

DISASTER AT CHEMICAL WORKS; TRENTON PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN

Refugees by Hundreds Left Town Last Night and Today—No Lives Lost in Series of Terrific Explosions at British Explosives Ltd.—Windows Smashed in Houses and Stores—Explosion Heard Over Fifty Miles Away.

Trenton felt it was on the verge of a volcano in eruption last evening, when a series of disastrous explosions at the British Chemical Works shook the country within a radius of sixty miles. It was the hardest blow which Trenton has ever been struck but miraculously no one was killed as far as is known and no one was hurt.

The T.N.T. plant and the two gun cotton lines are destroyed but the acid buildings in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk railway and the smokeless powder plant are safe.

The loss could not be estimated today, said Supt. Barclay in a statement to the press. Whether the destroyed plant would be rebuilt would rest with the Munition Board at Ottawa. It was felt that there would be no more explosions, he said, about eleven o'clock today and that danger was practically past.

Nine explosions occurred at the works. These have thrown the residents of the town into such a state that they are unable to work and many are leaving the town for Belleville, Carrying Place, Brighton and Frankford. Nothing can assure them that the town is safe.

Trenton was just getting up from its supper table when the first whistle blew at the chemical works. This was at 7:10. The people of Trenton understood it the next moment and the people of the surrounding towns also knew it was a signal to run for their lives.

Fire had broken out as a result of an overflowing tank and soon a large building was on fire. A heroic effort to stem the flames, the best endeavor was given up and the men were warned to look after themselves. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the expected happened—a terrific explosion, which is said to have been felt at Oshawa. By this time the thousands or more men who were at the plant had ample time for their escape and reach places of safety.

These men included scores of Chinamen, French Canadians and English-speaking workmen, the entire plant on its three shifts per day employing 2,500 or 3,000 men. The flying workmen ran eastward in the main and it was hours before many of them were able to find their way back to their homes.

Scarcely had Trenton recovered its footing when the second heavy explosion occurred at the interval of about one minute. Between these sounds the sky was lighted up for miles around, the flames rolling up into a huge ball of fire, which seemed a quarter of a mile high. A few minutes followed with another awful detonation and so bright was the light that it was impossible to see. In Trenton and the vicinity that newspapers could be read. Ten minutes later came a series of explosions, which lasted for three or four seconds. Then again the sky lighted up at times even to the zenith, as the nitrates exploded. Explosions followed now and then until eight had occurred.

The first explosion was a signal for all Trenton to jump to its feet and seek safety. The residents had always feared the day when the works would go up. Yesterday morning from the first shock, many ran from their garages and barns and did their best to get their cars and horses and relatives out. An explosion followed which sent hundreds rushing in motors, carriages or walking to the Carrying Place, Frankford, Brighton and Belleville. Some of them never stopped until miles were put between them and the scene of the explosion. The scenes along the roads can best be imagined, but not described, as in their pitifulness they would almost rival the scenes of France. Night added its terrors and uncertainty. Fear seemed to settle on most of the people. "Get out of Trenton," was their thought. "Another explosion is coming" was the cry. "The worst is yet to come."

Most of the T.N.T. had been shipped out yesterday. The store houses are cleared every day. Yesterday's output was two or three cars. This helped to save the situation. During the explosions, some brave men moved a quantity of the T.N.T. to a slight car.

Soldiers were sent from Belleville to assist in guarding the works in keeping order in the town. A whole train load of nurses was waiting at Kingston to start for the scene of the accident in case their services should be required. This need however did not transpire as no one was injured.

Work will go on as soon as possible at the remaining buildings of the plant.

The east side circuit of the Hydro Electric Power Commission went out early in the evening and left that part in darkness all night. The west

side was in darkness for a short while and this condition made the situation much more serious. The Hydro staff from Belleville went to the scene and connected up the wires with the British chemical plant and righted a condition of the electric lines coming from No. 2 dam.

Trenton fire brigade was working at the plant all night and today. This assistance helped the good work of the electric pumps on the grounds. The British Explosives Limited is situated between the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. tracks and occupies a space of about four hundred acres, the main works being to the east and north of the mountain on the east side of the River Trent. The destroyed section extends from the river bank at the old Gilmour plant and eastward from around the mountain. The plant is said to be worth nearly ten million dollars. It has been in operation for about three years.

At ten o'clock last night, it was felt that the worst had occurred. Many who had left, came back after leaving their families. In adjacent towns, explosions followed but did not cause any trouble. About one o'clock, as people settled down to rest, those who remained in town made the best of their uncomfortable circumstances, with glass broken and chilly homes, and the fear of disaster.

At 6:30 this morning, the citizens were roused from their slumber by a crowd of shouting men. The first of these was the heaviest of the nine, which rocked the foundations of the town.

One man says that a crowd of citizens riding a bicycle was thrown off its wheel, while people on train platforms were being back.

Against the wall was a rush into the streets just as dawn was breaking and confusion reigned for an hour or more. Further explosions were expected but did not occur.

Trenton business streets, Dundas and Main, wear a dilapidated appearance today. Beautiful fronts are broken, the heavy plate glass being smashed. Main street particularly is a scene of destruction. For hundreds of feet at a stretch, buildings were without glass and up along the river side opposite the plant the havoc was still more marked. Blankets, quilts, sheet iron and heavy coats were hastily utilized to close the gaping apertures. Broken plate glass is everywhere on the sidewalks and roadways.

This condition put business at a standstill today. Everybody is excited. Groups stand upon the street corners, upon the traffic bridge, in front of hotels and at the G.P.R. entrance to the chemical plant, talking and talking only of the disaster.

All night and all day to-day the telephone and telegraph offices were swamped with messages of the Chemical Company and friends desirous of letting their friends outside know that they were safe.

