warships... y, the Tsingtao garr... ined by Germans... legation guards with... k, has been 8,000... force should be added... for, every ableboded... n in the colony was... perform military dut...

red His Name.

a baker in South Lon... name was "Schmidt"... ged it to "Smith."



# CANADA'S CONTINGENT WILL DEPART FOR EUROPE ON NOVEMBER 31 200 MEN

Special to the Ontario...  
**VICTORIAN CAMPS**, Sept. 22.—Canada will send nearly ten thousand men on the first contingent that was asked by the British War Office. This announcement was made by Colonel H. H. Dyer, who is in charge of the camps at Valcartier, near Quebec.

The first contingent will consist of 20,000 men, including the Princess Patricia's Regiment, which is now in training at Valcartier. This latter regiment will go as part of the first contingent. The original intention was to send only 12 battalions. These will also be three squadrons of Strathcona Horse, three squadrons of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the artillery of 180 men and 400 horses. It means that 25,000 men and 400 horses will be transported to England, instead of a division of 12,000 men. It was the original plan, following the request of the Imperial War Office, that it should be decided that every man in training here will be taken aboard, which has caused great excitement among the recruits.

It is also stated that every man in training here will be taken aboard, which has caused great excitement among the recruits. It is also stated that every man in training here will be taken aboard, which has caused great excitement among the recruits.

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# BREAD WAS TESTED TODAY

**Aroused Flurry in Baking Circles This Morning**  
 (From Tuesday's Daily)  
 Belleville bakers were put to a test this morning and some were found wanting. The bread of today was found up to or above the standard, but three were said to be below the weight.

Mr. Richard Annett and Constable Carrigan this morning started out to get the weights and as a result representatives of Gilbert's bakery and Wallace's bakery appeared. The position of the bakers was the former 83 and the latter 83 and costs for making lightweight bread.

Mr. Harris of Harris' bakery could not get down to the location of the bakery and consequently the case was postponed until this afternoon. Under the act, Magistrate Mason said he had no power to deal with the bread. A by-law had been brought in by the city council, but it had not been passed. An inspector's duty is to destroy lightweight bread or give it to the poor after he has confiscated it. It is a fine offence as yet to bread inspectors.

The cost of the bread is the one of the bakers who would be taking his own changes. He delivered the light weight bread. Several of the bakers were not much short, while others were considerably lighter. Any grocer who offers for sale lightweight bread is liable to a fine on conviction. The men drove off with their loaves after court.

**IMPROVEMENTS TO TABERNACLE**  
 In these tremendous times the patriotic motto for all lines of enterprise is "Business as Usual." In this commendable spirit the Tabernacle church congregation has decided to proceed with extensive and much needed improvements to their church property. Beginning at the street side of the church, a series of terraces will be built so as to divide into three stages the present broken flight of steps at that point. Next the high flights of steps, by which access is gained into the church, will be removed. Instead of these approaches, a great central circular vestibule will be erected, occupying the full ground space between the street and the church. This will be supplemented by an additional course of Gothic design in keeping with the general architectural style of the main building. Three main double doors will be placed at the street level. With the vestibule an east flight of steps reaches up to a central landing. From either side of this landing a broad flight of steps reaches up to and enters the side of the church. Lighted glass doors will be placed at the base of the north and south flights of steps. The main floor of the vestibule is to be made through the base of the south tower to give access below to the Sunday school rooms. Then the Sunday school accommodation will be increased to the present level. For this purpose an annex of two stories, sunk to the level of and entered from the main Sunday school room and containing ten classrooms, will be built in the east angle of the church building. As a first class up to date, ladies' kitchen will be prepared in the rear of the basement. The steps leading up to the minister's vestry are to be remodelled and given a new rise. A new electric organ blower is to be installed. The church spire is to be repaired, etc.

The total amount of the plan for the church is already being largely subscribed. As a result of the subscription, the amount of the subscription is now \$1,000. This is a very large sum for a church of this size. The subscription is being completed in a few days. The church is now in a position to begin the work at once. The church is now in a position to begin the work at once. The church is now in a position to begin the work at once.

**RARE PRODUCTS OF THE BAKER'S ART**  
 Mr. Chas. Clapp has in the window of his confectionery store two products of the baker's art that are attracting continuous attention. One is an imitation of a German gun and the other is a representation of a German gun. The gun is a very fine imitation of a German gun. The gun is a very fine imitation of a German gun. The gun is a very fine imitation of a German gun.

**We Have Only One Cure for Asthma**  
 Welcome to the following message received from the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade has received a message from the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade has received a message from the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade has received a message from the Board of Trade.

# IMPRESSIONS OF WESTERN CANADA

**Mr. William B. Conter of Thompsonburg Contributes a Most Interesting Account of a Tour of the Prairie Provinces—Crops Generally Good and Returns Will be Satisfactory**

Mr. Conter's tour of the prairie provinces was a most interesting one. He visited the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. He found the crops generally good and the returns will be satisfactory. He also found the people of the prairie provinces to be very friendly and hospitable.

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# OBBLIGING OFFICIAL LEAVING THE CITY

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# SPEED CONTESTS AT FRANKFORD FAIR

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# THIS WEEK

**are Selling Water Carriers**  
 A REGULAR 40c LINE AT 15c  
 A FEW LEFT TO CLEAR OUT  
**THE SMITH HARDWARE CO.**  
 PLUMBING—HEATING  
 MOTOR CYCLES  
 314 FRONT ST. PHONE 204

**School Opening**  
 BUY YOUR SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM US  
 Our stock is the largest and most complete ever carried in the city. All kinds of books for Public, Separate and High Schools—Pencils, Scribblers, Note Books, Erasers, Rulers, Pens, Slates, Paints, Crayons, etc. Everything sold at the lowest possible prices.  
 In his week we give a present to each boy and girl who buys their supplies from us.  
**THE BEEHIVE**  
 CHAS. N. SULMAN

**HEART SONGS COUPON**  
 PRESENTED BY THIS PAPER TO YOU  
 HOW TO GET IT ALMOST FREE  
 Clip out the present one weekly six daily coupons like the above together with our special price. Books are on display at the Ontario Office.

**HEART SONGS**  
 The one book with 200 of the song treasures of the world in one volume of 500 pages. Chosen by 20,000 music lovers. Four years to complete the book. Every page a gem of melody.

**NEW ENTRANCE FOR CHURCH**  
 The work of construction of the new central entrance to the Tabernacle Methodist church will be begun this week.

**AN EGG RECORD**  
 Mr. John Barlow of Shannonville is proud of the laying record made by a guinea hen in his possession. From May 1913 to Sept. 1914, a period of four months or 121 days this hen produced 112 eggs. During this time there were three or four days that she laid away from her nest and these were not discovered or counted. The guinea hen lays an egg that is somewhat smaller than the average hen's egg, but at the same time it is richer in quality.

**Whelan and Veoman's**  
 REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE  
 GET UNDER YOUR OWN BOOT BELLEVILLE, ONT.  
 Your ideal home is now within your grasp if you act quick. We have listed houses that are without equal in this section of the country for convenience and price.  
 Call or phone today and get further particulars, or better still, come in at once and arrange to view this exceptional opportunity.

Private... lowest... suit...  
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# BERLIN REPORTS THAT GERMAN CITY HAS BEEN CUT OFF

## JAROSLAU IS CAPTURED

Russian Advance Through Galicia Is Marked by Another Success Which Will Assist Greatly in the Siege of Przemysl—Serbians Are Also Victorious Over the Austrians.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—(Via Rome.)—All telegraphic and telephonic communication with Breslau suddenly ceased yesterday.

It is feared that the Russian centre may have pushed forward and be attacking the city. Breslau is one of the links of the chain in the Oder line of fortifications. After Berlin, it is the second largest city in Prussia, with a population of 500,000, and is the capital of Silesia. It occupies an important strategic position in Oder, and is a city of great historical interest, with magnificent buildings. It has been prepared for a possible raid by the Russians, and the last reports available from there stated that there was a very strong German force between it and the eastern frontier, also that artillery sent from it to the support of German in Russian Poland had been captured.

For some days, however, Petrograd has hinted at unexpected developments, in which the Russian centre army of 900,000 men would figure. This immense army was reported to be marching through Russian Poland, but no hint has been given as to its object or its destination.

Breslau is one hundred and ninety miles southeast of Berlin, and about sixty miles from the frontier of Russian Poland.

Jaroslau Occupied. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Russians have followed up their successes in Galicia, where a third great battle is about to begin, if it has not already begun, by capturing the important fortress of Jaroslau, on the River San, just north of Przemysl, which they are surrounding. The Russian flag now flies over the town. Jaroslau is an important railway centre and commands the position to the San river, and its possession will greatly assist the Russians in their operations against Przemysl, where a strong Austro-German force is prepared to offer stubborn resistance.

The hope at least of detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Serbians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides. This engagement occurred near Krapan on the Drina, where the Austrians attempted to invade Serbia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Serbian offensive movements.

The Serbians and Montenegrins are within ten miles of Sarajevo, and the Austrians have made one sortie from the town, according to a Rome dispatch, but quickly turned back in the face of the opposing forces.

—There is a rumor too that Esad

# AMERICAN SOCIALISTS' TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

An American Socialist, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, has addressed the following letter to Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the Chairman of the Socialist Party in Great Britain. The letter was written at the Hague and dated August 23rd:

Dear Comrade Hyndman:—I was delighted to have your most kind fraternal letter, and to see that your clear perception of things was not astray about the present situation. I should have known it. Some of the comrades seem to be strangely muddled. The cause of Socialism, as well as the cause of political democracy, good faith, national honor, morality, and everything else that decent men care for is at stake in this horrible conflict. If the principle should be established that big nations should have no obligations to respect their smaller neighbors, there would come such a flood of reaction and of the supremacy of mere brute strength as would overwhelm us for years. Socialism is true, right and should be guaranteed to small nations, there would come such a flood of reaction and of the supremacy of mere brute strength as would overwhelm us for years. Socialism is true, right and should be guaranteed to small nations, there would come such a flood of reaction and of the supremacy of mere brute strength as would overwhelm us for years.

## TERRIBLE DEATH TOLL FROM SUNKEN CRUISERS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Survivors from the British cruisers, Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, sunk by German submarines in the North Sea have reached Harwich and Folkestone to the number of 110. The steamer Flora has taken 285 more to Ymuiden, Holland. The Dutch steamer, Titan, picked up 114 survivors, most of whom were transferred to British torpedo boats and may be included in other lists. The Titan, however, took 20 wounded as well as some dead to the Hook of Holland. These twenty would bring of known survivors to 417 out of 2,000.

In announcing the exploit of the German submarine squadron the Berlin war office bulletin, issued to-day, makes no mention of any German casualties. This is believed there to indicate that the submarines succeeded in making good their escape. There is great elation in Berlin on account of this disaster to the British navy.

## THREE SHIPS SUNK

British Cruisers Torpedoed by German Submarines.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN DIE

German War Craft From Heligoland Make a Raid Into the North Sea and Attack the Aboukir—When Letter Is Sinking Hogue and Cressy Rush to Rescue Only to Be Destroyed Also.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Spreewald has been captured by the British cruiser Beulieu in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to an announcement by the Admiralty last night. It was stated also that two colliers had been captured.

The Spreewald was fitted out as an armed cruiser. The two colliers carried 2,600 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for the German cruisers in Atlantic waters. The Beulieu is commanded by Capt. L. C. Baker. The total number of German vessels which, according to latest reports, have been captured by British vessels at sea or by British port authorities is 92. Ninety-five German vessels were detained in British ports at the outbreak of the war.

Seventy British vessels were held in German ports at the commencement of hostilities, and since then 12 British sea-going vessels out of the 120 which were in British ports at the outbreak of the war.

The lists of the casualties among their crews will be published as soon as they are known.

Continuing, the announcement says that a considerable number of the crews of these vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers. Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drove in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage, armament, etc., are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long and 69.5 feet wide and drew 26 feet of water. Each one had a crew of 755 men, including officers.

These three cruisers had armaments consisting of two 9.2 inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 12 15-pounders and 5 3-pounders. The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan in 1907 and the Hogue was built at Barrow in the same year. The speed was 21 knots.

The daring raid of German submarines has momentarily diverted attention from the battlefields of the continent.

This was one of the things which the British navy has been led to expect, for the Germans have quite frankly avowed that their plan was to reduce British naval superiority by submarine raiding of the sailing routes, and they have been training their young officers for sallies of this kind.

Nevertheless, it came as a surprise to Englishmen to see ships such as these sunk so easily could be attacked and destroyed while the German fleet has been able to remain in safety in its mine and fortress protected harbors.

About 1,500 Men Lost. HARWICH, Eng., Sept. 23.—(Via London.)—It is estimated that each of the cruisers carried about 755 men, or 2,265 in all. The loss of lives would thus appear to be about 1,500.

Two Submarines Sunk. YMUIDEN, Holland, Sept. 23.—(Via London.)—Two of the five German submarine boats which attacked and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the bottom by the British ships, according to survivors of the cruisers who arrived here yesterday morning.

Survivors Landed. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—(Via London.)—The steamer Flora arrived at Ymuiden last night with 287 survivors from the British cruisers sunk by the German submarines. One dead and a few wounded were also aboard.

Australians Silence Last German Wireless in Pacific. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The destruction of the wireless telegraph station on the Island of Nauru, which removes the last German stationary wireless apparatus in the Pacific Ocean, is reported by the press from Sydney, N.S.W.

The British flag now flies over the island, though the German governor and his staff have been allowed to remain.

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After this skirmish Rabaul practically surrendered.

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Prisoners Exchange Starts. GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 23.—(Via Bordeaux.)—The office opened by the Red Cross for the postoffice, exchanging information concerning prisoners of war, is now in full operation. The letters received, which average 1,500 daily, are being handled by polygraph secretaries, who understand all known tongues.

## ARMED STEAMER TAKEN

German Converted Cruiser Spreewald Captured by H. M. S. Berwick.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Spreewald has been captured by the British cruiser Beulieu in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to an announcement by the Admiralty last night. It was stated also that two colliers had been captured.

The Spreewald was fitted out as an armed cruiser. The two colliers carried 2,600 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for the German cruisers in Atlantic waters. The Beulieu is commanded by Capt. L. C. Baker. The total number of German vessels which, according to latest reports, have been captured by British vessels at sea or by British port authorities is 92. Ninety-five German vessels were detained in British ports at the outbreak of the war.

Seventy British vessels were held in German ports at the commencement of hostilities, and since then 12 British sea-going vessels out of the 120 which were in British ports at the outbreak of the war.

The lists of the casualties among their crews will be published as soon as they are known.

Continuing, the announcement says that a considerable number of the crews of these vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers. Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drove in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage, armament, etc., are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long and 69.5 feet wide and drew 26 feet of water. Each one had a crew of 755 men, including officers.

These three cruisers had armaments consisting of two 9.2 inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 12 15-pounders and 5 3-pounders. The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan in 1907 and the Hogue was built at Barrow in the same year. The speed was 21 knots.

The daring raid of German submarines has momentarily diverted attention from the battlefields of the continent.

This was one of the things which the British navy has been led to expect, for the Germans have quite frankly avowed that their plan was to reduce British naval superiority by submarine raiding of the sailing routes, and they have been training their young officers for sallies of this kind.

Nevertheless, it came as a surprise to Englishmen to see ships such as these sunk so easily could be attacked and destroyed while the German fleet has been able to remain in safety in its mine and fortress protected harbors.

About 1,500 Men Lost. HARWICH, Eng., Sept. 23.—(Via London.)—It is estimated that each of the cruisers carried about 755 men, or 2,265 in all. The loss of lives would thus appear to be about 1,500.

Two Submarines Sunk. YMUIDEN, Holland, Sept. 23.—(Via London.)—Two of the five German submarine boats which attacked and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the bottom by the British ships, according to survivors of the cruisers who arrived here yesterday morning.

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## VICTORIA.

Tomato picking is still raging in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Vera Brickman returned home on Wednesday after visiting Miss G. White of Sydney for a few days.

Mr. I. Brickman is busy cutting corn.

Mr. C. White is visiting her sister, Mr. W. Bush.

Mr. G. Skinkle Miss N. Skinkle, Miss L. Blake are visiting at Mr. J. F. Weese's and Mrs. E. R. Brickman's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Babcock Mrs. Barringer and Mrs. F. Brickman spent Sunday at Mr. H. Black's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Farmer spent the week end at Mr. S. R. Fox's.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stonnburg, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brickman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bush and Miss White, spent Sunday at Mrs. I. Aims-worth's, Wellington.

Mr. Roy and Ross Bush are spending a few days at Mr. W. Bush's.

Mr. S. Brown and Miss A. Adams attended Shannonville fair on Saturday.

Mrs. H. Palmer is improved after a severe attack of quinsy.

Mr. D. Callan is slowly improving after her accident with the horse.

## FOUR DAYS MORE TO FIGHT

Bordeaux Does Not Expect Any Decisive Finish to Great Battle Before End of Week—French War Office Announces General Improvement in the General Positions of the Allies.

