

ELEVEN HUNGARIANS TAKEN PRISONERS AT STATION IN BELLEVILLE THIS MORNING

Were Leaving City—It is Expected They Were Going to United States—First Arrests of Point Anne Foreigners

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Eleven foreigners were arrested in Belleville at two o'clock this morning by the Belleville police and the military authorities. All are believed to be Hungarians, ten are men and one is a woman. Their destination was Detroit, Michigan. The authorities early in the evening learned of the intended departure of a train of Point Anne Hungarians and laid plans to detain them. All evening the foreigners were around town, having come up from Point Anne in holiday and travelling suits. They visited a few hotels and graded the streets openly, saluting police officers in the usual polite foreign style. However the constables interfered not with them as they knew the hour of departure of the various trains and desired to catch the men in the act of leaving the city. These foreigners are not registered and hence could be held. Developments thickened fast after midnight as a detachment of 15th volunteers under Sergt. Major Howard Sharp arrived at the police station on the orders of Lieut.-Col. L. W. Marsh, Police Sergt. Harman, Police Constable Chas. Thompson, G.T.R. Constable Patrick Donovan and the military escort met at the G.T.R. depot and found only a small part of their quarry, four men and one woman. The authorities learned that the movements of the police and soldiers had left the rest and struck for the Canadian Northern depot. After the arrest of the first, the police and soldiers left for the C.N.R. station and dividing surprised the sextette on the platform. One of the young foreigners who could speak a little English, said to his captors: "I'm own broken way. You arrested the others and then came after us. Evidently he was one who had steered the others to the C.N.R. station. Then things began to be busy at the station. The inhabitants included three tramps, one insane woman, and the eleven prisoners of war. This morning Col. Marsh, O.C. the 15th Regt., called up the headquarters of the Third Division, Kingston, for instructions as to the disposal of the prisoners. Some after arrest admitted being Hungarians and said that all the party were from Hungary. This morning the authorities have interfered with any of the Point Anne residents, because never before since the war's outbreak has there been any trouble with them. This is the first time in which the authorities have interfered with any of the Point Anne residents, because never before since the war's outbreak has there been any trouble with them. Up to two o'clock this afternoon the prisoners were still in the cells at the police station. They are natives of one of the provinces which Austria wrested from Servia many years ago.

CABLE CONFIRMS PREVIOUS REPORT OF ENGAGEMENT OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT

Col. Ponton received the following cable at noon to-day from George MacLaren Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"Information given was of course absolutely correct. All Canadian wounded in the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe. All doing well."

The first part of this cable refers to a previous cable received by Col. Ponton from Mr. Brown and giving the first authentic information that the First Contingent has been under fire. The Militia department at Ottawa even expressed doubt as to the accuracy of the report.

To-day's news despatches however and this further confirmatory despatch from Mr. Brown show that the previous cable was correct in every particular.

It is a special honor therefore to Miss Richardson, manager of the Belleville branch of the C. P. R. telegraph company to have handed out from her office this exceedingly important news item nearly a week in advance of its having been received in other quarters. Miss Richardson moves into her new office to-day.

Shorncliffe hospital, referred to by Mr. Brown, is presided over by Sir William Osler and entirely supported by Canadians. The local branch of the Red Cross Society has forwarded \$500 and a box of supplies for this hospital. It is a special satisfaction to know that the supplies will now be used for the care of Canadian wounded.

Corporal J. H. Hannaford of Montreal, in to-day's list of wounded was a grandson of the late Mrs. Roy of Belleville and a nephew of Mrs. May, until last year connected with St. Agnes School. Corporal Hannaford is wounded in the thigh and is now at Shorncliffe.

WELL-KNOWN PETERBOROUGH DOCTOR COMMITS SUICIDE

Was Arrested For Murder Following Death of Young Woman—Took Strychnine Dose—Dr. E. W. Brown's Action Has Caused a Sensation in Home Town.

PETERBORO, March 3.—A sensation has been caused here by the suicide of Dr. Ernest W. Brown, 474 George street who had been arrested yesterday afternoon charged with murder, following the death of Helen Brown, aged 18, on February 24, after an illegal operation.

After being arrested Dr. Brown called for his solicitor, saying that he desired to make his will. After doing so the doctor swallowed a dose of strychnine in the police station, which he had concealed in his clothing.

Dr. Brown was about 55 years old and had practiced here about 18 years; after graduating from Trinity Medical School, Toronto. He is survived by a wife, a daughter and one son, Dr. Brown in practice in Rosemeath.

The coroner's jury sat last night, but no indication as to what action will be taken was given.

CONFLAGRATION AT BRANTFORD

BRANTFORD Ont. March 3.—The building of the E. B. Crompton Co. has been completely gutted by fire. It comprised four stores. The fire is still raging, but it is thought the fire will confine it to Crompton's.

WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN WAS BURNED

QUEBEC, March 3.—A fire which broke out early to-day in a dwelling house in St. Simeon ward, partly destroyed the two-story building and burned to death Mrs. Arthur Talbot, aged 35 and three of her children. All the victims were trapped by the flames and burned beyond recognition. Owing to the fire alarm system having been crippled by the severe storm which swept this district a week ago, the firemen were prevented from reaching the scene of the fire in time to rescue the family.

RAILWAYS WITHDREW APPLICATION

For Ratification of Present Route Through Foster and Murney Wards

Mayor Peater, Ex-Major Wills and Mr. J. W. Evans, city engineer, were in Ottawa this week on the question of the railway situation in Belleville. Mr. E. G. Foster, M.P., joined them and the delegation was prepared to put up a strenuous opposition to the application of the railways is South Belleville to have the agreements as at present conditions, ratified by the Railway Commission. But what was the surprise of the Belleville delegates to find the railways withdrawing the application. "There will now be no application," there will now be no application of the railways.

HOME GIRL COMMITTED SUICIDE

Mary Leathford, a Barnardo Home girl aged twenty years, employed as a domestic at the home of Mr. John Ferguson, Lakeshore Road, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by taking carbolic acid. Deceased was about as usual yesterday and appeared quite cheery. About 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Ferguson heard a gurgling sound emanating from the girl's bedroom and rushing in found the unfortunate girl dying with the empty bottle on the bed. Dr. Forrest was called but the girl was beyond medical aid. Coroner Aldrich decided an inquest was unnecessary. No reason can be given for this rash act, as the girl has always appeared in the best of spirits. That the act was premeditated was shown by a note disposing of her money and wearing apparel.—Port Hope Guide.

WHITBY LADIES WON THE ROUND

The O.B.C. Ladies' hockey team went to Whitby last night to play the return match with the ladies of Whitby and met their Waterloo. The fair ones of Whitby remembering the drubbing they had received on the occasion of their visit to Belleville took the precaution to secure a much stronger line-up. They were therefore able to win out by a score of 7-3. Whitby thus wins the round by a majority of one goal. The Belleville line-up was: Goal—Miss Yeomans; Right Defence—Miss Jenkins; Left Defence—Miss Anderson; Center—Miss Waters, Capt.; Right Wing—Miss K. Elliott; Rover—Miss M. Elliott; Left Wing—Miss Harstone.

RECRUITING TO CONTINUE

Another notice was received by the commanding officers of the local regiments to continue recruiting, cancelling the order issued on Saturday to have enlistment discontinued. Col. Lee of the 4th Regt. Lindsay, Major Boggs of the 40th, Cobourg, and Major McLaughlin of the 46th Port Hope, were in town yesterday in conference with Col. Preston and Smart over matters in connection with mobilization.

ASK CONVICTION FOR MURDER OR FOR OFFENCE

Crown Authorities Open Trial of Dr. Robinson For "Happy" Yorke's Death—Court Room Crowded—Witness Saw Dead Girl's Hat and Raincoat in Office of Accused.

NAPANEE, March 2.—At the opening of the trial of Dr. C. K. Robinson, the young Tamworth physician charged with the murder of "Happy" Yorke of the same village, three witnesses swore they had been in the doctor's office on the night of her disappearance, and had seen the murdered girl's hat and raincoat lying on the table in the waiting room. The trial was timed to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and just on the hour Mr. Justice Sutherland took his place on the bench. A few minutes later Dr. Robinson was led into the room by County Constable Vankoughnet, and placed in the packed court seemed to follow his way movement, as the young doctor walked erectly and composedly to the dock, his first interest in the dock was his wife and sister, who were permitted to sit just outside the railing, but quite within reach.

Half Audience Women. The court room doors were thrown open to the waiting crowd at 1.30, and in ten minutes every available seat and every inch of standing room was occupied. Daniel McGregor, who for four years had been engaged to his dead girl, was nearly the last witness to be called at the afternoon session. He admitted to Crown Prosecutor Hutchison that he was responsible for Happy Yorke being in delicate health. He whily denying any knowledge of her condition, thought and said that although he was aware she was taking medicines prescribed by both Dr. Robinson and Dr. Wilson, he believed they were for stomach trouble and indigestion. "Did the girl never ask you to hasten your marriage?" queried Mr. Hutchison. "No," replied witness. "We were not married, something in August, but no definite date has been set."

Well Able to Marry. Witness said he was well able to marry, McGregor identified both rings found on the body as those given to her by him. The ring set to her on the night of her disappearance. He corroborated in every detail the evidence of the girl's brother, of their search for Blanche Yorke following her disappearance on the night of Wednesday, July 8, up to the discovery of the bodies of Miss Yorke and the newly-born child buried in the cellar.

Mrs. Laura Moss said she did not know Happy Yorke. Her story was that she had been in the home of her family on Beaver Lake, she alighted from her buggy and entered the waiting room of the doctor's office about 8 o'clock. Witness said she met Mrs. Irving in the waiting room. "Did you see any woman's garments when you were in there?" queried the prosecuting attorney. "Yes, I saw a raincoat and a hat," replied witness. "You saw a patient entered and Dr. Robinson took the coat off the chair to allow the visitor to sit down. Mrs. Moss said the doctor came from his little private room. "Could you see or hear any person in the waiting room?" asked the prosecuting attorney. "No, the door was on the other side."

"The doctor acted quite calmly at the time," answered the woman. Mrs. Irving entered the doctor's residence about 8.10. She too, saw the hat and raincoat and corroborated the former witness description. She also noticed on the table a leather satchel which had been described as belonging to Miss Yorke. Defence counsel, T. C. Robinette, K.C., in cross-examination of these two witnesses elicited from them admissions that there was nothing unusual about a hat and raincoat in the doctor's room which might or might not belong to Miss Blanche Yorke. William Jamieson of Tamworth knew Happy Yorke for some years, and Dr. Robinson since he came to the village. He went to Dr. Robinson's office at 8.05 that night. From what he saw during his stay in the room he could not say that the doctor had anybody in the adjoining private room. As regards the hat he saw on the table, he could only say he saw Happy Yorke sitting before wearing one that looked like it. Witness said that when he returned to the doctor's offices at 8.45 the hat and raincoat were still in the room. In cross-examination, Mr. Robinette asked the admissions that witness could not say positively the clothing belonged to Blanche Yorke. Miss Agnes Walsh of Tamworth, the last person to speak to Miss Yorke previous to her disappearance, said that on the day of her disappearance she two were dressing in Miss Walsh's home. Miss Walsh said that the murdered girl appeared to be in the best of health and spirits while working. They left the place about 10 minutes to 8 and went to the postoffice. Miss Walsh went back up street and left Happy standing on the corner. "Do you know in what direction Dr. Robinson's office is?" asked Mr. Hutchison. "Yes, it is in the direction of the street which she left you?" "She went toward the office," was the reply. "How was she dressed?" "She wore an olive-colored raincoat and a fawn or brown hat trimmed with red flowers." Witness said she had been in the habit of wearing this apparel and also carried a leather satchel. Saw Black Smoke. Mrs. Gertrude Redden and Mrs. Annie Wager swore that a few days after July 8 they saw black smoke issuing from the furnace chimney of Robinson's home. Mrs. Redden said she was sitting on the veranda and was surprised that there should be a fire in the furnace on such a warm day. "Did you see Robinson Thursday morning?" asked Mr. Hutchison. "Yes, he passed our house on his way to the railway station." Witness admitted Robinson had been seen since in Tamworth. Brother Inspected Home. Samuel Yorke, Eldorado, a brother of Blanche Yorke, told the court of his three visits to Dr. Robinson's residence in search of his missing sister. In company with McGregor, the woman's sweetheart, he called first on Saturday and was told by Dr. Robinson to come back Sunday, when he would look it up in his books. At 9.30 a.m. Sunday, Robinson consulted his books and told the brother that Miss Yorke had called Wednesday night, but stayed only about 10 minutes. The next day he called again in company with Provincial Detective Miller. "First he told the detective he would not know her if he saw her," said Yorke. "Under Miller's questioning the doctor admitted that his sister had been in his office for 90 minutes that night, and not the 10 minutes he told me." "He asked him why he lied to me, and he said he did not think it had been that long," said witness. Witness said he saw Robinson on the street after that and he asked if there was any news of Miss Yorke yet. "He encouraged us to believe she was alive and had left town of her own free will."

Mr. Taylor's Discovery. J. S. Taylor, furniture dealer, told the court of his reclaiming the furniture in Robinson's office, and his discoveries of himself and his assistants when in the house. The mattress of the bed was missing, and in his search for the missing mattress he found a laundry bag containing a blood-stained towel, night robe and strips of cloth. They did not go down the cellar on that occasion. Later, in company with Provincial Detective Greer, they searched the cellar, and after prodding the earth, uncovered the bodies of Miss Yorke and her child. Yorke said his sister was 32 years of age. Given Sheets to Wash. Mrs. Jane Thompson, Robinson's washerwoman, said that on the Friday after Miss Yorke disappeared Robinson brought her a bundle of washing which he wanted finished. She told her not to put the bundle on her table, and when she opened it found two sheets saturated with blood. "They were very wet, as if the doctor had tried to wash them out himself," said witness. J. Frank Yorke, norelation, knew Happy Yorke for 12 years. On Wednesday night he was talking to Robinson outside his house about 10 o'clock. Happy Yorke walked up the street and passed them without speaking. He left the doctor to get his horses and heard rapid steps coming back down the street. When he had brought his rig out of the lane neither the doctor nor Happy Yorke was in sight. "If she had kept walking straight ahead, would she still be in sight?" asked Mr. Hutchison. "I think so." Sunday afternoon he again met Dr. Robinson, and the doctor asked who that girl was who passed them Wednesday night. Robinson said to me, "It was about 9 o'clock, wasn't it?" and I replied, "No, it was nearly 10.30." Witness was present when the first search was made on the doctor's premises. Mr. Robinette asked the witness if the girl's walk would not indicate she was unwell. Yorke replied she walked very slow, and might have been ill. Evidence Circumstantial. In his summing up, previous to the taking of evidence, Crown Prosecutor

Hutchison admitted the crown evidence was all purely circumstantial. He would try to weld a chain which would trace the girl from her home to the doctor's house, where the operation is alleged to have been performed. The attorney read a letter addressed to Damon Floyd, a Tamworth merchant, and asked Floyd to collect certain accounts and send the proceeds, with his medicine cabinet and his diploma, to 247 Queen street Kingston. Another statement to be made public was one written by Robinson to Detective Miller. At 6 o'clock adjournment was made until 9.30 this morning. The trial will probably conclude on Thursday. W. S. Herrington, K.C. of Napanee is assisting Mr. Robinette on the defence. Although the defence attorneys would say nothing of a definite character, they freely intimated they had a few surprises to spring and hoped successfully to defend the young physician.

PRISONERS OF WAR MARCHED TO STATION

Hungarians Taken by Military Escort to Kingston Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) A most unusual scene was witnessed on Belleville streets at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Six soldiers with fixed bayonets marched from the police station to the Grand Trunk depot with nine Hungarians, who were arrested yesterday morning at the G.T.R. and C.N.R. stations. For the first time in years, perhaps in history, prisoners of war were marched through Belleville by an escort of soldiers. The gleam of the bayonets was a unique sight. It brought to local minds a sense of the fact that Canada is at war. Col. Marsh supplied the escort from the Fifteenth Regiment, which was in command of Sergt. Huggerty. Instructions had been received that the prisoners might be sent to Fort Henry. The Hungarians were extremely nervous when they learned that Fort Henry was to be the place of their confinement. They were taken to the bell room, and covered with one of their blankets in this city. Two of the eleven Hungarians were admitted to parole by the local authorities. They were business and wife. As they were allowed by the soldiers and police to leave the police station they profusely bowed their acknowledgements of the treatment accorded them. The prisoners told an interpreter, how only three had planned to leave Belleville for Buffalo and Detroit on account of lack of work at Point Anne. However these contentions they will have an opportunity of presenting to the authorities at the Port. Hundreds of people watched the strange parade which resembled the processions in the photographs from Belgium and France cities. However the soldiers took the back street so as to avoid the gaze of front street pedestrians. SHELL FRAGMENTS BROUGHT TO CITY. Mr. George Butler who has been on a visit to his brother, Mr. E. J. Butler of this city, brought up from Montreal a piece of steel as used in strong Whitworth Company of Montreal for use in the present war. Mr. Butler has left this piece of shell at Doyle's drug store. The section of steel is not a large coil, but as so cut as to fly to fragments when the containing explosive is fired. Some thirty-five of these coils are in a large shell and each coil is exploded separately in their after the large casing of the shell has blown off. The coil is a wicked looking affair and no wonder wounds by shell fire are serious, for the fragments are rough and must tear the flesh. This particular piece of steel is out of the Quebec bridge.

NARROWLY ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY. Mr. Sherwood Gerow, narrowly escaped serious injury on Friday last while working in Ferguson's saw mill in Dunham, when he was struck in the stomach by a board which was caught in some way (by the saw) and understand he was rendered unconscious at the time and it was feared he was badly hurt. Medical aid was therefore at once summoned. Fortunately he appears to have only sustained a bad shaking up, and is able to get around a little.—Norwood Register.

MILITARY NOTES

Since it is known that as soon as arrangements can be made, the 21st Battalion will quietly leave Kingston, the question of recruiting for a fourth contingent is being taken up. It is likely that recruiting will not be stopped as long as Canada continues to send men to the front, and the regiments will likely receive orders to continue recruiting. It is a surprise even to militia men to see the constant stream of recruits that keep pouring in, and the great numbers that have to be rejected on account of being medically unfit. The real scarcity of men is for officers' posts, and this applies equally to the infantry as well as the artillery. The cavalry has had only two out in this division, and many are waiting to go, but in the other two branches the scarcity is being felt very severely. If orders did not have to be obeyed, every member of the R.C.H.A. of Kingston would be overseas by this time. One bandsman, in speaking of the matter said that every man in the band had a certificate from the St. John's Ambulance Association, and would willingly go overseas as stretcher-bearers. However, they come under the order that was issued at the beginning of the war that no staff officer or N.C.O. would be taken overseas except in exceptional cases. The non-commissioned officers of the 8th Mounted Rifles and 89th Battalion, Peterborough are holding a military dance in the Foresters' hall on Friday evening of this week. Jack Munro, a brother to the prize fighter, is a member of the 3rd overseas contingent, stationed at the Lindsay armories. His brother, who was mayor of Caledonia, New Ontario, joined the forces several months ago and is now in the firing line with the Princess Patricia's.

GOLF CLUB HELD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Belleville Golf Club was held recently in the council chamber and much interest was shown by the members present. A club house having been built during the past year and the grounds much improved the prospects are bright for a very successful season. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Hon. Pres.—Dr. J. J. Farley; Pres.—H. Sneyd; Vice Pres.—Senator Corby; Men's Capt.—S. E. Carman; Ladies' Capt.—Miss Ruby Milburn; Sec.—Treas.—Fred B. Smith. The following committees were appointed: House—Mrs. J. C. Graham, Mrs. A. I. Bird, Mrs. J. W. Johnson. Entertainment—Mrs. Geo. Stewart, Mrs. A. H. Gilen, Mrs. Fred B. Smith, Mrs. H. Sneyd, Mrs. W. J. Gibson, Mrs. S. A. Hyman, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Miss Kelso. Greens—Dr. W. J. Gibson, C. M. Reid, W. J. Cook, Miss Green, Miss E. Lingham. Games—J. W. Evans, Dr. A. D. Proctor, Dr. R. W. Tennant, F. B. Kent, Miss Helen Rathburn, Miss A. Herley. Rules and Regulations—Dr. J. J. Farley, J. W. Johnson, H. Sneyd. Handicap—Miss Helen Wallbridge, Miss Ethel Lingham, Mrs. W. C. Springer, Dr. A. E. MacColl, Dr. W. J. McCulloch, J. F. Willis.

BIRTH

FINNEGAN—On Feb 28th, 1915 to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Finnegan, 88 Chatham St., a daughter.

DIED

McKIM—on the 8th cessation of Thurlow on Wednesday, March 3, 1915. Mary, relict of the late Isaiah McKim, aged 75 years.

ASSAULTED THE TAX COLLECTOR

At the police court on Monday, Mr. Valentine Chaplin, of Seymour was brought before Magistrate Payne, on the charge of common assault. It seems Mr. John Morrison, tax collector of Seymour, had Mr. D. R. Wright go out to Mr. Chaplin's to make in the act of taking a colt, when, Mr. Chaplin is said, to have attempted to hinder him. The latter claimed he offered Mr. Morrison the tax money but would not pay for the statute labor and Mr. Morrison refused to accept it. The magistrate imposed a fine and defendant paid the taxes.—Campbellford Herald.

STILL GOING STRONG

Earl Henderson, who after serving a two months sentence in Cobourg goal on a charge of passing a worthless check was given sixty days in Toronto on Monday on a charge of beating a board bill and getting a suit of clothes by fraud.

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MR. JOHNSON AND THE MINISTERS.

Mr. J. W. Johnson M.P.P., has come out in a plain-spoken, straight-forward manner as the champion of the bar-room. In one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in the Ontario legislature, Mr. Johnson is reported by The Toronto News as having said, "It would be a mistake to do away with licenses, because if they did the province would have no control over the liquor industry."

So far as we are aware this is the first time in twenty years that any public man in Ontario, who was not the paid agent of the traffic, has had the fortitude to stand up before an audience and openly defend the institution of the bar.

We cannot but admire Mr. Johnson's courage, even though we may not agree with any of his arguments or conclusions.

The Ontario repeatedly requested Mr. Johnson to come out in public last June, when the subject was an issue before the electors, and define his position in regard to the open bar, but he consistently avoided doing so. Had he then stated where he stood, as clearly and decidedly as he has now done, perhaps results might have been somewhat different.

Mr. Johnson then went on to state in his speech that "he took a drink himself when he wanted it."

It does not appear just what idea Mr. Johnson meant to convey by this latter statement. Does he wish to place his own example before the people as the proper ideal?

We have known many who have started out with same creed of being "able to take it or let it alone." But very often in later years they became so busy demonstrating that they could take it, that they had no time left in which to prove to us that they could let it alone. Mr. Johnson by superior strength of will preserves an even course of moderation. Scores of others in his own constituency have long ago passed the stage where they can let it alone. The power of the will is broken down and an acquired appetite results.

If it required moral courage on the part of Mr. Johnson to take his stand in behalf of the barroom, it required none to arise in the shelter of the legislature and make a violent attack upon one of the most sincere, scholarly, and conscientious ministers of the Methodist church.