Mr. Nichols, real estate agent, told a crowd of reporters today while showing them around the town, what it was like when the first explosion happened. "I felt just as if some one had struck me on the back of the head," he declared. The scenes on the streets that followed the first detonation were too graphic for any pen to describe—crowds rushing their fright and effort to escape separated from their families, bewildered householders carrying some useless articles, instead of clothing, some appearing half dressed and carrying blankets. Confusion reigned. Everybody thought of getting out of town. The ruddy sky gave their faces an awe-stricken look and people felt as they looked. Above all was the realization, relatives of men in the works did not know what had happened. Their loved ones, who were separated from them in Trenton, after their escape from the building of the plant. Immediately many decided to leave the town and not return until all danger was over.

A cyclist was found walking in the country some four or five miles from the plant. He had his coat off and was trudging along in his shirt sleeves. He said he was going to enlist at once for service at the front as it was not held so bad as undergoing the terror at the works when the men were warned to escape for their lives.

Three hundred people slept on the mountain during the night in what covering they in their haste to escape were able to pick up. Some were in a shell of fourteen feet from the mountain, the only protection from the cold and damp

being a blanket. Large sections of boilers in twisted form hurled a quarter of a mile and the ground was covered with cinders. Coaches standing on the C.P.R. track had their windows broken.

The railway bridges, it was reported, were damaged but this was found not to be the case. The three structures were inspected and found all right. The trains ran late over some of the lines until the fact was ascertained that the bridges were safe.

A Ford car was the victim of an accident at Jones' Creek bridge in the crowd of autos which went to reach this city in cars. Some were chine landed at the water's edge. Every occupant escaped. A Chevrolet car struck through the bridge fence and escaped serious injury.

Belleville was in a nervous state all night. The first explosion's report filled the streets and the succeeding booming and the brightening sky told a tale already believed that Trenton's premier plant had gone. Some fear was held that this city might never suffer. Cars at once left for the scene and about eight o'clock the first refugees began to reach this city in cars. Some were helpless victims of the influenza epidemic, too ill to move, who had been supported in the arms of relatives all the way from Trenton. They were taken to hotels and every accommodation was given them. The hotels were packed. The Y.M.C.A. and Salvation Army turned their accommodations over to the use of the refugees. Numerous citizens took in friends. Mr. E. P. Frederick, taking in seven for instance. Hundreds upon hundreds of Trentonians thus spent the night in Belleville as others did in Frankford, Brighton and other places. Hospitable farmers in Sidney also took in numbers of refugees.

The Trenton Road never carried such a burden of motor and foot traffic as it did that night. The cars and all through last night. The people who were walking ran, counting the danger of being run down by a motor.

The scene was pitiful in the extreme. Motorists lent their aid and the C.N.O.R. also gave assistance in bringing the haggard looking people to the city.

The facts of explosion gradually drifted through to Belleville, although telephone communication with Trenton was impossible. The wildest rumors of hundreds of dead workmen gave way to a feeling of gratitude that the disaster had not taken a toll of human life.

Business Trenton is nearly two miles from the chemical works. The force of the explosions followed the river bed. Some houses on the east side suffered considerably but not to the extent of those on the west side, opposite the plant.

What idea Bellevillians had when the first explosion occurred may be summed up that it was an explosion in a stove, something on the roof or something of the nature. Doors swung open in many dwellings. One woman refugee was so hysterical that she gave her child away to a party in a car to take the C.N.O.R. when she came to herself she was amazed at what she had done and could not find who had the child. Imagine her bewilderment.

Another had a child. A girl could walk no further. Two men took a blanket and carried her for miles in it.

Others rested worn out, under the trees along the roadways, their only covering a blanket. It was no strange sight to see two men helping women along the road. The crowd continued today. From Trenton to Bayville the highway was lined with escaping Trentonians.

A bad scare was given this morning at eleven o'clock when it was rumored that another explosion was expected. The excitement on the narrow Main street and on Dundas St. was intense. Chinamen rushed excitedly out of their restaurants, locked doors and rushed off to the C.N.O.R. station. There was a wild rush down Main and West up Dundas and soon the streets were cleared of motors and cars. The rumor did not make good fortunately. Some hired delivery cars to take them and lodge them at Carrying Place. Others crowded over to the C.N.O.R. yards on their way to the canal and Prince Edward.

In spite of all the explosions no building outside of the plant was demolished. The fire is still burning this afternoon but is subdued. It was believed to be under control last night at ten o'clock.

Adjutant Trickett of the Salvation Army went to the scene and assisted last night. The Platoon commandant bicycled all the way from Picton to Trenton last night to help in the work of looking after the com-

fort of the people. One boy named David walked eight miles with his mother from the town in his bare feet.

The plant was built among the hills, which was considered an ideal situation on account of the vast stretches and the topography of the country. It was pneumonia cases, the plant among the hills, the force of explosion would be spent on them, as it evidently was.

There are quite a few signs of fire. Most of the buildings are standing. They are of a temporary nature. The workmen's bunks are south west of the works and west of the main office building. The bunks are south of the plant. The workmen's houses and the guard bunks were not within four hundred yards of the main office building.

The plant is presided over by Dr. Johnson. T.N.T., gun cotton and black powder for fear of more explosions, the explosives were manufactured at the plant.

The plant has grown very much since it was opened for manufacturing. Buildings having been added, until there were over one hundred of them.

The night shifts went on at four and six o'clock. There are quite a common occurrence at the works, being almost daily affairs.

Many Trentonians now in Belleville are afraid to return to the town for fear of more explosions.

It is feared that many people will suffer permanently from exposure, what with having been out in the night air not suitably clad and in a state of collapse through excitement. The influenza and pneumonia cases stand in great danger. The condition of the homes with windows out makes life very distressful. Some have been to Belleville to buy glass for their windows, the supply of small sizes having run out in Trenton.

Mayor Ireland expressed gratitude for the aid of Trenton from a holocaust. "This was a real Thanksgiving day for us in Trenton. We are very grateful that we escaped so fortunately," he said.

Should "Flu" Cases Be Quarantined? Editor On

Trenton is Quietening Down

No Further Explosions Since Tuesday Morning—Work of Clearing Premises Begun

The opinion expressed by General Manager C. N. Barclay of the British Explosives Ltd., that further explosions were not likely to occur at the Trenton plant has been substantiated by the fact that nothing has transpired at the works during the past thirty-four hours to alarm the townspeople in any way. The presence of Superintendent at the plant was reassuring to the workmen and to many townspeople.