AT THE BATTLEFRONT, Sept. 23.—(Via Paris.)—Not a moment's respite was given Monday night to the German forces entrenched along the 90-mile front running along the river Aisne and Oise and extending into the Woerwe district. The batteries of the allied forces never ceased firing entirely all night although their activity diminished somewhat after sundown.

The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert but until two o'clock yesterday morning no aggressive move was started from the allied lines facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together and every point along the front became very active.

At the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously at various points crept out and advanced cautiously in wide open lines towards the German positions. The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn fighting and after heavy losses both to the attacking and to the defending forces. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east the Germans themselves developed a strong attack but were beaten back again and again, to be finally driven off to their original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been occupying the advance firing line a welcome rest, pushing to the front fresh brigades of batteries hitherto held in reserve and which were only too anxious to come into actual contact.

Military experts estimate that nearly 2,000,000 or more men are now in the zone where the battle has been in progress ten days.

May Last Four Days. BORDEAUX, Sept. 23.—"The battle between the Oise and the Meuse probably will last three or four days longer," says The Temps in a military review yesterday, "but reports indicate that the resistance of the enemy is weakening. Another effort and French territory will be free of them. It will be hard, however, for us to have many victims."

"Our advance between Rheims and the Argonne seems to show the greater part of the German army in retreat by way of Belgium. West of the Meuse they are already making extensive defensive works on the Sambre."

French Official Bulletin. PARIS, Sept. 23.—"The official statement issued by the French Government last night says merely that there is no change in the situation. The following announcement was made in Paris yesterday afternoon: "Along the entire front, from the Oise to the Woerwe, the Germans manifested yesterday, Sept. 21, a certain activity, without, however, obtaining appreciable results."

"Early on our left wing on the right bank of the River Oise, the Germans were obliged to cede ground before the French attacks. Between the Oise and the Aisne the situation remains unchanged. The enemy has not delivered any serious attack, contenting himself yesterday, Monday evening, with a continued cannonading."

"Second, on the centre, between Rheims and Souain, the enemy attempted an offensive movement, which was repulsed, while between Souain and the Argonne we have made some progress."

"Third, on our right wing, in Lorraine, the enemy has again pressed the frontier, using in this operation a number of small columns. Donette, to the south of Blamont, has been recaptured by the enemy."

"During the days of Sept. 20 and 21 we captured twenty automobiles used in moving provisions, together with all the men attached to them. We also captured on these days numerous prisoners belonging to the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 16th and 16th German army corps, to the Bavarian Landwehr and to the reserve corps."

## MUST SHAM DEATH.

Wounded Are Shot By Germans If They Call For Help.

A representative of The Mattin, of Paris, has seen and spoken with a wounded French officer who is now in Paris. He is a young Breton, a Lieutenant of the Dragons, who received his wound—or, rather, his wounds, one of which was dealt by a German lieutenant while he was lying half-conscious on the banks of battle—in a skirmish on the banks of the Meuse.

He said that his captain ordered him to accompany with several of his men in the neighborhood of Longuyon. When he reached Longuyon he halted and visited the hospital, where a dozen French wounded were lying.

One of them said to him, "Let me give you a piece of advice. If you are hit, sham dead, otherwise they will finish you off." "I thought," says the lieutenant, "that these words were the hallucination of a dying man, and paid no attention to them. I was very wrong. Shortly afterwards the Mayor of Longuyon told me that German chassours had been seen near Beuville. I called my men, and we started. We saw no German in the village, but on the other side of it we came across two chassours, who galloped off when they saw us. We pursued them, and 400 hundred yards further on we came upon their main body."

"I told my dragons to rally at a farm 500 yards behind, and, in spite of the difference of numbers between us and the enemy's force, I ordered a charge. We were received by a volley, but not one of us was hit. At a hundred yards distance from the enemy, my horse fell dead, bringing me down with him. I must have been hit at the same moment, for I felt a sharp pain in my shoulder. My orderly fell at my side. Then I fainted."

"A little time after, having recovered consciousness, I called feebly for help. A German soldier came up, and seeing that I was an officer, called his commander, whom I afterwards learned to be von Schaffenburg, of the Chasseurs of Prague. He came up behind me, took my pistol, and fired, point blank, a shot at me, that hit me in the stomach. I fainted again. What happened afterwards I learned from my orderly, whom I had merely shamed dead, but who had not thought to be dead. The German officer, it appears, kept my revolver, stole my field glasses, and searched my pockets, taking from them the sum of 200 francs in gold."

"It was then 11 o'clock. I lay there unconscious under the burning sun till half-past twelve. Then I felt somebody tapping my head, and heard a familiar voice saying, 'Mon Lieutenant, are you dead?' It was my orderly, whom the Germans had left alone, thinking he was dead; but not before they had taken from his pockets the few francs he possessed. I asked him to go to the village and fetch a vehicle, which he did. In it I was taken to Longuyon, where I received first aid. To-day I am almost convalescent and I hope in a few weeks to be able to return to the front."

## PARISIANS ARE QUIET.

A Stereotyped Note Is All They Hear of Their Loved Ones.

One looking for excitement in the Paris streets these days will not find it, says a correspondent writing from that city. Quiet women are seen going about, a few foreign men, but seldom a Frenchman of middle years. Most of the shops are closed, and the cafes and restaurants which are open, shut early.

The butcher, the barber, all our usual public servants, are off to the front. It is useless to inquire if any of these who have gone have just stepped out into a gulf by which they have been swallowed up by the enormous "zone of operations."

Their families may write to them in special envelopes addressed to the War Office. But that is all the address there is on those envelopes. The ones at home will never know where the soldiers are fighting unless they come home again, so secretly and silently is this war of being waged.

If they never appear, the family will receive a simple card from the War Office: "I am sorry to have to tell you, has fallen on the field of honor. That is all."

Nearly all the large hotels are closed. And if one enters the Hotel Majestic, which is open, no porter runs forward to relieve the traveler of his baggage. He must carry his own bag. The porters are at Nancy, or perhaps at Verdun, shouldering a rifle.

Making a marked contrast to conditions in Berlin, there are still many Germans here. They go about quietly, and are not molested. The French sense of honor is high. They do not wish to take advantage of these luckless individuals. There have been only a few incidents where mobs became excited and insulted them.

A German Officer's Diary. A Rouen correspondent has obtained possession of the diary of a German officer, who surrendered to a party of stragglers, and quotes the following from it:

"Aug. 5.—Our losses to-day before Liege have been frightful. Never mind; it is all allowed for. Besides, the fallen are only Polish beginners, the spilling of whose blood will spread the war lust at home—a necessary factor."

"Aug. 11.—And now for the English. To-night William the Greater has given us beautiful advice: 'You think each day of your emperor. Do not forget God.' His Majesty should remember that thinking of him we think of God, for it is he not the Almighty's representative in this glorious fight for the right?"

"Aug. 14.—Every night now a chapter of the war is read to us. What a great notion! But is it necessary?"

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

SAV YOU SAW IT IN THE ONTARIO

Advertisements under this head, 1 cent per word, unless otherwise specified. No insertion less than 25c.

WO smart girls to clerk in Ice Cream parlour. Apply, The Ideal Candy Store. 23-31.

MEN and women wanted everywhere to work in their own home. 421 weekly for few hours work. Supplies furnished free. Experience unnecessary. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

### TEACHER WANTED.

For S. S. No. 17 Tyendinaga, holding a second class professional certificate, duties to be performed Oct. 1st. Apply stating qualifications and references to James Bryn, Administrator, Corbyville, Ont. Box 50.

### AUCTION SALE.

Real Estate, (Farm), Farm Stock and implements, on the premises of Estate John Burnett, Lot No. 23, Con 9 Tp of Tyendinaga on Wednesday, Sept. 30th at 1 p.m. James Bryn, Administrator. Dr. J. Fairfield, Auctioneer.

### CREAM WANTED.

A quantity of sweet cream to be delivered regularly.—Ideal Confectionery Store, 245, Front St.

### HOUSES FOR SALE.

SAV YOU SAW IT IN THE ONTARIO SEVEN Room House, good barn well and cistern; in good locality on East Hill. Snap for quick sale.

SEVEN Room Frame House, Foster Ave. barn, two extra lots, good garden, some fruits, good well at a bargain. \$800.—Strachan street, 7 rooms \$800.—House, in good repair. City water in house, outside and.

\$1600—Two storey frame house, water and hot water heating. Large lot with barn.

\$1300—One and one half storey frame double house, Pinecroft street, large lot, city water.

\$1350—Solid brick house, Eleecker Street, Ave. three minutes walk to G.T.R. station. Large lot. Will make first class boarding house.

\$2500—Up-to-date eight room, Electric light and gas, full-sized basement. Five minutes from Front street.

\$4200—Solid brick house George Street, full view of Bridge Street, all modern conveniences and full basement. One of the best located homes in the city.

\$2600—A bargain on Dunbar at eight room brick house, house with verandas, modern conveniences, electric light and hot water heating, with barn. Land suitable for gardening. Five minutes' walk from Front street.

FINE up-to-date frame house on Great St. James street, large veranda, hardwood floors throughout, electric light and bath, large lot.

\$1000—East Moira street. Frame house, electric light and gas, full-sized basement. All in first class repair.

We have several farms and city properties not advertised. Call in and see us.

For particulars of the above, apply Whelan and Yeomans, Bridge Street.

### AUCTIONEERS.

SAV YOU SAW IT IN THE ONTARIO

J. L. PALMER, Licensed Auctioneer. Real Estate Agents. Pure bred Stock a specialty. Belleville, Ont. Phone 133. Address Anglo-American Hotel or Route No. 4.

J. F. FAIRFIELD, Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington and Durham and Northumberland and also for the City of Belleville. Terms liberal, satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 460 at my expense. D. J. Fairfield, 225 Coleman St. Belleville.

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer. A Pure bred Stock a specialty. Phone No. 101. Real Estate and City License. Box 130, Brighton, Ont.

HENRY WALLACE, Licensed Auctioneer for the county of Hastings, special attention for packing of Farm Stock. Phone 67 write Stirling P.O. R.M.D. Phone No. 8221.

### Apples Wanted

We have outlined two plans to handle the apple crop in this district either of which are still available. Any further information can be had from our office at Belleville.

### APPLE BARRELS

Those that want them should put their orders in early. There may be delay in getting delivery if you wait till you want to use them. We are open to buy Snags and McIntosh Red, delivered Belleville tree run grade, and we are ready to pack apples brought in to our warehouse for packing and celling for your account. We have found buyers so far for all the apples received on consignment.

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"Aug. 14.—Every night now a chapter of the war is read to us. What a great notion! But is it necessary?"

Child Passed Away. John Alfred, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry George Taber, 98 South George street died yesterday, aged two years and five months.

Mrs. William Baker and daughter Alice of Warkworth, Ont., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, 8rd line, Thurlow.



ADVERTISEMENTS

NS VACANT. IN THE ONTARIO. Under this head, I can get no insertion less than 10 lines. Clerk in Ice Cream parlor. Ideal Candy Store. 22-24. Wanted everywhere their own home, \$20 hours work. Supplies experience unnecessary. Union, Windsor, Ont. les to do plain and at home, whole or part. Send stamp for local Manufacturing al.

WANTED. Tyndinaga, holding professional certificate. Tyne Oct. 1st. Apply for references to Sullivan Corbyville.

ON SALE. (Farm), Farm Stock, On the premises, north half lot No. 29, dingsa on Wednesday, 1914. Administrator.

WANTED. Sweet cream to be delivered daily. Ideal Confectionery, Front St.

FOR SALE. House, good barn well in; in good locality on for quick sale.

Frame House, Foster two extra lots, good lots, good well at a bargain.

an street, 7 roomed front porch. City outside shed.

2 storey frame house, in Pinnacle street, and hot water heating.

and one half storey double house, Plunge lot, city water.

brick house, Blocker three minutes walk to Large lot. Will make house.

to-date eight room, k house on John street, and full sized basement from Front street.

id brick house George street, full view of Bridge and convenience and fine view of the best located.

bargain on Dunbar st. at room brick house, full modern conveniences, light and gas, large lot. Land suitable for an minutes walk from

late frame house on James street, large wood floors throughout, and bath, large lot.

st Moira street, Frame 5 6 rooms, summer kitchen and gas for cooking, class repair.

ral farms and city properties. Call in and see us at the above, apply owners, Bridge Street.

TTIONERS. IT IN THE ONTARIO. R. Licensed Auctioneer, late Agent, Pure bred Italy, Belleville, Ont. address Anglo-American No. 5.

ELD, Licensed Auctioneer, Counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington and Northumberland and the city of Belleville. satisfaction guaranteed, my expense, D. J. Fairman, st. Belleville.

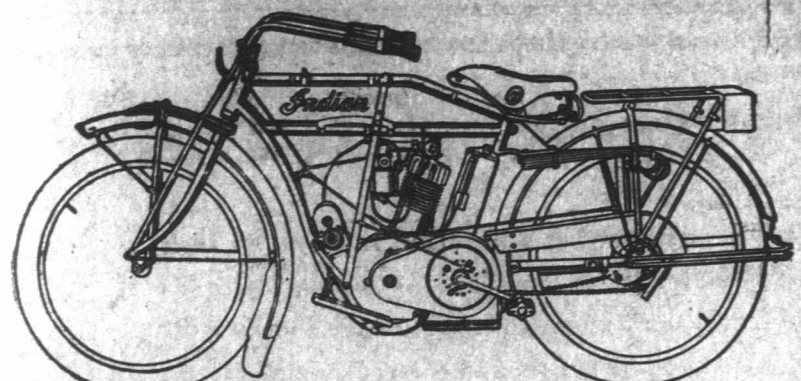
NGMOERY, Auctioneer, Stock a specialty, Real Estate Broker, also Box 130, Brighton, Ont.

LACE, Licensed Auctioneer, the county of Hastings, given to sales of Farm land, write Stirling P.O., No. 6821.

es Wanted. lined two plans to hamper in this district are still available. Any nation can be had from Belleville.

LE BARRELS. want them should put now. There may be delivered if you wait till use them. We are open and McIntosh, Red, and file tree run grade, and to pack apples brought about for packing and our account. We have so far for all the apples segment.

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For Information, Terms, Prices and Catalogue of the famous Indian Motorcycle rode the world over, write me and I will prove to anyone the superiority of the Indian over all make of motorcycles.

Herington and Reeson TRENTON, ONT. Agent for Trenton, Belleville, Brighton, Colborne, Warkworth and Picton

Buy the Best Now is the time to buy Oliver PLOWS If you want a Corn Binder you will make no mistake to buy either a Deering or McCormick as years of service have proved their worth Huffman & Bunnett's

FARM INSURANCE have made arrangements with English Companies to insure Farm Dwellings and Barns and Contents at from 75c to \$1.00 per \$100.00 Call in and see me before renewing your insurance. CHANCEY AS FLEY, BELLEVILLE Opp. Postoffice

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

TRADE MARK PATENTS Scientific American. A. H. H. Kenney, of Bowmanville is in town to-day.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE as thousands of graduates in Canada and the United States. One firm in Minneapolis employs 14 graduates from the B. B. C. All members of the spring graduating classes have positions. Over one hundred graduates in the City of Belleville. Write for new catalogue.

Do you need a New Range? Sold on easy payments. New Empress and Sovereign Ranges, Oak Heaters, Sewing Machines and Kitchen Cabinets. THE NATIONAL MFG. CO. 333 Front St. W. K. Ferguson, Mgr.

Big Discount Sale of New and Second Hand Buggies All This Week THE FINNEGAN CARRIAGE AND WAGON CO. RUBBER TIRES A Specialty

Who Caused the War?