If Mr. Johnson is correctly reported by The Telegram, The News and our own special parliamentary correspondent, he could scarcely have given a more inaccurate and unfair impression of what actually was said by his pastor in Bridge Street church on that Sunday morning in June. Had Mr. Johnson told his fellow members as nearly as he could recall what the Rev. Mr. Osborne really did say it is certain that the most extreme partisan among them could not have found fault. It is a well known fact that one of Mr. Johnson's most ardent and outspoken supporters warmly congratulated Mr. Osborne after the sermon upon the fairness and reasonableness of his position.

Mr. Johnson also endeavors to convey the impression that there has been a big slump in church attendance on the part of "leading citizens" since last June. As far as Bridge Street church is concerned the stay-aways could all be counted on the fingers of one hand and there would still be a finger or two to spare. We have not heard of any secession whatever from other churches.

It might be of further interest to note that the pastor of Bridge Street church has been unanimously invited by his board, composed of both Conservatives and Liberals, to return and be their pastor for a fourth year.

As to the general question of the participation of the clergy in the contest to secure the abolition of the bar it is not necessary at this late date to make any comment. We entered upon a full discussion of that subject at the time of the election. We will merely ask Mr. Johnson three or four questions and will afford him all the space he requires in which to make reply.

In view of the fact that the Conference of the Methodist church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church and the Baptist Convention had all passed strongly worded and unanimous resolutions demanding of the legislature the abolition of the bar, and urging upon the ministry of the churches the duty and necessity of using every legitimate means in their power to secure that end—in view of all this,

how could the ministers hold up their heads in self-respect, if, when the leader of one of the great political parties took the churches at their word and offered if elected to give them what they had been so long demanding, the aforementioned ministers maintained a cowardly silence?

Will Mr. Johnson tell us if it was the proper thing for clergymen to take part in the election of 1905 to help defeat the Ross government why it was wrong to try to promote a great moral issue in the election of 1914?

Will he also inform us in a general way what he considers to be the chief social or other benefits conferred by the barroom that he so strongly desires to retain?

Would he advise the churches and schools generally to enter upon a course of teaching in favor of moderate drinking?

Does the fact that one or two or a dozen members of a congregation leave a church because of something the minister has said or done prove that what the minister has said or done is wrong?

Would he advise a minister to take a wrong or craven position, because of the fact that doing the right thing might offend some "leading citizen"?

In short, will Mr. Johnson describe to us what he considers to be the ideal clergyman and tell us just what a Methodist, a Presbyterian or a Baptist clergyman should have done in 1905 and again in 1914?

A GENERAL ELECTION

There is a good deal of bombastic talk in our Conservative contemporaries just now about the Liberals being opposed to bringing on a general election because they are afraid to face it. The said contemporaries therefore reason that it is a proper punishment for Grit cowardice to dissolve parliament and force a contest upon their trembling and disconcerted opponents. If the government of Sir Robert Laidlaw Borden is possessed of any such idea the best thing they can do is to try it out. We admit that the Flag Flappers have some reason for their belief in the guilelessness and gullibility of the Canadian people. The campaign of 1911 was the most remarkable in the history of Canada for the dual misrepresentation doing service in Nationalist Quebec and in Orange Ontario, and for the unholy prostitution of the British emblem by pocket-book patriots. But the campaign of 1911 was mightily successful. After such a success it is very easy for a man like Bob Rogers to figure out that it is a cinch to fool all the people all the time. He would in some way make out that the Liberals were pro-Germans, and anti-British and by the abundant display of red, white, blue, and khaki he would sweep back triumphantly for another five years at the money chests.

The ultra-conservative Montreal Star protests that, "Any election in war-time would be bad enough; but an election in war-time with the mud-spattered heroes of the antion disfranchised, would be a howling farce and a cowardly crime against our brothers who are facing German bullets on our behalf."

Robert Rogers apparently believes that the great majority of those who have gone to the front are Liberals. That is why he is so anxious to force an election while seventy-five thousand or more of his opponents will be disfranchised because of being on active duty in Europe. But, so far from crediting the Rogers-Cochrane theory of an intimidated, craven, disheartened, non-confident Liberal party, we know that the Opposition never was more united, more determined, and more certain of the triumph of the policies it represents than right now.

Besides they know full well that any party responsible for the "cowardly crime" of an unnecessary election in the midst of this great war would be swept out of power by almost the unanimous voice of patriotic Canadians.

If the Liberal party were dominated by political buccaners and adventurers they would ask for no better luck than a chance to receive the verdict of the Canadian people on such an issue. But being animated by the one great desire to see this disastrous war forced to a successful issue as speedily as possible they will fight with every resource at their command any attempt to divide our people into hostile factions while the enemy is battering at the very gates of our Empire, and our martyred soldier boys are giving their life-blood in the trenches of France.

It seems almost inconceivable that any group of politicians in Canada could be so brazenly and brutally disloyal to the British cause as to choose the time of supreme crisis as the opportune moment to attempt to gain a cowardly partisan advantage.

BUY A POUND OF CHEESE.

We have often advised the eating of more cheese and less meat, so we are pleased to find so eminent an authority as Prof. H. H. Dean of Ontario Agricultural College who says: "That while Canadians consumed about twenty-five pounds of meat per head annually, they only consumed about three pounds of cheese. It is quite evident that the increase of the consump-

tion of cheese and the reduction of the consumption of meat would help to reduce the cost of living. At the same time it would be worth while for the cheese-makers of Canada to give greater attention to the curing of cheese, so that the popular taste is catered to. Much of the cheese offered for sale is of a tasteless kind and lacks the "bite" that many demand who refuse to eat cheese that lacks it.—Bowmanville Statesman.

Our contemporary has touched upon a very important point. Here we are at Belleville in the midst of the greatest cheese-producing district in Canada, and yet the amount of cheese that is sold and consumed locally is insignificant. The trouble is that our factories and cheese-makers have been catering exclusively to the foreign trade and have been neglecting the home field. The most of the cheese that is found in the local provision stores is a hard cheddar, excellent for export but altogether unsuited for home use. Like the Ben Davis apple, it requires the tonic of an ocean voyage to give it flavor and class. Kept at home it is dry, hard and tasteless. The Americans have shown greater wisdom and adaptability in manufacturing a soft, moist cheese for the local market, and a harder cheese when they have any for export. Less than ten pounds of milk will make one pound of high quality soft cheese, while it requires nearly twelve pounds of milk to produce the firm cheddars that suit the Englishmen. Therefore profits to the factorymen are very much greater when the softer grade is manufactured. We often hear it said that Canadians do not eat cheese. But the trouble is that our dairymen have been trying to force upon them a kind of goods they don't want. Give Canadians cheese to suit Canadian taste and Canadian local conditions and the demand will speedily grow. United States makers have in this way worked up an enormous home consumption, and the Republic from being an exporter of cheese now usually finds that it cannot as a rule provide enough for domestic needs.

Bayside Cheese factory has built up a profitable subsidiary business by making a certain quantity of the softer cheese for local demands which is sold to grocers in Trenton and Belleville. But generally speaking, the cheesemen of Ontario have been so intent on the British market that they have entirely overlooked the chance for developing an extremely profitable market at their doors.

TIME FOR ACTION

An interesting review of the situation in the Western theatre after six months of war is given in the London Daily Chronicle. When the war began there was a widespread belief that economic exhaustion, if nothing else, would end it before the first half year had been turned. But events have taught us, as our London contemporary points out, that the modern nations have more staying power than was supposed, and just as we all had to unlearn in an instant, any idea that war would be prevented by a business collapse, so it would appear that such causes have but a remote chance of ending it.

However that may be the battle drama itself has quite altered its rate of progress. In the first six weeks of the war, when once the German armies had effected their concentration, it moved with breathless rapidity. From day to day one scarcely knew whether twenty-four hours might not bring forth the downfall of a power. France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, even Germany herself in the first East Prussian invasion, had each their bad moments. Now all that is changed, behind every frontier and every battle-line stretch trenches and prepared positions innumerable. No one expects them to be forced by any but a gradual and prolonged offensive. The disconcerting discovery, that fortresses are very easy to take with modern weapons, has been followed by the no less important demonstration that field-works are very difficult.

The Chronicle says: "The power of the defence has been re-asserted against the attack. We all admired the stand made last August by the Belgians. It was heroic, but finally unsuccessful. Yet if the Belgian military authorities had known four years ago what they and we all know today about forts and field-works respectively, its heroism might have had another issue. Very possibly the German armies could never have established themselves beyond the line of the Sambre and the Meuse."

However, the significance of the standstill during the past three months may easily be exaggerated. The season and the weather count for much in it. A winter with so much rain and so little frost has made all going slow. And the reversion to "siege" methods of warfare entailed a virtual reversion to the pre-Napoleonic plan of going into winter quarters. "When you can no longer reckon, as Napoleon could," says the Chronicle, "on winning your battle within twenty-four hours it becomes necessary to have as small a porportion of your men as possible in the firing-line as a rule, in order that by liberal provision for rest and recuperation you may preserve your army against the assaults of the weather." The commander who does not baffle these, while the winter lasts, will not have men left to baffle the enemy, when spring comes. With the return of longer days

and warmer nights, we may look once more for rapid movements, heavily supported offensives, and decisive battles. One would not be surprised, and need not be sorry, to see the Germans again move first. They can hardly do so with the hope of solid success; but they may do so for prestige's sake, to save their nation's political and military pride, by courting a splendid failure rather than waiting for a slow grinding defeat."

If this failure is thorough, the Chronicle adds, as we must hope it may be, "the Allies' eventual advance may be quickened. It was the often expressed opinion of the Germans before the war that the offensive was essential to their army—it could not play a losing game." There are a good many signs that the time for the German offensive is almost, if not wholly, past, and that presently the Allies with their great new armies, which are being sent from Britain, and are being brought up in France, will be ready to make their long-planned and carefully arranged advance.

UNITED STATES MAY BECOME INVOLVED.

The possibility of the United States becoming involved in war with Germany is regarded as by no means remote, and in fact, is receiving grave consideration among the larger financial interests in New York.

The head of one of the largest financial groups, with German associations, when questioned on this point at first answered evasively: "I am trying very earnestly to keep the war out of my mind." "But," was urged, "suppose a German submarine torpedoed an American steamer?"

"Well," was the quick reply, "it would be all up."

"You mean there would be war with this country?"

"Yes."

This is said to be significant of sentiment generally in financial circles. In some important circles the belief, expressed by Lord Charles Beresford in the interview which we published recently, seems to prevail that Germany would not be altogether disappointed if the United States should become a participant in the war on the side of the Allies, as it would afford not only an acceptable aid to dignity in acknowledging defeat, since then it would be possible for Germany to claim defeat by the whole world, but also it would include the secondary advantage, hardly less important, namely, the fact that the United States would be a party to the peace negotiations. The German idea being that having no territorial interests in Europe, the United States would be unlikely to insist upon humiliating terms of peace. However that may be, it is probably true that it only requires a spark to set the American nation aflame.

The government professes, through some of its supporters, to have a great regard for the soldiers' welfare. For evidence of this one has only to point to the boot, remount, and blanket scandals.

The Spectator, of Macleod, Alberta, reports that up to date approximately two hundred men from that town have enlisted for service abroad, or nearly two per cent. of the population. This is indeed a splendid showing which will be hard to beat in Canada. The record for the Empire, the Toronto Globe points out, is probably that of the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides. There are 30,000 persons of all ages and both sexes resident on the island, and 6,000 of them are on active service.

A CALL FOR RECRUITS.

Britain's sons who yet remain
Deaf to her appealing call,
Heed ye not your comrades slain?
Care ye not how fast they fall?
Foremost, fearless, glad to die,
Silent in their graves they lie:
Touch not these your hearts, who give
All they have, if she may live?
See the lengthening scroll of fame
Day by day fresh names records,
Can you, dare you, face the shame,
Face reproach too deep for words?
Then to arms! while yet in time
Make the sacrifice sublime:
Join your comrades over sea,
Fight to keep old England free!

Mothers, widows, rich and poor,
Mourn their dead, and steel their heart:
Do your dear ones love you more,
Though with tears from you they part?
Sadly, fondly, each desires
You should go, as went your sires,
Well befits this thought the brave—
"Those at home we go to save."

So resolve, when comes the morn,
Arms to bear against the foe:
Off with day fresh hope is born,
Though to-night her name burns low.
On, then! in her hour of need
Fill her ranks, nor dangers heed!
Britain's sons, come weal, come woe,
Rouse yourselves! to victory go!
—F. B. H. in Lloyd's (London) News.

Other Editors' Opinions

THEY THAT ARE WHOLES

Sturdy muscular youths who do not need physical or training are always most eager and assiduous in college athletics, while those of weak muscles and poorly developed physique, who are most in need of physical culture, feel their defects and neglect the required remedies. It is a maladjustment closely paralleled by the case of Mr. J. W. Johnson, Conservative member of the Legislature for West Hastings, who declared he had not attended church since the recent election, contrasted with the case of Mr. McDonald of North Bruce, who declared that he attended twice every Sunday. Mr. Johnson was opposed by every minister in his riding with one exception, while Mr. McDonald had the support of every minister without a single exception. On the other hand Mr. Johnson had the support of the liquor interests, while Mr. McDonald had the united opposition of that element. The unfortunate thing is that Mr. Johnson's absence is hindered from that chief source of moral and spiritual strength. He gave the House a laugh by protesting against ministers driving sinners from their churches. It may be paid for Mr. Johnson to go to church and hear the ways of his party denounced just as the dumb bells, Indian clubs and horizontal bars of the gymnasium are painful to the youth of soft muscular and weak physical development. But the painful treatment exactly what is required in both cases. If the clergymen varied their attitude so as to make their discourses pleasant to Mr. Johnson they would not do him any good. They would leave him just as they found him. He says many other prominent party leaders have also absented themselves from church. This too, is most unfortunate. But it is better that they should miss the corrective influence of which they stand sorely in need than the influence itself should be modified and weakened to the detriment of the outside multitude. Politicians may come and go, but the message of the clergy must go on forever.

It is a deeply significant fact that the clergy are almost entirely on one side in the leading issue between the political parties in Ontario. It shows that they are prepared to speak their minds and declare their message even if they lose highly influential members from their congregations. Advice thus courageously given on a great moral issue has a value that the public irrespective of religious and sectarian leanings, are glad to learn to appreciate.—Toronto Globe.

TAXING NOT THE COUNTRY

Referring to the tax on the import of tea, Mr. W. H. L. London, a well-known advertiser, says among other things: "The increase in the British per capita tax of 6 per cent. is 'the rankest and most unpatriotic kind of discrimination against the goods of the Motherland.'"

That such a blundering suggestion of placing any kind of barrier in the way of British goods, which could be made by a government which is fighting the same battles, industrial and military, as the Motherland, is scarcely conceivable.

Tea, cheaper in Canada than any other part of the world, gets off with one cent of taxation. A large amount of money has already been paid by the public because of the anticipation of a tea tax, in sympathy with a proposal to increase it.

Practically every luxury in existence escapes special taxation. Legitimate and moving picture theatres which have yielded a revenue of many millions in the United States since the war began, are not touched by the Finance Minister.

At the present time Great Britain is sending millions of dollars into the country, and helping to keep the country's factories running on full time. Shall Canada place a heavy duty on the purchases that would help to keep "business as usual" in the Old Country?

At any other time the British preference might come in for close economic examination. To-day it is a matter of patriotism and affectionate regard for the nation that is fighting the battle of humanity.

Are Canada's soldiers and munitions, and the cost of all, a gift, or are we also determined to have our "profit" in some form or other?

Are we to make a great cry about our service, and then quietly ask for so much more cheer, as far as it is possible to select?

The last thing Canadians wish to do, and the last thing they will do in the final settlement, is to place the country for which all Canadians are fighting, a tax that will be the faint of mercenary graspingness that has been called by the world's full, free service to Great Britain, to the world.—Brockville Recorder.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

London is having troubles of a different character from those of New York. One of them has to do with firms which have gone out of existence. Firms have conveniently vanished, leaving for the information of applicants for checks, a notice at the office door, stating, "Gone to the front." The case is reported of a firm that was found to be represented solely by the office boy. A clerk of a brokerage house was sent to collect a check, and the following dialogue took place:

Clerk—"Where are the partners?"
Boy—"Gone away."
Clerk—"When will they be back?"
Boy—"Don't know."
Clerk—"How long have they been away?"
Boy—"Since 29th July."
Clerk—"How are you getting on?"
Boy—"Well, there was £13 in the petty cash and I'm living on that."
—London Financial Times.

Military

Peterborough has a good number in its 39th Battalion.

The detachment of the 67th's contingent in a that in addition to the squadron of Mounted recruited there. Both posed for the great pa ough men and in the e these are very few rec side the city, a contra say the Peterborou largely of Toronto me brough recruiting off their attention to Peterborough and scouring the country latter are still coming the total strength of the Peterborough arm over the 250 mark.

The percentage of Peterborough for the usually large, 35 of the 4000. There are a detachment from Peterbor other hand was for th composed of single born recruits are in th 400, the figures readin Canadians 28, Scotch Welsh 1.

The Peterborough m 39th are excited over of early orders to mo ville.

Pte. Hillson of the men of the 39th Bat moved to the isolation ferling from an attack messes. There are the Peterborough gar

Lindsay will have tation soldiers within o some time yet, says a spatol.

Lindsay has nearly for the Third Conting tation.

THE RITO

In a ple Sho Charmeuse Silk oreed, 40 in. Messaline & Pa 36 to 40 in. Colored Messali Same widths \$1.50 yard. Black and White wide, 75c. \$1.00 Black and White 40 in. wide at Colored Silk Cr 40 in. wide, at Tamoline Silk— 50c yard. Shantung Silk— 75c yard. Plaid Silk—75c Roman Striped S Black Moirea S .50 to \$3.75

Present

Shown in Voile Special Value collars. H buttoned lay down st A Japp Silk Wais high butoc sleeves, at Washing Satin teed to wa collar effect These are only Visit this section

A Sp

Every sea new spring tail plain tail with merceriz at back. Be

D P

Curious

Military Notes

Peterborough has over one hundred members in its company for the 15th Battalion. The detachment is now bigger than the 57th's contribution to the second contingent in spite of the fact that in addition to the infantry a squadron of Mounted Rifles has been recruited there. Both units are composed for the great part of Peterborough men and in the case of the 39th there are very few recruits from outside the city, a contrast to the Lindsay contingent, which is composed largely of Toronto men. The Peterborough recruiting officers have concentrated their attention almost entirely to Peterborough and have not been scouring the country for men. The latter are still coming forward and the total strength of the two units at the Peterborough armories is now over the 250 mark. The percentage of married men in Peterborough for the 39th is unusually large, 35 of the 100 being benedicta. The second detachment from Peterborough on the other hand was for the greater part composed of single men. English born recruits are in the large majority, the figures reading English 66, Canadians 26, Scotch 4, Irish 3 and Welsh 1. The Peterborough members of the 39th are excited over the prospects of early orders to mobilize at Belleville. The Hillson of the Peterborough men of the 39th Battalion was removed to the Isolation Hospital suffering from an attack of "German" measles. There are four cases in the Peterborough garrison. The Lindsay will have the 39th Battalion soldiers within the borders for some time yet, says a Lindsay despatch. Lindsay has nearly 400 volunteers for the Third Contingent, 39th Battalion.

Three more officers have reported to the R.E.A., Kingston. This makes the attendance at the school to date, 43 officers, 27 non-coms, making a total of 70, and it is expected that 13 more will be added to the list in a few days. All the overseas units in this division are reworked to strength, and the 38th and 39th Battalions, and the 8th Mounted Rifles, have all the men they need, but recruiting is still going on, rather than stop the machine which is now in such good running order, and it is probable that the men will be needed for other units. Sergt. Major Inst. S. Jordan has completed a book called the "Gunners' Guide, C.F.A.," which will be published for the instruction of artillerymen in Canada. The book is very complete and will be a valuable addition to militia libraries. Five men were recruited at Madoc village at the week-end for the 49th company of the 39th Regiment. Lieut. Brandon, who was attached to the 21st Battalion for instruction, has been transferred to the 39th Battalion, and with Lieut. Dalton is in charge of the Kingston detachment of the 39th. Six more recruits were added to the 39th Battalion from Kingston, Wednesday. This brings the Kingston strength up to 62. They are all young men and are taking well to their drill and duties. Sergt. Arthur G. McGie and Sergt. Allan H. Ketcheson have completed a course at Kingston as machine gun sergeants and are today drilling with the 15th Regt. recruits. Privates C. Carter and A. McBride of the 15th are at present in Kingston taking a course as armourer sergeants. The colonel commanding the 3rd Division is authorized to issue transportation to any Belgian or Montenegro reservists who desire to return to their homes for service. They may apply in writing to the Officer Commanding 3rd Division, Kingston, Ont. Harold A. Logan, the telegraph operator who goes with the second contingent, goes as a volunteer of the Fifteenth. G. Hutson of the 15th has been appointed quarter-master sergeant of the 39th Batt., C.F.A. A large number of the volunteers are engaged daily at the cannery factory doing woodwork and whitewashing. Mr. Craig of the 49th, late of the C.F.R. staff at Trenton, is in charge of the work at the cannery factory. Staff Sergt. Taylor of Kingston makes frequent trips to this city to make arrangements. The 49th volunteers now number 158. They went out on a short route march this morning. Lieut. P. R. White of the 50th Regiment Stormont and Glengarry is posted for duty with the 49th here. The men attend lectures daily and are being attested. Non-commissioned officers of the 21st will carry rifles on active service. Several men were turned over on Saturday to the new militia battery, which has been authorized in Kingston. Active recruiting will begin at once. The names of the officers who will be in this new battery are not yet known. According to a militia order just issued, all officers of the 21st Battalion will discard wearing of swords on service they will be issued with revolvers. The sword and equipment necessary to carrying the same is too conspicuous for German marksmen, and can not be used by an infantryman as effectively as a revolver. The old days of leading an attack with a drawn sword have passed. All officers of the 21st Battalion and other infantry regiments will be equipped with the same accessories as the rank and file, except that the bayonet frog will not be carried. This will mean the wearing of a plain belt. Sergt. Major Edwards, W.O. Musketry Instructor for the third division, Kingston, was in Belleville giving instruction in musketry to the men of the 39th battalion for the first part of the week. The new militia battery about to be organized in Kingston will be known as the 26th Battalion, C.F.A. Belleville has responded to the call very loyally. Adding Hastings, this county and district will have perhaps 300 men in the 39th Battalion, one quarter of the whole regiment. The 15th and 49th companies of the 39th Batt., attended divine services on Sunday morning at Victoria Ave. Baptist church. There was a large turnout of the men who listened with deep interest to the sermon by the Rev. Chas. G. Smith, pastor. The volunteers in Belleville went out this morning on a long route march. The weather was fine and the marching excellent. The men are rapidly being put into shape. The 49th Regt. has 40 men in the trenches in France and it is thought they were under fire at the first of this week. They are Lieut. Max. Garrison, Sergts. T. Marney, Ross, Herman, F. Smith, A. King, A. Harrabin, W. E. Brindley, Privates A. Jenkins, C. Chambers, F. Brantford, C. Day, J. Wilson, R. Bean, E. Donnell, A. Futtur, G. Brown, F. S. Adams, J. Cox, W. Murray, S. Murray, E. Chard, A. Smith, W. H. Nolan, A. J. Birmingham, M. Heagle, A. Folkard, F. Wright, F. Giles, F. Sedore, H. Letts, H. Sisson, M. McFarlane, F. Mack, W. Hinds, V. Hoover, F. Pigdon, N. Broad, W. Hill, C. J. Kiekin.