Things quieted down last night. The west side was in partial darkness and it was necessary to put on a military patrol to preserve order on the streets. Quite a number of those who had left Trenton returned to their homes and rested last night and the discomfort by the breaking glass in the windows was partly overcome by metal or boarding which rendered the houses in some way habitable.

Many of the townspeople who had deserted the place at the first or second explosion on Monday night were still undecided last evening whether or not to return. Cases are known of refugees in Belleville who yesterday said they would never return to their property in Trenton, no matter what happened to it.

Workmen who had had such a scare on Monday night in escaping from the plant and who had passed the night in the town were so nervous shocked that even the assurance that danger was over, could scarcely persuade them to return. One of them said he passed through the shock that he was an employe in the "smokeless" plant and that he was afraid it might go up. Fortunately the facts did not substantiate his fear.

An idea of the absent-mindedness induced by the terrors of the night may be conveyed by the following: A man walked into a Belleville store last evening and asked for a collar and tie. He said he had not missed them until shortly before. He had left Trenton in a hurry and would not go back.

Chinese workmen were not the least excitable. Some were found walking or running hurriedly on Monday night miles away from the plant still wearing their aprons and without their coats. They were in the country and lost as far as their knowledge of the countryside was concerned. Every now and then they kept looking back to the lighted sky behind them.

Mayor Ireland made every effort to calm the town, having placards on the streets containing a statement from the works that the danger was past.

The student of mob or crowd psychology had an ample opportunity yesterday morning and afternoon to advance his knowledge by watching the rush out of the downtown centre to the south western outskirts of the town to the vicinity of the C.N.O.R. depot and C.O.R. yards. People running for their lives, shouting warning of a supposed explosion to be, carrying their belongings, until they were quite bare, except of a few stragglers. After those in haste had reached the open country or the depot, a few stood in groups in the centre of the road. At the C.N.O.R. depot, the crowds were very anxious for trains. One Chinaman wanted a ticket for the west as far as the train would carry him and others wondered what they would do for three or four hours until the train for the west was due. The crowd got very restless when the afternoon train for the east was held up for some hours by a mishap to the engine and tender at a siding, when they went off the track.

The work of clearing up the plant property as far as possible, was begun yesterday afternoon. Today only the coal is burning.

The crowd that rushed from Trenton on Monday yesterday to a false alarm blocked the roadways leading to Carrying Place, Brighton and Bayville. Finally as hour after hour passed, and nothing happened west of these returned by nightfall.

Sightseers were everywhere in evidence. Trains brought in hundreds and motors from the surrounding country brought in crowds in the thick of the light against

Thanking you Mr. Editor, I remain, A Reader.

Bazaar Cancelled

Wilson's Note Causes Panic in Financial Circles in Germany

Supreme Command Summoned to Berlin to Berlin to Confer on Situation. Admittedly Desperate Americans Make Substantial Gains in Meuse Area—British Forces Within Three Miles of Lille—Italians Make Great Captures in Region About Durazzo.

WILSON'S NOTE FAILED TO PLEASE BERLIN LONDON, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced a most unfavorable impression in Berlin says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today. The publication of the reply it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the stock exchange. German supreme command, advises state, will come to Berlin at the end of the present week to deliberate on mobilization, concentration of national strength and raising of military age.

AMERICANS MAKE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Substantial gains on both sides of Meuse against stubborn resistance by reinforcements of the enemy was reported today by General Pershing in his communication.

REVOLUTION REPORTED IN BOHEMIA PARIS, Oct. 16.—Meetings called by the Czech Slovak council at Prague, Bohemia, to protest against the export of food-stuffs from Bohemia resulted in a general strike, which is developing into revolution, according to despatches from Zurich. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country and German and Hungarian troops are occupying Prague, Pilsen, Plsek and Tabor.

BRITISH PATROLS MAKE GAINS LAST NIGHT LONDON, Oct. 16.—Gains of some ground by British patrols during night in the Douai-Lille sector are reported by Field Marshal Haig in his official statement today.

BELGIAN ARMY ADVANCING LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Belgian army under King Albert is advancing rapidly along the Cortemark-Thourout road. The fall of the town of Thourout whose capture was prematurely announced officially yesterday is expected almost immediately.

Wilson's Second Reply to Germany "Sir.—In reply to the communication of the German Government, dated the 12 inst., which you handed to me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on Jan. 8, 1918, and in his subsequent address to the congress of the United States on the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"I must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be decided by the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide, absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present supremacy of the armistice of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue to illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German Government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as inhuman. The nations associated with the United States cannot agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desecration are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president feels very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intimation of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president, delivered at Mount Vernon on July 4 last.

Your Overcoat

--Get It Now!

If it turns cool tonight you'll need it!
If it doesn't, you'll need it in a day or two at best.
Moderately cool days and cool evenings are now in order. If you want comfort, an overcoat is necessary. Naturally enough you'll want one of our

Handsome Coats

The swagger young fellow's coat is here in the all around Belted Winton and Alberta style. Very attractive fabrics and the very newest models. The coats young men like.

Then the conservative man's coat in a variety of choice fabrics

\$15, \$20, \$25 to \$35

For an overcoat that's better and different and an overcoat you'll be proud to wear come here!

QUICK & ROBERTSON
Clothes Specialists

COUNTY AND DISTRICT

DOPE FIEND GETS TWO YEARS

Price of Milk Advances in Lindsay

Oshawa is Growing.

Oshawa's population has now reached 9,748.

Price of Milk Takes a Jump.

Lindsay, Oct. 15.—The Post was informed this morning by local dairymen that at a meeting of the Milk Producers' Association of this locality last night a price was set to milk men equal to Toronto prices. The reason for the increase, the producers stated, was owing to the high cost of feed, etc.