"Who caused the War?" is the title of an article in Harper's Weekly. It is written by Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of that publication, and represents the impression made by the British White Paper upon an American writer who is known to hold advanced radical opinions. The article is as follows:— It was over a quarter of a century ago before all the facts were known in regard to the causes of the war of 1870. The exact division between Germany and Austria of the responsibility for the present war may not be known for as long a time. The documents that passed between them must be published, and certain indiscretions must be uttered before we can be sure. Enough, however, to show that Italy was justified when she retired from the Triple Alliance on the ground that this, on the part of Germany, and Austria together, was a war of offense. There is no doubt that the effort for peace was led by Sir Edward Grey with persistence and with skill up to the moment when Germany declared war on Belgium for maintaining her neutrality; and there is no doubt that his efforts were in every way seconded by France and Italy, and with one reservation by Russia. The most essential facts in the situation are these:— 1. Austria is not a nation. She is a dynasty. The House of Hapsburg rules over peoples who constantly endeavor to separate. The foreign policy of that house is based on the desire to hold its dominions together. Hungary has been troublesome lately. The new Slav province of Bosnia-Herzegovina has grown strong and dreamed of leading the non-Russian Slavs. The Hapsburg dynasty needed for its own comfort to reduce Serbia. There are always plots and counterplots on both sides. The Austrian government knew well ahead of the plot to assassinate King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903. It took a cynical attitude toward the murder until the world's attention led it to express belated regrets. When Serbia completed a tariff union with Bulgaria in 1905 Austria began a tariff war on Serbia. In 1906 in an effort to prove a Serbian plot against Austria, Austria riled on documents that were forged. The murder of the heir presumptive a few weeks ago gave Austria her next chance, and she took it. 2. Russia is made it clear before she would not let a Slav state be tripped up. She had to submit the last time Austria moved, because the Japanese war was so recent. She wished to avoid war this time. Indeed she would have been infinitely gratified to see in Europe a state as now. The correspondence fully shows that she accepted all the suggestions of Sir Edward Grey for a settlement and offered in Vienna any arrangement that did not mean the destruction of the independence of Serbia by Austria. The state of mind of the German Emperor was so confidently described by Sir Edward Grey, on July 23rd, 1914, in London the desirability of having the expected Austrian demands as reasonable as possible. On the 23rd Grey was informed by the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain that he proposed the Austrian ultimatum to Great Britain would contain one thing in the nature of a time limit. Grey urged that this point be left out of the first demands in order to let Russia cool down, and it necessary to present the ultimatum. Grey expressed the opinion that if as many as four great powers, Austria, France, Russia and Germany, were engaged in war, a complete collapse of European credit and industry would accompany the follow the struggle. Count Benedek merely endeavored to throw all the responsibility on Russian mobilization. Grey remarked that at such a time of difficulty it required two to keep the peace. On the same day the British Ambassador in Rome wrote that the Italian government explained the situation by Austria's need of a "definite success." On July 24th, the British Ambassador, "President of French Republic and President of the Council cannot reach France, on their return from Russia, for four or five days, and it looks as though Austria purposely chose this moment to present their ultimatum." On the same day Sir Edward Grey urged on Germany, that Germany, Italy, France and Austria should work together at St. Petersburg and Vienna in favor of moderation. The next day the Austrian ambassador stated to Grey that the Austrian demands were not an ultimatum, but a demarche, and if not complied with the result would not be military operations but diplomatic preparations. Grey at once telegraphed this to St. Petersburg and Paris, hoping to make the situation less acute. The answer in St. Petersburg was that a different view came from German quarters. Also that Russia was quite ready to accept the four-power plan. Also that the obligations undertaken by Serbia in 1908, which Austria says were not carried out, were given not to Austria but to the powers. He believed Austria aimed at overthrowing the status quo in the Balkans and establishing her own hegemony there. He did not believe Germany wanted war and he thought she could be stopped by England. The next day the German Secretary of State telegraphed to the British Ambassador that "the relations between Austria and Russia became threatening. He was quite ready to fall in with your (Grey's) suggestion in favor of moderation at Vienna and St. Petersburg." If it was the very urge of war, as everybody knew. On the same day the British ambassador telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey "I think it highly probable that the Russian government has already urged the ultimatum by Austria on the Serbian Government." On the same day Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to his minister in St. Petersburg that the sudden, brusque, and peremptory character of the Austrian demarche made it almost inevitable that in a very short time both Russia and Austria would have mobilized against each other. Presumably Vienna and Berlin knew the inevitability of this as well as the Russian government. On the 25th day Grey a letter from his foreign office saying that Germany had not known of the stiff Austrian terms beforehand "but that once she had launched that note Austria's minister in St. Petersburg on this day went to Russia urged that Austria's time limit on Serbia be prolonged to give the powers time to examine the promised data. England backed this request. The Italian ambassador on this day went to Vienna and pressed strong approval of his position. The next day the German ambassador to Vienna expressed to the British ambassador to Vienna the belief that Russia would not go in as the day of the Slav agitation were over and a general war would reopen many matters in which Russia was interested, such as Swedish, Polish Ruthene, Roumanian and Persian questions. "As far as Austria is concerned," he said, "she was anxious to backing Austria in this matter." On July 26th, Grey again urged his four power conference. France and Italy accepted at once. Germany through her ambassador in London, she approved it in principle, and Russia said the arrangement was satisfactory. Grey called the attention of Austria to the fact that the British fleet was to have been dispersed that day, but as the situation had developed it could not be dispersed. At the same time he was beginning covertly to work for the withdrawal of the British fleet. To Austria and Germany he emphasized the fact that England might be drawn in. To Russia and France he emphasized the equally true fact that it would depend on developments. The Russian ambassador at Vienna urged that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg be given full power to continue discussion with the Russian Minister, Baron Maslov. The British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said he would submit this suggestion to the Secretary. The next day the Secretary himself gave Austria's position to the British Ambassador. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, cannot delay warlike proceedings against Serbia, and would have to decline any suggestion of negotiations on the basis of Serbia's reply. Prestige of Dual Monarchy would be lost, and nothing could now prevent conflict. On the same day the German Imperial Chancellor sent word to Grey that he agreed with Austria that Austria's quarrel with Serbia was a strictly Austrian concern with which Russia had nothing to do. The next day the Chancellor stated that he had just told Austria he agreed with her position about Serbia's note. The next day the British ambassador telegraphed to Grey "I fear that the German ambassador will not help to smooth matters over, if he uses his own government the same language as he did to me today. He accused the Russian government of endangering the peace of Europe by their mobilization, and said, when I referred to all that had been recently done by Austria, that he could not discuss such matters now. On this day came the Austrian Emperor's impassioned appeal to his people. Meantime Italy was telegraphing Berlin urging it to take part in the effort for peace. On the 29th, Grey, talking to the German ambassador, revived his four-

about "absolute knowledge" that France would have invaded Belgium if Germany had not; or that there was a secret plot between France, England, and Belgium, or that Russia was planning to crush Germany; or any other piece of absolute knowledge for which no single bit of evidence is brought forward. These first battles are being decided largely by military efficiency and preparedness, although even in the first round the tremendous importance of moral feeling and international ethics was shown by the superb fight put up by Belgium and the delay it caused Germany, by the sudden fusion of British opinion in favor of war when Belgium was invaded, and by the neutrality of Italy. If the war goes to a second round, if it is fought out to exhaustion, those moral considerations will count far more. Every man in France knows that he is fighting for a government that he decried before. Every man in England knows that Sir Edward Grey struggled desperately to avoid war. Every man in Belgium knows that an unspeakable outrage was inflicted on his country by a mighty government, ruthless of the consequences to a smaller power. Men in that "wood fight" long, on the other hand, when the terrible pinch of poverty is fully felt in Germany and Austria, will the ordinary German and the ordinary Austrian as well as the ordinary Englishman be prepared for as long a death grapple as those countries which can have no possible doubt that war was forced upon them and that they are fighting for the principles of mediation and neutrality, against a standard of international conduct that the world condemns? Moreover, the citizens of that if they are successful, peace will be established as far as possible on a basis of good will to all nations, whereas if Germany wins, the Prussian war party will insist upon terms intended to crush the national life of all the countries now in arms against her. When I was a small boy I possessed a thirty-six calibre six shooter. This weapon made a strong impression on my imagination. I had day-dreams of what heroic feats I might perform with it. One day my Newfoundland dog developed a skin disease. He was an old and valued friend, but the gardener said he ought to be shot. I had no reason to suppose the gardener knew anything about it. I was afraid, however, that if I delayed action, the dog might be killed otherwise and I lost the opportunity to try my revolver. I went up stairs, got my revolver, found the dog asleep and shot him in the head. The bullet glanced, and I shall never forget the look of reproach he gave me as he howled and slunk away. The die was cast and there I had to finish the job. Scarcely has a month passed in all the years since then that I have not remembered that deed with horror. It was not that I was cruel. It was that my mind was affected by the pistol. WHAT IS BACK OF THE WAR Back of the war on the German side is the philosophical teaching, eloquently described by "Vancor" in the "Review" on August 16th; Nietzsche, Treitschke, and Von Bernhardi are representatives of the school of thought that swings most Germany over the precipice. Nietzsche is chief thinker for the Fatherland. What are his thoughts on War and Warriors? "Ye shall love peace as a means to new wars, and the short peace more than the long." "One can only be silent and sit peacefully when one hath arrow and bow; otherwise one pratech and quarrelth. Let your peace be a victory." "Ye said it is the good cause which halloweth even war? I say unto you; it is the good war which halloweth every cause." "War and courage have done more great things than charity. Not your sympathy, but your bravery hath bit erto saved the victims." "And when your soul becometh great, then doth it become haughty, and in your sublimity there is wickedness. I know you, the haughty man and the weakling meet. But they misunderstand one another. I know you." "Let your distinction be obedience! Let your commanding itself be obeying!" "To the good warrior soundeth Thou shalt be pleasanter than I will." And all that is dear unto you, ye shall first have it commanded to you." "So live your life of obedience and of war? What warrior wisheth to be spared?" "I know the hatred and envy of your hearts. Ye are not great enough not to know of hatred and envy. Then be great enough not to be ashamed of them." —Rev. A. J. Waldron in Cheltenham Chronicle.

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NEW PAVEMENT. The driveway between the new Bell Telephone building and the buildings to the south has been treated to a new concrete pavement which covers the entire length. Drainage is from both ends to a basin in the center, and what was previously an unsightly mud-hole has been transformed into a clean, sanitary passage-way. The work was done in a most satisfactory manner by Britton Bros., the well known local cement contractors. The property owners contributing are The Bell Telephone Co., the Belleville Club, C. S. Clapp, T. S. Carman, and Jas. Stuart estate. This is an example well worth imitating. The cost for each individual is not excessive. Cement once put down in such a position is virtually indestructible. If all the alley-ways and lanes along Front street were treated in this way, keeping the new pavement clean would be a much easier proposition.

FUNERAL LATE MRS. MOUNTNEY The funeral of the late Mrs. Nancy Mountney was held yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 8 Front street and burial took place in Belleville cemetery. The Rev. Canon Beamish conducted the last sad rites. The bearers were Messrs. John Taylor, James Warham, Eliza Rutten, R. Stapley, James Bell and R. A. Adams.

PICKPOCKET HAS BEEN CAPTURED The Peterboro police have arrested two crooks, Rose and Barr, for "short changing" and they claim one is none other than H. Scheiby, alias, Meers, alias Phelps, who was arrested in Lindsay at the 1913 trial in the set of picking a man's pocket at the G.T.R. station. His partner, they claim, is the man who went bail for him. Both have been identified by Mr. Moorey, of Peterboro, who caught Scheiby in the act on the date in question.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cases no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

CLOSED TEMPORARILY

Some days ago The Ontario published an item in reference to a postcard received by Col. Ponton from a friend in England bearing the significant words: "If the war interferes with your business, give up your business." We regarded this as something of a joke, but it appears that over in England, so great is the spirit of patriotism among the people that many are actually "giving up business." Mr. Ed. Tickell 1855 just shows us a copy of the "Cheltenham (Eng.) Chronicle in which the following item appears: "At least one Cheltenham shop is closed in consequence of the proprietor having gone with his territorial, for the blinds are down at the establishment of Mr. Sam Barton, tailor, of Suffolk-parade (son of the late Mr. Joseph Barton, a very well-known townsmen, and a notice states: "This business is closed temporarily owing to Mr. Barton being called away on active service." Mr. Barton is a lance-corporal in the 5th Gloucester Territorial Regiment." Mr. Sam Barton is a cousin of Messrs. Ed. and Jos. Tickell of this city and also a cousin of Miss Clara Conroy of the staff of the Ontario school for the deaf.

SEPTEMBER IS A BATTLE MONTH

September seems likely to enhance its reputation as a battle month, for almost every day in it is the anniversary of a fight. On the 1st, Sedan capitulated 1870, and on the same day, 28 years later, Omdurman was fought; Malta became part of our Empire on the 6th, 1800; Sebastopol fell on the 8th, 1855; the 9th, 1513, is the date of Flodden Field; whilst on the 11th, 1709, Malplaquet was won. On September 11, 1857, began the siege of Delhi; on the 13th was fought; in 1882, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; the 19th is the year the 56th anniversary of Poitiers; the next day the 60th anniversary of Alona, and the 57th of the fall of Delhi. On Sept. 23, 1803, two days later, Lucknow was relieved, the date of the commencement of the siege of Paris in 1870. The battle of Busaco took place on the 27th, in 1810, and on the 28th, 44 years ago, Strasburg capitulated. And as a conclusion and climax, Sept. 30 is the 82nd anniversary of the birth of Lord Roberts.

MUTE STRAYED FROM THE O.S.D.

A boy strayed away from the Ontario School for the Deaf this morning. He is nine years old, wears a grey suit and was berated. He is a mute. A large searching party was instituted to locate him.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

An interesting experience was related by Mr. C. I. H. Carling yesterday on his arrival in the city from Antigua, British West Indies, to attend Ontario Business College. Mr. Carling sailed from Antigua on the "Guiana" of the Quebec E. S. Line on Sept. 6th. On Sept. 7th near St. Thomas (Danish West Indies) the "Guiana" encountered the French cruiser "Conde" and was boarded by a French officer who scrutinized the passenger list. A German was covered on the "Guiana" was obliged to sign a declaration that he would not assist Germany in the present war. The "Conde" was in waiting for 3 German merchant ships that were captured on the coast of the West Indies. The "Guiana" was obliged to sign a declaration that he would not assist Germany in the present war. The "Conde" was in waiting for 3 German merchant ships that were captured on the coast of the West Indies.

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## MOUNTAINS OF MEAT INTO THE DEEP SEA

### Divine Power Exercised by Christ's Kingdom.

#### PASSING OF THE OLD ORDER

Many of the Psalms Messianic—Figurative Descriptions of the Work of the Millennium—Passing Away of Sin and Selfishness—A New Order of Peace and Righteousness—The Heavenly Over-Lord Master of the Situation—Glorious Outcome of Joy and Blessing to All Mankind.

Sept. 20.—Pastor Russell's discourse to-day dealt with the symbolic language of the Psalms. His text was: "Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and all the proud, as if they were carried into the midst of the sea" (Psalm 46:2). Those who have seen the beautiful film, "Christ Walking on the Sea," will all the more readily appreciate the line of thought which the Pastor set forth. He said:

I have chosen for my text a symbolic prophecy which I believe to be rapidly nearing fulfillment. All Bible students recognize the fact that many of the Psalms are Messianic; that is to say, they apply to the time of the inauguration of Messiah's Millennial Kingdom. Some of them detail the joy, peace and blessings which will then prevail amongst men, when the great leveling processes of that time will raise all the worthy poor and degraded and will humble all the proud, establishing society under such conditions that the new order of things is symbolically styled in Scripture "a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." Others in the great and noble language of the Millennium.

By way of illustration the Pastor quoted at length from Psalm 46: "Gird Thy sword upon Thy thigh, O Most Mighty, with Thy bow drawn properly because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and Thy right hand shall teach Thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King; he is slain, whereby the people fall under Thee." Here, he declared, the great Redeemer is pictured as the glorious conquering King of the Millennium. And His victory over every opposing influence is emphasized. As the Prophet Isaiah says, "Every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear" to the King of earth. His right hand, which shall teach Him terrible things, is an expression symbolic of truth and grace, which will be exercised at the inauguration of the Kingdom. The sharp arrows that will pierce the King's enemies to the heart and cause them symbolically to fall before Him represent His message of truth and grace, which will then conquer as they do not now, except in the case of a few.

A sample of those now slain by the arrows of God's Word is furnished us in the account of St. Peter's sermon on the Day of Pentecost. There the Apostle preached the Truth plainly, thrusting in the "Sword of the Spirit" up to the hilt. He told the hearers that they and their rulers had crucified the Prince of Life. The record is that "they were cut to the heart"; and this was the greatest blessing that could possibly have come to them (Acts 2:23). Similarly, during the Millennium, the arrows of Truth will smite down all opposition; laid mankind, cut to the heart with proper appreciation of their own sinfulness and of God's mercy, will fall before the great King, accepting mercy upon His gracious terms of full surrender.

The Psalm of which our text is part is a Messianic Psalm. Prophetically and symbolically it tells about the trouble incident to the passing away of the present order of sin and selfishness and the inauguration of the new order of righteousness and love under the great Mediatorial Kingdom of Christ. Whether the events predicted in Scripture come to pass in our day or not, we hold that they will come and will be in full complement with these prophetic pictures; for they were surely written for our instruction, as St. Paul declares—1 Timothy 4:16.

As Bible students we do well to take heed to every item of the Divine revelation, in order to keep ourselves in touch with the Infinite One and in sympathy with the features of His great and wonderful Program. Let us note the particulars of the Psalm in detail.

The Psalm begins with the beautiful assurance, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present Help in trouble." How comforting! How strengthening! Those who have entered into covenant relationship with God through Christ, through faith and consecration, and who are abiding in His love, may feel serene in every trouble. Not merely in the final trouble, with which sin and sorrow will be brought to an end, not merely when Satan shall be bound, will God be the Refuge of His saints, but in all times and under all circumstances, will "the peace of God which passeth all understanding" keep the hearts of His faithful people.

"Therefore will we not fear,

though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." Fear is the great torment of the majority of our race. It is the lash which the Adversary uses to drive away from God those who need His sympathy, love and succor. To such the Lord speaks tenderly saying, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

God declares His name to be Love. Through the Prophet Isaiah He says, "This people's fear toward Me is taught by the presence of men—not by His Word. He would have us trust Him as a great, loving Father; for He says, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord compassioneth those who reverence Him." (Psalm 103:13.) As love, more love, perfect love, comes into our hearts, it more and more casts out the fear which the Adversary would inculcate and which has burned into men's minds and consciences the "doctrines of demons," to which the Apostle Paul refers—1 Timothy 4:1.