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada. "I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial." — Mrs. SURVIVRE BASSIN, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada. Another Woman Recovers. Auburn, N. Y. "I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would be in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health." — Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 16 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York. The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills. If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co., (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

MR. NELSON PARLIAMENT MAKES MAIDEN SPEECH

Special to The Ontario. TORONTO, Feb. 27.—A remarkably successful debut into the Legislature was the maiden speech of Mr. Nelson Parliament, M.P.P. for Prince Edward County. Mr. Parliament spoke during the Budget Debate and the whole tone of his remarks, which were given with fire and vigor, was on a non-partisan and patriotic line. That Mr. Parliament made a good impression by his first speech was shown by the fact that at its conclusion he was applauded warmly by members on both sides of the House. The member for Prince Edward County emphasized that patriotism consisted not only in going to the war but also in staying home and feeding the nation and feeding Great Britain. He deplored the decline in food products in Ontario and speaking, as he said, as a tiller of the soil himself, he emphasized the importance of increasing the food production and the necessity for the greatest sympathy and co-operation on the part of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Parliament did not object to the tax which the Government is about to levy for war purposes. "We want to realize" he said that in giving of our substance for the help of the Motherland and of Belgium, we are not dispensing charity but simply performing an act of duty. While not objecting to the tax, Mr. Parliament thought that the Government should take the people of the Province fully and frankly into their confidence and say specifically that the money will not be spent for any purposes except for war charges and also define clearly to what war purposes the money will be spent. In making contributions to Great Britain, Mr. Parliament suggested that attention might be given to any lines in Canada where there was any over-production of the very things which Great Britain or the Allies needed.

ADVANTAGES OF BAR ABOLITION

Special to The Ontario. TORONTO, Feb. 27.—An unusual striking statement of the advantage to a business man of the cutting off of the liquor traffic was given in the Legislature by Hugh Munro, Liberal M.P.P. for Glengarry. Mr. Munro is a very known business man and employer of labor, and a conservative Scotchman. What he says, therefore, bears weight. Mr. Munro said that a few years ago he and his partners found that the bars in the town of Alexandria where he lived, were interfering to such an extent with their business and with the efficiency of their men that they offered to recompense the Municipality for its share of the license fee if only they could get the licenses cut off from that town. Mr. Munro said that it would have been good business for them to have paid the amount of the license fee and that they would have been in pocket owing to the increased productivity of the men without the bars. Finally the bars did go from Alexandria and Mr. Munro stated emphatically that business conditions had improved to a marked degree. Mr. Munro referred to the speech of J. W. Johnson, Conservative member for West Hastings in which Johnson came out openly in favor of the license system and against the abolition of the bar. "This is the first public utterance in the House from any member of the Government on the Temperance question since the last General Election," said Mr. Munro, "and we are glad to have such a frank statement from the member for West Hastings. It shows us exactly where he stands and the applause with which his remarks were greeted by his colleagues on the government side, shows also where they stand. They are now apparently frankly taking their ground in favor of the license system and against restriction or abolition of the liquor traffic."

RECRUITING CLOSES IN THIS DIVISION

Orders Received in Belleville—49th Numbers 162 Men. Orders were received at the military headquarters this morning to stop recruiting for the 39th Battalion. These orders apply to all the recruiting centers in the Third Division. 49th VOLUNTEERS. The 49th company now has 162 names on its nominal list. The 26 names added since the publication of the last list are: W. Rushlow, 24, married, Belleville; J. Baker, 21, single, Toronto; J. Connor, 21, single, Marlbank; J. Simpson, 25, married, Shannonville; G. Page, 21, single, Rome, Italy; A. McDonald, 35, married, Foxboro; I. Powles, 20, single, Deseronto; D. Potzo, 22, single; G. Tarasi, 21, single; G. Tarasi, 27, single; D. Conchetti, 23, single; J. Brams, 23, single; A. Delong, 22, single; A. Brezio, 21, single; E. Brooks, 18, single, Murray; A. G. May, 19, single, Norwich; T. Young, 21, single, Harwich; J. Venturini, 21, single; F. Tarantello, 20, single; M. Miniscalco, 27, single; T. Thompson, 21, single, Picton, Ont.; P. M. Cook, 31, married, Hamilton; H. Vanderwater, 21, single, City; G. P. Clarke, 19, single, Coe Hill; J. E. Dunlop, 25, single, Passaic; N. Powless, 25, single, Deseronto; M. Bramt, 24, single, Deseronto; M. Hawley, 31, single, Thomasburg; Glen Brill, 19, single, Tweed; H. G. Harvey, 21, Tweed; J. R. Keating, Madoc; W. Cleminger, Marmora.

HAS BEEN ILL WITH FEVER

Bombardier Harris Could Not Go With Battery to France. Mr. Jesse Harris received this morning a letter from his son Bombardier Albert E. Harris of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force. Br. Harris has been ill and was not able to go with the First Battery to France. He says in part of his letter: "I have been ill and still feel unwell. I have been sick the last month or so with fever, but am now coming round fine although in one respect I have had the hardest kind of hard luck. I suppose you will hear the news before this letter reaches you, but all or nearly all of the Canadian Artillery have left for France and as I was sick in the hospital at the time of course I could not go so I was transferred along with Steve Sword to No. 1 Depot Battery which is still located in England and very likely will not leave the country at all. Steve and I were transferred because I refused 'inoculation.' I think that brought on the attack of fever. I was inoculated and got a double dose. Instead of staying in the next day I reported for duty and went on horseback 30 miles up country for remount horses. I got wet through and caught a cold. However you do not want to worry as I am all right now. I am going to ride out to the village of Coulson and see if I can get a transfer to the R.C.H.A. which are leaving for Egypt on Tuesday. That will be a little better than staying in England all winter. I have not received a letter for some time and I guess they are all going to France. Do not write any more letters till you hear from me again as they will only go astray."

HOW I CURED MY CATARRH

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity. HEALS DAY AND NIGHT. It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sticky smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Some-



thing new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE—YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill, it dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh, and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information. FREE at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter to-day. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for the wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me. SAM KATZ, Room F 2672 149 Mutual St. Toronto Ont.

LAI D TO REST

The funeral of the late James Munns of this city took place Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his late residence, Duval St., College Hill. The funeral was largely attended, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. M. Hubby, rector of the Emmanuel church, of which the deceased was a member. There remains to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and a loving father, an aged widow, five sons and three daughters, namely, John, James and Alex. of North Dakota, William of North Bay and Robert of Ohio, and Mrs. James Langen of Stirling, Mrs. Albert Spencer of Frankford and Mrs. Milton Bateman of this city. William was the only son able to attend the funeral. The deceased was an old resident of Stirling and lately moved to Sidney where he resided until he moved to the city nine years ago. He was a resident of Hastings County for over sixty years. He had been ailing for the last five years. The bearers were his second son, William, brother-in-law, Alex. Gault; three sons-in-law, James Langen, Stirling, Albert Spencer, Frankford and Milton Bateman of this city, and one grandson, William Langen, Stirling. The funeral of the late Mrs. Doby took place yesterday, the Rev. A. M. Hubby conducting the service at the family residence in Doyle's Terrace. The remains were then taken to the C.F.R. depot and transferred to Wales, Ontario, for interment.

ONTARIO MARBLE IS LIKE THAT OF ITALY

Hastings County Produces That Now Being Used at Government House. A fine white marble that is gradually taking the place of the white marble used for interior purposes that has hitherto been imported from Italy is being quarried at Bancroft, Hastings County, and being placed on the Canadian market by the Hoedge Marble Company, Limited, of Toronto. This marble is of a very fine quality, and along with some seven or eight other varieties of marble brought from the Hoedge quarries is at present being used in the interior finishings of the new Government House in that city. The quarry was opened up some five years ago, but it is only within the last year that the white marble, so closely resembling the imported Italian variety, has been taken out. Modern quarrying machinery is installed in the Hoedge property, which embraces some 1,000 acres, and it is intended to develop electrical energy from the waterpower on the property to be applied in the quarrying operations.

Missionary services were held in Bridge Street Methodist church yesterday, the Rev. James M. Secretary for missions, preaching two sermons.

THE RITCHIE COMPANY, LIMITED. THE RITCHIE COMPANY, LIMITED. A Foreword as to the New Spring Dress Materials. THE new spring materials are fast arriving and almost every day sees a few new pieces added to our splendid collection of Dress Fabrics for the spring season. Many new and novelty materials are introduced for the first time prominent among them being the CREPE GABARDINES, ARMURES, AURORE CORD, BENGALINES, SERGES and COVERTS. The shades also are decidedly different to those of former seasons, being for the most part of a "Quieter Nature"—for instance BATTLESHIP GREY, SAND, HAVANA BROWN, BELGIAN BLUE, RUSSIAN GREEN, NIGGER and CHERRY. These are displayed on the counters at the Dress Goods Section for your early inspection, while a representative few are shown in the windows. Prices 50c to \$5.25 yard. Scores of New Neckwear Styles. The very newest Neckwear effects that can be procured from the most authoritative fashion centres are on show at our neckwear counter. The closed, semi-closed or V shaped neck are perfectly correct, also the high pleated collar at back, and we are now showing scores of new ideas in each of these effects, priced at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & \$1.00. Princess Pat Circular Veils. Each one of plain mesh and 1 1/8 yard long, daintily designed and very new. Priced at 38c, 50c and 90c. Individual San-Pan Veils. Absolutely the newest effect in the veiling world, shown at the veiling counter in black and white fancy nets, priced at 50c to \$2.00. New Serge Dresses. Blue and black in the very latest styles, satin lined and exceedingly good value at. BATH Towels. 75 dozen White and Colored Bath Towels to sell at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 60c, 75c AND \$1.00 EACH. This is the largest single shipment of Bath Towels that we have ever received. They were shipped to us direct from the manufacturers—"Christie's," London, Eng., and at each or any one of the nine prices mentioned we have never shown better towel values. Make it a point to see these to-morrow at the staple counter. Huck Towels. Neatly hemmed, size 17x30 inches, at.....15c each. White Turkish Roller Towelling, 18, 22 and 27 inches wide, at.....10c, 15c, 20c and 35c yard. Colored Turkish Roller Towelling in cream and blue and cream and red, to sell at.....15c and 20c yard. Horrockses Cotton and Madapolan, full 36 inches wide, to sell at.....15c, 18c, 20c, 23c and 25c yard. Hemmed Horrockses Sheets, size 2x2 1/2, at.....\$2 and \$2.50 pair. Hemstitched Horrockses Sheets, size 2x2 1/2 and 2 1/4 x2 3/4, at.....\$3.50 pair. Also a full line of Horrockses' Plain and Twilled Sheetings and Pillow Cottons. Presenting Another New Line of Waist Styles. Shown in Voiles, Organdies, Silks and Washable Satins. Priced at \$1.50 to \$5.00. Special Value in Voile Waists with organdie front and collars. Handsomely embroidered, collar can be buttoned high as military effect or worn in the roll lay down style, long sleeves, in sizes 34 to 40... \$1.50. A Jap Silk Waist at \$3.00—Made of very fine Jap silk and high buttoned collar, two fancy pockets and long sleeves, at.....\$3.00. Washing Satin Waists of beautiful quality satin, guaranteed to wash, long sleeves with high buttoned up collar effect or low roll collar style.....\$5.00. These are only a few of the new waist styles now showing. Visit this section of the store and see the entire range. A Specially Notable Collection of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Suits to Sell at \$15. Every season we feature a special \$15 Suit value and this season is no exception. In fact they were the first of the new spring suits to arrive, and although the price is very moderate the styles are extremely new, being for the most part plain tailored in navy and black serge. The suit coats are 24 inches long, neatly trimmed and lined throughout with mercerized lining, while the skirts feature the new yoke effect at top and are fairly wide at bottom with wide pleat at back. Better suit values could not be wished for at.....\$15.00. The RITCHIE Company Limited. American Lady and Nemo Corsets.

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TRANSPORT BY MULES IN RAIN-SOAKED FRANCE

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN IN THE LONDON TIMES.

The best-fitted Army in history owes the super-excellence of it to the motor-torries which feed the trenches on nearly the whole line of front from the sea to Nancy. But there are combinations of the elements which defeat the last word of scientific transport. And that is where the Indian mule comes in.

I was surprised to see three of them swinging down the road the other day, the mules leaning against each other as pack mules will do when trained to the yoke. The little conveyer pulled up outside the courtyard of an abbey in an old town in France where it had been raining in torrents for days until earth and water had produced a third element which resembled neither. The red-pocked kale protruding from the khaki turban and the dravie airwaves proclaimed a Punjab Muslim. Little else was distinguishable in the mist and rain, which enveloped every thing in a dismal haze. The inert bundle of misery unrolled itself and seeing a Sahib by the gate, saluted. "Bad climate," I suggested.

"Yes, Sahib, very bad climate."

"Bad climate?"

But the man's instinctive sense of conciliation was proof against dampness, moral and physical.

"No, Sahib. The Sircar's country is everywhere very good." The glint of a smile crept over the dull whites of his eyes.

To the dravie there was only two kinds of white people. The Sircar or British Raj and the enemy. The enervated and erratic nature of his misdeeds for the mule cart corps belongs to the first line of transport.

"Where is your home," I asked.

"Amritsar, Sahib."

The Minarets of Home.

I wondered whether he were inwardly comparing the two countries. Here, everything drenched and colorless; there, brightness and color and clean shadows. Here, the little stone church of a similar drabness to its envelope of mist; there, the reflection of the Golden Temple sleeping in the tank all day. The minarets of his Mosque and the castellated city walls would be etched now against a blue sky. I looked at his mules. They did not seem at all dejected.

"How do they stand the damp?" I asked.

"Much sickness?"

"No, Sahib. Only one has been sick. None have died except those destroyed by the bo-ombs."

I wondered what the carts were doing at a first line transport carries the food into the very mouth of the Army. Being the last link in the line of communications it is naturally the most vulnerable. Other links are out of range of the enemy's guns and immune, in the phrase of the operations at least, from attack except by aircraft. The dravie explained that they had been detailed for forage work.

As he lifted the curdled bag from the yoke one of the mules stepped on his foot, and he called it a name that reflected equally on his own morals and those of the animal's near relations. He did not address the beast, but spoke to it with brotherly reproach. Just then an officer of the Indian Army Supply and Transport Corps rode up, and I got to talk, as I knew I could if I praised them, and carts enough. He enlarged on the virtues of the most adaptable, adjustable, and indestructible vehicles that had ever been used in a campaign, and of the most hardy, ascetic, and providentially accommodating beast that had ever drawn or carried the munitions of war. These little transport carts are wonderful. They cut through the mud like a barrow over thin soil. The centre of the road is left to the lorries. "They would be bogged where we go," the S. T. man said proudly. "They are built for swamps and boulder-strewn mountain streams. If the whole show turns over you can right it at

once. If you get stuck in a shell hole you can cut the mules loose, use them as pack transport, and manhandle the carts. Then we have got component parts. We can stick on a wheel in a minute, and we don't get left like that manager of days, tramping vans, brewers' carts, and farmers' tumbrils, which collapse in the fairway and seem to have no extra parts at all. They are a little thing, some of them, like a lot of rotten curios. And, of course, you know you can take our carts to places and pack them; you can get—

"I think he said 'of them into a truck. And if you—"

Harness of the Beast.

Then he enlarged on the beast. Nothing ever hurts a mule short of a bullet or shell. Physical impact, heat or cold, or drought, or damp, it is all the same. They are a little fastidious about drink, but they deserve one indulgence, and a wise Staff officer will give them a place up stream for wattering above the cavalry. For hardness nothing can touch them. They are as fit in Tibet as in the Sudan, as composed in a blizzard on the Nathula as in a sandstorm at Wadi-Halfa. And I knew that every word he said was true. I had sat a transport cart through the torrents of Jammu and had lost a mule over the precipice in a mountain pass beyond the Himalayas. It lay half dead in the snow all night with the thermometer below zero. In the morning it was dragged up by ropes and began complacently grazing.

"And look at them now in the slush!" They certainly showed signs of distress or even of depression.

The man with the camel or bullock or mule is less excitable, more of a fatalist than the man who goes on foot alone. The mule and the dravie would rattle along under shell fire as imperturbably as they run the gauntlet of falling rocks on the Kashmir road in the monsoon.

Composure of the Driver.

When his neighbor is hit by his side, the dravie buries himself more deeply into his wrappings. He does not want to pick up a rifle and kill somebody, or shoot his "pal" as a Tommy would, but says, "My brother is dead. I too shall soon die." And he simply goes on prepared for the end, neither depressed at its imminence, nor unduly exalted if it be postponed. He is a worthy associate of those wonderful carts and mules.

In the evening I passed the abattoir again and looked over the gate. Inside there was a batch of camp followers who had come from the fatigue duty. I saw the men huddled over their fires in groups in that humped attitude of contented discomfort which only the Indian can assume. Their families in the far villages of the Punjab and the United Provinces would be squatting by their braziers. Perhaps the dravie would be thinking of them—if thought stirred within his grain—and of the golden slant light of the sun on the shisham and the orange siris pods and the pungent incense that rises in the evening from the dried cow dung fire, a product, alas, which France with all its resources, so rich, varied, and inexhaustible, cannot provide.

JAIL COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

How Belleville Compares During Past Seven Years With Nearby Towns and Cities

A report on the License Acts for the year of 1914 gives a table showing the number of commitments to gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885 to 1914, both inclusive. Belleville is credited with 63 commitments in 1914, a decrease of 47 from the 1913 number. In 1908 in this city there were 87 commitments, 1909—33; 1910—61; 1911—89; 1912—56; 1913—10.

In the corresponding years Kingston had 64, 83, 109, 90, 107, 135 and in 1914—129.

Napanee's record is 1912, 18, 21, 23, 25 and 45.

Pictou's commitments were as follows 42, 25, 33, 31, 28, 28 and 32. Peterborough 22, 27, 23, 40, 37, 19, and 143.

These figures do not signify the number of cases of drunkenness dealt with by the courts, but merely the commitments.



Doctor Ordered It

Provincial Detectives visited Warkworth, and a small quantity of liquor was found in both hotels; and on Friday last week, the tenants of both hotels appeared before P. M. Boggs of Cobourg. Joseph Loneragan, whose pocket, part of a bottle of liquor was found, stated that he had been ordered by his physician to keep a small quantity about him for medicinal purposes for himself, and had his physician with him as a witness. He got off with paying costs. In the case of T. Quinnan judgment was reserved.—Warkworth Journal.

MARRIED

READ — JOHNSON—At the residence of N. Vermilyea, Esq., of Toronto, on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1915, Miss Rosset, Elizabeth Johnson to Mr. John Read of Sidney township. The officiating minister was Rev. L. M. Sharpe.

Angus McFee
Jeweler Mfg. Optician
216 Front Street

OBITUARY

THE LATE GEORGE E. TAYLOR

With very great regret the death on Tuesday, 16th inst., of George Empey Taylor is announced. Deceased was born in Murray on the 30th March, 1852, his father being Gilbert Taylor of Murray, and her mother before her marriage was Miss Maria Carcallen, of Thurston township. In the year 1880 Mr. Taylor wedded and won for his bride Miss Annie Hall, and their union was blessed with four children, three of whom survive their father—Lizzie, who married Will Blakely; Fred, united to Eva, daughter of the late Mr. Jewett Chase; Roy and Earl. In 1882 Mr. Taylor moved from Murray to the 2nd concession of Ameliasburg, having bought the Benjamin Stapleton farm, which farm has only once changed hands since the Crown gave patent. For thirty years deceased labored well and truly, endeavoring to build a house and splendid barn. In politics Mr. Taylor was a Liberal, broad minded and tolerant with those who could not always see as he saw. He was a devoted and interested member of the best for the scholars committed to his trusteeship. He was an adherent of the Methodist church and a loyal member of the same. About a year ago he was stricken with a disease which began to fail, although for a time serious views were entertained. Still, as summer gave place to autumn, it was plain to be seen that the end was approaching. He was much troubled with his heart, yet fought hard to be patient and resigned. Having always led an active life, he to the end hoped yet to be able to measure to direct the laborers on the farm; but it was not to be. On the evening of the 16th inst., having just had his supper, he was suddenly taken with heart failure, and almost without a sigh George Empey Taylor entered with the veil. Thursday afternoon. Relatives and friends met at two o'clock within the walls of the house he had built, and said farewell. Rev. C. G. Williams of Coneseon, his pastor, preached his funeral sermon from St. John's Gospel, 14th Chapter, 1st verse. "Let not your heart be troubled, we believe in God, believe also in me." Besides his widow, the boys and girls, deceased left to mourn him, are his brother Frank of Chicago, Cynthia Budway of California and Mrs. John Humphrey.—Pictou Times

PILES CURED AT HOME BY New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references to your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 87, Windsor, Ont.

SATURDAY'S MARKET

Saturday's market was not very largely attended. The main features were the prices of eggs, hay, and butter. Eggs came down to 28 and 30c, but butter which was scarce rose to 35c at which figure it sold regularly. Hay was scarce and brought \$13.00 to \$17 but some sold as low as \$13.00.

The meat market is inclined to slackness. Hog live are quoted at 7.20 and dressed hogs at 10.00. Retailers on the market ask 11c per lb by the hog.

Some maple syrup invaded the outer market at 40c per quart.

Chickens and fowl were selling at 1.00 to 1.75 per pair.

There is a heavy decline in the hide market. Beef hides are now quoted at 15c to 15 1/2c and horsehides are also much lower. Deakins are worth 80c.

Grain is scarce, but prices are considerably lower. The wheat market is not active.

Died in Toronto.

Miss Lizzie McCormick died this morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Clark, Toronto, after a lingering illness. Miss McCormick formerly resided on North Front Street, this city, but went to Toronto about three months ago. She leaves one brother, Joseph, of this city.

DIED

BELL—In Sidney on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1915, Ella Catherine Bell, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bell in her 17th year.

RARE PRESENCE OF MIND.

(From the London Chronicle.)

Another story of the Zeppelin raid on East Anglia—this one in illustration of clerical presence of mind. There was a lantern lecture in connection with the church. Some hitch occurred with the lantern, and the vicar played for time with a hymn, a prayer and so on. Still the trouble continued, and the vicar kept things going for another quarter of an hour or so with a second round. Then at last the lecturer got off. But he had only been under way for five minutes when the Zeppelin arrived and a heebomb banged near the lecture room. The audience at once moved toward the door; but the vicar remained cool. Before many of them were out he was at the door ahead of the rest, and halted there quietly to take up his collection.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



KABO BRASSIERE Style O'I'I

Corsets & Brassieres For Every Figure

It makes no difference to us what your Figure may be, whether you are Slight, Medium, Stout or an Extra Stout Model, our Corset Department has a Corset specially designed to FIT YOU and give you the greatest possible Corset Comfort. We are now showing the New Spring Models from such well known and reliable makers as the Kabo, one of the Best American Corsets, and Crompton's C. C. a la Grace, D. & A and P. C. Corsets, representing every Corset that is known as the Best Canadian Made Corsets. We guarantee every Corset from \$1.00 to \$4.50 a pair.