"This means," said the dairymen, "that we will have to get 12 cents a quart in future, commencing with Saturday morning. We can't sell it for anything less. It is 12 cents a quart in Peterboro and Oshawa and 14c, I believe, in Midland."—Post.

Auto Thieves Caught.

Kingston, Oct. 15.—The two men who are suspected of having stolen R. J. Reid's auto last week have been arrested in Cornwall and have been charged with stealing a horse and rig there. The local police were notified and Mr. Reid took out a warrant for their prosecution.

At the same time the man who owned the auto which was stolen from Marmora and which was recovered near Foley's Ferry, was notified, and asked to issue a warrant for them. In the event of the horse stealing charge not being proven the men will be released.

Young Girl Struck by Runaway Horse

Cobourg, Oct. 15.—Quite an exciting runaway took place on Monday, at noon, when a horse, belonging to James Morgan, of Baltimore, attached to a buggy, broke loose from the Albion stables. The buggy was damaged getting out of the yard, and in front of the post office one of the wheels came off. The horse continued up King street, and just as it reached the Standard Bank, appeared as if it was going to turn down Second street. Instead it ran between the sidewalk and the town hall, striking Miss Grace Spry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spry, of Harwood, and rendering her unconscious. She was taken to the hospital, and, in addition to the shock, received a cut on her elbow that required several stitches. The horse continued on to the Armouries, where it was caught. The buggy was slightly damaged.—Sentinel-Star.

Head Nurse Resigns.

Brookville.—Miss Jennie McVittie, who has been head nurse at the Eastern Hospital during the past few months, has resigned owing to ill health and will take a complete rest at her home in Toronto. She is succeeded by Nursing Sister Meta Parker, who spent two years and a half on duty overseas. Miss Parker, who returned to Canada in August, was mentioned in despatches and recommended for a decoration through com-

W. D. Hanley Co.
323 Front St. Phone 812
Can. Food Board 7-126 & 12-12



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Egg production is proper feeding. No breed of hens could repay you if you were not giving them the food they require in their business. We have everything the most exacting hen requires and we invite your inspection of our stock. Special attention given to phone orders.

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This Postmaster Found Them Good

THOS. THOMSON.

The funeral of the late Thomas Thomson took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his nephew, W. J. Thomson, Queen St. yesterday afternoon. Rev. A. S. Kerr conducted service at the house and at the cemetery. The bearers were Jos. Caldwell, Thos. Gardner, Jas. Roy, Arthur McGie, W. S. Cook, and E. H. LaRoche.

W.M. H. ORRAB.
The obsequies of the late Wm. H. Orrab took place yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 16 Benjamin St. Rev. J. N. Clarry pastor of West Belleville Methodist church, conducted the service at the house and at the graveside. The bearers were J. A. Roblin, S. Treverton, V. Cook, J. Hudgins, G. Kerr and H. Rowe. Interment was at Belleville cemetery.

The funeral of the late Capt. Arthur G. Cousins took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 100 W. Hart and Church Sts., to St. Thomas Church, where service was conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Beamish. Interment was at Belleville cemetery. Many floral tributes and many old friends were in evidence to testify to the esteem in which deceased was held. The bearers were, Gilbert Seams, P. L. Flagler, Jas. Scott, P. Little, R. Emerson and W. Carter.

The War Gardens Are Proved Success

By E. M. GOODMAN
Special Correspondent of the Detroit Free Press

In 1917, when England had a food reserve sufficient for only a few weeks, and Germany was sinking shiploads of meat and grain faster than the world's shipyards could build the ships or the world's harvests replace the food, the Women's Land Army of Britain played its great part in the effort to make England self-sufficing for food, and women crowded into the shipyards to do work which, through the centuries that England has been a sea faring nation they never attempted. They helped to build food ships, they worked on steel warships and cruisers to convey them. This we know, but we have waited a year to know that Scottish fishermen also did navy work at a new navy base. They did," Mr. Kellaway, a Scottish member of Parliament, now tells us, "the heaviest of the blast furnace and excavation work."

Death's Grim Toll

HARRY W. RAYMOND

Harry W. Raymond, a traveler for the Greenfield's Co. of Montreal was brought to the city hospital last night after a long illness. He was 57 years old. The remains will be forwarded for interment to his former home at Yarmouth, N. B.

Gifts to the Home

Mrs. O. Dobbs, plums; Mrs. Zeeney, chili sauce and cucumbers; Mrs. Buchanan, tomatoes; Mrs. P. A. Twiddy, chicken and tomatoes; Mrs. Simfield, chicken; Mrs. Lees, pickles; Mrs. McMullen, apples; Mr. and Mrs. Embury, 2 doz. bananas; The Matron, 1 bus. tomatoes; Mrs. Hicks, beets.

Offers 5 to 1

War Will be Over by New Year. New York, Oct. 15.—Betting in the Wall street district on the probable duration of the war was somewhat more active to-day. A customer of James W. Ball & Co., a Wall Street brokerage house, offers to make the following wagers in connection with the war:

He will bet \$100 against \$1200 that Turkey will sue for peace before Oct. 15, \$1000 against \$1500 that Austria will suspend hostilities by Thanksgiving Day, and \$1000 against \$2500 that the war will be over by Jan. 1, 1919.

It is stipulated that any or all of these bets must be made in fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

I. O. D. E. Old Fashioned BAZAAR At Madoc ON TRAPALGAR DAY Saturday, Oct. 19th

"Let those give now who never gave before. And those who always give now give the more."

BARGAINS — At The Armouries

In Fancy Work, Farm Produce, Soldiers' Comforts, Home Cooking, Apron Sale, Ice Cream, Fish Pond, Fortune Telling, and other numerous attractions.