To His people the Lord says, "Fear not their fear, neither be afraid." "Let the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, rule in your hearts." Be faithful! Accept the assurance that "all things shall work together for good to those who love God, to those who are the called according to His purpose." This class will not fear, when the earth shall be removed and when the mountains shall be carried into the midst of the sea. They might indeed be astonished and in trepidation if the reference were to literal mountains; but the language is figurative. The people of the Lord, under His instruction, will not be in darkness, that the Day of the Lord shall overtake them as a thief, although it will come as a snare upon the whole world.—Luke 21:36.

In the symbolism of the Bible the term earth is used to represent the social structure; for the mountains, which constitute the backbone of the continents, symbolize the kingdoms of the world, supported by the social structure. As the earth represents the fixity of the social order, the sea represents the restless, turbulent, dissatisfied classes which lash against the "earth" and continually seek to swallow it up. The removal of the "earth" symbolizes the disturbance of the social order. The swallowing up of the "mountains" by the seas represents the overwhelming of some of the great kingdoms of the earth by the uprising of the people in anarchistic rebellion against social order.

The fact that the Scriptures prophetically describe the overwhelming of the social order and the great governments of the earth must not be understood to signify that the Bible counsels revolution or anarchy. On the contrary, God's people are counseled throughout the Scriptures to live peacefully with all men, so far as possible. They are instructed not to use carnal weapons, not to take to the sword for the settlement of disputes, but rather to suffer injury. They are counseled that the "earth" is not to be destroyed, but that although He is not now ruling directly amongst men He is fully the Master of the situation in that at any time He could overthrow all of His opponents.

God does not acknowledge that His will is now done in the earth, but He tells us that by and by it will be done here, and He encourages us to pray for it, hope for it and to wait for it. He tells us that Satan is now the "Prince of this world" by virtue of the fact that he deceives the minds and the hearts of the majority. God would have His people understand something of His great Program, but He would keep this hidden from all others. Hence arises the impossibility of explaining spiritual things to a carnal mind (1 Corinthians 2:14). "None of the wicked shall understand."—Daniel 12:10.

The great Creator has contented Himself with such a supervision of this world as leaves much responsibility for human affairs in human hands. He merely interposes to raise up or to cast down when the interests of His Program may demand. For instance, take the case of the Pharaoh who was raised to the throne of Egypt in Moses' day. There God raised to the throne a man of great detestation, and hindered from reaching the throne other men not so favorable to the carrying out of the Divine Purposes. Thus, without interfering with the free moral agency of the king of Egypt, God used the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder He restrained. Similarly, He had previously raised Joseph to the governorship of Egypt for His own purposes.

The Psalmist describes the tumult of the day of overwhelming trouble, when God's Kingdom will be established, saying of the sea that will swallow up the mountains, "The waters thereof roar and are troubled; the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." It is probably true that such socialistic and anarchistic roarings have many times in the past caused the kingdoms of earth and their rulers to tremble. But, according to the Scriptures, some day the final catastrophe will occur. Who can tell how near that day may be!

Quite a large number of earnest Bible students are in the thought that such a climax is indicated in the prophecies, and that it will be reached in the year 1915. But be the date as it may, the fact remains, the prophecies which we are examining are nearly three thousand years old, but it is as good, as sure and as meaningful to-day as ever it was.

We are not of those who would harass the minds of our fellows with fear. Rather would we point them to the fact that behind this cloud of trouble there is a glorious "silver lining" of Millennial joy and blessing for all the families of the earth. Rather would we encourage all who have the hearing ear to seal and faithfulness in their consecration, that they may "make their calling and election sure" to a share in the Kingdom glories and "escape those things coming upon the earth."

In a word, the Gospel of Christ is not a

message of damnation, fear and torture, but "Good Tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people," as the angel declared.

In the fourth and fifth verses of Psalm 46 the Church of Christ is symbolically pictured as the City of God, His dwelling-place; and the Truth is represented as a river, making the City clean, fresh, glad. The proclamation is made, "God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved; God shall help her early in the morning"—early in the Millennial morning. The Church is to be "a First-fruits unto God." Her salvation as the Bride of Christ will be accomplished early in this Millennial morning.

Oh, how glad will be all those accounted worthy of a place in that elect Church—the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in Heaven! The promise, "We shall not be moved," is in agreement with the first verse in assuring us that the people of God will be preserved from fear, doubt and misunderstanding of the events of that Time of Trouble, and that their faith will enable them to triumph at a time when others will be in great distress and perplexity, as our Lord foretold.—Luke 21:26.

Beginning with the 6th verse, the Prophet gives a brief description of the Time of Trouble and its consummation and of the inauguration of universal peace. "The heathen (Gentile peoples) raged." These words describe the tumult which will prevail amongst human beings and before the climax of the great Time of Trouble is reached. Angry voices arise from public meetings, and in the more private meetings of the lodges of Labor and Capital, as well as through the columns of the Press, to the extent permitted. In the various nations there is a fear of tumult through the raging of the public Press, and everything possible is being done to restrain it. In some countries the Press has been "muzzled" for some time past.

Whoever sees that anarchy is the most dreadful terror confronting civilization must realize the wisdom of reasonable restraint upon the tongue and upon the tongues of others. Nevertheless, the Scriptures show us that all effort to suppress the tumult and the angry voices of men selfishly raging against each other will fail.

The prophetic picture continues—"God uttered His voice, the earth melted." The unfaithfulness of humanity, the clamor of greed, both in rich and in poor, will be answered by the Almighty with His voice of good and perfect gift. He will "utter His voice"; or, as another Prophet declares, "He will speak to the people in His anger," for their correction, for their reproof. The result will be that the symbolic earth (society) will melt—the social structure will disintegrate. Another Scripture declares that so great will be the disintegration that "every hand will be against his neighbor."

But the Prophet hastens to assure us that in the midst of all this tumult the Lord will be with His consecrated people. We read, "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our Refuge." This promise applies primarily to the consecrated Church of Christ—Spiritual Israel; but it also applies secondarily to Natural Israel, and to all who will take part in this Time of Trouble, but will be saved out of it. As another Prophet declares, "It is even the time of Jacob's trouble; but he shall be saved out of it."—Jeremiah 30:7.

In this Time of Trouble the Lord's jewels, His saints, will be gathered to their Heavenly home. After this has taken place, Divine favor will begin to return to Israel, as pointed out by the Apostle in Romans 11:25-30.

The Psalm closes with a picture of the devastation which will prevail throughout the world as a result of human selfishness and blindness. Capital and Labor will rise to a terrible cataclysm of anarchy, awful for rich and poor alike. Only God's saints will then have peace; and it will be the result of their knowledge of the grand outcome of the faith in God and of their willingness to accept whatever His providence may send.

All this trouble, however, will but prepare the world to realize that although men may plan and arrange over so wisely and well, all their plans will prove futile as long as selfishness and ignorance are in control. It will convince us that the only feasible way of correcting the difficulty is by the setting up of a strong and righteous government, which will enforce the principles of righteousness, until gradually the stony-heartedness and blindness of the great influences, give place to tender-heartedness—the image of God, in which Adam was created and which was lost through disobedience.

Mark the grand symbolic apostrophe with which the Psalm closes. May its lessons draw us near the Fountain of Grace and give us rest, peace and joy! He (Immanuel) maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; He breetheth the bow, and burneth the chariot in fire. Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the heathen (Gentiles); I will be exalted in the earth.

Poetic Shot at the Enemy. A British shell sent screaming after a German warship in the North Sea carried a verse written on it. It was inscribed after an exchange of courtesies between the British and German fleets shortly before the war. It goes:

You gave us 'bacca, and you gave us beer;

You made us happy while we were here,

And in return we'll send you this

And hope to God it doesn't miss.

Once Over.

Some men attract no more attention than a thermometer on a pleasant day.

Electric power is generally used in watchmaking.

## Very Smart Sport Coa Cloths



For the early Fall Season we are showing a beautiful range of 54 inch Cloths, specially selected by us for Ladies' and Misses' Coats. These include Check Blanket Cloths in dark colors, white blanket Cloths with colored stripes, very fashionable, Plaid Serges and colored Boucle Cloths, to sell from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per yard.

### Priestley's Dress Goods

When looking for Dress Goods there are several good reasons why you should ask for Priestley's. In these Goods we show every new weave and color, while Priestley's dyes are noted the world over for standing the severest color test. We show Priestley's Dress Goods at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard.

### New Fall Dress Skirts

The New Fall Dress Skirts are shown in a variety of Tunic effects, in Plain Goods, Plaids, Brocades and Stripe combinations, styles that stamp the Fall Dress Skirts as being decidedly new and attractive. These skirts are shown in a full range of regular sizes and also in styles designed for stout figures. Prices \$3.75 to \$11.50.

### It's a Real Pleasure to Show Silks

Its because we know that there is no other store in Central Ontario that can show the range of Dress Silks, Mantle Silks, Trimming Silks, etc., to be seen here, that we say it's a real pleasure for us to show Silks of all kinds. If you want a Silk Dress, a Silk Coat, a Silk Waist or Trimming Silks, just visit our Store, inspect our range and get our prices. If you cannot visit our Store, write us for samples and we prepay postage on all parcels sent by mail, and further we will refund money on any purchase made by mail, if goods are not perfectly satisfactory.

## Sinclair's Shamrock Table Linens. Sinclair's

### FORT HENRY AS A WAR PRISON

Historical Old Structure Has Become Prominent—There Are Now About 200 Locked Up There—What They Do to Put in Time.

Fort Henry, the history of which dates back almost a century, when it was built as a fortification to Kingston, is now a war prison, and is creating no little interest throughout Ontario, in fact all over Canada, as prisoners have arrived there from all parts of the Dominion and are being held there as prisoners of war.

At present there are 180 prisoners in the Fort, either of German or Austrian descent. Shortly after war broke out and Great Britain was implicated, orders came to hold the place in readiness for spies and reservists of the German and Austrian armies. It was but a week before the first real prisoners arrived. They were the Germans apprehended at Gananoque. After that the arrival of the prisoners was a common occurrence and the interest in their arrival had died down in the city.

As the Fort is also the headquarters for the 14th Regiment, the men are guarded by the soldiers and are only let out on their own time, however, do not have a hard time and are used really well by the soldiers—within certain limits. They are allowed no newspapers and a strict censorship has been established over all correspondence received from them. As a result they know little or nothing of the going-on in the outside world, except that which they know before their incarceration in the prison. As an example of this, it might be interesting to know that the prisoners are very optimistic in their views of the situation as far as Germany and Austria are concerned. They imagine that the two armies cannot be beaten.

The prisoners are given the same food as that issued to the soldiers, who are guarding them and are not placed on a bread and water diet. For their breakfast they receive bread, butter, jam, coffee, bacon and potatoes; for dinner, soup, beef, vegetables, bread, butter, and tea; for supper, cheese, jam, bread and butter and tea or coffee. They seem quite satisfied with the food and have very little to say to the guards, especially when it comes to discussing any inside information regarding the German or Austrian armies and their mode of warfare.

With almost 200 men to look after the authorities find it a hard task to keep the men busy. They are put at work cleaning up the grounds around the fort and are classified according to the work they have been accustomed to do in the outside world. In one place, perhaps, there will be a group of prisoners doing carpenter work on one part or other of the building, while in another place a group of masons will be working away. Recently a large tree

was cut down and one of the prisoners was put to work to make a huge flag-pole, which he has about completed. Those for whom there is no work are allowed their freedom inside the walls. Here they play games of all sorts, especially football and baseball and sometimes the guards, who are off duty, join in with them.

A strict watch is kept over the prisoners by the 200 odd soldiers who are there for the purpose of watching different buildings in the vicinity such as the stores, where the ammunition is kept, and the wireless station which is only a stone's throw from the Fort. They are not allowed outside of the inner walls of the building and at night are kept in rooms made in the fort over 80 years ago for the express purpose of keeping war prisoners in. The bugle call sounds at sunset each evening, and the men are taken to their room and locked up for the night.

Several of the prisoners have been given their parole since their being locked up and now report at certain places, near where they are working, at stated intervals.

The Fort has certainly sprung into prominence and many strangers are seen each day taking in the view of what little part of it the guards allow them.

### WEDDING BELLS

EASTON—BROOKS

A very pretty home wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, Sept. 16, at the home of Mr. E. W. Brooks, Rawdon, when his only daughter, Et'el L., was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. L. R. Easton of Turlow, under an arch of evergreens, neatly decorated with white asters. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. J. Terrill of Stirling.

Promptly at 7.30 the bride leaving on the arm of her father entered the drawing-room to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march very beautifully rendered by Miss M. E. on, sister of the groom.

The bride was becomingly attired in gown of silk hand embroidered with over satin, carrying a handsome bouquet of killarney roses and ferns, wearing the customary veil with orange buds.

The little flower-girl, Miss Stella Easton, niece of the groom, looked very pretty dressed in white silk carrying a basket of flowers concealing the ring.

After the ceremony, about 100 guests repaired to the dining-room where they partook of a dainty repast.

The young couple received many useful and costly presents, showing the high esteem in which they were held by a host of friends.

The happy couple motored to Belleville and left amid showers of confetti and good wishes for New York and other points of interest.

BATEMAN—NICKLE

A very charming house wedding took place on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd at 7.30 p.m. when Miss Bella May, daughter of John Bateman, 11th con Rawdon, was united in marriage to

Mr. James A. Nickle, of Malone, Ont. The Rev. T. H. Hall officiated.

The bridal couple stood under an arch, forming a lover's knot of evergreens. A solid mass of evergreens made a very effective background, all of which had been arranged on the lawn.

The fair bride who was given away by her father, looked lovely in her bridal gown of white silk trimmed with beads and overlace. A long tulle veil was caught in her hair with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet of whites for tied with very wide white liberty satin ribbon. Stella Bateman, the bride's charming little niece, made a pretty picture as ring bearer.

The handsome collection of wedding presents testified to the loving esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nickle left on the C.P.R. west for Toronto, Niagara and other points west. After their return they will reside at Malone, Ontario.

FAYERS—GILL

On Thursday, Sept. 18th, 1914 at the Tabernacle parsonage by Rev. W. G. Clarke, William Fayers and Miss Gill, all of Belleville were united in marriage.

### NO EVAPORATING, SAY COBOURG DEALERS

Managers Hesitate to Open on Account of Falling Off in Demand.

Cobourg, Sept. 19.—The evaporating industry, which heretofore has afforded employment for quite a large number of women and girls, is at a standstill in this locality, on account of the war. Dealers say that there is practically no demand for evaporated apples, and consequently, managers of the evaporators are dubious about starting up. In former years farmers have disposed of large quantities of windfalls and early fall varieties of apples in this way.

### THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers by regulating the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. S. Shannon Urney, N.E. writes—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two children and think they are just what little ones need. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mr. Walter Newton returned to Toronto this morning after a week's visit in this city.

### WITH DEAD MAN IN CLOUDS

German Aviator Crawled Back to the Steering Apparatus After Companion Had Been Killed.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—(By courier, via Rotterdam, to the United Press)—How a German aviator secured control of a falling aeroplane after his companion had been killed is described in a thrilling letter received by his father. It reads—"Dear Father, I am lying here in a beautiful Belgian castle slowly recovering from wounds which I thought would kill me. In August 22nd I made a flight with Lieut. J.—, a splendid aviator, and established the fact that the enemy was advancing towards us. In the region of Bertrix we came into heavy rain clouds and had to descend to 3,000 feet, as we came through the clouds we were seen, and an entire French division began shooting at us. Lieut. J.— was hit in the abdomen.

PUP MOTOR OUT.

"Our motor was put out of commission. We were trying to volplane across a forest in the distance, when suddenly I felt the machine give a jump. It turned round, as I was sitting in front and found that a second bullet had hit Lieut. J.— in the head and killed him.

"I leaned over the back of the seat and managed to reach the steering apparatus and descended down. A hail of shots whistled about me. I felt something hit me in the forehead, blood ran into my eyes and I was badly wounded. The French cared for me."

Cheese Board.

Cheese sold on Belleville Board today at 14-4 and 14-11-16. The board was as follows:—  
There were 1385 white and 230 colored—Shannonville 45, Bronk 30, York Road 100, Massessauga 45, Silver Springs 50, Union 40, Ellipse 25, Holloway 50, Hyland 50, Sidney 30, Acme 40, Wooler 50, Sidney T. Hall 50, West Huntington 40, Zion 90, East Hastings 25, Mountain 30, Plainfield 30c, Moira Valley 30, King 45, Mountain View 50c, Pine Grove 25, Frankford 75, Rogers 120, Kingston 25, Victoria 40, Robin 25, Rock 25, Stocd 40, Otter Creek 25, Cedar Creek 50, Wicklow 50, Cold Springs 45c, Spring Valley 60c, Baltimore 45c.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. E. Geovov and family wish to thank their friends for their kind sympathy and assistance during their recent bereavement.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.



"CURSE AND CURE OF MILITARISM"

Sermon by Rev. W. G. Clarke at Tabernacle Last Evening.

"Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near—let them come up. Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears—let the weak say I am strong."

These words from Joel III 9-10 give eloquent expression to the spirit of militarism in the present day, said Rev. W. G. Clarke, speaking on "The Curse and Cure of Militarism" at the Tabernacle Methodist church last evening. Militarism is defined as "a system or policy that causes nations to keep up great armies and to pay excessive attention to military affairs."

Against this excessive attention to military affairs, Britain has consistently and persistently lifted up her voice and pronounced that her policy would be to turn from the implements of war and transform them into the implements of industry and that as fast as possible this curse should disappear from the civilized nations of the earth.

But there is an opposite party which seeks to turn the inventions of science and industry and the genius of men into means of war. Sixty-five years ago militarism began to be prominent as to attract the attention of the British statesmen. Premier Robert Peel asked in Parliament if the time were not come when the powerful countries should reduce their armaments. What is the advantage of one nation increasing its army and navy, bringing as it does no increase of relative strength because others will follow? The true interest of Europe was to come, said Peel, by universal agreement and he expressed the hope that the councils of Europe or if not then the public would propagate such principles. This suggestion was made in 1840.

In 1859 Disraeli held out the olive branch to France. Let us agree without hypocrisy he said that reduction of armaments is our policy. But the Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon was anxious to rival the achievements of Napoleon and began mad preparations for war so that in time he might display his power on the field of battle.

At the same time Bismarck of Prussia saw the possibility of a united Germany with Prussia at the head. He laid plans to hurl himself against Austria, for which opportunity offered and in 1866 Austria was humbled at Sadowa. This Austria was welded together on the arrival of war. Bismarck was not satisfied. France had been arming. The result of the Franco-Prussian war is known.

Having won by the sword, he must fight by the sword against any possible resentment from France. The British navy was another spot on the sun of German glory. Wherever Germany might go, she had to face the British flag in every sea. This grew the German ambition to crush Britain before the rule of blood and iron.

Britain has been desirous of peace and opposed militarism and the system of conscription which Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and Italy have adopted. Britain has steadily resisted this pernicious law. This again shows Britain's pacific attitude.

Consequently at the outbreak of war, Britain may have found herself without a ready army. But this is the testing time. Are the forced conscripts more patriotic than free people. The free will show themselves on the field of battle. "I believe today that throughout Great Britain and Greater Britain, we will see the answer, a nation in the call of need arousing in responses of men and means, men of such a spirit that when in the scented ranks of war will give place to no nation. Even conscription itself does not engender the heroic spirit.

When we have the result of the awful deluge of militarism, the price that is being paid today to the terrible curse of militarism is a price that staggers humanity. It is not a war of Germany against Britain and the allies, but a war of Germany against humanity and civilization. When we see the awful militarism of the past two generations breaking faith relentlessly and ruthlessly sacrificing life and property, making life of less importance than the snap of a finger, placing us in honor of childhood, womanhood and age, desolating city and country, we discover that it is against our common humanity and all the instincts of humanity. "In the triumph that must come, I believe that out of this awful carnage and desolation will come a greater spirit of brotherhood, making society rest on common faith in another man's and nation's word and disarming mutual suspicion and rivalry."

Mr. Clarke paid a high tribute of British valor, the price men will pay for patriotism and country would the church had some such sense of citizenship and duty. While we are enjoying ourselves in the pleasures and brightness of this day, the music, the services, the protection of law and liberty, our heads are in the clouds, and we are suffering from wounds and at the danger of torments that fly around them. They are paying the price of feeding the mad spirit of militarism that has been fed for sixty years. Today the hydra-headed monster is gnawing itself on hundreds of thousands of lives.

Churchill's efforts for disarmament were met by the German plea of the danger which would result from the closing of the Krug's industry. King George has said the end of the war is not to end a high tribute to that great patriot German system which has hung over Europe like a nightmare for the past 20 years.

What wonder at the united support given Britain by her Empire, from Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, India, Canada comes one answer, that never again shall German militarism raise its hydrahead to strike the nations, that this must end, and forever cease and that these terms be imposed in Berlin itself. It is to be a foundation that shall be laid such a foundation that shall be impossible for the nations to beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, when the industries of peace and commerce shall flourish.

For Results, advertise in The Ontario.

RIFLE CLUB.

A goodly number of the members turned out to the practice shoot at the butts on Saturday. Wonderful improvement is noticeable in the scores made each week, especially by the new members of the Home Guard.

The membership of the association has been doubled during the past few weeks, and includes many of the prominent men of the city, bankers, doctors, barristers, etc. Shooting takes place Wednesdays and Saturdays, in each week during the summer months at the butts and the indoor shooting at the armouries starts on October 2nd, twice weekly. There is a big competition under handicap conditions being arranged for Thanksgiving day, when a large number of prizes will be shot for. Any one desirous of becoming a member can obtain particulars from the secretary, Mr. D. J. Corrigan. Saturday's shoot, conditions 21 rounds at 200 yards. Highest possible score 105. Result:

Table with names and scores: A. Stewart 91, J. Dough 80, L. Carr 80, A. Haggerty 73, J. Asestine 70, P. McL. Forin 70, B. Parks 68, W. Afford 58, H.C. Thompson 57, L.R. McMullen 51, The following members were late in arriving and could only fire 15 rounds at 200 yards. Highest possible score 75. Result: A.D. Harper 68, Dr. McCullough 59, B.R. Modeland 54, J.W. Evans 54, M. Nicoll 53, J.F. Haggerty 48, L.F. Evans 44, H. McDonnell 38, C.E. Gees 34, E.Y. Brown 33, Shooting Wednesday at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Good old Prince Edward, our neighboring county, now enjoys the proud distinction of owning the Dominion and its buildings and lands which are situated in Picton exceed in value those of any other Agricultural Society in the Province. The buildings added and improved this year consist of a splendid new cattle barn 50x208, erected at a cost of \$4,000. Twenty-nine roomy horse stalls. Fifteen new pig pens, all roofed and nicely painted. Blashers built next the grand stand that will seat 300 people. Five hundred feet of picket fence has been added to that which enclosed the race track. 400 extra chairs have been placed in grand stand. A very handsome band stand which originally cost \$250.00 has been moved on to the grounds. And last but not least erected an Old Boys' Rest Pavilion on the grounds, which with its comfortable rooms and broad veranda, facing the track will certainly prove a haven of comfort and rest to women and children who visit the fair. The fair is on Thursday, Sept. 24th. —Napanee Express.

The Red Cross committee of the Belleville Patriotic Association will hold its fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 22nd, at eight o'clock in the Liberal Club rooms.—(old Y.M.C.A. rooms.)

SOLDIERS AND DRINK.

In view of the reported drunken orgies of the German soldiers which have led to so many terrible atrocities it is interesting and assuring to hear of Lord Kitchener's advice to British soldiers to avoid drink, and also to see the following notice which has been issued.

TO ALL MEN SERVING THE EMPIRE

It has been proved by the most careful scientific experiments and completely confirmed by actual experience in athletics and war, as attested by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., and many other army leaders, that:

- 1-Shows the power to see signals. 2-Confuses prompt judgment. 3-Spoils accurate shooting. 4-Hastens fatigue. 5-Lessens resistance to diseases and fevers. 6-Increases shock from wounds.

We therefore most strongly urge you for your own health and efficiency that at least as long as the war lasts you should become

TOTAL ABSTAINERS

Thomas Barlow, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.V.O., Pres. Coll. Phys., Physician to H.M. the King. Frederick Tern, F.R.C.S., G.C.V.O., Hon. Col. R.A.M.C., T.F., Surgeon to H.M. the King. G. J. H. Ewart, M.D., C.B., Surgeon-General, R.A.M.C. Victor Horsely, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Captain R.A.M.C., T.F. G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.S., Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C., T.F. It should be said that this advice is from practical men. To their honor and glory also it can be said that all the celebrated men who sign this notice are serving their country at the front.

When the Salada Tea Company started in business, their cheapest tea was sold at 35c. per pound, but the market advanced and they had to raise their price to 40c. per pound. A year passed, the market declined and the price was reduced to 30c. a pound. The market still kept declining and the price of Brown Label went down to 25c. a pound. After two years the market advanced considerably and Salada Brown Label was advanced to 30c. per pound. The ever increasing price of tea and the extraordinary changes the war has entailed, has compelled the company to advance the Brown Label to 35c. a pound, Blue Label to 45c. a pound and Red Label to 55c. a pound. Blue Label to 45c. a pound and Red Label to 55c. a pound. In all the period alluded to above, 22 years, the quality has never deteriorated. It is always of the highest standard possible.

Palatial New C.P.R. Steamship.

In keeping with the spirit of progressiveness which characterises all our proceedings of the C.P.R., that Company announces the completion of another Trans-Atlantic ship of magnificent proportions and equipment.

This name of the new marine monster is the "Missanable" She is 520 feet in length and 64 feet in breadth and has a displacement of 18,000 tons and a gross tonnage of 13,000 tons with a passenger-carrying capacity of 1720 people. All the cabin accommodation is splendid, equipped with the best of everything. A feature which accordingly gives increased air space and ventilation. A novel note is struck in the drawing room and lounge by the provision of bay windows and having comfortable recessed seats.

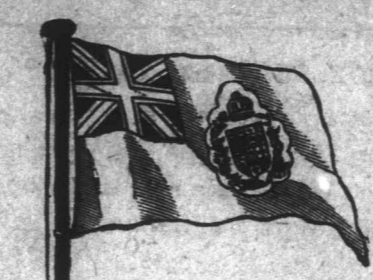
The dining room, smoking room, card room, drawing room and lounge were specially designed by George Crawley, the eminent London architect. The general scheme of decoration is of the Georgian period, the furnishings being executed by the well known firm of Wylie and Lochhead of Glasgow. Great attention has been given to heating and ventilation of the ship and is an outstanding feature representing an entirely new departure. The system is a dual one consisting of two distinct methods whereby every space on board is heated and a sufficiency of heat and fresh air.

In the most important matter of safety the arrangements for the launching of lifeboats are very complete and anticipate every contingency which human ingenuity can provide for. It is worthy of note that there are no collapsible lifeboats on board, all being rigid open lifeboats.

It is anticipated that this splendid specimen of marine architecture will be added to the Company's fleet of what are called "One-Class" Cabin ships which have become so markedly popular during the last two or three years. These ships carry only two classes of passengers (namely second cabin and third class). The second cabin is situated in the best part of the ship and includes all the parlors, ladies' rooms, smoke rooms, etc. The requirements of those who while desiring the best ship can give, are not inclined to pay the higher rates demanded for such accommodation in ship having two classes of cabins, are thereby splendidly provided for.

The ship will make her initial voyage in her sailing from Liverpool on October 7th and returning from Montreal on October 22nd.

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



Trenton Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Soldier's Fund

The adjourned meeting from September 8th was held at the Town Hall, Trenton, Friday evening, Sept. 18th when a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the ladies and gentlemen of the town were present, as was also Mayor Dr. Kidd, who cited two deserving cases of families of soldiers who had gone to the front, that were receiving assistance, which shows the necessity of providing such a fund. As some discussion arose as to the number of soldiers' families to be provided for, a list of those who left Trenton on August 27th for Valcartier, as handed in to the President by Sergeant Major Spaford is given below:

Jack Sykes, Pendry Watkins, Jas. Stevenson, John Park, R.H. Wright, E. McCormack, W. Craven, G. W. Hicks, Harris, H. C. Carter, G. Garrison, C. Post, G. Labrosse and John Newton, besides Mark Heagle who left a few days previous, 15 in all.

The officers being all present, the President opened the meeting, giving a statement of what had been done since the last meeting and the gratifying results—all parties anxious to aid in every manner, towards the Cause and the Fund.

Reports of the officers were received as also good practical ideas from Mrs. A. Whitfield, Vice-President and Captain Atkinson of the Salvation Army, who had the true ring of spirit in him, his remarks being warmly applauded.

Treasurer H. Thomson showed a fine report of some \$1370.31 received to date and lists still continuing to come along.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in our weekly papers, giving all credit to whom credit is due. The following committee were appointed:

Finance Committee—O. E. Fortune, chairman, Eben James, Capt. Atkinson, P. W. Fairman and Robt. Whyte. Executive Committee—The present officers and the chairman of each committee and Mayor.

Investigating and Relief Committee—Rev. F. W. Armstrong, chairman; Rev. Rogers, Rev. Foster, Rev. Munner, Father Connelly and Capt. Atkinson of the Salvation Army.

Publicity Committee—H. A. Thomson, chairman, J. H. Tinney and A. E. Cuff with the Mayor and officers as ex-officio members of the same.

Mr. J. H. Tinney, the worthy Secretary stated he would be ready at all times to render his services to any of the committees as also give all information regarding the Trenton branch of the Canadian Patriotic Soldiers Fund.

FLORAL OFFERINGS

Following is a list of the floral offerings for the late Clayton Gerow—

WREATHS C. O. O. F., Mrs. Stark and Family, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Jenkins, family, Miss Laura Bird, Ontario Office Staff, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rowland and family.

PILLOWS Family West Belleville Women's Institute, STAR, Miss Maggie Welch.

HEARTS Mrs. Smith, Mrs. F. Wheeler, Mrs. R. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Lounsberry, Mrs. B. McCullough.

ANCHORS Mrs. J. Meagher, Mrs. Geo. B. Warham, Woolworth Employees, Harry Symons, Fred Palmater, Norman Hall.

CROSSES William Britton, Frank Miller, Mr. C. Moon, Mrs. C. Moon, Miss Mabel Moon.

SHEAF Mr. and Mrs. Captain Hart.

SPRAYS Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hart, Mrs. L. Murphy and family, J. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reed, Short Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerow, Mrs. Charles Green, Leslie Gerow and Mother, Mrs. A. G. Vermilyea, Mr. and Mrs. R. Symons, Mrs. Ed. Naylor, Miss Phoebe Way, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gerow, Miss Florence Wickett, Mrs. J. Brothers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Root, Mabel, Henry and Stanley Weddell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cole, Mr. and Mrs. John Reeves, & family, Mrs. W. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Crickman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crickman.

BOUQUETS Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Gordon Peterson, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell, FLOWERS Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark, Rosemary Friends.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.



New Fall Regals

Gentlemen, we call your attention to our New Fall Styles in this famous American Shoe, re-tailed by us at the same price as sold in the United States \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Leather Lined and Heavy Weight Soles to keep out the wet.

Mahogany Calt, the new shade for men's wear, handsome English model, Bristol Patent Colt, Buttoned, Cloth Top, Plain Toe.

All leathers, all shapes, widths and sizes

The J. J. Haines Shoe Houses

Belleville, Napanee, Trenton Smith's Falls

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in our weekly papers, giving all credit to whom credit is due.

MOFFATT STOVES

We are sole agents here. Don't waste fuel and worry yourself with an old stove; buy a Moffatt Range now. It always gives satisfaction. It is an excellent baker and saves fuel, is easily regulated, has duplex grate for coal or wood, large flue gives good draft, made of best materials by men who know how. This is the stove you want. See window display.



The Thompson Furniture Company

Undertakers Phone: Day, 82; Night, 295

BARGAINS! at Wm. McIntosh & Co's

Gents' silk four-in-hand ties, reg. 50c for 29c. Gents' Linen Collars, all style, regular 15c for 5c. Men's medium weight underwear, on sale at 50c. Men's Suspenders, fine elastic webs, 25c for 19c. Women's Corsets, B & C make, sizes 18, 19, reg. 75c for 35c. " " " 1.25 for 75c.

Women's long sleeve vests and drawers, special at 25c. Great values in Women's blk. Casuamere Hose at 20c. Sale of Dress Goods remnants at HALF PRICE. See the great values in Dress Goods at 25c and 29c yard. 38 inch wide English Flannellette, 15c value for 12 1/2c. All sizes flannellette and wool blankets on sale. Extra values in Wrappettes at 20c, 15c, 12c. Ask to see the new Japanese shopping bags at 15c, 20c. The largest stock of Sweater Coats at sale prices. The balance of our stock of Ladies' silk hose at 39c. Women's Tweed and Melton skirts, sale price \$1.49. Splendid variety of 31 inch wide prints on sale 10c yard. Men's 1.00 value overalls with bib, on sale 75c. Children's colored aprons and dresses, reg. 25c, for 15c. Sale prices on Fruit Jars—this week, all sizes. Public school supplies and books of all kinds. Laundry and Toilet Soaps all on sale this week. Great clearance sale of Japanese mats and rugs. The new cold blast lantern on sale at 75c.

Wm. McIntosh & Co.

The New Store NOW OPEN

With a New Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Underwear, Corsets, Blouses, Laces, Veilings, Ribbons, Notions, Smallwares, Embroideries, Curtains, Linens, Cottons, Flannels, Draperies, Blankets, Cottons.

Men's Furnishings

WIMS & CO.