KABO THE LIVE MODEL CORSET Style 2069

Ladies' Spring Suits

One of the big attractions of our store at the present time is our showing of

Ladies' New Spring Suits

These New Suits include the celebrated "Northway Garments" and in Ladies' Tailored Suits they are in a class by themselves.

Sinclair's Store and Northway Suits are a combination of nearly twenty years standing and women who want the Best in Tailored Suits have long since learned to ask for "Northway's."

Prices \$15.00 to \$27.50 are now being shown.

Sinclair's Yard Wide Silk at \$1.25

This is the identical Black Dress Silk that has made our reputation for Dress Silks during the past few seasons, and now, notwithstanding war conditions, we offer this same Black Satin Duchesse, a Full Yard Wide, stamped on selvage in gold letters "Made especially for Sinclair's Silk Department, Belleville." This Dress Silk at the old price, \$1.25 per yard, is wonderful Silk Value.

New Wash Crepes, 15c

We are now showing the New Cotton Wash Crepes for Ladies, Misses' and Children's Cotton Wash Dresses.

Never before have we shown such a variety of designs and colorings in these beautiful wash goods, all selling at one price 15c per yard.

Crum's English Prints

Every woman knows what the name Crum's means on a Dress Print and we now show all the New Patterns for the Spring Season 1915, every piece of which stands for the Best in Dress Prints. These New Prints sell at last year's prices, 12 1/2c and 15c yard.

Look for the name on the selvage—

The words "Priestley's Limited" stamped every five yards on the selvage, and the varnished board upon which each piece is bolted, always identify the genuine

Priestley's DRESS GOODS

All over the world, "Priestley's" means absolutely reliable quality and great variety of fashionable weaves and colors. In Canada, the British preferential tariff brings Priestley dress goods within easy reach of every purse. Ask to see Priestley's.

SINCLAIR'S

GRAND OPENING

Of the Fine New Belleville Agency for the Famous Scotland Woolen Mills Tailoring

Saturday, March the 6th

A cordial invitation is extended to every man in or around Belleville who cares about his personal appearance, but does not want to pay a big price for the clothes he wears, to come and get acquainted this Saturday, March 6th, at the opening of the fine new Belleville Agency of the Scotland Woolen Mills Company.

If you want to know what is the latest for Spring; if you are dubious about the wonderful values of these famous mill-to-man imported woolsens; if you are interested in "fixed-price" \$15 made-to-measure suits and overcoats, you'll be as pleased to meet us as we will be to know you. Doors open sharp 8 o'clock Saturday. Come in and look around.

Any Imported British Suiting or Overcoating

Mill-to-Man Saves You a Big Profit

\$15

Scotland Woolen Mills Limited

NO MORE NO LESS

The Same Deal to All & No Favors

Made Exclusively to Your Measure

We're Here to Stay

Th's no temporary one-week stand. We're here to stay, and our shingle is going to become a well known landmark to the good dressers of this locality. Don't be sceptical about what we can do for your fifteen dollars—there isn't a community in Canada that doesn't know and appreciate our values. WHY NOT YOU?

One Price—\$15—No Extras

It's pleasant to know you don't have to ask us "how much." Any fabric or weave you take a fancy to costs exactly fifteen dollars made to your personal measure, and we do not pad our price with charges for "extras." The finished garments fit RIGHT, keep their shape, and wear like only real British woollens can wear.

W. H. CASSAN Special Agent for Belleville
253 FRONT STREET

GRAND CHAPTER OFFICERS

At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, held in Toronto, Dr. H. H. Algen of Stirling was chosen Grand Superintendent for this district, Prince Edward No. 11. He succeeds R. E. Comp. J. McC. Potts of Stirling in that office.

R. E. Comp. W. N. Ponton, of Belleville was elected to the Executive Committee

R. E. Comp. J. McC. Potts, M.D., of Stirling is an appointed member of the executive committee. He was last year Grand Superintendent of Prince Edward District No. 11.

Pictou's New Chief

Thomas Fortland of Cochrane, has been engaged by the Pictou Council as Chief of Police at a salary of \$800 per year. The new Chief has been chief of police at Cochrane for three years and previously served on the Brantford force. Sidney Feehling has been engaged as a sub constable at \$500 per year. According to present arrangements the Chief will go on duty at 12 noon, and remain until midnight. The sub constable will be on duty from midnight until noon. It is proposed to establish a police headquarters at some place on Main street and install a telephone.—Times.

Building Activity

brink here this season. Mr. Wm. McCaw, Mr. Jas. Lawrence and Mr. Ab Logan purpose erecting new houses and have their brick on their various premises. Mr. McCaw will build between Mr. Albert Reynolds and Mr. F. Lawrence's; Mr. Lawrence right across the road on lot purchased from Mr. D. Clapp, and Mr. Logan on lot south of his father's premises.—Tweed News.

TERRIBLE P... DRA

"Eye Witness" Tells of Young Teutons

London, March 2.—"A near the front line is piled shells and furrowed with trenches and a vast whole place is a vast which our trenches and enemy wind in every direction. This statement is made by official "eye-witness," and refers to the recent round Ypres.

"In a sheltered spot, as there is a little grass, there is our own dead lying. Their graves have fully marked, and a row of crosses has been placed in front of the trenches. This statement is made by official "eye-witness," and refers to the recent round Ypres.

"At one point of the recently some thirty men our lines. At their young German officer, instantly waving his sword most reached the barbed than fell dead, and he with his sword in his his thirty men about his Rows of Gray Figures.

"It is the same all along in this quarter. Ever figures can be seen lying several rows together, a singly a row two or three. This description might a few minor alterations the localities along our the fighting has cent some wood, a village of ches. It is as if each by a withering blast every object, and eve ground itself, looks as shaken by a violent con- ture."

To the south of the Y ground, although there closure, is comparatively the north of it, however many woods, and these a tangle of fallen trees with shell craters. To hardships of such fighting have been attacking of which the men sink up in mud.

Dashing Counter-Attack

"Despite all these dra

Farmers

We have a large st highest grade of T Clover Seeds.

Our stock was bot the recent advance in prices, enabling us in prices with seeds quality. Buyers w practical experience age to them.

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TERRIBLE PILES OF DEAD DRAIN GERMAN CONFIDENCE

"Eye Witness" Tells of Vast Cemetery Along "the Front" Line where Young Teutons Lie Thick—Unburied Scores who Perished Reveal the Truth

London, March 2.—"All the ground near the front line is plowed up with shells and furrowed with the remains of old trenches and graves. The whole place is a vast cemetery, in which our trenches and those of the enemy wind in every direction."

This statement is made by the British official "eye-witness" at the front who refers to the recent fighting around Ypres.

"In a sheltered spot," he continues, "there is a little graveyard, where some of our own dead have been buried. Their graves have been carefully marked, and a rough square of bricks has been placed around them. In front of the trenches German bodies still lie thick."

At one point of the brick fields recently some thirty men tried to rush one line. At their head was a young German officer, who came on bravely, waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire and fell dead, and he lies there yet, with his sword in his hand and all his thirty men about him.

Rows of Gray Figures.
"It is the same all along the front in this quarter. Everywhere gray figures can be seen lying, sometimes several rows together and sometimes singly or in twos or threes."

The description might serve with a few minor alterations for many of the localities along our front, where the fighting has centered around some wood, a village or line of trenches. It is as if each had been swept by a withering blast before which every object, and even the very ground itself, looks as if it had been shaken by a violent convulsion of nature.

To the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal says the "eye-witness," the ground, although there are some inclosures, is comparatively open. To the north of it, however, there are many woods, and these have become a tangle of fallen trees interspersed with shell craters. To add to the hardships of such fighting the troops have been attacking on ground in which the men sink up to their knees in mud.

Dashing Counter-Attacks.

"Despite all these drawbacks," con-

tinues the observer, "counter-attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in nearly all cases the original line has been regained. On the night of February 15, as our troops were advancing to drive the enemy out of one of the trenches his guns suddenly opened a tremendous fire. Our men were in the open at some distance from the Germans at the time, and being thus taken at a disadvantage, their chance of success looked small. Without a moment's hesitation, however, the attacking line broke into a double-quick, and, pounding through the mud, burst into the German trenches."

"A counter-attack on the 17th also was a most dashing piece of work. Trenches occupied by the enemy had been subjected to such a heavy fire that they would not wait our onset. As our men charged forward, cheering, the Germans were observed to be leaping the trenches and hurrying to the rear."

Only Three Left.
"In one trench, which became, in the course of the fighting, more or less isolated, forty of our men continued to hold firm until every one of them had been either killed or wounded. Eventually, there were only three left who were capable of fighting, and these three continued to hold the enemy at bay. In the meantime, word was brought to those in the rear that their ammunition was nearly exhausted and seven men, the strongest available, were selected to bring up as much ammunition as they could carry. These latter found the three wounded survivors still standing amid the bodies of their dead and disabled comrades and still firing steadily. The support, slender as it was, came in the nick of time, for at that moment the Germans launched another assault which, like the previous ones, was beaten off, and the position was saved."

Hurled Into Air.
"Our howitzers did especially good work on the trenches captured by the Germans at one point. Observers could see one lyddite shell after another bursting in the trenches and hurling the defenders into the air."

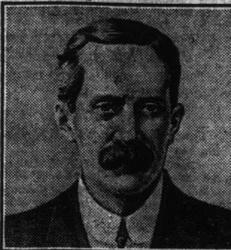
Quoting from letters which he says were found on the bodies of German soldiers, in support of his statement, the "eye-witness" says: "There is no doubt that the feeling in Germany towards the war is changing. They probably are as determined as ever to fight to the last but the early optimism and would appear also that the drain upon the enemy's manhood is having a depressing effect."

"It is reported that even the Ersatz reservists who are suffering from ailments which would render them unfit for military service, are being called up, and that the supply of sound Ersatz reservists has been exhausted in some districts. Large Reserve Available.

Some letters speak of the calling

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-lives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND, Esq., SCOTLAND, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1913 "Fruit-a-lives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking, that work completely, no gripping whatever, and are in plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-lives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-lives".

Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them. J. W. HAMMOND, Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-lives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

up of the untrained landstorm, which represents a large reserve still available, to make good the wastage of war."

Do it Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

THE BELLEVILLE BURIAL CO.
183 Front St.
South of Standard Bank
Funeral Directors and Practical Embalmers
Phone 774
J. W. Imball, M. F. Armstrong, Managers
Day and Night Calls Promptly Answered
Charges Moderate

MR. O'FLYNN'S FINE ADDRESS ON THE EUROPEAN WAR

Splendid Program at the Hastings Liberal Club's Rally Last Night

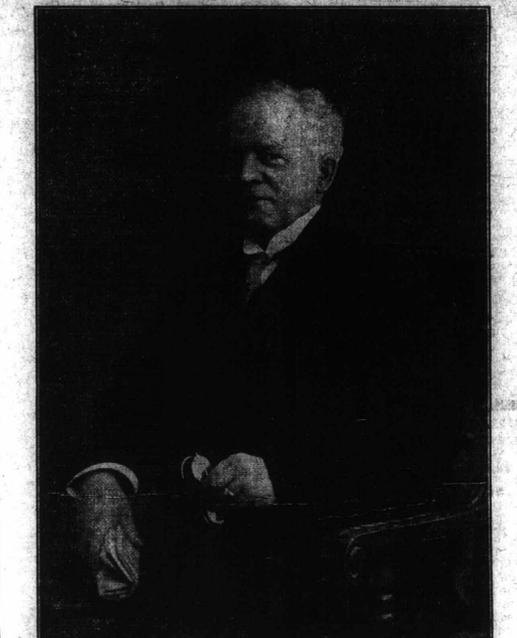
(From Tuesday's Daily.)
There was a large attendance, great enthusiasm, and a splendid program at the Patriotic Rally held last night by the Hastings Liberal Club. Many ladies were present and seemed to take quite as deep an interest in the proceedings as did the gentlemen. Mr. W. D. M. Shorey occupied the chair and made a most capable presiding officer.

The principal feature of the program was an address by Mr. F. E. O'Flynn on "The European War, from the Invasion of Belgium, to the Battle of the Aisne." The speaker illustrated

gallantry of the Belgian nation and illustrated with many incidents how they had fought and suffered and endured.

The timely arrival of the British at Mons was also graphically described as well as the extremely important part they subsequently played at the Marne and the Aisne.

Mr. O'Flynn closed his address with an eloquent and effective oration predicting the triumph of right and justice over lawlessness and brutality. The musical part of the program was especially enjoyable. A number that called for many flattering comments and a special vote of thanks was a piano duet by Miss Lillian and



F. E. O'Flynn, Esq. B.A., President of the Hastings Liberal Association.

his remarks by a map drawn especially for the occasion and from this and his illuminated comments he was able to place before his audience an exceedingly vivid account of those stirring days in August and September when the German tide rolled down across Belgium and through northern France to the Marne, and then in turn to be rolled back to the Aisne by the superior strategy of General Joffre and General French. The Germans advanced in five immense armies and met their first check at Liege where the Belgians, in a fight that Mr. O'Flynn said would go down in history with Thermopylae and Balaclava, held the overpowering masses of the enemy at bay for twelve days. The speaker paid high tribute to the

Master Charles Pratt, two extremely clever child musicians.

Other numbers were vocal solos by Mrs. G. M. James, "The Veterans' Song"; Mr. Robert Baird, "In the Heart of the City"; Mr. A. F. Sherman, "The Midshipmite"; Mr. E. Brown, "In the Valley of the Moon"; Mr. Joe Rowe, "I Love You"; Mr. Harold Barrett, "Hail King George."

Miss Wallace very gracefully and efficiently presided as accompanist for the evening.

Hearty votes of thanks and cheers for the King concluded a very pleasantly spent evening.

WAS SHAVING WHEN ENEMY WAS SIGHTED

(Naval and Military Record, London, Feb. 1.)

Engineer-Rear-Admiral Mogg, responding to the toast of "The Imperial Forces," at an audit dinner at Antony, Cornwall, on Monday, said he had heard the questions a good deal lately. "What is the navy doing? Where is it?" He knew as a fact that at the Scarborough raid the navy was there. They practically surrounded the raiders on their way back, but a dense fog came on. They could scarcely see a yard ahead, and the British ships naturally stopped, but the German steamed full speed right through it. Nature fought for the Germans that day. On Sunday the British navy was there again, and they knew what had happened. When the Germans felt inclined to come out they would find the British navy waiting and would meet with a very hearty reception, and he felt sure they would get a great deal more than they would want.

He was very proud to think that he had a son in Admiral Sturdee's ship in the battle of the Falkland Islands. They had in that case given themselves a month to look for the Germans, but in the words of his son, "The Lord delivered them into our hands." They were at breakfast when the enemy was sighted and had just finished caling ship. It was said the Admiral was in his cabin shaving and the flag admiral went to him in his pyjamas and informed him that the enemy was in sight. He replied "Go and put your clothes on my boy and we will talk about them afterwards." He could imagine the Admiral saying that.

In an hour and a half they were ready and under steam. His son was

in charge of the fire brigade. They first got a big hole in the side of the ship, and when he went to see if there was any fire he found the stoker foraging around for relics quite unconcerned about the risk. Then a 8.2 inch shell struck the ship almost vertically, slicing a 4-inch gun in two, and then passing through three decks to be found unexploded in the Admiral's store. That ship was hit about twenty times, had not a single casualty. One shell wrecked the wardroom and burst the piano and soda-water machine. Another entered the sick-bay, and two bunks were pierced. The Germans seemed to get the range at first, but when the British started hitting "they did hit."

The battle was fought at long range so as to incur as few casualties as possible. It was said to have been a perfectly horrible sight with the sea littered with bodies. Of the Germans rescued fourteen had died, and a funeral service was held over them. When the Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk had the Germans wished they could have saved many, and if not that they could have held a service. Admiral Mogg spoke of the achievements of the army, and commented that the retirement from Mons stamped the army as much as any advance.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward (any one) who can cure by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Regal Shoes FOR MEN

See our New Arrivals for Spring

Buy shoes with a reputation and you're safe. For over twenty years Regals have given the maximum of Shoe Value. Thus has the fame of Regals been built, until today Regal is synonymous the world over for style, handiwork, durability and skilful shoe making.

PRICED TO \$5.00 & \$6.00

We invite your inspection. See our spring arrivals.

The J. J. Haines Shoe Houses

Belleville, Napanee, Trenton Smith's Falls

MIRRORS - - -

Never before has such a variety of Mirrors been shown in Belleville.

We have received a very large importation of Mirrors with white enamel frames, oak frames and nickel silver frames.

Prices run from 15c to \$9.50.

There is a Mirror for any spot you would like to have one.

Why not buy one and see yourself as others see you?

THE BEEHIVE
CHAS. N. SULMAN

New Arrivals on Sale at Special Prices

500 yards Fancy Dress Voile in twelve different patterns and shades, 27 inches wide, the very latest up-to-the-minute dress materials. Special sale price.....15c yard
See the above in our windows

635 yards beautiful new Embroideries, Edgings and insertions, 3 to 18 inches wide. Special sale prices.....15c, 12 1-2c, and 10c yard
Watch our windows for these

Fresh new stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose Supporters, in black, white and colors, selling at 15c and 25c a pair. Ask to see the new Supporters for ladies selling at 15c pair.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

275 only Ladies' Shirt Waists, in an endless variety, newest styles in high and low neck, lace and fancy embroidered fronts, long and short sleeves. Special sale prices

Regular \$3.00 values for.....98c
Regular 2.00 values for.....79c
Regular 1.50 values for.....59c

WM. McINTOSH & CO

STOP!

And Look At Our BARGAIN TABLES Sale On Through February

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO.

It pays to Advertise

Spring Styles

A great many Men are buying Spring Suits now to have them ready for the bright days when one feels the joy of living and the pleasure of being able to make one's appearance dressed in accordance with the new season.

May We Show You Our Beautiful Spring Suits?

There are handsome new fabrics, the most expert and artistic tailoring—Garments of exceptional worth. Prices reasonable and pleasing:

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$25

Take a look at our excellent Clothes and we'll rest the merit of our appeal to your good judgment.

All our purchases were made before the advance in prices.

Quick & Robertson

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

Farmers!

We have a large stock of the highest grade of Timothy and Clover Seeds.

Our stock was bought before the recent advance in wholesale prices, enabling us to compete in prices with seeds of inferior quality. Buyers will find our practical experience an advantage to them.

BELLEVILLE PRODUCE CO.
184 Front Street.

BO MODEL CORSET

2069

Wash 15c

show Cotton for Ladies and Cotton

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Fence Facts

By PAGE

Of Course—

If we felt too "high and mighty" to deal DIRECT with Farmers—

We could hire a Salesman for \$3500 a year— He could hire an Organizer (or Blockman) for \$300—

The Blockman could hire Agents and Dealers on 20 to 30 per cent. commission, and offer "free excursions" to the dealers who sold the best fence at the highest price—

And finally the Agent or Dealer would sell you the fence for whatever he thought you'd stand.

Naturally—if we sold that way—our prices would have to be 25 to 50 per cent. higher than at present.

On the QUALITY of our Fence would have to be lowered.

(Made in Canada)

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.

DEPARTMENT NO. 90 1137 King St. West TORONTO

87 Church St. WALKERVILLE

AMONG OUR CORRESPONDENTS

STIRLING.

Rev. J. D. P. Knox of Coborn paid a visit to his sister, Miss Knox on Monday and left for home last Tuesday.

Mr. Will Brough, Miss Billa Brown, Mr. Clarence Cook and Miss Althea Boulter attended the hockey match at Madoc on Monday night last.

Mrs. P. Salisbury of Moira is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Morrow.

Mr. Frank Hinn has been promoted from the Union Bank of this town to Toronto.

The washout in the road by the old grist mill at River Valley which caused some delay to traffic has been repaired.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Barker and family visited Mrs. Barker's sister, Mrs. Fred Carr, on Sunday.

CARLETON.

The pulpit was occupied by Rev. A. R. Sanderson, Belleville, who gave a splendid discourse.

Mrs. Hortoth is staying with her daughter, Mrs. G. Campbell, of Deseronto.

Miss Leah Gilbert visited at Mr. Robinson's, Corbyville, last week.

Mr. M. Jones attended his uncle's funeral who was buried at Victoria cemetery on Sunday last.

Mrs. Walter Gilbert is spending a few days with her daughters, Mrs. W. and L. Brown, Carrying Place.

Mrs. Blake Pitman is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Simmons, at Belmont.

Mr. W. Huffman and Mr. M. Sine, Belleville made a business trip to our locality Friday.

Miss M. Gerow entertained friends on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. W. C. Reid has returned from a visit at Belleville.

Leo Logue took dinner at Mr. Derbyshire's.

CENTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Giles spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. Gay of Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Gile, Mr. and Mrs. John Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Roblin were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Redner on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend visited friends in Hillier on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Giles spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. David Walker Massena.

Douglas Redner is home with the measles.

Whooping Cough, measles, and chicken-pox are in our midst.

Because PAGE QUALITY Fence simply cannot be sold for less than our price.

In fact, only PAGE can give such high quality at such low cost. We sell DIRECT "From Factory to Farm"—with only one small profit between YOU and US.

When you buy from the dealer—you help to pay fat salaries to the Salesman and Blockman—fancy profits and "free excursions" to Dealers and Agents. They add 50

per cent to the COST of the fence—but not one cent to its actual value. Either you must GIVE MORE—or GET LESS.

We KNOW—because And we'd rather sell DIRECT TO YOU every time. In this way, we can give you the HIGHEST QUALITY Fence at the very lowest cost. We can cut out all middlemen's expenses and profits—and give you REAL VALUE for your money.

When you buy through your dealer or Blockman—

Don't give Dollar Bills for 50c. Don't pay PAGE prices for inferior fence. Mail your order to the nearest PAGE BRANCH—and get the BEST FENCE at the LOWEST COST.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS from the stock—FREIGHT PAID ON 10 orders and up.

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Mrs. J. Fahey is home again after spending a month with her sister, Mrs. Mary Miller at Kingston.

Mr. Frank Murphy spent a few days with his father, Mr. B. McGuinness.

Miss Amy Meagher of the Reserve spent a month with her cousin, Mrs. T. McCombridge.

Mr. G. Campbell and sister Gerrie entertained a few of their young friends, in honor of their guest, Miss Scott, of Forest Mills, an evening recently.

Mr. O'Neil of Jones Falls spent a few days with the whole, Mr. J. Fahey, Marysville House.

AMELIASBURG.

Mrs. O. Redick and Mrs. F. McConell of Wellington are visiting their brothers, Messrs. Geo. and E. Alva.

A number from here attended a surprise party at Mr. H. Bethban's on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Alva returned from Colborne on Friday, where they have been spending the week.

Mr. Stanley Wetherell has been confined to his house for a few days with the grippe.