The Greatest Bargain of All will be the Auction Sale of House-hold Effects—2 to 4 p.m. MEALS SERVED: Dinner 11 to 2; Afternoon Tea 3 to 5; Supper 5 to 7. —GOOD CONCERT IN EVENING—Admits 35c Children 25c. Mr. M. I. McLade, Brookville, (Burlington and Miss Jessie Tuttle of Albert College (Elcoulton) and other local talent. "To know the need should prompt the deed"

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BARGAINS — At The Armouries

In Fancy Work, Farm Produce, Soldiers' Comforts, Home Cooking, Apron Sale, Ice Cream, Fish Pond, Fortune Telling, and other numerous attractions.

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Consigned to the Tomb

THOS. THOMSON.

The funeral of the late Thomas Thomson took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his nephew, W. J. Thomson, Queen St. yesterday afternoon. Rev. A. S. Kerr conducted service at the house and at the cemetery. The bearers were Jos. Caldwell, Thos. Gardner, Jas. Roy, Arthur McGie, W. S. Cook, and E. H. LaRoche.

W.M. H. ORRAB.
The obsequies of the late Wm. H. Orrab took place yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 16 Benjamin St. Rev. J. N. Clarry pastor of West Belleville Methodist church, conducted the service at the house and at the graveside. The bearers were J. A. Roblin, S. Treverton, V. Cook, J. Hudgins, G. Kerr and H. Rowe. Interment was at Belleville cemetery.

The funeral of the late Capt. Arthur G. Cousins took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 100 W. Hart and Church Sts., to St. Thomas Church, where service was conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Beamish. Interment was at Belleville cemetery. Many floral tributes and many old friends were in evidence to testify to the esteem in which deceased was held. The bearers were, Gilbert Seams, P. L. Flagler, Jas. Scott, P. Little, R. Emerson and W. Carter.

The War Gardens Are Proved Success

By E. M. GOODMAN
Special Correspondent of the Detroit Free Press

In 1917, when England had a food reserve sufficient for only a few weeks, and Germany was sinking shiploads of meat and grain faster than the world's shipyards could build the ships or the world's harvests replace the food, the Women's Land Army of Britain played its great part in the effort to make England self-sufficing for food, and women crowded into the shipyards to do work which, through the centuries that England has been a sea faring nation they never attempted. They helped to build food ships, they worked on steel warships and cruisers to convey them. This we know, but we have waited a year to know that Scottish fishermen also did navy work at a new navy base. They did," Mr. Kellaway, a Scottish member of Parliament, now tells us, "the heaviest of the blast furnace and excavation work."

Death's Grim Toll

HARRY W. RAYMOND

Harry W. Raymond, a traveler for the Greenfield's Co. of Montreal was brought to the city hospital last night after a long illness. He was 57 years old. The remains will be forwarded for interment to his former home at Yarmouth, N. B.

Gifts to the Home

Mrs. O. Dobbs, plums; Mrs. Zeeney, chili sauce and cucumbers; Mrs. Buchanan, tomatoes; Mrs. P. A. Twiddy, chicken and tomatoes; Mrs. Simfield, chicken; Mrs. Lees, pickles; Mrs. McMullen, apples; Mr. and Mrs. Embury, 2 doz. bananas; The Matron, 1 bus. tomatoes; Mrs. Hicks, beets.

Offers 5 to 1

War Will be Over by New Year. New York, Oct. 15.—Betting in the Wall street district on the probable duration of the war was somewhat more active to-day. A customer of James W. Ball & Co., a Wall Street brokerage house, offers to make the following wagers in connection with the war:

He will bet \$100 against \$1200 that Turkey will sue for peace before Oct. 15, \$1000 against \$1500 that Austria will suspend hostilities by Thanksgiving Day, and \$1000 against \$2500 that the war will be over by Jan. 1, 1919.

It is stipulated that any or all of these bets must be made in fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

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Originality, Attractiveness and Beauty in Th New Fall EMPRESS SHOES

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HUDSON SEAL COATS!

Since placing in stock our present assortment of our HUDSON SEAL COATS, there have been two increases in prices. We have not, however, made any increases in our prices with the result that we are now selling our FUR COATS at what are now PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES. In reporting this last increase which they have been compelled to make, the manufacturers declare that they cannot guarantee even these prices. We shall not raise the price of any stock now, thus giving the public the benefit.

JOSEPH T. DELANEY
17 Campbell Street Phone 797 Opposite Y. M. C. A.

Attractive New Coats

We have just placed in stock a number of pretty models in Velour Coats: Stylish Velour Coats at \$35, \$37.50, \$39.50, \$42.50 New Tweed Coats at \$25, \$27.50, up to \$32.50 Baby Lamb Coats at \$27.50, \$29.50, \$31.50

SALTS FLUSH COATS
We are showing extra values in Salts Flush Coats at \$35.00 up to \$49.50

WOOL SETS
A large assortment of Dress Velvets in all the wanted shades, priced at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50

BOYS' UNDERWEAR
Boys' Natural Wool Underwear. Shirt reinforced front and back. Drawers reinforced in back. special values at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per garment

PURE LINEN DAMASK
We are showing a number of patterns in pure Linen Damask at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00

For a good fitting Corset try a D & A or Crompton Model.

Earle & Cook Company Limited

Red Cross Concert Was Successful

Thanksgiving Musical Evening Given in Bridge St. Methodist Church

A Thanksgiving concert given in Bridge St. Methodist church was a decided success musically. The large Cassavant organ was heard in a number of selections by the organist and accompanist, Mr. Vincent P. Hunt. The public having been removed also enabled the audience to see the skillful manipulation of it.

Several familiar songs such as "Old Black Joe" and "Way Down Upon the Swannee River" were heard in Flaglers' "Variations on an American Air."

The "Village Harvest Home" and "A Royal Procession" by Spiny were particularly appropriate—the first for Thanksgiving, being the rejoicing of the simple villagers and the second the flourish of trumpets, martial air.

Miss Helen R. Hunt rendered a number of violin selections in a masterly style, all the tones being clear, true and sweet and her memory excellent. Besides these on the programme she played "The Swann" by St. Saens and a Dutch Dance.