Terms—Cash 282 Front Street

Advertisement for 'A RIGHT SUIT' by Quick & Robertson. Features a man in a suit and text describing the quality and variety of suits available. Includes the slogan 'Quick & Robertson CLOTHES OF QUALITY'.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, partially cut off, including words like 'his', 'inch', 'with', 'loths', 'arts', 's are', 'lects', 'eades', 'styles', 'skirts', 'at at', 'a full', 'so in', 'ures', 'ge of', 'visit', 'nd we', 'de by', 'r's', 'EAD', 'CLOUDS', 'Crawled Back to the Crus After Companion Been Killed.', '8—(by courier, via the United Press)—aviator secured con- aeroplane after his been killed is de- lling letter received reads— I am lying here in an castle slowly wounds which I kill me. In August flight with Lieut. did aviator, and fact that the enemy towards us. In the we came into heavy had to descend. To e came through the seen, and an entire on began shooting at —was hit in the ROTOR OUT. was put out of com- re trying to volplane in the distance, when the machine give a d round, as I was sit- and found that a se- hit Lieut. J— in lled him. e the back of the seat to reach the steering ded down. A hea- stled about me. I felt me in the forehead. my eyes and I was The French cared.

ese Board. in Belleville Board to- nd 14 11-16. The board — 885 white and 230 cot- tile 45, Bronk 30; 100; Massassaga 45; 50; Union 40; Ellipse 50; Hyland 50; Sidney Wooler 50; Sidney E. Huntington 40; Zion dgs 25; Mountain 30; Moira Valley 30; ntain View 50c; Pine akford 75; Rogers 120; Victoria 40; Roblin 25; 40; Otter Creek 25; 9; Wicklow 50; Cold ring Valley 60c; Bal-



# The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sunday and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Building, Front Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$3.00 per annum. THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$1.50 a year to the United States. 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 59, with private exchange connecting all departments.

## WILSON ON THE JOB.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson has done many things since he was elected President of the United States, which marked him as a statesman of the first rank. He recently made the announcement that he will not participate in a stump-speaking campaign for the Congressional elections this fall, but will "stick to his job," attending strictly to the performance of his duty as Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The same estimate which he places in this respect upon his own position and its relation to government he places upon those of the Congressmen and Senators working with him. This is not the time, he says, for swinging around the circle in vain-glorious campaign speeches.

He reminds Congressmen and Senators that their duty as well as his own has taken on "an unexpected aspect," brought about by "an unlooked for international situation" and he commends the "fine and unselfish service" they have rendered. Whether they will choose to make for themselves the same ruling concerning personal and public duty that he has made for them remains to be seen.

Mr. Wilson adds that "the President cannot, especially in times like these, turn away from his official work even for a little while. Too much depends upon his keeping all of the threads of what is occurring in his hands." And in another section of his statement he says: "My job, I know, now, can be done best only if I devote my whole thought and attention to it and think of nothing but the duties of the hour."

He concludes: "The record men make speaks for itself. The country cannot be deceived concerning it and will assess it justly. What it chiefly expects and demands, and what it will certainly be most surely won by it, is the performance of duty without fear or favor and without regard to personal consequences. "And certainly this is a time when America expects every man to do his duty without thought of profit or advantage to himself. America is greater than any party. America cannot properly be served by any man who for a moment measures his interests against her advantage.

"The time has come for great things. These are days big with destiny for these United States, as for the other nations of the world. A little wisdom, a little courage, a little self-forgetful devotion may, under God, turn that destiny this way or that. Great hearts, great natures will respond. Even little men will rejoice to be stimulated and guided and set an heroic example.

"Parties will fare well enough without nursing if the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause and set a great people forward on the path of liberty and peace." No finer example could be set for the American people, and it is to be hoped that they will rally to his support without distinction of party. It is no time for party strife, when the world is at war.

## TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

There are persistent rumors that seem to have a basis of fact that German and Austrian sympathisers are training in American cities contiguous to the boundary with a view to making a raid on Canada, or at least to attempt the destruction of public property on this side of the border.

Would our government not be well advised to send a force of detectives to these cities to keep in touch with possible hostile developments there? The general attitude of the native American people and the American press is very sympathetic with the side of the Allies in the great war. But we must not forget that there is a large German and Austrian population in the United States with many of whom blood is thicker than water.

It is from these that danger may arise, and some simple precautions now might prevent trouble later on.

A competent staff of detectives could co-operate with Canadian or British residents on the other side and keep well informed as to any movements inimical to our interests.

There is a certain proverb about the stable door that applies very forcibly to the present case.

## LLOYD GEORGE AND THE BANKS.

In the House of Commons's debate on the Bank Notes Bill, Mr. Lloyd George made a very interesting statement on the financial situation. As to the banks, Mr. Lloyd George had to say that "some have not behaved well."

I do not think they were considering the own shareholders. I do not believe that they were considering the price of their own shares. They considered themselves to be trustees of their own depositors and that they were not entitled to take very great risks. I think the time has come when they really ought to do it, having the credit of the State behind them. I have called their attention to complaints which have come to me, and said it would be my duty to report to the House of Commons that, unless the trade of the country receives the usual facility for its performance, and even great facilities in the special emergencies, I had no doubt at all that the House of Commons will take some action to place behind the trade of the country the necessary credit in order to enable it to carry on.

These plain words will doubtless have their effect, and prompt the banks to liberate money so that the trade of the country can be carried on.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain agreed with what Mr. Lloyd George had said. He also said:

My hon. friends may be inclined to discount anything that I say in praise of what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has done, because they may think I am somewhat responsible for it, being more in consultation with the right hon. gentleman than they; but at least they will know that is has not been my habit to lavish unmixt praise upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I hope they give me credit for sincerity when I say that I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer has handled a very difficult question with great tact, great skill, and great judgment.

"A very generous tribute, which does great honor to Mr. Chamberlain. It is we are sure," says the Westminster Gazette, "a well-deserved tribute for there are no two opinions as to the skill and shrewdness which Mr. Lloyd George has displayed in these critical times."

## GERMAN TERRORISM.

Doubtless many of the charges of inhuman conduct made against the German soldiers are exaggerated. In the midst of war there are bound to be reports of atrocities and happenings on the battlefield which cannot be verified and often are grossly unfair. It is quite probable that similar stories have been circulated by both sides in the present struggle. But we have something more than mere unauthenticated charges in the present instance. The Manchester Guardian, a very reliable paper which has striven to cultivate friendly relations with Germany, said some time ago:

"But during the past ten days there has been accumulating evidence of a quite different order, which cannot be lightly set aside, and which, if it is not rebutted, must convict, some, at any rate of the German commanders of almost systematic inhumanity towards non-combatants. We have published such narratives as came from known and credible witnesses—mostly municipal and other officials—and as bore internal evidence of careful observation and sincerity. We need not repeat the repulsive details here. If they cannot be disproved they must force us to believe that, in dealing with the civil population of the countries which it invades, the German government believes it advantageous to itself to use measures which international law forbids.

The Guardian expressed the fear that in the minds dominating German military conduct there may have been going on for a long time a further hardening of the brutal theory, already prevalent in 1870, that terrorism is the only safety of the invader, and that it is sound policy to strain the laws of war in the direction of severity. It recalls the official injunction to the German troops in China to strike into the Chinese "the terror of the German name."

The burning of the city of Louvain is an act for which, in order to find a precedent, it is necessary to go back to the semi-barbarism of the Thirty Years' War. For these and similar outrages the excuse is offered that civilians fired on German troops, although this is denied. But there is not even this excuse for the dropping of bombs on the city of Antwerp, an act which furthered no military purpose, and which inflicted suffering and death upon non-combatants.

The imposition of a heavy war tax on Brussels, without any excuse, is equivalent to sacking the city. To put a pistol to a man's head and compel him to sign a check is surely no better than to knock him down and take the cash out of his pocket.

## COOKING THE FACTS.

The German government is now busy trying to make the best case it can for its diplomacy preceding the war. That is natural and proper

enough so long as the facts are correctly given, but the London Times draws attention to a very remarkable case of "cooking the facts." The peg upon which the German story is hung is the following telegram on August 1, sent by Prince Lichnowsky to the German Imperial Chancellor.

Sir Edward Grey has just called me to the telephone and asked whether I thought I could say that in the event of France remaining neutral in a Russo-German war we should not attack the French. I told him I thought I could accept the responsibility for this.

This led to a telegram from the Kaiser to King George in which Germany offered not to attack France if French neutrality were guaranteed by the English Army and Navy. In such a case the Kaiser said he would use his troops in another direction.

The truth is that Sir Edward Grey was misunderstood by Prince Lichnowsky in their telephone conversation. This took place on the morning of August 1, and immediately after Prince Lichnowsky was told in an official conversation that if Germany went to war, France would be bound also to go to war. The German ambassador at once said he had been under a misapprehension and telegraphed a Berlin a correction of his telegram. This telegram of correction is not published by Germany. The result is that the case made is worthless and misleading.

Germany by omitting this second telegram contrives to suggest that Great Britain played fast and loose, and that Germany was quite willing to keep the peace. What Sir Edward Grey tried to do was quite plain. Earlier he had suggested a Conference of the four non-interested Powers—Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. Germany declined the suggestion. Then he made another effort to see if Germany would remain neutral if Great Britain secured the neutrality of France. He never for a moment contemplated that if Germany went in with Austria, France would not go in with Russia.

Germany is quite entitled to plead that the Kaiser was misled by the mistake made by the German ambassador; what is inexcusable is that at this time of the day the story should be garbled so as to represent Sir Edward Grey as making the proposal which Germany knows he never made. The Westminster Gazette agrees with the Times as to the significance of the telegram sent by the Kaiser when he thought that Britain was offering to keep France neutral whilst Germany and Austria fought Russia. So far from remaining quiet herself, Germany was to move her troops from the French frontier in order to employ them "elsewhere." And Great Britain was not merely to procure a declaration of French neutrality—in other words, the destruction of the Franco-Russian Alliance—but was to guarantee French neutrality with the whole strength of the British Army and Navy!

## AMERICAN FOREIGN BORN.

Statistics just published by the United States Census Bureau showing the number of persons of foreign birth living in the United States are, perhaps, of more than ordinary interest at the present moment. The figures of the Washington Census Bureau show that in April, 1910, when the census was taken, the foreign born population of the United States amounted to 13,515,886 persons, constituting 14.7 per cent. of the nation, as against 13.6 in 1900.

Of these thirteen and a half millions born out of the United States, only 170,431 were of Asiatic origin. The great majority came from European countries. Canada and Newfoundland however, were responsible for no less than 1,291,146. Representatives of the British Isles came first with 2,572,123, and next came Germany with 2,501,181. The principal nations were represented as follows:

The British Isles	2,572,123
Germany	2,501,181
Russia and Finland	1,732,421
Austria-Hungary	1,670,524
Italy	1,343,670
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	1,250,662
Canada and Newfoundland	1,291,146
France	117,236
Other Countries	1,126,923
Total	13,515,886

Of the foreign-born population of the United States enumerated above, 6,646,817 were males over the age of 21, and of these, again, 8,034,117 were naturalized American citizens, while a further 50,772 had "first papers." Of the population born in the British Isles 770,094 were naturalized, in Germany 889,007, in Scandinavia 403,776, in Russia and Finland 213,933 and in Italy 126,523.

The British Army, as always, is fighting like soldiers and men.

The fight is not yet won, but the news is the news that cheers and fortifies the British heart.

Germany is protesting against the violation of the neutrality of China. After Belgium, can you beat it?

The Australian Navy has been in action and

has scored another success for British arms. Bravo, Australia!

The German ambassador at Washington is learning that while you may fake "victories," you cannot win a war by wireless.

If the Allies win this war the Bosnia Transcript fears that Messrs Zeppelin and Krupp will have to go into the popcorn business.

The gallant Belgians are again in action and assisted by British reinforcements, promise to get their revenge on the German right wing. Speed their attack!

In England it is urged that golf links be devoted to the growing of wheat. If this is accomplished, the war will not have been utterly in vain.

The German machine is now reversed and running full speed backward, and as General Galleni says, it was not built for that kind of thing and is running poorly.

The German Kaiser and his Chancellor have now discovered what the British Empire thinks about the "scrap of paper." India has perhaps, given them the biggest surprise of all.

## THE HEROINE.

The soldier goes away to fight;  
His wife goes home, and in the night  
Sits gazing through the white moonlight.

The soldier joins his comrades bold,  
And laughs with them, and tales are told  
To prove man's courage manifold.

To keep his fighting spirit up  
He tips the ever-joyful cup  
And rails against the curse of Krupp.

In battle-line he leaps ahead,  
By masculine fight-fever led,  
Excited—e'en among the dead.

And then he falls, his colors by,  
The way a soldier wants to die.  
Ah! There in glory let him lie!

But what of her at home in tears  
Who must rise up, and face the years,  
And rear her sons to future fears?

While marking out the hero's grave  
Shal we not honor, love, and save  
The heroine, whose all she gave?

No comrades cheer her on her way;  
No hand leads her to passing fray;  
Alone, alone she wins the day—

A day that sunset cannot close,  
A weary day no soldier knows  
Who takes his speedy leave of foes.

—J. P. Bushlen, Toronto Daily Star.

## PRO PATRIA.

England, in this great fight to which you go  
Because, where Honor calls you, go you must  
Be glad, whatever comes, at least to know  
You have your quarrel just.

Peace was your care; before the nation's bar  
Her cause you plead and her ends you sought;  
But not for her sake being what you are,  
Could you be bribed and bought.

Others may spurn the pledge of land to land,  
May with brute sword stain a gallant past;  
Bus by the seal to whic you set your hand,  
Thank God, you still stand fast!

Forth, then, to front that peril of the deep  
With smiling lips and in your eyes the light,  
Steadfast and confident, of those who keep  
Their storied 'scutcheon bright.

And we, whose burden is to watch and wait—  
High-hearted ever, strong in faith and prayer,  
We ask what offering we may consecrate,  
What humble service share?

To steel our souls against the lust of ease;  
To find our welfare in the general good;  
To hold together, merging all degrees  
In one wide brotherhood;—

To teach that he who saves himself is lost;  
To bear in silence though our hearts may bleed;

To spend ourselves, and never count the cost,  
For others' greater need;—

To go our quiet ways; subdued and sane;  
To hush all vulgar clamor of the street;  
With level calm to face alike the strain  
Of triumph or defeat;—

This be our part, for so we serve you best,  
So best confirms their prowess and their pride,  
Your warrior sons to whom in this high test  
Our fortunes we confide.

—Sir Owen Seaman in Punch.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XIII.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 27, 1914.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John iii, 14-21 (Quarterly Review)—Golden Text, Rev. iii, 11—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Lesson I.—The Laborers in the Vineyard, Matt. xx, 1-16. Golden Text, Matt. v, 45. "He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and the good and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust." He compares His people Israel to a vineyard in Isa. v and is grieved because they disappoint Him in the matter of fruit. Here it is a question of labor and reward. Many are mere hirelings and serve Him for so much. Better leave it all to Him.

Lesson II.—Greatness Through Service, Mark x, 32-45. Golden Text, Mark x, 45. "The Son of Man also came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many." While He talked of suffering they thought only of position in His Kingdom. When Peter asked Him not to think of suffering He said that savior of man and Satan, not of God (Matt. xvi, 23). Let us lay it well to heart.

Lesson III.—Blind Bartimeus, Mark x, 46-52. Golden Text, Isa. xxxv, 5, 6. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped." The blind man realized his need and his opportunity and would not be quited. Such perseverance wins, and he was heard and answered and followed Jesus in the way. More requests would be granted if He could see like results.

Lesson IV.—The Pounds and the Talents, Luke xix, 11-27; Matt. xxv, 14-30. Golden Text, Matt. xxv, 21. "Well done, good and faithful servant: \* \* \* enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Saved by grace in order to work and then rewarded according to our works. His word to each is, "Occupy till I come." He gives opportunities, works in us and through us and gives us the credit of it.

Lesson V.—The Triumphant Entry, Mark xi, 1-11. Golden Text, Zech. ix, 9. "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion. \* \* \* Behold, thy King cometh unto thee." All that has ever been written concerning Him must be fulfilled (Luke xxiv, 44) and as literally as was this prediction. Literal, unless plainly a figure, is the only way to read the Bible, and we shall always find everything just as He said or as it is written (Luke xix, 32; xiii, 35).

Lesson VI.—The Barren Fig Tree, Mark xi, 12-14. Golden Text, Matt. vii, 20. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The apparent loyalty to Him of the last lesson was not real. They were, like the fig tree, all leaves, no fruit; all outward. Instead of prayer communion with God, it was merchandise even in the house of prayer. Their need and ours was faith in God without doubting.

Lesson VII.—The Wicked Husbandmen, Matt. xxi, 33-46. Golden Text, Matt. xxi, 42. "The stone which the builders rejected, the same was made the head of the corner." This is another vineyard story, but this time it is a question of fruit for the owner, in stead of which His servants are ill treated and His own son slain. But the rejected Son will yet be the accepted Messiah at the end of this age.

Lesson VIII.—The Wedding Feast, Matt. xxii, 1-14. Golden Text, Luke xiii, 34. "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, \* \* \* how often would I, \* \* \* and ye would not. The lessons of this portion are somewhat similar to the last—a slighted and despised invitation, with ill treatment of the messengers and the self righteous presumption of one who would not accept a wedding garment. Everywhere and at all times it is the same story of man's enmity to God (Rom. viii, 7, 8).