Miss Alice Parks is spending the week-end with her cousin, Miss F. Carrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Clapp and Capt. B. Russell spent Sunday evening at Mr. W. C. Fulver's.

Messrs. W. Carley and O. Carrington spent Sunday with C. Clapp, Redererville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Alva and son Lorne of Concession spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Alva.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ayrhart spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. Fulver.

Mr. S. Carrington is on the sick list.

THIRD LINE THURLOW.

Miss G. Joyce was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reed on Sunday.

A. E. Dawson of Toronto was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reed, last week.

4th CONSIDNEY.

The funeral of the late Miss Ella Bell was largely attended on Tuesday at one o'clock. The service was conducted by Rev. L. M. Sharpe at the Stone Church, Pleasant View, and the remains were interred in Belleville cemetery. Much sympathy is extended to the sorrowing friends.

Deceased failed to mourn her loss a loving father and mother, and one daughter, Mrs. Effie T. Carey, were Messrs. Hilton and Frank Shroy, E. Lane, W. Coon, P. Moore and R. Redner of Belleville. A number were present from Montreal, Kingston, Deseronto and Campbellford. The horses of the Wallbridge Sunday school and Epworth League, Nurse Maston, a wreath, McIntosh Bros. staff wreath Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow and family, a heart; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Redner and family an anchor. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, wreath; Miss Annie and Mabel Bone, a sheaf; the family, an anchor.

MOIRA.

Mrs. P. J. Salisbury is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. Morrow of River Valley, and her son, Pictou.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vanderwater entertained a number of their friends on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Albert Welsh and Mr. Howard Connor spent the week-end in Peterboro.

A large number of our young people attended the party at Roslin on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Haight visited their daughter, Mrs. Walter Salisbury on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hollinger took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Blake Ketcheson on Sunday.

Mrs. Ethel Reid returned home on Friday afternoon, after two weeks visiting friends at Chapman and Tweed.

Mr. J. Bowers visited at the home of Mr. John Morton on Thursday.

Mrs. John Emerson returned home on Tuesday from Gilmore where she spent a week with her mother.

Mr. R. Beatty spent Sunday with his cousin, Mr. Harold Welsh.

Mr. Hoare spoke at the afternoon session of the Hillier convention.

Mrs. Annie Anderson and Mrs. Earl Anderson attended the Hillier Women's Institute, Wed. Feb. 24.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stafford visited Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leaven of Hillier on Monday, Feb. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sprung called on their sister, Mrs. R. Vanport of Ameliasburg on Monday afternoon, March 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Cave moved in Mrs. Martha Lender's house on Mar. 1st.

Mr. G. Bass drew some logs to Rednersville on Monday.

Mr. Bert Dace went to Rednersville to get Mr. Thompson to meet the committee representing the trustee board of the church.

Miss Post is visiting her cousin, Miss Lottie Post.

HALLOWAY.

R. N. Bird, occupied the pulpit here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Whaley of Prince Edward County returned home with the latter's mother Mrs. Rose from a four weeks' visit, one day last week.

We had what we call a genuine rain last week which some of the farmers were glad to see, owing to the scarcity of water in their wells.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliott entertained a number of their friends last Friday evening.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Sylvester Bird who underwent an operation for appendicitis recently is progressing favorably.

Miss Violet Jenkinson of Moira, spent a couple of days at Mr. Arthur Salisbury's, lately.

The W.M.S. met at the home of Mr. W. Wilson last Thursday for the purpose of sewing. A most busy time was spent.

A few of our young people attended the Foxboro church last Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. Clarke of Odesse has been spending a couple of weeks with her niece Mrs. S. Bird.

Mr. H. Wilson of Foxboro has rented the farm, owned by the late Charles Irvine.

Cutting wood is the order of the day among the farmers here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson spent Sunday visiting the latter's parents at Foxboro.

The W.M.S. intend having a ten cent tea on St. Patrick's evening, the 17th at the home of Mrs. H. Townsend. A most interesting program is being prepared. Everybody welcome.

Miss Tillie Wright of Belleville spent over Sunday recently under the parental roof.

Mr. Wm. Bird has rented his farm to Mr. H. Hay of Rawdon who intends moving right away.

ROSSMORE.

We are having very cold and windy weather at times of writing.

The ice-boats are having great sport these days.

P. Thompson of Belleville visited his mother here on Sunday.

Miss Vera Thompson of Roblin's Mill visited her mother over Sunday.

Mr. Horace Alva was a recent visitor at Cyril Weese's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Alva and son Jack have returned home after spending two months with Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Jones, Pictou.

Mr. and Mrs. Chad Reddick has moved to Belleville.

Mr. Claude Belnap of Belleville spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brickman have moved to Belleville.

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was in town on Friday.

Mr. A. Weiburn of Lakefield, is spending a few days at Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sine's.

Miss Beattie Mitchell, of Campbellford, is visiting at the home of Mr. Arthur Ford and their friends in town.

Mass was held in St. Francis church at nine a.m. on Sunday.

Service was held in Trinity church at 11 a.m. on Sunday, which was conducted by Rev. E. F. Byers.

Mrs. VanAllen, of Chatterton, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ketcheson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Moynes and children spent Sunday with their parents and other friends in town.

Mr. Law had the misfortune of cutting his foot badly with an axe.

Mr. J. Morden a former resident of Frankford, but for a few years residing in Belleville, has returned to work in the paper mill again as miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp moved from Hoards Station on Monday to their new home they have bought in town. The service was well attended at the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

On March 11th there will be held in the Frankford Methodist church the Sunday School Institute.

Messrs. H. Potter and Fred Windsor,

BRILLIANT ADDRESS BY DR. C. C. JAMES ON DUTY OF CANADIANS IN THIS WAR

"Patriotism and Production" Speeches at Belleville High School Last Evening--How Department of Agriculture is Ready to Help Producer.

From Saturday's Daily. The address of Dr. C. C. James of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the High School last night at the opening of "Patriotism and Production" campaign was a masterly effort.

Dr. C. C. James in his opening remarks said he loved the Bay of Quinte district. His mother having been born in Thurlow and his grandparents in Prince Edward County.

About two hundred years ago in the Rhine valley a peaceful people dwelt. But an army swept over this country. Marlborough's army was opened to them as a refuge, and they went to Ireland to dwell.

It is not a campaign for wheat, but for food. The danger is that the West will so spread itself on wheat that a very poor crop will be the result. It is not a farmer's proposition. It is a national proposition.

The next need is more money. Rich farmers need money to enable them to hold their stock by feeding it so as to produce more stock next year. Otherwise they will have to sacrifice. Fortunately Belleville is a province. Her bankers don't call up every head official as to local help.

There will be a great world shortage of meat in the next four months owing to the great consumption at the front to sustain the men who are consuming and not producing and have wiped out a great deal of agricultural land of Europe.

Vegetables will be more popular than flowers this year. Make a garden if you never had one before. Hamilton will grow food on every vacant lot in the city.

Will Belleville take it up? Is this city going to get into the van? Every potato, every beet you grow will be so much more for shipment to the front to sustain the men who are consuming and not producing.

Will Belleville take it up? Is this city going to get into the van? Every potato, every beet you grow will be so much more for shipment to the front to sustain the men who are consuming and not producing.

The Canadian women have realized the plight of the Belgian women and children. We men are put to shame by them. If we could only get this feeling into our hearts that we owe a debt we cannot pay to Belgium in a generation, we will come out of this war a renovated people.

First we must help the man who has to fight at the front, for the French leads back to Canada. Those who do not produce for those at the front are not having any part in the great war. The first call from the Old Country was for help and supplies.

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When buying yeast insist on having this package. Decline substitutes.

OBITUARY. MRS. GEO. DUBY. From Saturday's Daily. Mrs. Geo. Duby, wife of George Duby, died suddenly early last evening at her residence, No. 2 Doyle's Terrace.

Laid to Rest. From Saturday's Daily. The funeral of Mrs. Orill took place yesterday, the Rev. H. S. Osborne of Bridge Street Meth. church conducting a solemn service at her late residence, 142 York street.

Another Fine Contribution for Our Boys. From Saturday's Daily. Yesterday afternoon the reading room at the armories was a scene of busy activity when a bevy of ladies gathered to pack a capacious box of comforts and necessities for the boys of the Fifteenth Regiment now serving in the trenches in France.

Yellowstone Park in John Street Church. (From Saturday's Daily.) An entertainment of unusual interest was given last evening under the auspices of the Church Help Society of John Street Presbyterian Church.

"Nerviline" Cures Cramps Ends Misery Instantly. No remedy so speedy or efficient. A real cramp cure? Yes, a real one--in a twinkling the cramp is a dead one, and the last squirm is over, once you get a stiff dose of Nerviline on the inside.

Our Canadians at the Front. The Editor, The Ontario. So many of my fellow-citizens have spoken to me regarding a cablegram which it would appear is almost universally thought to be from my soap factory, that I feel it is necessary to correct this impression.

Our Customers Are Safe. From the Toronto "Star". Clothing of all kinds will also be considerably affected. At least \$2,500,000 will be added to the cost through the effect of the extra tax.

Our Customers Are Safe. Not only in Clothing, but in our Furnishing and Hat Department we have protected our customers. All our purchases for spring were made last fall, and at bottom prices.

Our Customers Are Safe. Most of our New Spring Goods are already in stock, and not an article has been advanced in price--and they will not be.

Our Customers Are Safe. The fire alarm was given at nine o'clock this morning for the residence of Mr. E. Ketcheson, Cedar street, and the brigade answered, but their attention was not required.

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WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE. THE FINEST YEAST.

DECLINE SUBSTITUTES. OBITUARY.

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Yellowstone Park in John Street Church. (From Saturday's Daily.) An entertainment of unusual interest was given last evening under the auspices of the Church Help Society of John Street Presbyterian Church.

"Nerviline" Cures Cramps Ends Misery Instantly. No remedy so speedy or efficient. A real cramp cure? Yes, a real one--in a twinkling the cramp is a dead one, and the last squirm is over, once you get a stiff dose of Nerviline on the inside.

Our Canadians at the Front. The Editor, The Ontario. So many of my fellow-citizens have spoken to me regarding a cablegram which it would appear is almost universally thought to be from my soap factory, that I feel it is necessary to correct this impression.

Our Customers Are Safe. From the Toronto "Star". Clothing of all kinds will also be considerably affected. At least \$2,500,000 will be added to the cost through the effect of the extra tax.

Our Customers Are Safe. Not only in Clothing, but in our Furnishing and Hat Department we have protected our customers. All our purchases for spring were made last fall, and at bottom prices.

Our Customers Are Safe. Most of our New Spring Goods are already in stock, and not an article has been advanced in price--and they will not be.

Our Customers Are Safe. The fire alarm was given at nine o'clock this morning for the residence of Mr. E. Ketcheson, Cedar street, and the brigade answered, but their attention was not required.

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PROVINCIAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ADDRESSED MEMBERS OF BELLEVILLE CANADIAN CLUBS

Dr. McCullough, of Toronto, on "Sanitation in War"--Guest Wore Khaki Uniform as Medical Officer.

From Saturday's Daily. Dr. McCullough, of Toronto, Provincial officer of Health, was in the city yesterday. He wore his King's uniform as a medical officer and great coat and bore messages to the Belleville Women's Canadian Club and to the Men's Club relating to the great war.

The New Warfare. The soldier who goes to fight our battles today meets conditions unknown before, because of new engines of war, and of the multitudinous engaged. Less attention is paid to warfare of non-combatants by the nation, considering itself the last word in culture.

Physique of Soldiers. The soldier who is ill is a drag on the army. So medical examination is very exacting, because it is a war in which only the medically fit are possible. Perhaps even men fit are turned down and this is too bad because all the men volunteering may be wanted. Dr. McCullough detailed the physical requirements. Above all soldiers require brains.

It is necessary to keep the soldiers in good health. In this war our camps are freer from disease than civilized society. Typhoid vaccination is a preventive. In this war, in the British army there have been only 421 cases of typhoid. 205 of these were boys over the Rhine. He was glad that our boys were going to be protected in their health. The country in which they are engaged is not a healthy one.

There is no doubt that common graves and common sorrow, will drive our people together. Mr. J. L. Hess, president, greeted Col. Preston and his staff of officers at the meeting. They have studied camps. The 39th Batt. will exemplify the latest methods in sanitation. It is a great pleasure to welcome them.

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Each soldier carries a "first-aid" dressing. It is a credit to the medical officers that more of them were killed than artillery officers up to December. The care of the wounded, from the trenches, the casualty hospital, the stationary hospital, the base or general hospital were described. Canadian universities are sending large hospitals of beds. Heads of medicine and surgery in Britain and France have hurried to the front or given their services to the army. There is an over supply of medical volunteers in Canada.

Credit must be given to medical work because prevention of disease lessens their incomes. Nursing was highly praised by Dr. McCullough. Some 2,000 nurses in Canada have volunteered for the war. Of course that number cannot go. Women are vying with one another in their good work. It is a mistake to underestimate the Germans. They are well prepared. The struggle has only begun. It will come to us sooner or later in the casualty list. We can only hope the list will be small.

The need is great. We should see to it that the response is full and ready and trust that when the war is ended we shall be found to have done our duty. (Applause.) Mr. E. J. Graham who was in Hamilton when the war broke out said in moving a vote of thanks that we have materially underrated the German army. He had seen their preparedness. It would not be this summer that the Germans are driven over the Rhine. He was glad that our boys were going to be protected in their health. The country in which they are engaged is not a healthy one.

Col. Potton in seconding the motion casually mentioned the presence of Col. Preston and his staff of officers at the meeting. They have studied camps. The 39th Batt. will exemplify the latest methods in sanitation. It is a great pleasure to welcome them.

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CARRIE DAVIES IS ACQUITTED

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The trial of Carrie Davis the 18 year old girl charged with the murder of her employer, Charles Massey shortly after noon today, when the jury after being of about thirty minutes returned a verdict of acquittal.

Carrie Davis shot Massey on his own doorstep on the night of February 8. She claimed Massey had insulted her and that she shot him in self-defence.

Belleville Patriotic Association. The beneficiary list for February is as follows—Number of mothers of soldiers on active service 12. Number of Wives of soldiers on active service 21. Number of Children of soldiers on active service 43. Total 75.

The total amount of cash received amounted to \$3915.86 on 26th Feb. The total of cheques issued amounted to \$3119.00. Cash on hand 26th Feb. \$2796.80. The payments for February amounted to \$483.80. When families of the 3rd contingent are added to the list it is seen that the monthly requirements will be very much larger.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions since added to the lists published up to 20th Feb. C. J. Howell, Feb. \$5.00. Belleville Lodge No. 81 I.O.O.F. Feb. payment 5.00. H. LaVoie, Feb. payment 5.00. Customs House staff, Feb. 10.00. R. W. Adams, 5th cont. 1.00. Miss Helen B. Felen, for March, 1.50.

THE HOME DOCTOR. No home where there are little ones should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. They cure all the minor ills of babyhood and their prompt use when baby is ailing will save the mother many anxious moments and baby much pain.

Concerning them Mrs. Paul Nemon, Tussock, Sask., writes: "We consider Baby's Own Tablets as good as a doctor in the house and every time our little one is ailing they soon set him right again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WAR TAXES And Prices on Clothing. From the Toronto "Star". Clothing of all kinds will also be considerably affected. At least \$2,500,000 will be added to the cost through the effect of the extra tax. Our Customers Are Safe. Not only in Clothing, but in our Furnishing and Hat Department we have protected our customers. All our purchases for spring were made last fall, and at bottom prices. Most of our New Spring Goods are already in stock, and not an article has been advanced in price--and they will not be. Oak Hall. PROGRESS BRAND SHIRTS.

of Lakeland, is at Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, the home of Mr. their friends in St. Francis on Sunday. In Trinity church by which was co- F. Byers. of Chatterton, her parrots, Mr. Johnson. and Moynes and with their par- in town. misfortune of cut- with an axe. former resident of a few years resid- returned to work as a militre. moved from Monday to their bought in town well attended at on Sunday ev- here will be held Methodist church institute. and Fred Wind- Monday in Belle- LD. in West attended ston. B. Beshaw went their daughter at for treatment. Shaw of Stirling, at his sea's, Geo. n is visiting her. SIDNEY. er has returned after visiting ncott, of Prince his mother. of River Valley G. Rutter's on Mr. Harry Van- the 3rd contin- Bloomfield, was Mr. G. Rutter a law, of Foxboro, and Mrs. J. Rad- week. and daughter, y with Mr. and CIA. Brickman had nursday evening box and Mrs. V. Mr. Will Bush- Bush and Miss days at Mr. R. Brickman enter- Saturday even- Ferguson spent n's. was the guest an on Saturday Cuppingham. Gagner drove te. Drummond spent inan's. orms when they ed out by using urlow ven 400). 269; Margery Whalen, 181. s given 400). 295; Harold s given 300). rson. ranning, Kent. ranning, Mabel on. M. Griffin, T. E. Carson, M. 9.75. Fargery, teacher. viders were de- children who s of worms. If a warranted to and intestinal or injury in the sm. They act easily and they may cause of their power- any nauseating Sale rest of Wellin- well watered, rns, 5 acres of s wood, con- church, contain- l fenced, land phone. John A. n. Pr. Edward and-Spaw.

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 99, with private exchange connecting all departments.

W. H. Morton, Business Manager. J. O. Herity, Editor-in-Chief.

PATRIOTISM AND THE HIRED MAN.

Mr. Howard Ashley, a prominent farmer from West Huntingdon, was in the city last week, and called upon The Ontario to discuss Patriotism and Production and other war-time topics with the editor. Mr. Ashley is usually good-natured, but upon this particular occasion he was in a warlike frame of mind. He informed us that he was in need of assistance on one of his farms where he was clearing the timber from some swamp land, and he desired the help of several men for a few weeks to push along the job. The work was laborious but not unduly heavy, the pay offered was fairly liberal, and board was included. He had heard much about the unemployment in Belleville, and believed that all he had to do was to come to the city and he would be able to secure, without trouble, all the help needed. He therefore came and began his search. He spent the better part of the day tracing up prospective wood-choppers and bush-rangers, but late in the afternoon he was compelled to admit that his quest had been an entire failure. He found plenty of men out of work, and who professed to be seeking a job, but when he mentioned to them the kind of labor they would be called upon to perform they declined the proffered situation with scant courtesy. Mr. Ashley left for home fully convinced that there were a number of things some of Belleville's out-of-work wanted worse than they did a job.

He used some pretty vigorous language to describe the attitude of those whom he had interviewed. Many were able-bodied young men, capable of holding their own anywhere. But, said Mr. Ashley, their sole ambition seemed to be to saunter around street corners, lean over hotel bars, loaf around barber shops, slouch into pool rooms, and exchange the cheap twaddle of second-hand sports. These young men, continued Mr. Ashley, ought to be at the front fighting the enemies of our nation instead of hanging around the streets, an impediment to traffic, and a burden to their hard-working parents. But they are quite as devoid of any sense of patriotism as they are of any useful ambition. They would be willing to go to France at the government's expense if the aforesaid government would guarantee that they would never smell powder and give them abundant leisure to retail their inane and sickly gossip about hockey and the thousands they have won and lost in their ten-cent betting.

Mr. Ashley then went on to describe the condition in which most of the farmers are now finding themselves in his neighborhood. The farms rarely contain less than one hundred acres and often exceed two hundred acres in extent. A number of those who helped as laborers on these same farms last year as well as some of the farmers' sons have enlisted for overseas service. Chester Sills is now in France, leaving his mother with the help of only a small boy, to work a hundred-acre farm. Clayton Murray is in training at Belleville, while his father is at home with a two-hundred-acre farm on his hands, and no hired man in sight. Mr. Ashley himself has two hundred and fifty acres but is fortunate in having a grown-up son to assist with the work.

Mr. Ashley has touched upon the greatest economic problem before the Canadian people to-day—the problem of depopulation in our rural districts and of over-population and consequent unemployment and destitution in our cities.

We imagine that a good deal of the reluctance among laborers to accept service in the country is due to the publication of such letters as the following which lately appeared in The Toronto Globe.

To the Editor of The Globe: In yesterday's leading article headed "Unemployed Refusing Employment," may I suggest that the real reason men refuse to work for farmers is that of the proverb, "Bit once, twice shy." What does working for a farmer mean? It means selling one's self soul and body to a man for money.

This is the usual routine on farms of 100 acres or more throughout this district, and I hear the same from all over Ontario:—Rise, summer and winter, 5 a.m. Feeding stock and milking till 7.30. Rush in to breakfast, swallow it and out again by 7.40. Clean out stables, husk corn on the cold barn floor, then feed stock, rush in to dinner and out again. Time any time from 12 to 1, but hardly more than 15 minutes in the house. Work at something or other; often called from one job to another till 5.30. Milk cows. In to sup-

per, out again to feed stock and do chores till 7.30 or 8 o'clock. Never a word of thanks. Saturdays the same. Sundays start the same. About 11.15 go to the house, out again before dinner to feed the stock. Milking again at 4.30, so that the farmer can go to church, leaving the hired man home to look after things. When can a man get into town to meet anyone? Probably the boss goes down on Saturday afternoons, staying till nearly 6 o'clock. He starts directly after dinner with chop, waits at mill, then hitch his horse and spends three hours in talk. Comes back too busy to change his clothes till after supper. Hired man milking and angry because he wanted to get some new underclothes that night, but being Saturday gets done later than usual. Arrives in town about 9.30. Home about 12. Loses sleep but cannot make up for it unless for an hour after dinner on Sunday. He stays a year on this farm, gets his money and goes to another. Sometimes he cannot even get his money without a summons, and to buy anything he has to run to his boss like a child running to its parents. "Please can I have \$3 or \$4, I want to get so-and-so?"

If the farmers would only let their men off on Saturdays at 6 o'clock sharp and one Sunday in the month and pay them, say, three dollars a week, life on a farm would be much more endurable. The farmers are in such a hurry to make enough money so that they can leave the farm and settle in some town that they often kill themselves by hard work and expect the hired man to do the same, but the hired man at the end of two years goes to a city, buys a house and lot, gets married and then looks to his family, and if hard times come one hears the same thing over and over again, "I'd sooner starve than go back to farm work."

Formerly Hired Man.

The foregoing caricature, for it is nothing more, contains just enough of truth to make its influence mischievous. From having spent the better part of our life upon a farm, we have a practical acquaintance with most of the conditions complained about by this much abused "Hired Man."

It is true that it is not difficult to find some severe task-masters among the farmers who employ hired help. It is also true that some farmers are so keen to get along and make money that they not only over-work themselves, but also attempt to force those who labor for them through the same course of over-exertion. It is scarcely reasonable to expect the paid laborer to be as deeply interested in the job as the proprietor, and especially if the proprietor exacts service beyond equitable limits, either in regard to hours, or severity of effort.

But it is well to remember that not all the slave-drivers are living on farms. There are quite as many in the factories, on the railroads, in the stores and in other places where men and women are associated together in the capacity of employer and employed.