Dr. McCulloch will be at his office 47 Campbell St. every Saturday for consultation on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. 9-11-18

HARVEST FROM RURAL FIELDS

Gleaned by The Ontario's Bevy of Bright and Busy Correspondents

MADOC JUNCTION

Thanksgiving visitors from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, Campbellford; Mrs. Vivash, Woodstock; Miss Marguerite Eggleston, Toronto; Mrs. E. O. White, Toronto; B. Andrews, Peterboro; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Campbellford; and others.

A number from here attended the anniversary services at Holloway last Sunday and were delighted to hear Rev. W. W. Jones again. The evening service was especially inspiring. The solo by Miss Wright was enjoyed by her friends as usual.

Those who attended the W.M.S. convention at Foxboro last week report one of the best yet. There was an excellent program. The address by Dr. Anne Henry, a returned missionary from China, showed the need of more workers for the foreign fields.

The service here last Sunday was not conducted by Rev. R. T. Edwards and we are sorry to hear his health prevented him from being here. Our pastor, Rev. Mr. McQuade, who was in Belleville taking charge of the Tabernacle services, had to risk exceeding the "speed limit" to be here in time for the service, and all appreciated the appropriate address he delivered from the text, Isa. 45:11.

Mrs. Sidney Murphy, Miss Currie, Miss Mae Curry and Mr. Percy Matheson, of Stirling, were the guests of friends here on Monday evening. Dr. Bert Faulkner's friends were sorry to hear he and his wife were both in the hospital and hope they will soon recover.

Miss Mildred Clarke spent Thanksgiving at her home here. Mrs. J. Bird entertained a carload from Wooler recently. The reflections of the explosions in Trenton Monday evening could be seen quite plainly here. To some it looked like fireworks on a large scale. This is another taste of war that many have been afraid would come.

VICTORIA

Church next Sunday at 1.30 p.m., old time.

Church service on Tuesday evening at our church. Our teacher, Miss Duetta, will give a reading on the benefit of education to a girl, also another reading by some gentleman on the benefit of education to a boy. A contest will also be on the program. We hope to see a large crowd at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lambert, of Picton, motored up and spent Sunday at Mr. Lorne Brickman's and Monday at Mr. Wm. Way's.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Dixon, of Trenton, spent Sunday at Mr. Norman Weese's.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Fred Bontar on Thursday last. Mrs. Bontar served a delicious lunch. Five boxes were packed for our boys overseas. The next meeting will be at the home of our new president, Mrs. Bruce Hennessey, on Thursday, Oct. 31st.

Mrs. Cora McDonald, of Wellington, spent a few weeks at Mr. Will Hubbs'.

Miss Vera Brickman, of Belleville, spent Thanksgiving at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Broad and children spent Sunday at Mr. George Babcock's.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Brickman and Mr. and Mrs. D. Lambert took tea at Mr. E. L. Redner's on Sunday.

Miss Marie White, of Sidney, is spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. Will Bush.

Mrs. H. Montgomery is improving nicely after undergoing a very serious operation at Belleville Hospital last week.

AMELIASBURG

Owing to the rainy weather the farmers are having a hard time with their root crops, etc.

The threshing machine has left our neighborhood and report a good yield this season.

Mrs. Alma Hunt, of Toronto, is spending Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. Roy Dempsey.

Mr. Morley Carrington and Mr. Delbert Snider spent Sunday with

Mr. Jerry Kemp. Rev. Mr. Campbell gave an address at the Adams school house on Sunday last, it being Rally Day service.

Our teacher, Miss Ketchey, has gone to Galt to spend Thanksgiving with her parents.

A number are sick in our neighborhood but are progressing favorably under the care of Dr. Fielding.

The Red Cross meeting will be held at Mrs. Morley Carrington's this week to pack Christmas boxes for the boys overseas.

Miss Annie Alyea has returned home after spending the summer months with her sister at Wellington.

ST. OLA

Thank you, Mr. Weather Prophet for the sunny days. Good potato digging.

The Sunday School which was organized on Sept. 30th has been carried on for the last two Sundays and largely attended at Ham's school house.

Little Patricia Poulter is very ill. It was thought she was poisoned by some candy which she ate.

Miss Ola Ham is visiting relatives at Springsbrook, Hoard's and Trenton.

HALLOWAY

The anniversary services at this appointment of Sunday last were largely attended. The Rev. W. Jones, former pastor, conducted the services and \$150 of a Thank Offering was realized.

Mrs. M. Hough has gone to Kitchener to visit her daughter who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. B. McMullen and Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelley and Miss Gertrude have returned home after spending a few days with friends in Norwood.

Mr. T. Kelly has been very low with pneumonia but now some hope is held out for his recovery.

Mrs. J. Finley has returned home to Tweed after spending a week with Miss A. Kelly and other friends in the vicinity.

Mrs. J. Vermilyea called on Mrs. R. Townsend on Friday evening.

Miss H. Bird, of Wallbridge, was a guest of her brother, Mr. S. Bird, on Sunday last.

Mrs. R. Townsend and Mrs. S. Elliott spent Tuesday of last week in Thomasburg.

STOCKDALE

Miss Thelma Fox, Misses Mildred and Florence Osterhout, of Peterboro Normal School, also Miss Gladys Osterhout, of Madoc, spent Thanksgiving at their homes here.

Mrs. N. Bates is spending a few days in Rochester with her daughter, Miss Mabel Wood, of Trenton, is spending her holidays under the parental roof.

Anniversary services will be held in the Methodist church here on Sunday, Oct. 27th, when Rev. Mr. Battison, of Salem, will occupy the pulpit, and on Monday evening a concert will be given.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wannamaker and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wannamaker attended the wedding of their niece at Glenn Ross on Thanksgiving.

There was quite a little excitement in our village on Monday evening when it became known that the chemical plant at Trenton was on fire.

Miss Williamson and Miss Dolman attended the teachers' convention at Brighton the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Annie Davidson attended the W.M.S. convention at Smithfield on Friday last.

Mr. Chas. Wannamaker has purchased the home of Mr. George Savage.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Spencer Powell on the sick list.

IVANHOE

Rev. A. B. Frederick and family spent last week with friends in Peterboro and Lindsay.