Lesson IX.—A Day of Questions, Matt. xxii, 15-22. Golden Text, Matt. xxii, 21. "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." The unsaved bear the image of this world and its god and can only render service to him. The saved ones bear the image of God and are expected to serve the Living and True God, living only to please Him and desiring only His approval.

Lesson X.—The Great Commandments, Mark xii, 28-34. Golden Text, Luke x, 27. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, \* \* \* and thy neighbor as thyself." It is never a question of our keeping the law, which is intended to show us our guilt and is too holy for sinful man to keep, but the one great question for us is, What think ye of Christ? What is our relation to Him? Is our all yielded to Him?

Lesson XI.—The Ten Virgins, Matt. xxv, 1-13. Golden Text, Matt. xxv, 13. "Watch, therefore, for we know not the day nor the hour." As we saw in our lesson, this probably refers to Israel at the time of the return of Christ with His church after the marriage of the Lamb, but the message for each believer is to see that our lamp is filled, well trimmed and always burning.

Lesson XII.—The Judgment of the Nations, Matt. xxv, 31-46. Golden Text, Matt. xxv, 45. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these least, ye did it not unto me." Salvation depends upon our union with Christ, and all else depends upon our understanding of our oneness with Him. We must see ourselves, we are redeemed, as sharing His throne and His glory. Then we shall never wonder if we are either sheep or goats in Matt. xxv.







# Smart Coat Styles



Decidedly popular are the Bal-maccan Redingote and Cape effects proving in the most substantial way here, the pretty effects in the Bear Cloth, English Tweeds, etc., make neat "fetching" garments. If you are at all interested, even the slightest bit in a New Fall Suit or Coat, come visit our mantle department and see some of the delightful styles displayed there. Prices are low, lower than in former years, and qualities are high, much higher.

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We were fortunate enough before war was declared to "get in" on a big purchase of Blankets, 300 pair of good Blankets. Grey and white Flannelette Blankets that will compare with the best made at a price practically our own figure. This is to be a hurry out sale and we are going to clear out every pair in 2 days at 2 prices one price for each size.



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## TABERNACLE RALLY

The Tabernacle Sunday School on Sunday afternoon held its annual rally service. The features of the program were a trombone solo by Mr. Walter Asestine, a vocal solo by Mrs. Grant, a quartette by Mrs. L. Grant, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Grant, a recitation by Miss H. Penn and an address on "The British Empire" by Mr. John Elliott.

### A Sunday Funeral

The remains of the late Miss Jane Lewis were yesterday laid to rest in Victoria cemetery, Plainfield. Rev. C. G. Smith conducted services at the residence of her mother, Beavert St. The bearers were Messrs. Campbell, Stewart, Clarke, Burns, Mattis and Hynes.

### Child Passed Away

Florence McGlashan, three months old daughter of Sergeant James McGlashan of the armoures died on Saturday of cholera infantum.

### Saw the Sight

What is said to have been an airship as seen last night at 7.30 by west-end residents making its way westwards. The aerial creature had a large red light and the form of the machine is claimed to have been visible.

This afternoon at 3.30 a horse attached to a wagon of the Solar Company was taken from Front street below the city hall and struck at market street, a wagon of the Allen Company laden with a ton of coal, smashing one of the wheels and carrying up Front street where it collided with another wagon. No damage was done to the Solar horse and the wagon only suffered a broken shaft.

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## THE ROLL OF HONOR

Comments of a Great English Newspaper on the Casualty List.

A great English newspaper, "The Morning Post," made the publication of the first great casualty list, which showed a loss for Sir John French's Army of some 5,000 men, the occasion of a noble and high-spirited article, "The Roll of Honor," which is here reproduced in part.

To-day (said the Morning Post), we published the first instalment of the list which we now called the roll of honor the list of our soldiers who have died in defence of their country. And we desire to use the occasion which some may think melancholy, but we regard as glorious, and therefore the appropriate for more soldiers in the cause for which these men have died. There are many who speak suffering and in misery. They point to the bare handiwork of God destroyed in a moment, and to the death of man brought about by the hand of man. They dwell exclusively upon the loss to the individual, his personal suffering, the extinction in this life of the divine spark and the agony and deprivation of those individuals who depend upon the extinguished life. We agree that there is much to be said for this censure of war; but we hold, nevertheless, that there are evils worse than the swift casualties of battle. A peaceful peace, by which, for the sake of material comfort and security, a nation sold its honor and betrayed its friends, would be a calamity far worse than war. Fighting may arouse certain evil passions of cruelty, but such a peace would nourish evils more injurious to the soul of a nation—sloth the desire for comfort, selfishness, cowardice, greed, and the many animosities of war. As to death, it may be an evil, but it is an evil which comes to all soon or late. And we cannot think that death on the battlefield is a greater ill than death upon the sick bed by the more gradual processes of disease. For in war the mind is set upon victory and the hearts are full of the ardour of conflict that the dire pangs of disease, lose their terrors. In the heat and fury of battle the terrors of death are little regarded. What in peace is dreaded above all things, in war is rather sought and courted. For the heat of such a crisis men feel that their lives are nothing and that the victory is everything.

Perhaps, after all, this view of death is not a fallacy. What matters is the life of the race; in the life of the race lies the race lies—the immortality of the individual. The soldier dies that his country may live, and if his race survives in the spirit of the race, and in the death partakes of its life. The soul of England is the soul of the sum of Englishmen living and dead. The slain in battle still live in the soul and character of the people. These great spiritual trials and exaltations which we call wars and battles mould and shape the mind and character of future generations of Englishmen. Individuals die that the nation may continue; if the sacrifice were the nation itself would become a thing diseased and corrupt. Therefore war is not altogether an evil; it cleanses and purifies; it invigorates the national sentiment and intensifies the national life. For this war every Englishman must feel a keener sense of the national spirit, a new feeling of friendliness and brotherhood towards the rest of his nation. It is a consummation of the national spirit which draws us all together and makes us feel that we are not individuals merely, but parts of a great whole, whose destiny and interests are of infinitely higher importance than our own.

These feelings are felt by all, and therefore we are a sanguine enough to think that our roll of dead will be our best aid to recruiting.

### SHOOTING

"The nation's task now is to make arms," writes Professor Spencer Wilkinson in a recent issue of the London Morning Post. "Anyone who has read the accounts of the fighting at Mons and Ypres, as recounted by the British soldiers, will see that only first-rate soldiers will be able to stand in that kind of fiery ordeal." He accordingly proceeds to discuss the training needed by the recruits.

"Living together in complete units at full strength, the Territorial troops must be gradually gaining that quality of cohesion which marks an army. Daily marches will harden them for the field. Their officers are keen and intelligent and many of them have studied war. What they are now acquiring is the confidence which comes from practice. But there is one other thing which is indispensable to give officers and men the spiritual quality which will enable them to emulate the achievements of the army now in France. That one thing is the power to shoot straight. It is everything. The weapon with which the infantry soldier destroys his enemy is the rifle which he carries. The rifle is merely a machine for directing the bullet. Give a recruit a rifle and he will be afraid of it. When he fires, it kicks him, and the bullets seem to go everywhere except to the particular point at which he thought he was aiming. A man in that condition is bound to be afraid when he hears the enemy's bullets whistling past him in the air. He may hope that one of his bullets may hit an enemy, but he has heard he is quite sure that it will not. But the recruit is quickly taught to handle the rifle; let him practice every day on the range, firing in every practice only a few deliberate shots, and let this practice be continued day after day for weeks. By degrees the man will find that he can hit the target and even the bull's-eye. The practice should begin at short ranges, and continue until the recruit has reached the stage when he knows that at the short range he will hit the target and probably the bull's-eye. Then the bull's-eye may be dimmed and, in proportion to the power the recruit has acquired the range may be lengthened. The object is not merely to teach the man to hit, but to give him the knowledge that he can do it and the confidence that comes of that knowledge.

The second stage consists in practice against the kind of targets which are offered by the battlefield, small objects, moving objects, objects that appear and disappear. Only constant practice will give the necessary skill. Yet only in proportion as that skill is really acquired can the man be expected to rely upon himself. All this is a matter of individual training; it is an education in which each man must be given the necessary skill, and the proper guidance and instruction, the mastery of his weapon.

"Then comes the third stage. A group of men, each of whom has made himself a good shot, must be placed under a leader for the attack by bullets upon a group of targets. They must be extended, must advance towards the target as they would in battle, and halt from time to time to fire. In these conditions they will be disciplined by the fact that every shot shot means a bullet fired. This collective practice must aim at something more than mere steadiness; it must convince the men of the value of control. A description of two exercises will illustrate what is meant. Suppose a squad of ten men with ten rounds a piece advancing from a distance of a thousand yards against a row of ten targets representing men lying down a few yards apart, and let each target be such that when hit it will fall down and disappear. The targets being numbered from one to ten. It assumed that the men's previous training has been such that each of the men will be expected to hit his target with at least one of his ten bullets. In the first practice each man will aim every time at the target corresponding to his own number. When the ten rounds have been fired all ten targets should be down, but they will fall irregularly. In the second practice all the ten men will fire at the one target named by the leader, beginning with number one. In this case the targets will go down in orderly succession, one at each round. The men will then be asked to consider the frame of mind of the enemy represented by the targets, which kind of practice would be most likely to make an enemy's squad of ten men go away and exposed to fire will expect some of his number to be hit. So long as the hits are irregular each of them will trust to his luck and keep his place, hoping that his own turn will not come. But if they fall in regular order, beginning from a flank, by the time the first five are down the sixth, unless he is an absolute hero, will be off. In this way the men of the practice squad will perceive the nature of the effect on the enemy's spirit of a fire which is directed and controlled. A perfectly disciplined battalion would be one which was accustomed to advance for a thousand yards in extended order, firing bullets at targets.

All that is required to make the Territorial force a first-rate army is daily practice with bullets against targets, and then going on to field firing by squads, by platoons, and by companies. The only requisites are plenty of platoons, and by companies. The only requisites are plenty of ammunition and plenty of ground. Ten rounds a day per man for thirty days would be a good amount of practice for the Territorial force at least on a level with the infantry of any continental army. A second ten rounds a day for a second month would make them the best shooting troops in the world.

"These shooting practices properly arranged will occupy each company only a fraction of each day, the rest of the time is available for marching and for the various branches of instruction in evolutions and in field service.

**Dairymen Respond Loyally.**  
Some unique scenes were witnessed at the farm-houses, barns and cheese factories in Belleville district yesterday, Sept. 18. To the praise of the dairymen, not one neglected to send in a good amount of milk to the factories to be made up into cheese, the proceeds of which are to be used for patriotic relief.

In some districts the patrons doubled the day's make. In no case was the supply lessened. In one cheese factory a farmer drove up with a cart on which were milk cans. Union Jacks adorned the brides of his horses and as he drove up to the stand he asked if he could have the milk made up. He was a dairyman.

Many dairymen in Belleville district who ship milk to the creameries in the big cities reserved their milk for the cheese factories.

**Late Mrs. Brintnell.**  
The remains of the late Mrs. J. B. Brintnell were quietly buried this afternoon in Belleville cemetery. The Rev. W. G. Clarke, officiating. Mrs. Brintnell whose maiden name was Anna Laura Miller was born 62 years ago in Brighton. She had been laid for seven or eight years.

# FLANNELETTES At Special Prices

Our main stock of Flannelettes for the coming season is here comprising the best British and Canadian makes, marked at extra low prices.

**Striped Flannelettes 10 and 15c yard**  
At these two popular prices we have secured the very best values obtainable, patterns come in good stripes, grey, blue, black and pink, fast colors, especially suitable for men's day and night shirts, warm linings, etc. On sale yard 10 and 15c.

**Pink & White Flannelettes, 8 1-2, 10 & 12 1-2c yd.**  
Pure soft finish Flannelettes in plain white or pink, fine and heavy makes, suitable for women and children's use. These make were picked out as unusual values, on sale yd. 8, 10 and 12 1-2c.

Also a wide range of other stripe and plain flannelettes in stock, ranging in price from 6 1-2 to 20c yard.

**War Pennants**  
The latest out, on heavy felt, black, blue, maroon or green—"The Maple Leaf," "British Empire," "The Triple Entente," "Let 'Em Have It," etc. On sale each 15c.

## McINTOSH BROTHERS

188 FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE

## OBITUARY.

**MRS. MARY MCCORMICK**  
(From Friday's Daily.)  
Mrs. Mary McCormick, an aged widow passed away on Saturday at her residence 35 Henry street. She had been a resident of Belleville many years, having lived on Pine street until two years ago.

**GUILDFORD DESISLET.**  
(From Friday's Daily.)  
The death took place this morning at five o'clock of Guilford Desislet at his residence in the second of Sidney. He was born in Thurlow at Phillipston. He had been ill for two days, but was able to be out last evening. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He was about 55 years of age. In religion he was a Methodist. He leaves a widow.

**LATE MISS SUSAN BENNETT.**  
(From Friday's Daily.)  
The funeral of the late Mrs. Susan Bennett took place on Wednesday at Read church where Rev. Father Corrigan officiated. Interment was in St. James' cemetery.

**LATE MISS THOMPSON.**  
The funeral of the late Miss Ida M. Thompson took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her mother, Everett street. A solemn service, was held at the home by the Rev. A. M. Hubby, rector of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal church in the presence of many friends. The bearers were Messrs. George Thompson, son, jr., George Thompson, sr., L. B. Cooper, E. T. Thompson, Owen Fortune and Alex. R. Walker. Interment was made in Belleville cemetery.

**Nial Fleming Passed to Reward**  
After an illness of more than a year's duration, Nial Perry Fleming passed away at his residence, 271 Ann street, this morning.  
The late Nial Fleming was born Sept. 20th, 1886 at Mill Haven, Ontario in the township of Ernestown, Lennox and Addington. He entered the Grand Trunk Railway in 1888 as telegraph operator and worked at various stations between Toronto and Montreal. He came to Belleville in 1893 and was engaged as telegraph operator until 196 when he became train dispatcher. In the latter position he remained until illness caused his retirement in 1913.  
On March 22nd, 1905, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie May Davis of Belleville, who with three children survives to mourn his loss. The children are Nial Perry, William John, and Mabel Evelyn.  
He was very prominent in Masonic circles. He was a member of Port Hope Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Fort Hope, Moira Chapter No. 7 Royal Arch Masonry, Belleville; King Baldwin Preceptory (No. 6 Knights Templar, of Belleville and Ramasse Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Toronto.  
The late Mr. Fleming was exceedingly popular with his G.T.R. associates and had a wide circle of friends. He assisted very much in Masonic work and he will be deeply missed by the fraternity.

## LAI TO REST

**LATE GUILDFORD DESISLET**  
(From Monday's Daily.)  
The funeral of the late Guilford Desislet was held on Saturday afternoon from his late residence Sidney, by Rev. S. A. Dugan, officiating. The services at the residence and the grave in Belleville cemetery. There was a large attendance of friends at the obsequies. The bearers were all cousins of the deceased—Messrs. G. F. Casey, W. B. Casey, C. Dennison, G. F. Ketcheson, S. Ketcheson and W. Ketcheson.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J.B. Brintnell took place on Saturday afternoon to Belleville cemetery. Rev. W. G. Clarke, officiating. The services were Messrs. E. Moon, S. Brintnell, L. Brintnell, J. Galna, E. Asestine, and W. Bell.

**Tonight's Patriotic Concert**  
Those taking part in the program at "Our Boys" Patriotic Concert tonight will be Mr. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P., address; Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Miss Stork, Miss Simpkins, Miss Caldwell, Miss Higgs, Mr. Ralls, Mrs. Edwards, Miss McLeod, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Wagner. Mr. John Elliott will occupy the chair.

## SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The market drew a large crowd of sellers and buyers this morning and prices were about uniform.  
Butter sold at various figures, ranging from 30 to 33c per pound, while eggs brought 24c per dozen. Potatoes sold at 80c per bushel and tomatoes at 50c for the same measure.

The quantity of grapes, pumpkins, squashes and wild grapes was large. Dressed hogs are worth \$13 and live hogs \$9 per cwt.

## Bleeker Ave. Fire

Fire broke out at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at 297 Bleeker Ave. The blaze is thought to have originated in the back kitchen from the stove. (The building is a handsome frame structure owned by Mr. J. J. B. Flint and occupied by Mr. Joan Lloyd of the G.T.R.) A considerable amount of damage was done. There was \$1,000 insurance on the contents.

## POLICE NOTES

A small saw was picked up on McAnnam street.  
A horse weight found by Mrs. A. M. Weese has been claimed by Messrs. Givins and Son.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burrows of Toronto are in town.  
Mr. W. A. Carson and family of Napanee motored up to Belleville.  
Mr. Dawes of Peterboro is in the city.  
Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Toronto are in the city.

## PATR

Last Night

There was a demonstration which gave people of the town to the fore community expression. The meeting was held at the corner of the city hall and was attended by a large number of people. The speaker was Mr. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P., who spoke for an hour and a half. He spoke of the progress of the war and the need for patriotism. He also spoke of the need for unity and cooperation among all Canadians. The meeting was very successful and was well attended.