But if the hired man is occasionally deserving of sympathy, what about the farmer who engages a helper and finds out that the man to whom he has agreed to pay high wages is lazy, incapable, impudent, heedless, without ambition and without brains? If you do not think there are many such, ask any farmer. They will tell you that their greatest problem is to secure competent, faithful, intelligent servants to help them till their fields. In many cases they try to get along with most unsatisfactory help because it is the only kind available. They put up with shiftlessness and impudence fearing to lose the third-rate man, because they know they cannot do any better.

Peter McArthur, the farmer-philosopher of Ekfrid, had a very sensible article in Saturday's Globe about "The Hired Man." Referring to the question of long hours, Mr. McArthur says,—

Hired men complain that they have to work unreasonably long hours, and that the food provided is often poor and insufficient in quantity. I am convinced that in many cases these accusations are true. There are farmers who believe in keeping everyone on the jump every waking hour. They expect the hired man to put in a full day in the fields and do chores in the morning and at night. They never seem to realize that the hired man has not the same interest in the work that they have, for he gets none of the profits, and they cannot understand that he is entitled to some hours of idleness and rest. I am glad to be able to report that farmers who have adopted the ten-hour-a-day system of working have found that it pays, because when they and their employees are not overworked they can do more and better work. Men who are rushed all the time are tired all the time, and consequently do their work wastefully and carelessly. Of course, there are times when it is impossible to keep to rigid hours—when crops are being brought in before a storm, for instance—but when extra hours are put in they should be allowed for. Similarly there are stormy days when the hired man cannot work, and his employer suffers loss, and this should also receive consideration. There are many cases where employer and employee show due consideration for one another, and their relations are wholly satisfactory to both. But where the employer is trying to get the last ounce of work out of his hired man, and the hired man is trying to get out of as much as possible, the result is a cat-and-dog existence that is hurtful to everyone concerned.

The writer spent several years in York County, in the vicinity of Toronto. We found there that the long hours had gone out of fashion on the farm. It was almost the universal

practice to have the round of duties including the milking and all the chores, completed by six o'clock. This left both employer and employee with the evening free for social enjoyment and recreation. The result was a contented as well as a most satisfactory class of farm laborers, with better service and better feeling all around. This old idea of working "from sun to sun," when that period represents almost sixteen hours, is not reasonable or wise. More work and better work, and a better heart in the work will be secured by shorter hours and sufficient time for rest. And the life of both parties to the agreement will be longer and happier.

THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

A social worker from this city spent a day last week at Point Anne and had some interesting experiences with the foreign laborers there. There were formerly from three hundred to four hundred men employed at the cement plants there, but, since the business depression has struck the building trade, their numbers have been reduced until now the foreign workers number only about seventy.

These foreigners are locally called "Hunks" on the supposition that they are Hungarians. But the lady found that with very few exceptions all were Serbians, and consequently allies of the British nation in the present war. There were a few of Polish birth, and a still smaller number of Hungarians or Austrians. There were several women in the colony, but only three children.

The lady visitor had some command of the Serbian and Polish languages, and was able to carry on a fairly satisfactory conversation. She found among them a very general desire to learn English and many expressed a wish to have a night school established. Nearly all were of the Catholic faith, but they did not seem nearly as anxious to acquire a new religion as to learn more of Canadian life and of the country where they had come to make their homes.

What have we been doing to make good Canadian citizens out of these "Hunks" who have come to live among us? So far as we have been able to ascertain our most conspicuous service to them has been to take over their wages regularly in exchange for low-grade beer and tangle-foot whiskey, and then hale them to police court for not being able to navigate our streets with speed and accuracy.

We have somehow gained the impression that a man who does not understand the English language is necessarily dull-witted, lacking in culture and semi-barbarian. He is a proper person to do the jobs that are too heavy or too disagreeable for us to perform for ourselves, and then if we can bunco him out of the wages he earns for the performance of such labor, why so much the better. They are proper subjects for exploitation.

So far from these suppositions being true, they are quite as erroneous as many others that we conceited Canadians have ignorantly formed. Those who know Serbia best will tell you that it is inhabited by a people who are passionately patriotic, frugal, industrious, deeply religious, highly cultured in many respects—in short a people that could in a few brief years be made a most useful and wealth-producing part of the stream of immigration that will soon again be flowing towards the shores of Canada.

But instead of doing what we could to make of them honest, sober, decent-living, well-informed Canadian citizens, we have up till now been bending our best efforts to degrade, demoralize and debauch them for our individual and private gain.

There has been a little half-hearted "missionary" work done at Point Anne by college students, but that is not what is needed. We have no fault to find with religious enterprise along this line, any further than to point out that much of it is mis-directed and barren of results. The most of them have a religion with which they are fairly well suited, and besides, the desultory efforts of one or two students are altogether out-classed by the forces opposed to them that make for debasement and demoralization.

There is need at Point Anne for earnest, devoted, mature, broad-visioned teachers who are willing to instruct these men and women in the English language, and in British ideals of social and civil life. In that way they will be enabled to resist and fortify themselves against the unwholesome influences that must have appeared to them to be the most outstanding features of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

After the war it is probable Canada will receive an unprecedented flood of foreign immigration. Multitudes of these will be from nations entirely unacquainted with the British system of democratic government. In the hands of political adventurers and of commercial wolves this great undigested foreign element may become a grave menace to the very foundations of our civil, moral and religious life.

There never was a time when we required to pay greater heed to the stranger within our gates. Upon the wisdom that we devote to the solution of this mighty problem will depend the future national greatness of Canada.

OUR SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Belleville Ontario refers to its seventh-fifth anniversary. Is there not some serious mistake? Our contemporary is one of the younger contemporaries in this province. The writer did service upon its staff in 1874, and that was not long after it was established.—Kingston Whig.

The editor of The Whig no doubt has reference to The Daily Ontario which was established March 27, 1870. Our own reference was to our weekly edition which was established in 1841 and has been continuously published ever since. The paper was first known as The Victoria Chronicle, and flourished under this name until 1850, when it was re-christened "The Hastings Chronicle." For a time after the advent of The Daily Ontario the weekly edition became "The Weekly Ontario," but later, in Mr. Carman's regime, "The Weekly Chronicle" became the title. This persisted until 1910, when the present management assumed control. Owing to the confusion caused by having different names for our daily and weekly editions the publishers changed the name of the latter to "The Weekly Ontario, and Bay of Quinte Chronicle," in this way the old name has been retained and the new has been incorporated.

We have not yet quite reached our seventy-fifth anniversary, but it will come along some time in the year 1916.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Our interesting German acquaintances are evidently getting into a more "frightful" frame of mind with each passing day and each succeeding reverse. It is an encouraging symptom for us, and should be welcomed accordingly. The following are extracts from letters recently found on the bodies of dead German soldiers. They are instructively suggestive:

Mulheim, 4. 11. 14.

Here in Mulheim everybody has been called out right up to the Landstrum and the boys of 18. It is most interesting to visit Friederichfeld and see the prisoners. There are said to be 20,000 there—Zouaves, Turcos, French, and then the long-legged Englishmen—this damned pack is to blame for everything. When they are transported they are put in closed cattle wagons. The way they are treated is much too good. They should be put against a wall. You write that you are only fighting against the English and have made 600 prisoners. Make them all minced meat. They have earned nothing better.

Mulheim, 23. 11. 14.

Everything is fearfully dear here. We should be glad to finish if only an honorable peace comes with it. A fearful lot of us must be falling, as everyone is being called out. Everything is all right, only God protect you from Russia; the poor soldiers don't know what to do for the cold, and the Landstrum must go to Russia.

The damned English! What are they doing with our prisoners. And we treat the swine dogs so well! But soon it will be different. A train was to have come here with 340 English. The train arrived. The commander brought only 40 English. When he was asked where the 300 were he didn't know where they had remained. I know better. That is what all should do.

The gruesome hint as to what became of the other 300 out of the 340 British prisoners who "remained" behind their comrades is not cheerful reading. But there is consolation in the following card, written home by a wounded German prisoner, under date, January 15th, 1915. It gives a highly satisfactory answer to the query as to "what the British are doing with German prisoners."

"I was wounded this morning in an attack, and captured by the English. Those of the company who are not dead are prisoners. Am treated very well, so don't worry at all. Our lieutenants were also taken prisoners. I feel well. Tell my relatives."

It is solacing to have it thus impressed on one that Britons are built on other than German lines.

Give Dr. James a bumper audience at the High School assembly room to-night. He is one of the first Canadians and will have a message that every Canadian should hear.

It is proposed that the Canadian soldiers abroad shall be allowed to vote—in the trenches. Why not let them vote by proxy, through the government, and then there will be no doubt about the result.

The Forty-ninth regiment has now enrolled nearly 160 volunteers and is therefore considerably over the apportioned strength. We knew they could do it. Let there now be a concerted effort to get the required number for the Fiftieth which is still somewhat below the allotted 150. It is only fair to point out however, that the population of Belleville is only twelve thousand, while that of the county, exclusive of Belleville, is forty-five thousand. The county contains two towns and five incorporated villages.

Other Editors' Opinions

WILL NOT INCREASE THE REVENUE.

The tariff increases are inexorable. Even the taxes on raw materials produced in Canada, though revenue producing only and not profit adding to the cost of living and the cost of production. The duties of the old tariff ranged generally from twenty-two and a half per cent, with a few from twenty-seven and a half per cent, to thirty-two and a half per cent, with a few prohibitive duties on finished and partly finished products, with a consequent loss of duty, except on raw materials. The consumer will, of course, pay the duties, not the Government, but to the manufacturer. That will, of course, as Mr. W. said, be reflected in the price of the goods. The natural movement of the market will be to increase the price of the goods, and the manufacturer will be less capable than before to export his products. The country's only hope of making its overburdened engagements is in greater activity, but discouragement and depression. The natural movement of labor to the land is arbitrarily interrupted. The cost of production is increased, or, in other words, the farmers' gains are diminished. How in such cases are we to look for an increase in the production of farm wealth?—Onto Weekly Sun.

FAIR PLAY.

The Ottawa Conservative newspaper recognized org.

It is not in per with its leaders who hold things occasionally in time is no friend o. The Liberal party fully deserved its punishment in 1911, and unless it changed its attitude it could claim to re-election. The therefore, cannot be accused of partisanship, when it condemns the methods pursued by other Conservative papers, who sneer at the Liberal policy, and attempt to depress the good work that has been done by the Australian and British cruisers of the type which the Liberal Government proposed to build and maintain. The principal naval successes of the have been achieved by those cruisers, and it is not a very patriotic cry which refers to them as "pots." And it is still more unpropitious to try and hamper the leader in his efforts to develop the spirit of Canadianism, and to mobilize the actions of the different races of Canada in support of the cause. As a plea for fair-play from those who cannot be accused of partisanship for the Liberal party, the following extract is worth quoting:

"Narrow partisanship seems to forget that Sir Wilfrid Laurier suffered defeat in Quebec largely because he dared to advance the fleet of four cruisers. Some parties forget, too, that certain of Sir Wilfrid's strongest opponents—opponents of any form of naval aid to Britain—have since been awarded positions in the present Dominion Cabinet. There is something totally un-British in the whole handling of the naval defence question in Canada. It is not British fair-play to try to crush Sir Wilfrid Laurier because of the jingoism of Ontario and the nationalism of Quebec; nor is it conducive to any kind of political progress in this country. At the present time when the old Liberal chief is playing a part as statesmanlike and patriotic as any political leader in Canada the spirit of partisanship trying to pillory Laurier is not only un-British, but in the terms of Earl Grey, as low and as noble."

Other Conservative papers copy the sentiment at least.—London Advertiser.

WHO KEPT THE SEAS OPEN.

Great Britain has the facts on her side when she declares that the pressure in our industries is not due to the activity of the British Navy. It cannot be disputed that any free trade we have in the use of the sea is due to the fact that Great Britain has been able to keep it practically free of the warships of her enemies. Conditions would be immeasurably different if this domination of the sea had been established by Britain. The reason we are not in position to accept the suggestion of Germany that our merchant ships be accompanied through the English Channel by other dangerous waters by British merchant ships with their crews of Germany as well as British ports. Hartford Courant.

FELL FROM TRAIN.

Mr. John Seency is in the Hospital, Peterboro, where he is in a most serious condition, due to injuries received on Saturday night when he fell from the C. P. R. night express at a point about east of Norwood. His injuries consist of broken bones, internal injuries and bruises, and his feet and hands were badly frozen. The unfortunate fellow lay beside the train on Saturday night until 4.20 a.m. on Sunday afternoon, when he was picked up by a freight train in charge of Conductor S. C. Cross, and rushed to the hospital at Peterboro. The men are said to have discovered him over two hours before the freight train opened along, but according to the report anyone about the accident, little hope was entertained at first for Mr. Seency's recovery, but his physicians now state that there is every probability of his pulling through if certain complications do not set in. Havelock Standard.

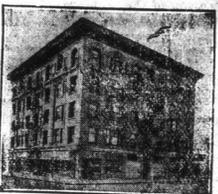
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THE CONTINGENT FROM COBOURG

Were Given an Enthusiastic Send-off—The Fifth Lot

Cobourg, Feb. 26.—Not one whit less enthusiastic was the send-off given the detachment of ten Cobourg boys who have left to join the Composite Heavy Battery at Halifax than that given the fifty volunteers who left some weeks ago. The last volunteers went in response to a request for reinforcements from Lieut.-Col. Odell, Officer Commanding. The Cobourg Citizens' Band and a big crowd of citizens accompanied them to the station, where they boarded the midnight train. This is the fifth time that Cobourg boys have been sent out to big good-bye banquets, the boys who were leaving for the front.

TURKEY BROUGHT SUM OF \$25.00

At the conclusion of an address at Sunbury, C. W. Lamont, Esq., announced that a prominent farmer had donated a 25-pound turkey which would be disposed of for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund. The bird was displayed in a cage on the table and tickets, were quickly sold at ten cents each.

Dr. Edwards was asked to mark a number on a blank ticket and who ever had a ticket with a like number was to win the bird. Mr. Shannon had the lucky ticket and immediately requested that the bird be auctioned off. Mr. Langwith secured the turkey for \$5.50, but declared he had no use for turkeys alive and the bird was again offered for sale.

This time it fell to Mr. Lynn, at \$3.50 and he also paid his money and refused to take the turkey. Once again friends were asked for, the chairman declaring that any one who would have to insist on the successful bidder keeping the bird. It again fell to Mr. Lynn for \$3.00. Altogether the turkey brought \$25.00, which will be added to the large contribution made a short time ago by Sunbury to the Belgian Relief Fund.

It may be of interest to know that \$25 invested in flour will provide sufficient bread to keep 900 people alive for a day at least.

EXPLANATION THAT FAILED TO EXPLAIN

Special to the Ontario.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Ignorance still prevails as to why Sir Adam Beck left the Provincial Cabinet at the time of its re-organization, and why Hon. W. J. Hanna did not become Prime Minister, when, as it was stated, the position was offered to him as well as to Hon. Dr. Fyfe and Hon. J. J. Roy. According to constitutional precedent and on the request of Mr. Rowell, Mr. Hearst has made a statement to the House regarding these Cabinet changes, but the criticism leveled against the prime in which it failed to explain the points in which the public were most interested. These features, undoubtedly, were—first was there Ottawa dictation in the appointment of a Premier and, second, why did Beck leave the Cabinet and why did Hanna not become Prime Minister?

Mr. Hearst vehemently denied that he owed his position to Federal interference, and he was very explicit in Mr. Rowell's reference to charges of Conservative papers, which, as he said, were in the confidence of the Government much more than he was. On the other hand, he was the work of the Hon. Frank Cochrane in Ottawa, disturbed the new Prime Minister who showed every sign of being annoyed and agitated.

CELEBRATED GOLDEN WEDDING

An unusual and unique event in the history of Marmora Village, occurred on Thursday, February 11th, when Mr. and Mrs. Richard Campion celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. A large number of friends gathered at their home, during the evening when a very pleasant time was spent in games and social intercourse after which the guests sat down to a delightful supper. Among the friends present were Rev. and Mrs. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Langham, Miss F. Jones, Mrs. Langham of Belleville, a sister of Mr. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Hardisty, Alta., Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins, Capt. and Mrs. Bleeker, Mr. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Jas. Foulds, of Campbellford, Mrs. Hugh and Miss Jones, Mrs. G. McWilliams, Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearce, Mrs. S. Bleeker, Mrs. H. J. C. Reeve and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. R. McWilliams.

Rev. Mr. Harris spoke in feeling and appreciation of both Mr. and Mrs. Campion, whom he has known for over 36 years! His reminiscences of early days were numerous and interesting. He referred to the well-known quakes of the Campion family, more particularly the hospitable and open-handed generosity, and Mr. Campion's ready support of every measure that made for the uplift and welfare of the community. For many years he has been a very active church warden and was also a member of the council.

Mr. W. H. Hubbell also spoke of his warm regard for Mr. and Mrs. Campion, whose treatment of himself and family when they first came to Marmora some fifteen years ago, he could never forget.—Marmora Herald.

FIRE IN HOLD OF KEEWATIN

Fire was discovered at eight o'clock this morning in the hold of the Keewatin, a schooner owned by Capt. James Doherty of this city, and lying at the wharf on the concrete dock. The fire brigade was called out and Chief Brown and his men were soon on the scene. Smoke was pouring out and the firemen managed to get one lead about one thousand feet in length to reach the hold. The blaze was working among the sails stored near a hatchway not far from the cabin. The sails were hauled out and the fire extinguished. Considerable damage was done to the boat. About ten o'clock the firemen were able to leave the scene.

How the fire originated is not known. A few days ago the boat is believed to have been disturbed. The cabin this morning was still locked. The vessel was insured.

CITY'S SHARE OF PROVINCIAL TAX

Belleville's share of the new provincial tax of one mill on the taxable real property will approach \$5,500 or \$6,000. According to the 1914 assessment, the taxable real property in Belleville aggregated \$5,349,527. The total assessment of the city reaches over \$5,000,000, but the tax is not on business nor income. The business assessment stands at \$516,075 and income at \$150,075. The taxable real property assessment will likely be somewhat higher this year.

Aldermen and officials stated today that the new tax would likely be met by adding one mill to the real property tax. The general rate includes taxable real property, business and income assessments.

MYSTERIOUS WAYS OF COBOCK

Joseph Lee, of Somerville, was brought to the county jail today from Cobocock by constable as Walkland. The young man is suffering from a mental affliction. He was put in the Cobocock lock up last night and when the constable went to look after his prisoner he had worked his way out and was calmly sitting on the outside of the building. How he obtained his freedom is a mystery as the building was in a way damaged and the lock still closed.—Lindsay Post.

NEW METHODS OF CONDUCTING WAR

This conflict represents the beginning of trench warfare in field operations. The use of trenches as a cover for an advance against fortifications is as old as the use of gunpowder, but in this war, for the first time, on a large scale at all events, we see one of the brave soldiers of King Albert for weeks at a time, over a battle line extending for miles in length. Coupled with this style of warfare, which brings the opposing armies close to each other, and still protected against direct rifle fire, hand grenades, which had become obsolete centuries ago, have again come into use. The new use of these weapons, explosive bombs thrown by hand, began during the siege of Fort Arthur. When the Japanese besiegers drew near the fortified city, under cover of entrenchments, the Russians threw grenades into the trenches of the enemy. The Japanese had no similar weapon prepared for a counter attack. About 1900 improved them. They gathered up a lot of empty tins, which had contained food, filled them with a high explosive and used a bamboo cannon, using a light charge to throw the grenades into the enemy's trenches. A charge of two ounces of common powder, says Geo. Kennan, writing in the New York Times, would throw one of these cans a distance of three or four yards, or more, and, as the high explosive contained therein was even more powerful than lyddite, the missile was very destructive, even though its shells were made of nothing heavier than tin. More powerful grenades are being used in the present war. References to these missiles are scattered all through recent accounts of the fighting in Belgium and France, and Colonel Staff, in the Intelligence Report of the British General Staff, reported in October last that a German ammunition train consisting of fourteen motor lorries had been completely destroyed by a single hand grenade.

The Zeppelin in War.

Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the aerial warship which bears his name in an interview with Karl von Wiegand of the New York Sun, defends the use made of this new engine of destruction. "Does any one for a moment believe that England, in her determination to crush Germany by every means in her power—even attempting to starve women and children—would not use Zeppelins if she had them?" he asked.

"No one regrets more than I do," he went on, "that non-combatants have been killed in this war by Zeppelins as compared with other engines of war." How can you say, for instance, exactly where the shells of mortars or other artillery will strike? For instance, the shells from the new Krupp guns have a reported range of over two kilometers. Why, then, do you not tell me, if you think because England fears the Zeppelin dirigibles. She realizes that they promise to destroy her splendid isolation, because, falling to succeed in building something similar, she hopes to arouse the world to bring her to bear to prevent the use of Germany of these great weapons of modern warfare which are unavailable for her.

"If the military effect of the Zeppelin airships tends toward shortening this terrible war by only one day, thereby saving perhaps thousands of lives, if the development of a new military arm, should prove to be as effective a weapon in hostilities that wars are less likely to recur in the future, then their advent will be a benefit to humanity quite aside from their peaceful uses. And now, in this most critical hour, when Germany's very existence is at stake, when an effort is being made to starve women and children; Zeppelins are the slightest strength to the Fatherland against the ruin of annihilation seeking her complete destruction, then my life will not have been in vain. Aerial cruisers, in my opinion, will tend to change largely the nature and the aspect of war, perhaps; therefore, in the future, making war less likely."

Armored Trains in War.

The armored train first appeared in war during the British operations against Arabi Bey in Egypt in 1882. They have since been used in operations which have recently led to the formal annexation of Egypt to the British possession. Such weapons were used again in the Boer War. They are being extensively made use of in the present struggle.

The armored trains that have appeared in Belgium since October 15 show considerable improvement over their predecessors. The locomotive is enclosed in steel plates 1 1/2 inches thick, in a protective box. Its vital parts are thus free from injury by bullets or small-caliber shells; but the wheels are protected, and nothing can be seen outside the steel walls but the top of the smoke-stack and the lanterns. The train itself consists essentially on a pivot, so that it can be pointed in all directions. It is protected, together with those who serve it, by circular armor plates all top. In some cases there is even installed on the platform an actual armored tower containing the gun, which is fired through an embrasure. In this case the tower itself turns about its vertical axis. The other vehicles of the train are covered cars, whose sides are armored with heavy steel plates, pierced with holes for machine guns. The roof is similarly armored for protection against shrapnel. Troops may also be placed in uncovered cars furnished with armor-plating and bent inward at a convenient height for the heads of the men to protect them from bursting shells. The armored train also includes a number of covered cars, used as sleepers and as magazines. In one is a kitchen equipped to supply about thirty men.

Describing one battle in which an armored train took part in Belgium, a press correspondent says: "The night lasted about three hours, and the brave soldiers of King Albert threatened with envelopment, were all ready retiring, when two trains made their appearance in the rear. After an exchange of communications between the Belgian commander and the officers in charge of the trains, the former hastened his retiring movement, and the Germans, caught in the trap, pursued hastily in compact masses. Suddenly the two trains rushed forward at full speed, hidden from the enemy by the sides of a cut. Thus they took position, unobserved, between two columns massed on both sides of the line, and all at once, emerging from the cut, they poured fire and iron into the Germans. According to eye-witnesses, it was an unheard-of, colossal massacre. The German ranks were broken, the best ranks, while the larger cannon spread death through the ranks of the surprised, demoralized, the Germans fled. Rallied by their officers, they tried to take the trains by assault. It was in vain; woe of bodies were heaped up on each side of the track, and again the Germans took flight, reforming behind their artillery. One of the trains had left the track, but its crew, aided by the Belgian engineers, had time to place it again on the rails. When, after two hours, the German guns had been brought up the two trains made accurate firing impossible by moving to and fro on the track, meanwhile keeping up their own attack. The German guns were finally silenced, and the Teutonic hordes—confessed defeat."