Mrs. Timmerman, of Stratford, is removing old acquaintances here.

Miss Thillie Wood, of Belleville, is spending a week at her home.

Mrs. Albert Tammon and children of Tweed, spent Thanksgiving with her mother, Mrs. Post.

of Mrs. Jos. Wood on Tuesday last. Twenty-two members were present. On Wednesday the members packed boxes to send overseas.

Rev. Mr. Hinton, of Campbellford, will have charge of the service on the Ivanhoe Circuit Sunday, October 20th.

CARRYING PLACE

Mr. H. Meyers intends holding an auction sale at his premises on Saturday, Oct. 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hawkins and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Smith Rowe.

Mr. Clarence Garbutt spent last week plowing on his new farm.

Mr. P. Sine and daughter and Mrs. P. Nelson called on Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Burley on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. S. Church has returned home after visiting a few weeks in Toronto.

Messrs. B. Chase and Charlie Weatherhead have returned home from overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Meyers and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Westfall.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Weese spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Meyers.

Mr. Frank Hall threshed his season's crop on Saturday last.

Drawing in buckwheat is the order of the day.

Mrs. James Young is staying at her son's in Gardenville.

FRANKFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pollard, jr., have returned home after spending a couple of months in the west.

Miss Eileen Gunter has accepted a position in the Molsons Bank in town.

The funeral of Mr. W. Wannamaker was held in the Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon.

The service was conducted by Rev. J. Knox assisted by Rev. A. B. Osterhout. The widow and parents, also the other relatives and friends, had the sympathy of the community in their sorrow and bereavement.

Mr. Bruce Bowen spent a few days in Toronto this week.

The sale held at Mr. Wm. Mills on Tuesday afternoon was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Powell have moved into their new home on Front street and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown are moving into their home vacated by Mr. Powell.

Mr. Wm. Mills will be moving to his home which he purchased from Mr. Bowman on the Trenton road.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons are moving into the house vacated by Mr. Arthur Ford.

Cadet George Spencer was called to Toronto on Monday to start his training for the flying corps.

Rev. A. B. Osterhout has returned to town and is the guest of his brother, also visiting other friends here.

Mr. Will Simmons of the gens' furnishings store had the misfortune to have his right arm broken above the elbow on Sunday night, the 6th inst.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church were entertained by Mrs. W. Pettit at her home on Thursday afternoon.

Thursday and Friday were holidays in our public school as the teachers were at Belleville attending the convention.

On Friday two car loads of the members of the W.M.S. went to Smithfield to attend the Brighton District convention held there. The day was an ideal one and all who were present enjoyed the address given by Dr. Annie Henry, returned missionary from China.

Gerald Turley, of Montreal, also Miss Regina Turley, of Toronto, are spending their Thanksgiving with their father in town.

The funeral of Mr. Lohnes was held in the Methodist church on Saturday afternoon conducted by Rev. J. Knox. Her husband predeceased her a number of years ago. She was a lifelong Methodist, having lived to see her 78th birthday. She lived with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Potter, for a long time, and was at their home when the end came. She leaves to mourn the loss of a loving mother five daughters and two sons, namely, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Weese and Mrs. Hendrick of Frankford, Mrs. Long of Rochester, and Mrs. Paul of Windsor. The sons are Rev. Charles Lohnes of Leppeming, Mich., and Gilbert of River Side. The relatives have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow and bereavement.

Miss Ada Mann and her friend, Mrs. Porgey, of Belleville, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. A. Mann in town.

Miss Bessie Ferguson, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., is visiting her grandmother and other relatives in town.

Mr. F. A. Windover, who has been ill for a few days, is slightly better at the time of writing.

The fire at the chemical works in Trenton on Monday night caused a great deal of excitement in town.

REDNERVILLE AND ALBURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Robins spent Sunday at George Weese's.

Mr. David Dempsey is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Finkle spent Sunday at Bayshore.

Mrs. John Adams is spending a few days at Mr. Gilbert McMurter's. Miss Vera McMurter and Miss Bessie Sager drove to Trenton on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brickman, also Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert McMurter, visited recently at Mr. John Hall's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid, of Rossmore, spent Sunday at Mr. Chas. Briegman's.

Mrs. Wellington Loveless is on the sick list. We trust she may soon recover.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brickman spent Tuesday at S. L. Delong's.

GLEN ROSS

No influenza here yet. We are having plenty of rain, seasoned with a little sunshine and occasionally a little frost.

Potatoes are nearly all out of the ground now. Some are found to be rotting quite badly—a dry rot.

Roots are being gathered in, also the apples of which we have a very poor crop this year. Some of the farmers are rushing the fall plowing, still a few are threshing, while others are putting in cement floors and repairing stables for stock for the coming winter.

Mr. Ed. Pyear had a well stoned up last week.

Mr. Wm. Carlisle lost a horse recently.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. W. Anderson, who was expected home from Belleville Hospital, is seriously ill with influenza.

Miss Laura Holden left for Toronto on Monday after spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

Miss Myrtle Weaver, of Peterboro Normal, and pupils of other schools, were home for the holidays.

Our teacher, Mr. Hamblin, motored home to Norwood on Friday last to spend Thanksgiving with his family.

Several of the young people were invited to Mr. Wm. Carlisle's Sunday evening for tea.

Mrs. Letha Hatton, of Stirling, spent the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. D. Benedict.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Doxtor arrived here on Wednesday after motoring from Waterloo. He has closed up the business he was engaged in there and intends to take up farming in the next future. At present they are visiting his parents.

MELROSE

Miss Clark, of Belleville, was the guest of Miss Catherine English over Sunday.

Miss George, of Belleville, was the guest of Miss Tompcon on Sunday last.

Miss Henry, of Kingston, has returned to the home of her nephew, Dr. Lanfear.

Miss Pearl Morden is stopping with her sister, Mrs. Charlie Smith, who is quite ill with Spanish influenza.