## We Never Sleep

**THE HOGAN BURIAL CO.**  
Leading Undertakers  
Our exclusive lines of caskets and several new additions in the funeral equipment makes our parlors one of the most up-to-date in Canada. Open every night.  
188 FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE

## BIRTH

**HUNTER** - At Belleville General Hospital, Monday, Sept. 21, 1914, Rev. and Mrs. Bruce Hunter, of Brampton, a son, (Angus Pringle).

## MARRIAGE

**WHEELER - PEOPLES** - Married Sept. 19, in Emmanuel rectory by Rev. A. M. Hubby, George Hunter, Wheeler and Elizabeth Peoples, all of Belleville.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Toronto are in the city.







# BODIES OF QUINTE VICTIMS RECOVERED

## Had all Three Sunk in Same Place in Fifteen Feet of Water—Two Were Together.

(From Friday's Daily.)

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the bodies of Clair Jenkins, Fred C. Gerow, and James White, the three unfortunate victims of Sunday's drowning accident in the Bay of Quinte near Baker's Island, were brought to the surface by Mr. William Carter, and Messrs. Robert Day and Geo. Williams. Three days of steady search were at last rewarded by the recovery of the remains from the muddy bed of that part of the bay.

The three bodies were found in the one place, evidently a hole of a ledge of rock not far from the place where they were believed to be. They had gone down near a buoy and been held in the mud.

Twelve to fifteen boats with several hundred hooks had worked over the same spot one thousand times, said Mr. Carter, but without avail. This leads to the opinion that the bodies were in a depression in the bed of the bay.

About 2:45 Wednesday afternoon another plan was tried in order to locate the remains. A tug from the Weddell dredge circled at high speed around the buoy three times, churning and riling the water with the mud at the bottom of the bay. As it finished its third turn, Mr. William H. Carter, the veteran boatman of Belleville, who has rescued scores of bodies from the Quinte, rowed in with his companion, allowing the iron to drag. All at once he felt the increased resistance and pulling the rope to the top, he found he had grappled one of the men by the trouser leg. It turned out to be that of Jimmy White. Before the body had been removed to a boat alongside, Messrs. Day and Williams had brought to the surface at about the same spot the bodies of Jenkins and Gerow, both being together. It is imagined that the three

went down in the same hole and that Mr. Carter with his hooks pulled White away at that the movement of the water by the motion of the dredge had broken the hold.

From the appearance of the clothes and faces the bodies had evidently been lying in mud. White was in his shirt sleeves but Jenkins and Gerow had their coats on.

The coroner being present, the remains were placed in boats and taken to Trenton, where Dr. Gerow, after his investigation decided an inquest was unnecessary and issued burial permits denoting the deaths as due to accidental drowning.

The bodies were taken to Cunningham's morgue and were sent to Belleville undertakers and to friends. A large crowd gathered in the streets adjacent to the morgue.

At ten o'clock last night, Messrs. Tickell & Sons Company's men arrived back in Belleville with the bodies of Fred C. Gerow and Clair Jenkins while the Thompson Furniture Company brought down the remains of James White.

The bodies were in excellent shape after three days' immersion. Last night and this morning they were prepared for burial.

Messrs. Tickell & Sons this afternoon removed from their morgue the remains of the late Clarence Jenkins to Hotel Quinte (the home of his parents, and those of the late Fred, Clayton Gerow to the home of his mother, corner of James and Brock streets.

The body of the late James White has been prepared for burial and will remain at Thompson's undertaking parlors until tomorrow afternoon, when the funeral will be held to Belleville cemetery.

# LARGEST SHOOT EVER HELD BY BELLEVILLE RIFLE CLUB

## Thirty-Seven Sharpshooters at Butts Yesterday—Excellent Scores Made—Military Spirit Runs High—Winner of Dominion Trophy.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Much interest is being manifested by the members of the Belleville Rifle Association. Yesterday's attendance at the butts was the largest of the season by far, no less than 37 members taking part in the shooting, which occupied the whole of the day. A number of excellent scores were made and great improvement was noticed in the shooting by the members of the Home Guard, as shown by the scores below. Conditions were 7 rounds each at 200, 500, 600, yards. The highest possible score was 105.

J. Douch	100
J. Thompson	95
A. J. Stewart	95
D. J. Corrigan	89
A. Harman	88
L. Carr	85
J. W. Davidson	84
A. Haggerty	83
J. Hurst	81
Chas. Thompson	80
M. Callaghan	77
W. Ridley	75
E. W. Anderson	75
E. T. Austin	74
R. Sneyd	74
W. R. Vallance	74
A. R. Symons	73
E. Geer	71
H. L. Wallace	69
M. Wright	68
H. Stapley	25

The following members came down at a rather late hour and in consequence shot only 10 rounds at the 200 yards range. The possible was 50.

M. D. Harper	44
Dr. McCulloch	44
H. Parks	38
H. V. Brown	35
H. McDonnell	35
H. R. Modeland	32
R. Tannabill	31
L. F. Evans	29
J. W. Evans	28
Dr. Marshall	25
M. M. Nicoll	25
H. C. Thompson	24
Dr. Gibson	24
O. Schiller	13
C. E. Thompson	10
C. E. Gied	10

The Silver Salvo competition was brought to a close yesterday. This contest was for the gift of the Dominion Government. It was in a series of four shoots on the following days: July 22; 23; 24; 25. The following were the winners: A. J. Stewart 94 93 94 95—378; J. Douch 92 79 96 100—367; D. J. Corrigan 84 88 100 99—371; J. Thompson 90 77 97 95—359; J. W. Davidson 95 80 94—359; A. Harman 87 95 91 88—361; W. Ridley 80 78 88 77—325. Mr. A. J. Stewart wins the handsome trophy after a very close contest.

# HAVE MILLIONAIRE TASTES BUT EMPTY MONEY BAGS

## Stranded American Tourists and Others in London Have Small Chance of Defrauding Committee—Some Very Angry.

London, Sept. 17.—Two young American women who arrived from Berlin Saturday night received the address of an inexpensive hotel by the American Relief Committee. Instead of going there they put up at a luxurious hotel and to-day, according to the committee, appeared at the relief headquarters and presented a hotel bill for \$60, requesting that they be provided with first-class passage to New York, as they swore that they were penniless.

The committee felt compelled to pay the hotel bill, but allowed only \$1.75 each daily for their living expenses until Saturday, when they will start for New York as second-class passengers. This privilege was granted because the young women declared that they were in frail health.

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American committee, to issue the following statement:

"The American press may be interested to know that they may expect a large number of interviews denouncing this committee upon the arrival of steamships at New York. The committee has made it an inflexible rule that persons appealing to them for relief and claiming to be entirely without resources should be sent to the United States in the third class, unless or the having of children with them justified the extra expenditure for additional accommodations.

A large number of Americans are now arriving from the Continent convinced that though they may be with out means themselves they have only to apply to the committee to receive first-class passages to New York. When informed of the committee's inflexible rule, which is applied to all Americans impartially, no matter

what may be their presumed social standing, they usually tell the committee that they will see to it immediately they arrive in New York that the committee gets blown-up in the New York papers.

"Any American who wishes better accommodations than the third-class provided, may cable through the committee to his American friends for money and if they advance it can travel on any scale he pleases, but when applicants refuse to cable or declare they are without means of their own, under the committee's inflexible rule, subject only to such exceptions as I have stated, they will be given only third-class fares.

"No fewer than thirteen different persons to-day threatened us with denunciation and exposure immediately upon their arrival in New York. One of them, a woman, was especially violent because we refused to stand for her bills at the Savoy Hotel. A member of the committee having asked her to move to a moderate priced pension."

# THE WAR.

Editor Ontario—

If it is true that Edrin Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, has been killed by a pistol shot fired by the Turkish Crown Prince, it will in all probability end any likelihood of Turkey joining Germany and Austria. Edrin Pasha was a Turk, but resided in Germany. He came under the notice of the Kaiser who discovered that he possessed military talents of a high order. The young man finished his education in Germany, and obtained a high position in Germany through the Kaiser. He became war minister, and directed the mobilization of the Turkish army contrary to the wishes and views of the Grand Vizier and the other members of the cabinet. The Sultan is very ill from diabetes, and a complication of disease, therefore Edrin Pasha became virtually the Sultan, with despotic power. It was this man who notified the powers that Turkey did not recognize the provisions of the treaties which guaranteed protection to missionaries, and subjects of other states carrying on business in Turkey. He also obtained from Germany authority to drill the Turkish army. The object the Kaiser had in view was two-fold: First to obtain the desired assistance of 200,000 soldiers; and secondly to stir up a Moslem war in Egypt and in India. Egypt possesses a small English army of only 5,000; and a standing Egyptian army of 30,000. The English, the Kaiser expected, would be driven from Egypt, and the Egyptian canal. This would indeed be a severe blow to England, for many reasons. A quarrel took place, (it is said) between the Crown Prince, and Edrin Pasha which resulted in the latter's death. Apparently the cabinet in Turkey is opposed to war and desires neutrality.

It was Edrin Pasha who allowed the two German war ships with their German sailors to land and destroy a number of English and French ships in the Dardanelles contrary to the provisions of the treaty with the powers. He was a firebrand, entirely fearless, an autocrat and a terrible menace to the allies.

I am yours,  
J. J. B. Flint.

# TOO MUCH MARTINET SPIRIT.

## While Canadian authority, centred at Ottawa, and supported by Parliament, unanimously has promptly interpreted the spirit of willing service of all Canada in springing to the help of the Allies, there are some who seem to be some latches in the details of implementing this spirit. It is feared that our Minister of Militia talks too much to have time left to attend to the little details that make the machine of our military work smoothly. We have all the men asked for and more at Valcartier, and we shall need more. In this circumstance, why are men shipped back home from Valcartier? It is claimed that they could not pass the rigid medical examination. This on the face of it is reasonable, for a force to be effective must have a foundation of sound health. But why were two medical examinations necessary? Men in Peterborough left their jobs to volunteer, subject, of course, to passing this medical examination at home. They passed a thorough examination that made the march of a recruit medical man. If that was not to "go" why not, to use an Hibernianism, have had the second examination first and save all the disappointment to the recruit, to the efficiency of the first medical examination the recruit resigned his position, made arrangements for his long absence and said good-bye to his relatives and friends, under the impression that he was a soldier of the King on the way to the fighting line of the Empire. Now he comes back to find his position at home filled in workshop or factory. He is stigmatized as a weakling and an un-sound man, for some trifling physical defect, that the good sense of the hands medical examiner, doubtless, justifiably overlooked.

There seems to be some bad management at Valcartier Camp in this regard. It is perhaps a small matter but it is possible that it will count when further recruiting is called for overseas a time. It is suggested that

# TAKES IMPORTANT MUSICAL POSITION

## Miss Annie L. Tenny Goes to Oshawa— Remembered by Local Students.

Miss Annie L. Tenny, Neomans St., who has been well-known in local musical circles, has gone to Oshawa to take charge of the musical department in Buena Vista College, a new institution of learning which has been recently opened. As a token of the esteem in which she is held by the students here, she is being honored under her tuition she was presented with a handsome brass clock. She has had very great success in teaching and in preparing students for musical examinations. Her classes in Belleville have been very large and regret has been expressed that she is not in Belleville to continue the instruction this year. The position to which Miss Tenny has been appointed is a very important and responsible one and her friends here predict for her an unqualified success.

# TO STEAMHEAT CITY BUILDING

The city hall will be well heated in the cold and zero weather of the winter of 1914-15. The old system of stoves and hot air has been found antiquated and inefficient. The heating committee have been working upon a new scheme. At last it has been recommended that Mr. Wm. McGie be given the contract for a steam-heating plant. Property committees decided at a special meeting last evening.

Engineer J. W. Evans was instructed to prepare a flueing plan for the new heating plant. Bylaws for the construction of certain concrete sidewalks will be prepared.

# Union Bank at Valcartier.

"The Union Bank of Canada who opened a Branch at Valcartier Military Camp three weeks ago and who have been transferring remittances to and from this Branch and any of their other Offices without exchange have now moved into a permanent building located next to the Quartermaster's Office. This is an extremely creditable showing for

# BRITISH ARMY EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME

A letter from Rowland Hill, a correspondent of the Toronto Star in France, shows that Kitchener's wonderful genius for organization, has provided for the British soldier in the field, a triumph of humanity over the automatic machine built up by the Kaiser and his officers. Kitchener's promise that the British forces would fight on a full stomach has been more than kept while the German forces are starving on their feet.

London, Sept. 15.—I am back in London after two days of hard travelling from the extreme right of the English coast, and have received Sir John French's report, which happily realises all I have seen and gathered along the swiftly-advancing line of the allies. Before I left Flamborough I heard the official confirmation that the British cavalry had already entered Rheims. That was Saturday morning. As we heard at Saragane the route of the Germans had been complete, and as I suggested in my message yesterday, General Joffre and General French have "Out Stopped" the Kaiser's scheme of another 1870.

These battles have been fought on historic ground. Friday night I slept at Montreuil. In a room beneath me at the Hotel Grand Moranque was the bed in which Napoleon rested and dreamed his schemes exactly a century ago. That night the British staff officers occupied the room back to headquarters with official reports of the great victory of Marne.

# German's Far Ahead of Supplies

It is impossible to give the battle line today, for the enemy's position varies from 20 to 30 kilometers (12 to 18 miles) to the north. What I have ascertained is that the German invaders have not only been outwitted and defeated, but they have also travelled far ahead of their supplies. They are short of ammunition and food, and the terrible advancing pressure of the allies has demoralized the morale of the force and left them without stomachs for fighting.

# British Army in Fine Trim.

Yet each hour—I have seen them from Major and Colonel and Sergeant—come fresh, well fed and well versed regiments of khaki-clad fighters, men of the British Empire, keen to get into the firing line, keen still to meet the enemy step by step. Europe's great war depends on organization alone, Britain would be a certain winner. Each day I have climbed into hedges and ditches to watch ludicrously striped motor wagons go by. Others, gripped

furniture or coal wagons by the score, by hundreds even, pass. Sometimes they have broken down, but always there was a substitute, and immediately the load was transferred to another machine. There was a really bad smash, marmalade and tea would ooze out of broken packing cases. Imagine these coming smoothly to the front where Europe's fate is being fought out field by field and trench by trench.

# Humanity Beats Machine.

Then picture stories of German prisoners told me for the last forty-eight hours—nothing to eat for five days but tablets and what could be stolen from the enemy's country. It is the triumph of humanity against the machine. British soldiers are treated as loyal men. Germans are part of a huge military machine with the cogs hopelessly out of place.

When I left the region of Marne I knew there had been victory for the allies, but imagination was warped and I could not hope that the route of the enemy had been so complete. Tonight London is rejoicing over the concise clear official report of General French.

# More Than Has Been Told.

Don't let us boast, but having been in that maelstrom of battle let me send you this message. It is far more than even official reports would tempt you. There is more in store than any censor would allow to pass. It is not the beginning of the end by any means, but it is the first great battle to us.

# They Hate the British.

One afternoon with a friend who could speak German I found Lieutenant Forstner of Sebnitz fame was a prisoner of war, but still defiant, and tears of anger rolled down his cheeks as he reviled, not the French, but the English, until a blue-coated officer of Joffre's staff drew a sword and threatened him. Germany never reckoned on Britain this great Armageddon, and now Britain's brave soldiers have turned the Teuton's victorious sweep into rout they are more determined than ever that Britain shall pay the penalty to the end. All through my wanderings among French and English lines I wore a Union Jack in my buttonhole, and German prisoners, officers and men, whether wounded or not, often spat at me in hate. It is Britain they blame for the frustration of their plans.



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# \$590

Get Catalog and particulars from  
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Branches also at Bloomfield, Brighton, Colborne, Coburn, Concession, Deseronto, Foxboro, (open Tuesday and Friday,) Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Wellington.

# Merchants' Bank of Canada

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

## Your Savings Account Invited

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

A general banking business conducted.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH H. SNEYD MANAGER

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

## Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

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

## A. W. DICKENS ICE CREAM

Take a brick home with you. Plain pints 20c, quarts 4 c. Neapolitan or others 25c pt., 50c qt.

### Home-made Candy

Fresh made every day in Belleville. Strictly pure and only one quality—the best.

## A. W. DICKENS

Mfr. of the Cream, Chewing Taffy and Home-made Candy

# Read the Want Ads.

Belleville's gallant young officers, who are able to retain their commissions when there is a surplus of hundreds of officers, colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, all anxious to go to the front.

Mr. Dillon of St. Catharines was in the city to-day attending the obsequies of the White James White.

**DIED.**  
DENMARK — At Winnipeg, Thursday, Sept. 10th, J. M. Denmark in his 51st year.

WHITE — At Trenton, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1914, James White, in his 29th year.

JENKINS — At Trenton, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1914, William Clarence Jenkins in his 24th year.

A telegram was received here this morning, that Captain Ed. O'Flynn of the Fifteenth had been appointed Senior Lieutenant of a Company of the Second Battalion, First Brigade of Canada's First Overseas Contingent, and Lieut. Richard D. Ponton will be with the volunteers of the Fifteenth as Senior Lieutenant of E Company of the same battalion. This is an extremely creditable showing for