Submarine Blockade Runner Next?

The answer to a submarine blockade may, says the Springfield Republican, some day be the submarine blockade runner. As yet naval architecture has not been developed to the point at which a submarine can be built capable of carrying any considerable amount of grain or other materials of which a blockaded country might be in desperate need. But, by the same token, the attacking submarine has not been perfected so may never be, to a point at which its speed, either when beginning on the surface, or more especially, when submerged, rivals that of the fastest ships of the world. How can you say, for instance, exactly where the shells of mortars or other artillery will strike? For instance, the shells from the new Krupp guns have a reported range of over two kilometers. Why, then, do you not tell me, if you think because England fears the Zeppelin dirigibles. She realizes that they promise to destroy her splendid isolation, because, falling to succeed in building something similar, she hopes to arouse the world to bring her to bear to prevent the use of Germany of these great weapons of modern warfare which are unavailable for her.

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Will There Be a Deadlock?

A Belgian officer is quoted by Williams G. Shepherd in the New York Sun, expressing the opinion that even when spring comes there may be no immediate change in the position of the two armies along the Franco-Belgian front. The two armies, he says, are like a couple of prize-fighters in a clinch, and both afraid to break away. The fronts of the two armies are in trenches, man deep, and only a few yards apart. Back of these advanced lines for miles back, on both sides, there are other trench-lines, parallel to the front lines. Artillery cannot move without bridging trenches under fire involves exposure to the sweep of sharpshooters and machine gun fire. The army boards on both sides, says this officer, have got a puzzle to work out that no military men have ever faced in the history of the world. But something will have to give in time. Sanitary reasons will compel the evacuation in hot weather of trenches which have been filled with frozen filth in winter.

To Mine the Air Against Zeppelins.

A novel method of meeting Zeppelin attacks is said to have been arranged for in England. Hydrogen balloons, criss-crossed with wires, are capable of lifting bombs containing high explosives and inflammable material. To the balloons ascend. The balloons are to be released when Zeppelins are sighted. They shoot up above the dirigible, and if a combustible hits the hair-like wire the balloon with its bomb is drawn in contact with the Zeppelin and an explosion follows.

With the German Army in its Rush Towards Paris.

Arthur Sweetser, an American newspaperman who accompanied the German army in its first quick rush towards Paris, contributes to the New York Times an interesting article on what he saw of the war and heard of the German point of view. "The two great outstanding features in the psychology behind the German army were," says Mr. Sweetser, "I believe, absolute faith in the value of their cause and absolute confidence in their ultimate success." By way of illustration he quotes an answer made to a German private soldier "You feel that Germany's cause is just?" Mr. Sweetser asked. "Absolutely," the soldier replied, vigorously. "It's one of the greatest wars of self-defense in history. We've been wickedly attacked on all sides. The French, the Russians, the English, are all jealous of us and have united to crush us. They're waging one of the most disgraceful wars possible." "In those few simple words," adds Mr. Sweetser, "this humble soldier had conveyed to me the soul of the German army." He spoke with absolute sincerity, and yet with such a naturalness that one could see that the

belief had become a real part of him." The Germans, officers and private alike, were at that time confident of victory. On August 31st the German commandant in Valenciennes told Sweeter that the German army would be in Paris on September 4, the anniversary of Sedan. "The Germans' attitude toward other nationalities proved particularly interesting," Mr. Sweetser goes on. "For the English they have the most intense hatred. To them the Island Empire has wriggled like a snake in the grass, spreading its poison, till at last it inveigled hot-headed, sentimental France to rush in to get revenge for Alsace-Lorraine and 1870. To take up arms and overweening hopes of world dominion. England, the German soldier felt, was the arch-plotter, and must be crushed under foot for all time.

"The German attitude towards the French was entirely different. It was rather that of a good sportsman who has gone out after big game and has little doubt that he will bring it in, but who at the same time realizes that there is danger in his work. The hunt was to be a fair and clean one with the Germans harboring neither hatred nor ill will. Withal, there was a certain contempt for French inefficiency, mingled with a genuine sympathy for a people who allowed themselves to be seduced by perfidious Alibion and then were not capable of defending themselves.

"For the Russians the Germans I met evinced a supreme contempt. True, they might be as the waves of the sea, but that would mean nothing more than an additional expenditure of ammunition in mowing them down. The Russian army was pictured as a great lumbering, top-heavy mass that would crumble away like decayed stone before German science."

The treatment accorded non-combatants by the Germans varied very greatly. "At Raray, for instance," says Mr. Sweetser, "a beautiful chateau was in a frightful confusion. Every room on the large ground floor was filthy with half-emptied bottles, glasses, and the refuse of meals, splendid parlor, with magnificent old portraits about the walls and the handsome furnishings, had served as an officers' mess-room. Two mattresses had been dragged down from upstairs, and beside them in the middle of the floor lay the rancid remains of breakfast. Upstairs every room had been entered and every drawer pulled out and gone over with curious German eyes. Apparently nothing had been sacred. Whether it had been a search for loot or a mere morbid curiosity to see how French aristocracy lived I do not know, but it seemed strange that soldiers should have been given such liberties."

As the opposite of this, the following incident is given: "Across the road a splendid drug-store lay open to all the world. One of my guides, who had been a pharmacist before he became a soldier, entered to fill out a prescription. A French woman started at that moment to enter, but when she saw the two Germans she drew back. I learned that she had a prescription for a sick baby, and asked the German to fill it. Gladly he did so, and when the woman offered him the customary amount he told me to tell her to pay it to the owner when he returned."

TONICS AND SEDATIVES

WHAT DID SHE SEE?
Mrs. Robinson was an extremely careful mother, and had repeatedly cautioned her 6-year-old daughter against handling any object that might contain germs. One day the little girl came in and said:
"Mother, I am never going to play with my kittens any more, because she has germs on her."
"Oh, no," replied her mother, "there are no germs on your kitten."
"But, mother," insisted the child, "I saw one!"—Harper's Magazine

FROM JOE MILLER, JR.
As the ship neared the equator, Pat, who was on his first trip, became more and more excited.
"Are we there?" he asked every hour, and "Can ye see it?" he asked every morning.
Finally the captain cooked up a scheme.
Handing Pat his telescope, he said "Squint through this, ye lubber, and ye'll see it."
Pat took the telescope and put it to his eye. The captain pulled a chair and stretched it across the telescope.
"Now, can ye see it?" he asked.
"Sure," said Pat, "and there's a camel walking across it."

A FEAT OF ENGINEERING
O'Brien was digging a ditch. A friend came along and said:
"Do you think you will be able to get all the dirt back in the hole."
O'Brien said O'Brien, "I don't think I'm diggin' it depe enough!"—Exchange

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buy Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds.

"Putnam's" soothes sore blistering feet. Corns, pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Excelsior in 24 hours. It draws away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" today.

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PRACTICAL ADDRESSES TO FARMERS ON "PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION"

Meeting in the City Hall Yesterday at Which Government Specialists Were Speakers--The Farmer's Duty--Field Crops, Gardening, etc.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"Patriotism and Production" was the burden of the speakers at the city hall yesterday afternoon.

How farmers by increasing their production may show their loyalty was the subject of the address at the city hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Dominion and Ontario Departments of Agriculture on "Patriotism and Production." The attendance was not as large as might have been expected owing to the inclement weather and the day being between two market days.

Mr. Nathaniel Vermilyea, reeve of Thurrow, was the chairman.

The first address was by Mr. J. H. Stridale, director of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on the subject "The duty and opportunity of Canadian Farmers as to field crops."

He outlined the part all would have to play until the war is successfully won. "We are in this thing to the finish."

He then turned to production and touched his contentions on the grounds of his experience. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has some thirty odd experimental farms at Ottawa there are a large number of specialists in various branches of agriculture, who are chief officers. Reports of the work are issued from time to time. These are prepared on actual experiences. On the lists are 200,000 names for bulletins. The de-

partment would like to have one million names on the list for there are one million farmers in Canada. The officials experiment as many years as necessary to justify them in making a bulletin.

The thoroughness of experimentation was explained by the director. "We believe that the farmers of Canada this year 1915 might do just a little bit more than we have done in the past. As farmers we believe we have been doing as much as we possibly can. But think of it, could you not produce just a little more this year with favorable weather conditions?"

"I have been growing corn for 40 years and in all that time, while I have seen short crops, I have not seen a failure. In the seventeen crops I have grown in a scientific way I have never had a failure, though the seasons were bad at times. I am certain that if we would exercise as much careful judgment as ever, we could do a little bit more in 1915."

Crop production for 1915 was touched on in Belleville district, milk production is the chief line. The crop essential for success in milk production are an abundance of corn, alfalfa, clover, corn good straw in moderate quantities, and roots, with which the farmers should make a success, because they can be produced cheap.

We might out these crops down to

three and grow them exclusively and yet succeed. Then the cost of beef production or dairying will be lessened. These three are clover hay, corn and oats or barley.

The director took the case where there was an area of 60 acres of arable land. This would be divided into three blocks, one for grain, one for clover and another for roots, or oats.

Small Fields Expensive

"The fields of 3 or 4 or 5 acres are expensive luxuries." There are many in this district. These small fields cause loss of time for men, horses and loss of fences and land.

The methods of preparing land and of rotation of crops for milk or beef production were defined.

Potato Growing

Prof. Macoun of Ottawa said it was with peculiar pleasure he came back to Belleville to speak on patriotism and production. He had lived in this district for 28 years he had been connected with the Ottawa Experimental Farm. There are 20,000,000 men engaged in battle and so many less men in producing food. We are particularly interested in the Empire's welfare and we must endeavor to grow more for our soldiers for the coming year or perhaps two years.

Potatoes

"I advise all present to grow more potatoes this year." The seed generally is very fine in the country this year.

Mr. Macoun referred to the importance of variety and the specialization in one variety of potato.

Better Than Vegetable Gardens

The speaker made a strong plea

for a better vegetable garden on the farm. About 20 different kinds of vegetables can be grown. If two or three kinds are on the table, less meat will be required and there will be less expense in house keeping.

"Let us all try to grow a little more this year and let us feel we can release just a few dollars more for the great patriotic fund. (cheers)

Poultry in Canada

Mr. E. C. Elford, Poultry Husbandman at the Cen. Experimental Farm spoke on poultry.

The average farm poultry plant is no credit to the farm. We do not in Canada produce enough poultry for ourselves. We are importing \$11,000,000 worth of eggs annually. Today we are importing eggs from China, and dressed poultry to feed ourselves.

The idea of this campaign is to urge the farmers to grow more to feed the soldiers, instead of not having enough for themselves.

Instead of 40 hens, farmers should have 100 hens. Some think they can buy a few old hens and an incubator and their fortunes are assured. The speaker said he would rather see the poultry put in charge of a young boy or girl on the farm instead of an old man who has been accustomed to say it does not pay.

Have a poultry house convenient and clean, so that a woman does not need to go all over the barn of farm to reach the hen-house. Put the plant on a business basis so as to find out if it does pay. If a boy or girl looks after the hens, he or she will be better.

Extreme care must be exercised in breeding stock. By care the expense of production can be reduced.

Adopt some system of feeding not by overfeeding but by judiciously mixing up concoctions for the poultry.

Marketing Poultry

Mr. Elford said we are extravagant in production in Canada and particularly so in marketing eggs. All fault is not with the farmer, but it starts here. The average consignee going into the hands of the consumer contains from 17 to 25% of bad eggs. Farmers are the losers in this, not the dealers.

In marketing dressed poultry, there is great waste. The most is put on the market within a period of six weeks. No wonder the market breaks under the strain. Why market the roosters at the same time as the hens? By co-operation broilers could be put on the market by farmers and very large profits secured.

There is a growing demand for "green" ducks about 11 or 12 weeks old. By marketing green ducks 200% can be made but by keeping them until ducks are usually sold, there will be no profit, the money having been expended for feathers. (Laughter)

Poultry will grow anywhere. The poultry crop can be depended on. It is independent of seasons, frost, drought or anything else. It does not require a full grown man's attention for the success of the poultry business. Hens at large will do very little harm on the farm, even in the vegetable garden.

Infant Dead

Frederick, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hall, passed away. The child was two months old.

An Indefinite Sentence

Helen Irene Storey, a girl of sixteen years of age from Trenton was this morning tried before Magistrate Masson on a charge of theft. She pleaded guilty and was given an indefinite term in the Mercer, Toronto, not to exceed two years.

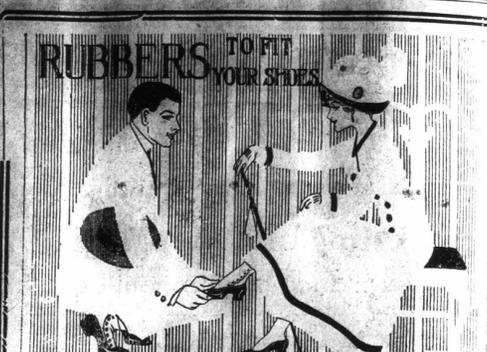
Trenton People Not Guilty

Before Judge Deroche yesterday a man named Oliver Emlaw was charged with concealing a child's body with the idea of its birth not becoming known, but Judge Deroche said the facts as produced fitted in as well, if not better with the idea of innocence than of guilt.

Crown Attorney Anderson prosecuted, Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, K.C., defended the accused.

As the same evidence would have been put in against Mrs. Kyle on the same charge, Crown Attorney Anderson said he would not introduce this, as it would not be any longer in character. Consequently Mrs. Kyle was declared not guilty and acquitted.

The case is one from Trenton.



RUBBERS TO FIT YOUR FEET

Rubber styles have changed to conform with the style shoes you wear. The day for cumbersome, unsightly overshoes is passed, and you may now wear rubbers without feeling that your feet present an appearance far from agreeable.

We are showing rubbers for ladies and gentlemen and children in all the latest shapes and widths, the best rubbers made, and in the styles to suit every taste, whether you want them to cover the entire shoe or merely protect the sole.

Children's Rubbers at40c to 50c
Ladies' Rubbers at35c to 80c
Boys' Rubbers at40c to 90c
Men's Rubbers at50c to \$1.10

A.W. Vermilyea & Son
THE STORE OF QUALITY & SERVICE

Send your suits to be
DRY CLEANED
AND PRESSED
New Method
Telephone 794
374 Front Street

FURS!
Do you ever stop to think to give your fur a new look, the price most have been marked too high in the first place. We aim to give a square deal the year round. Profits are small and all goods are new.

Delaney's
36 1/2 Front St. Phone 770
Over Blackburn's Jewellery Store
N.B.—Furs repaired and remodeled.

Musk Rat Coats
\$39.00
Never before have we offered such bargains in Ladies' Muskrat Coats
20 Coats on sale, all sizes, 50 in. long, worth from \$60 to \$75, sale price, \$39

OUR LINES
Automobile storage and care
Automobile repairing
Automobile Supplies
Bicycle repairing
Motor Cycle repairing
Gas Engine work
Electrical contracting
Electrical supplies
Oxy-Acetylene welding
Locksmithing
Machine work
Storage battery care and charge
General and scale repairing
Call and see us whether you do business or not.

At The Garage
Greenleaf & Son
288 Pinnacle Street

G. T. Woodley
273 Front St. See window.
We buy raw skins

Keep in Mind
That The Up-Town Liquor Store is here for your convenience, catering to your wishes and supplying you with whatever your wish in the way of High Grade Liquors.

W. A. RODBOURN
Phone 86, Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city. Box 160

COLLIP
FLORIST
NIGHT PHONE 175—DAY 201
All kinds of Out Flowers and Plants in Season.
Wedding and Funeral Designs a specialty. Shipped to all parts.
Front Street opposite Geen's Drug Store

RIVER VALLEY
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Mrs. Ethel Clapp has been visiting friends at Belleville.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. and Mrs. Martin De Friday evening at Mr. R. N. Bird's interesting sermon on Sunday several from here attended evening service at Stirling.
Miss Edith Bush is spending with her friend, McPherson, Belleville.
Miss Pearl Herman is home after spending a few days at Mr. Geo. McGowan's.
Mr. Frank Cooney and moved from our midst.
The weather continues wet.
Dame Rumor says a very Mr. A. D. McIntosh held at Brockville last week accompanied by several guests.
Fourth Con. Am.
Many of the farmers they had taken advantage cent sleighing to haul ice for with the present roads, such work is question.
Mr. Halton Spencer Ray, spent the week-end Mr. Spencer's sister, Mrs. on at Bloomfield.
Mr. E. Wannamaker is a disabled arm.
Mrs. Abraham Wood friends in Concession.
The Pedro Club was

PICKLES & SAUCES
C & B Sweet Pickle
C & B Pickles—Mixed Chow White Ontario Walnuts Pickles, etc.
Heinz's Sweet Pickles
Mildeta Pickles
Girkins Mixed
India Relish
Pine Money Pickles
Dill Pickles
Celery Relish
Pearl Onions
Tomato Chutney
Chili Sauce
Snyder's Tomato Ketchup
Blue Label Tomato Ketchup
Heinz's Tomato Ketchup
Yorkshire Relish
Montreal Sauce
Lea & Perrin's Sauce
Harvey's Sauce
Walnut Catsup
Soyer's Sultana Sauce
Brand's A. I. Sauce
H. F. Sauce
C & B Chutney Sauce
Indian Chutney
McHenry's Tabasco Sauce
Heinz's Mustard
Anchoy Sauce
French Catsup
Tarragon Vinegar
English Mustard
Duck's Salad Dressing
C & B Curry Powder
Celery Salt
Onion Salt
Cayenne Pepper
Pimento
Ripe Olives
Sliced Olives

WALLBRIDGE & CLARKE
ESTABLISHED 1871
DIRECT IMPORTERS

Wall Paper Sale and Picture Framing Sale
At the New Up-Street Scantlebury Store
Everything new and right down low in price. War times with low prices.
Our stock of Wall Papers is the finest in the city, our prices the lowest. Our present Wall Paper Sale makes for even better prices—lower prices, while our picture framing should tempt you to have every unframed picture now framed. Bring in that roll of preserved pictures and get the good of them by having suitable frames made. It will not cost much now.

The New Scantlebury Up-treet Wall Paper Store
C. B. Scantlebury
Decorator.
Sign Writing and Automobile Painting our newest additions

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future.

Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

BEEF. In ten years the population of Canada increased 34 per cent. while the number of cattle increased only 17. Moreover, the city and town population, which may be looked upon as essentially the consuming element, increased by 62.2 per cent. while the rural population, or the producing element, increased by only 17 per cent.

Study carefully the adjoining table which was prepared before the war. What does it mean?

Only one of these countries increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900
France	2%	2%
Germany	18%	4%
United Kingdom	10%	4%
Austria-Hungary	10%	4%
European Russia	14%	12%
Canada	34%	17%
Argentina	40%	6%
Australia	15%	40%
New Zealand	30%	16%
United States	24%	30%

this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding stock and young stock included, in the several war zones.

Beef is the most important item in the British soldier's rations. He is allowed 1 1/2 lbs. of this every day. The daily demand for meat by the British, French and German soldiers is enormous.

The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

Sheep, Swine, Horses, Dairy Produce

SHEEP. Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. The demand for wool is increasing. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought, in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE. Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact, that the British soldier is allowed 3/4 lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out

generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

HORSES. The wastage of horses during the war has been enormous. The estimated life, at the front, of the cavalry horse is seven days, of the artillery horse thirty days. It is true the loss has been among light horses for which there has been a declining demand in recent years. But with thousands of such animals sent from this country, the tendency will be to live up the whole horse industry. The demand of the future will be for high-grade animals and farmers should be more careful than ever in breeding. Use only stallions enrolled and inspected under your Provincial Enrollment Act.

DAIRY. Milk cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk

by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production?

Through cow-testing, selection, and better feeding, the average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,805 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 26,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productiveness of the milk cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the Agricultural papers, and the Government bulletins on dairying.

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Required.

Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Please send me Bulletins on Dairying, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Horses.

Mark out Bulletins you do NOT want.

Name

P.O. Address

County

Prov.

MANILLA YOUNG LADY VOLUNTEERS

For the Front as Nurse

Manilla, March 1.—Miss J. Glendinning, daughter of Mr. Henry Glendinning, has resigned from the nursing staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and joined the Canadian nurses going to the front. Miss Glendinning stands high in her profession and has the proper temperament for this kind of work. All her friends wish her the best of luck.

This is the first of Manilla citizens to answer the call of King and country, and again a woman leads. Not that we lack young men who could volunteer men of whose bravery we have often heard stories, that give the killing of a lion and a bear second place. To be sure we have given to the different funds, and have held patriotic balls, but must it go down to posterity that we are white feather patriots who say: "On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined?"

BIG SEASON EXPECTED

In an article on the prospects of this year's tourist business, the Kingston Whig says:—"From New York city, out and west, the residents who have money are unable, or at least think they are unable (which amounts to the same thing) to live at home during the summer months. Last summer the traffic went to England until the war broke out, and for the remainder of the year the people tried to recover themselves from the sensation of being chased out of Europe. This year it is practically impossible for any one to go to the Old Country to spend year, and, of course, they must go somewhere. Canada is the only solution. The most ideal summer resort in Canada is the famous Thousand Islands, and tourists from all over the United States will come there.

LEGACIES COME TO ONTARIO

Mrs. James Chatten, mother of Mrs. Frank I. Found, Bowmanville, who has been living here this winter, has recently fallen heir to a legacy of \$10,000 left her by a sister, Mrs. Clinton Van Vleet, whose husband was head of the New York branch of the Goodyear Rubber Co., and whose estate is valued at five million dollars. Mrs. Chatten's brother and sister, Mr. Mark Spence and Mrs. John King, Peterboro, receive \$10,000 each, and Albert Spence, son of above, \$5,000, says the Daily Examiner.

FIVE MEN BADLY HURT

Were Thawing Dynamite, When it Exploded.

A serious accident occurred on Thursday afternoon at what is known as the Armstrong Rock Cut at Burgess Mines, when five men were seriously hurt, including, Mr. Martin Cannon, Jno. Carr, Bruno Miller, Seymour Henry and W. Mayhew.

Some dynamite had been placed under the boiler to thaw, when it exploded bursting the boiler, killing a horse and injuring the men.

They were taken to Mr. Armstrong's, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Mackenzie, and as Mr. Cannon was suffering from a fractured skull, he was removed to the General Hospital at Ottawa on Friday.

Later—Cannon died in the hospital on Saturday night.—Bancroft Times.

FRONT OF ST.
Fine, bright, springlike, caused much travel, on the rain reminds us, the good to last.
Mr. Rose has moved to farm, which he purchased from Harvey Bros.
Mr. Meyers and sons building an ice house on Sand and Mrs. A. H. M. expect to return to Duke. We shall be very sorry and they will be greatly missed.
Mrs. G. Weese of Paris visiting her parents, Mr. J. Harvey.
Mrs. Kincaid is still health.
Mr. Frauts is taking a vacation from work in the man farm, and will return this season.
Mr. McCormack will be home from the States. A little boy has come from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitton of Bell Richardson of Stirling Johnson of Bellville. Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ross Miss Nellie Chard, is Trenton.
Mr. Robt. Weaver of Umbria is visiting his sister Mrs. Parks.
Mr. Robert Chesbrough very ill, but every hope for his recovery.
Miss Quonnie Gardner is visiting her parents. Our cheesemaker, Mr. moved to Trenton and Finkle has taken the coming season.
Mr. Brown, our pop teacher, gave a slight his pupils, and all enjoyed it.
Mr. Lewis Wilson has turned home.
The dances at Park coming very popular.
Rev. Mr. Clarke of J. the pulpit for Mr. J. day, on account of the indisposed.

FOXBORO.
Feb. 25.—Mrs. W. Widdren and Mrs. Shaw of at the home of Mrs. A. Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Neil spent the afternoon at the home of mother rat Madeo Junc. Mrs. Fred McDonnell McDonnell were the guests Miss Gladys and Nell Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Norman returned home day last after visiting West Huntington.
Mrs. Ferguson was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Snider.
Mr. and Mrs. Will family, Miss Mabel Cave Grace Barrage were at home of Mr. and Mrs. last Sunday afternoon.
A number of our young Miss Armenia Rosebud party last Tuesday evening.
Mrs. John Gossell, the home of Mrs. Stew. neday afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Walter Odra visited a time last.

Mrs. J. A. Faulkner, wife returned home on Tuesday visiting at Mrs. Geo. I. Stirling.
Miss Tena Walt visit Stella and Helen Davis afternoon.

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The Pedro Club was

AMONG OUR CORRESPONDENTS

FRONT OF SIDNEY

Fine, bright, springlike weather has caused much travel, on our road, but rain reminds us that it was too good to last.

Mr. Rose has moved on his new farm, which he purchased from the late Brody.

FOXBORO.

Feb. 25—Mrs. W. Wicket and children and Mrs. Shaw, of Madoc called at the home of Mrs. A. Bailey on Sunday last.

RIVER VALLEY.

Feb. 24—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bush and Mr. and Mrs. John Bush of Frankford were the guests of Mr. Wm. B. Bush on Friday last.

MASSASSAGA

The W. M. S. met at the home of our president, Mrs. G. F. Lent, on Wednesday, Feb. 17th.

TWEED AGRICULTURAL CLASS

The Agricultural class which has been in progress here for several weeks under the supervision of Mr. A. D. McIntosh of Stirling, closed on Saturday.

RECORD TO BE POUD OF

Mr. Matt McParlane is in Kingston this week visiting his son and attending the big Military Carnival which is being held previous to the departure of the 2nd Contingent for England.

TRENTON

TRENTON, Feb. 25—Miss Beamish, of Belleville, is a town visitor today in charge of stealing brass fittings, etc., was preferred against a number

of young men, in today's police court. The magistrate was merciful and backed up by the pleadings of the employers, permitted the accused to go on suspended sentence.

Some three years ago there was organized a Cadet Corps in the Trenton High School, and Trenton should feel proud of the Cadets.

NORTHPORT.

Despite the bad weather there was a large crowd in attendance on Tuesday night at Demoreville valley to witness the presentation of "Ball Farm," by a company of gifted amateurs from the Shannonville Epworth League.

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PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA EFFECTED BY ONE MAN

The wonderful achievement of Michael D. Tchellsheff in bringing about prohibition in Russia is told in the New York Times February magazine and is more interesting than any fiction.

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Mr. Fred Hollister, brother-in-law of Mrs. T. Meraw, of Hungertford, passed away in Rochester on Feb. 22 in his 40th year.

LATEST NEWS PARAGRAPHED

John Sweeney, C.P.R. employee of Havelock, fell from a train between there and Norwood, sustaining severe injuries.

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LEGAL

NORTHERN & FONTON. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Commissioners, Office—North Bridge Street, Solicitors for Merchants Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal. Money to loan on mortgages.

W. C. MIKEL, K.C. Office Bridge St., over G.N.V. Phone. Ontario. Solicitor for -Molson Bank

INSURANCE.

H. F. KITCHENSON. Representing North American Life Assurance Company, Anglo American Fire Insurance Co., British American Assurance Co., Equity Fire Insurance Co., Commercial Union Assurance Co., Montreal-Canada Fire Insurance Co., Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Co., Atlas Assurance Co., Merchants Fire Insurance Co., Independent Fire Insurance Co., Wellington Fire Insurance Co., General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Co., London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co., Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Co., Office 33 Bridge St., phone 223. Marriage Licenses issued.

MINERALS.

BELLEVILLE ASSAY OFFICE. Ores and minerals of all kinds tested and assayed. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention. All results accurate. Office and Laboratory corner of York and Wellington Streets, Belleville. Telephone 339.

DANCING.

MR. T. RAMSEY'S Academy, Front Street Will Hold Classes Every Wednesday and Saturday Nights 4-Piece Orchestra

FLORESTA.

ROSES! ROSES! ROSES! Come and see them in bloom now and make your selections for next year. THE BELLEVILLE NURSERY. Phone 215.

LET US DEVELOP AND PRINT YOUR FILMS

WE KNOW HOW THE BELLEVILLE PHARMACY. The Kodak Store.—Bridge St.

Just Now Scheme

"Hello, old man! Got a bad tooth?" "No. Dentist owes me money; can't get near him. Trying new scheme!"

Vertical advertisement on the left edge of the page, containing various small notices and text fragments.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, containing various small notices and text fragments.

Snappy Ginger Snaps

Don't you like to get hold of a ginger snap that has some "snap" in it? That's the kind we make. That's the kind we sell. Trip some of them

15c a lb.

CHAS. S. CLAPP

Start Right Now

To Condition Your Stock for Spring...

Every farmer and stock raiser knows the value of a good TONIC and CONDITIONER after a winter on dry feed.

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC

is a guaranteed, money-back kind if it doesn't pay—and pay you will

65c and \$1.00 pkgs.

Waters' Drug Store

Sole Agents

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.

Private money to loan on Mortgages on farm and city property at lowest rates of interest on terms to suit borrowers.

F. S. WALLBRIDGE, Barrister, &c.

Corner Front and Bridge Sts., Belleville, over Dominion Bank.

Listen!

We anticipate another advance in the price of flour and suggest that you buy a few months' supply NOW. We have quality and variety to suit you.

HANLEY - NETTERVILLE CO.

329 Front Street, Belleville

Notice to Farmers

On account of the enlistment of many of our young men, and the interruption of immigration caused by the war, farm help is going to be scarce the coming season. Farmers in need of help are therefore advised to leave their names with the Immigration Agent or with Mr. John Elliott, Standard Bank. The Agent will be at the bank daily from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

D. J. FAIRFIELD, Canadian Government Employment Agent 223 Coleman street, Belleville. Phone 460.

FARM FOR SALE.

In the county of Prince Edward, six miles from Picton, and one mile from Bloomfield. County road, rural mail, telephone. 191 acres first class lands, no stone, 20 acres apple orchard, out 12 years, all rod winter fruit. Solid brick house, 12 rooms, banked barns, hipped roofed in good repair. Never failing water supply. First calls fruit, grain, vegetable and poultry farm. Price right for quick sale. Write G. P. Hepburn, owner, R.M.D. No. 1, Picton, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

That desirable farm, belonging to the estate of the late Sidney L. Sharpe, cont. 12 lot, 22 con. 4. Sidney, containing 109 acres. Farm is in the state of cultivation. Large brick residence, good barn, drive-house and other outbuildings. Well fenced and watered. Spring creek through pasture. 5 acre orchard and 12 acres of timber and hardwood bush. Rural daily mail. Convenient to church and school (less than 9 miles from Belleville). For further particulars, apply on the premises to Mrs. C. Caverley or E. R. Shorcy or Frankford P. O., R. R. No. 2, 410 4th 12 1/2 St.

FOR SALE.

135 acre farm at Sidney Town Hall, 5 miles from Belleville. Well watered. Suitable for both grain and stock. Apply J. E. Ketcheson on premises. 321-wtf

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PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE WESTERN FARMER

(From the Saskatoon Phoenix.)

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued and is distributing an "Agricultural War Book." The purpose of which is to encourage "patriotism, production, more than usual." A very commendable purpose, and one which will have the enthusiastic approval and support of the entire country. But how is the purpose to be achieved? It is one of the easiest things in the world to establish an ideal; cutting out a path to it is not so easy, and the making of paths to ideals is the main practical work of life.

In the introduction to this book, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture says: "Should the war continue into the summer of this year, the food production in this country cannot approach that of normal years. Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying. Britain needs more than she must have for food. We should prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. I urge farmers to do their share in helping to assist the people of Great Britain by preventing them from suffering privation. Do not sacrifice your livestock during the war crisis."

There is not a farmer in the country who is not willing and ready to respond in the most effective manner to this exhortation. Every farmer has the will, but unfortunately not more than half the farmers of the west possess the means of carrying the prominent persons contributing in this "Agricultural War Book" is aware of the deplorable conditions prevailing in the west as the result of the unfavorable crop season last year. Fully one-half are without oats for seed and feed. And of what seed oats there are, the germinating quality is not of a high order. Tests of oats of very promising appearance, made by the Saskatchewan Board of Trade, showed a germination of only 27 per cent. If this represents the averages quality of the oats held for seed in the Province, it simply means that in order to get an average crop nearly three times the normal amount of seed must be sown.

As shown in "The Phoenix" yesterday, the total quantity of oats in terminal and public elevators is about 7,000,000 bushels, of which only 3,000,000 bushels is graded above feed. From the best evidence available 15,000,000 will be required to adequately meet the shortage in seed and feed. From where is it to be obtained? In the country to furnish the requirements for seed, but there is certainly not more than enough when the needs of millers are taken into consideration.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR 1914

The annual report of the Chief of the Police to the Police Commissioners has been made public. The statement is interesting not only from the details of the work of the department but for its suggestions and remarks on the question of traffic and public order.

The report reads:

To the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of Belleville, Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit this, my 28th annual report upon the Police Department for the year 1914. The number of cases brought before the Police Court during the year were six hundred and thirty-two as follows:

Horse stealing	3	House and shop breaking	8
Insanity	2	Keep common gambling house	2
Inmate common gambling house	2	Malignant injury to property	6
Malicious injury to property	6	Non-Support of wife and family	7
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	3	Perjury	1
Perjury	1	Procuring for immoral purposes	2
Procuring for immoral purposes	2	Refuse to pay wages	2
Refuse to pay wages	2	Receiving stolen goods knowing same stolen	4
Receiving stolen goods knowing same stolen	4	Robbery from person	3
Robbery from person	3	Rape	1
Rape	1	Sell liquor to Indian	2
Sell liquor to Indian	2	Seduction	1
Seduction	1	Theft of fine	31
Theft of fine	31	Trespass on Railway	1
Trespass on Railway	1	Transient trading	1
Transient trading	1	Vagrancy	69
Vagrancy	69	Wife beating	6
Wife beating	6		

Disposed of as follows:

Discharged	160
Paid fine and cost	324
Committed to jail in default of payment of fine and cost	42
Committed to jail without option of fine	23
Committed provincial penitentiary	1
Committed Ontario Reformatory	17
Committed Industrial School for boys	1
Committed Ontario Reformatory for women	1
Sentence suspended or deferred on payment of prosecution and entering into bonds	32
Lunatics	1
Committed for trial	13
Arrested on request of other Police Departments and taken back for trial	11
Departed overyours	1
Cases stand for judgment	5

Transient Lodgers:

There were 772 transient lodgers accommodated with a night's lodging at Police Station during the year.

Incidental Duties:

Accidents reported and inquired into	15
Astray animals found	11
Buildings found open and secured	188
Runaway horses secured	18
Sudden deaths reported	16
Deaths by accident or violence	9
Coroners inquest held; juries and witnesses summoned to attend by Police	5
Lost children reported	22
Fire alarms given with police in attendance thereat	51
House and shop-breaking reported 16	

Thefts reported

Lost and stolen property to	29
amount of \$1,438.69 was taken from prisoners at time of arrest, as per prisoners' receipt book.	
A number of residence were under surveillance during the absence of the owners and are pleased to say none were entered.	
The Police answered 258 calls to different parts of the city to quell disturbances, etc.	
Fines and Fees and Licenses Collected:	
Auctioneers	120
Billiards	540
Butchers	23
Carters	318
Cost of summons have been issued	854
Fines and fees	1716
Hacks and livery	273.50
Hawkers and pedlars	215
Milk	14
Second hand junk stores	99
Tobacco and cigars	450
Transient Trader	250
	\$5,232.50

I desire to call the attention of the Board to the fact that during the year there has been no increase in crimes of a serious nature and that there has been a decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

The new Street Traffic By-law has added very materially to the duties of the force in instructing the public as to the proper side of the street upon which to drive, and the right way to turn corners for drunkenness.

Every effort has also been made during the past year to enforce the Motor Vehicle Act, particularly with regard to speeding and the carrying of lights; you will notice a large number of citations for your motor and convictions made under this Act. Enforcement is very essential for the protection of life and limb.

The sergeants and men of the force including the constables granted me to attend the Chief Constables' Association which met at Winnipeg in June. The attendance was not as large as usual, but the meetings were very interesting and profitable. I believe copies of the reports of these meetings have been mailed to all the members of the Board.

In conclusion I desire to thank you for the permission granted me to attend the Chief Constables' Association which met at Winnipeg in June. The attendance was not as large as usual, but the meetings were very interesting and profitable. I believe copies of the reports of these meetings have been mailed to all the members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN NEWTON
Chief Constable

MASQUERADE AT Q. A. SCHOOL

An excellent program was presented Tuesday evening at Queen Alexandra School. Despite the rainy weather, there was a good attendance at the masquerade in which boys and girls took part. The costumes were varied and beautiful and exhibited excellent preparation. Prizes were awarded to the "best dressed."

Besides the masquerade there was a program of music in which the Salvation Army Band participated. Mrs. McLeod gave a vocal solo as did Miss Matheson, and Mrs. Edwards recited. The children gave several selections.

Miss Bradley was in charge of the program. The costume judges were Mr. A. McGie, Mrs. Currie and Miss Matheson. They awarded the prizes as follows:

First Boys — Messrs. Horie and Boyle of the High School in Cinderella costume.

Second Boy — Master John Chapman as "Nurse Girl."

First Girl — Helen Edwards — "Jasper Girl."

Second Girl — Donah Boulter — "Harem Girl."

The proceeds amounted to \$19 and were in aid of the rink lighting.

Charged With Theft

This morning a youth named Donovan was committed by Magistrate Masson for trial on a charge of theft of the contents of a purse.

A purse was dropped on January 31 by a young girl while she was watering at the upper bridge tank a team of horses which she had been driving. The animal shied and the purse said to contain eleven five dollar bills was shortly after missed.

Donovan claims to have found the purse but there was no money in it he said.

Mr. Carlew for the accused put it on evidence.

Donovan was given bail this afternoon.

NORTHPORT.

Too Late For Last Week.

The charity concert last week was a great success.

Mr. J. Laing Stocks paid a short visit to his home here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Stocks are spending the winter in Toronto.

Two of our young men, Percy Mansfield and James Folland have joined the Third Canadian Contingent at Ft. Oranegen and will hold their annual oyster supper this week.

Mrs. Frank Williams of Rawdon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. David.

Nearly all the collegiate students from this locality spent the week-end at their homes.

LIEUT. "DICK" PONTON'S MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM THE FIRING LINE

Belleville Officers and Men Participated in Operations Against Germans in France--First Message From First Line of Trenches.

The Belleville boys of the Fifteenth regiment together with the men of Hastings and Prince Edward participated in the battle at the front on Sunday last. Definite information of the exploit of the first Canadian expeditionary force since its entry into the war zone in France was received yesterday, and was read amid great applause by Lieut.-Col. Ponton, of Belleville, to the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, now in session in the Assembly Rooms of the Toronto Board of Trade. According to the message the Canadians have held with great valor and success the first line of trenches within a hundred yards of the Germans, and after a continual vigil lasting over two days are now billeted in the rear, where they will enjoy a few days' rest before returning into the arena again. It was stated that the Canadians covered themselves with glory under their baptism of fire, and that there were few casualties. The excellent marksmanship of the gunners also brought credit upon the Canadian artillery corps.

The message was received yesterday afternoon by Lieut.-Col. Ponton from Mr. McLaren Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who quoted from a letter sent to

him from Lieut. R. D. Ponton, a son of Lieut.-Col. Ponton, and as he is a member of the Ontario Brigade, under the command of Col. M. S. Mercer, it indicates that the Belleville volunteers were among the occupants of the most advanced trenches and under the continual fire of the Germans.

The cablegram, which was dated Thursday morning, read as follows:

"Cheerful letter from Richard from France, night 21st inst. Is quite well. First line of trenches within 100 yards of Germans for past forty-eight hours. Canadians behaviour splendid, returned O.K. to billets for a day's rest after baptism of fire, all fit. Very slight casualties among Canadian infantry from snipers. Artillery quite equal to occasion."

George MacLaren Brown.

When Lieut.-Col. Ponton concluded reading the message, there was great applause, which lasted for some minutes.

Belleville now knows that her 38 stalwarts in the Fifteenth have been tested and found true as steel. Perhaps her gallant artillerymen have taken part in the operations against the Germans.

SPECULATIONS AS TO AUSTRIA'S FATE

How long can Austria hang out in the question that was asked a few weeks after the war began, and is still being asked; That she will collapse and become a burden on her ally before Germany herself is bound to submit is generally admitted; and that from a military point of view she has been the greatest disappointment in modern times is equally certain. From more than one source comes news that Austria would gladly seek a way out of it, if it were possible. Long ago she sickened of the war. The German soldiers have won no conspicuous victory in the past few months, even when pitted against little Serbia, shows that the Austrians, who, many for men, are as brave as the Germans, are not fighting with heart and determination. The resignation of Count von Berchtold, whether voluntary or forced, and the fact that his place has been taken by the Hungarian, Count Tisza, are indications of internal troubles, and probably exist in no other belligerent country.

Bohemia Revolts.

Now comes news of a revolt in Bohemia. Of course it is impossible for the outside world to get any information from the Austrian press. It is muzzled in iron, and the most influential newspaper in Austria, the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, complains bitterly of the censorship. In a recent issue it apologized to its readers for its inability to give them the news they were entitled to, and remarked: "In more important cases we frequently closed up white space in our paper in order not to disturb our readers by such intrusions on the part of the censor. Nevertheless, we must acquaint our readers with the suppression of our articles on the events in the southern theatre of war to avoid being reproached by them with neglect of duty." It is easy enough to read between these plaintive lines. The Austrian censors would certainly not suppress news favorable to Austria. Every blank in the columns of an Austrian paper means the deletion of unfavorable news. It appears that the Austrian public is slowly realizing this fact, which accounts for the growing uneasiness in the Dual Monarchy.

Austrian Admits Disaster.

An Austrian diplomat, whose name is of course suppressed, has contributed an article to a leading Swiss paper in which he says: "In spite of the state of siege and the silence imposed on the press, public opinion, owing to the news that has filtered through from abroad, begins to be agitated. For me the situation is clear; we must make peace. If we were victorious in this war, Germany would extract from victory all the benefits, would probably try to subjugate us, or, in the best hypothesis, might let us be lost in the inextricable difficulties of the Eastern question. If, on the contrary, as seems unhappily possible, the Dual Alliance collapses under the weight of European conditions, we will pay the largest part of the costs of the adventurous policy of the German Empire." This statesman realizes, as will be realized presently by Turkey, that Austria has been a mere tool in the German game, and that she, equally with Italy, was a victim of the Triple Alliance.

What Hungary Has Lost.

Through neutral countries letters have reached England showing that the situation in parts of Austria is well nigh desperate. For instance, the London Post published a com-

OBITUARY

MRS. WILLIAM CROSSLEY

(From Thursday's Daily)

Caroline Blockley, beloved wife of Wm. Crossley of this city passed away at an early hour this morning.

The deceased was a member of Christ Church, and was born in England about 73 years ago, but lived the greater part of her life in Belleville.

Mrs. Crossley was a cousin of the late Lady Campbell-Collins of Leicester, England.

There remains to mourn her loss, besides her husband, one son Thomas F. D. Hicks of Plainfield, and Miss Violet at home, also three brothers, two of England, and one of Vancouver, B.C.

MRS. P. LYONS

Mrs. Pamela Lyons, an old Irish lady of 81 years, died in Thurlow at early hour this morning. She had been a resident of Milltown, Tyrone for many years. She was a widow.

LAID TO REST

The funeral of the late James Munns took place yesterday from his late residence, Donald street, the Rev. A. M. Hubby, conducting a solemn service at the house. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends to pay their last respects to the deceased. The remains were laid to rest in Belleville cemetery.

WRIST WATCH FOR SOLDIER

Last evening a presentation took place in Holloway St. Sunday school to Private Morley Rutter of the 15th Regt. who will go with the 3rd contingent. Mr. Martin Deibert presided over the gathering which comprised the members of Mr. Jas. Hudgins' class of young men and members of the ladies' class. Master Deibert read the address to the departing member of Mr. Hudgins' class, expressing appreciation of his volunteer service for the King and Canada and asking him to accept a slight token. All felt sure that he would keep his mind on the King of Kings and fixed Christ as his elder brother.

Sherman Jones thereupon made the presentation of a handsome wrist watch which he adjusted on Private Rutter's wrist.

The recipient in reply expressed his thanks saying he would endeavor to do his duty for King and Country.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. E. Bailey, Geo. T. Woodley and Rev. A. R. Sanderson.

Following the presentation the young people spent a social hour, the function ending with the serving of refreshments.

MADOC JUNCTION.

Too Late For Last Week.

We are sorry to report the illness of Melville French, who left on Tuesday for Toronto hospital. Mrs. French accompanied him.

Several of our young people attended the debate in Sidney Baptist church on Wednesday evening.

A number of our people went to hear Mr. Clarke's address in Stirling Methodist church on Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Clark had a narrow escape last week when their cutter upset and she was badly bruised about the head and face.

Mr. Will Eggleton left for his home in Alberta last week.

Mrs. Andrews and Miss Brown spent Sunday with friends in Madoc.

Mr. Frank Stapley and his mother have returned to Lindsay on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Jack Dandford, Mrs. Stapley's daughter.

Our young people are preparing for a patriotic concert to be held in the near future.

Mrs. Joseph Branson and Miss Nellie Bird attended the Holiness Movement convention in Madoc last week.

Mr. Willis Fitchett is visiting friends near Picton.

Cars Smashed in East End

A collision occurred on the railway some distance east of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific depot this morning. As a result of the collision a freight car was damaged, it being forced into another freight car. No one was hurt.

DIED

CROSSLEY — In Belleville, on Friday, Feb. 26th, Caroline Crossley, wife of Wm. Crossley, aged 73 yrs and 11 months.