An unexpected but pleasant surprise awaited Mr. and Mrs. John McKinney when their son Harold, of the R.A.F., who has been on duty for some time at the front, but owing to some defect in hearing has been discharged from flying and having secured a position in Montreal, arriving for a home visit before resuming his duties again. We join in welcoming one of our brave soldier boys again in our midst.

Mrs. Roy Badgely and children are spending Thanksgiving at the home of her mother, Mrs. Robinson, Belleville.

Mrs. Ryerson Badgely still remains in Belleville with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing. Mr. Lansing is quite poorly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Milligan have moved in Methodist parsonage, Melrose. Sorry to report Mr. Milligan very much out of health.

Mr. John McParlane has purchased an auto.

GOLDEN WEDDING

A very pleasing and unusual event took place on Friday evening. Owing to the distance making it impossible for members of the family to be present, the many friends and neighbors of all denominations gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sills to celebrate with them the occasion of their fiftieth anniversary of married life. Shortly after all had gathered the aged couple were seated in the midst and a very fitting and appropriate address was read by Mrs. L. English as follows:

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sills, Melrose, Ont. Dear friends:

We are met together at this time in view of an event in your lives that is of more than passing interest. The golden anniversary of your wedding is, to all of us an occasion that we cannot let pass without meeting with you to express our good wishes and to offer our congratulations to you on attaining to this length of married life. We are reminded in the first place of the health and happiness that has been your portion all these years, and that your strength has been preserved to this advanced period of life. You have seen your family grow to manhood and womanhood and pass out from the parental home to become themselves, fathers and mothers in their own homes. The place where you live has seen many changes in the period of your mar-

ried life. Many friends of former days have passed over to the "great majority," yet we feel whatever loss or change has come, has only served to make you more dependent one upon the other as the evening shadows of life draw nearer. Finally we would rejoice with you in the goodness of God from whose unceasing kindness all our blessings flow. The good hand of the Lord has been like a golden thread running all through these years through which you have been privileged to share each other's joys and to bear each other's sorrows. May you yet be spared many years to your family and friends, and in conclusion we wish you to accept this little gift, (\$120.55) presented by Mrs. E. Anderson as an expression of our kindly interest on this, the occasion of your fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Signed on behalf of these present: Mrs. L. English, Mrs. E. Anderson.

Needless to add the recipients were overwhelmed with surprise and appreciation at the thoughtfulness and remembrance of their many friends on this occasion, and wish to add once more that many, many thanks to those who not only expressed their remembrance in words but in deeds.

Refreshments were served by the Ladies to which all did ample justice. Games were indulged in for a short time. Then the gathering closed, each returning homeward feeling they had not only enjoyed the occasion, but were leaving a lasting impression which will be treasured in kindly remembrance by Mr. and Mrs. Sills during the remainder of life.

ZION NOTES

Silo filling is the order of the day. Miss Marion Moore attended the Teachers' Convention at Belleville on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Miss Helen Denyes, of Belleville, spent Thanksgiving under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reid of Avondale, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. Rob. Reid.

Miss Leticia Palmer took tea with her friend, Miss Evelyn Wilson, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Walter Thornton, of Belleville, is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Lena Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hawley and Mr. and Mrs. L. Brough spent Sunday with friends at Picton.

A large number attended the W. M. S. Convention, at Foxboro, on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Robt. Reid and daughter, Nellie, spent Monday at Stirling.

SIXTH OF SIDNEY

There was no preaching service here on Sunday owing to anniversary at Atkins and Stone churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott spent Sunday near Picton, visiting at Mr. Ezra Anderson's.

Miss Myrtle Bell is spending her Thanksgiving holidays under the parental roof.

Mr. Chas. Dewey and family, of Havlock, spent Sunday at Mr. J. A. Love's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hubble, of Rawdon, spent part of Saturday and Sunday at Mr. Mark Houlden's.

Miss Eva Sills visited Miss Bessie Scott on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lott spent Sunday evening at Mr. Jack Kierman's, Wallbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dufco, of Trenton, spent Sunday and Monday guests at Mr. Geo. Bell's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Redick, of Trenton, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mr. Percy Badgely of Thurlow, is spending the week with relatives here.

Mr. Claude Davis of Toronto, and Mr. J. Shewman, of Trenton, were guests at Mr. Wm. Rose's on Friday.

A number of friends gathered at the home of Mrs. F. Foster to spend the evening with her before she left for her new home in Frankford.

Dear Mrs. Foster:

We, your friends and neighbors, of Scott's appointment, knowing of your departure from our midst, have gathered here tonight, as we have frequently done during the number of years you have resided in our vicinity. Since you are about to move from our line, we have begun to realize that you will be greatly missed. You were always ready and obliging to lend a hand wherever help was needed, with a true Christian spirit. "To do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Which is a good standard of a Christian life. You will be missed in your accustomed place in the choir, your cheery voice, your pleasant smile; also as Sunday School teacher, your kind Christian influences have been an inspiration to us all, being always so willing to sacrifice for others. But in this respect our loss will be gain to others and we feel sure you will soon be quite at home in your new abode.

While we regret that you will be separated from us, we feel that we cannot let you withdraw from our circle without giving you some tangible proof of our sincere friendship. We therefore ask you to accept this watch and fob as a slight remembrance of our esteem of you, and hope that this gift may bring pleasant memories to you of the days of your sojourn with us.

And may they also be a guarantee of a hearty welcome, which will be extended to you, whenever you have opportunity to visit us in the future. It is our wish and prayer that God's abiding presence be with you in your new home, and may joy, peace and happiness be yours.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors, Oct. 1st, 1918.

Wm. Dafoe, J. A. Lott, Morley Scott, Wilcott Scott.

Although completely taken by surprise, Mrs. Foster made a very suitable reply.

The evening was spent in speeches and music.

OBITUARY

GILBERT D. PLATT, B.A.

The death of Mr. G. D. Platt, which occurred on the morning of Wednesday, Oct. 9th, at his late residence, Picton, removes one of Canada's most prominent educators. For forty-four years he filled most capably the position of public school inspector for Prince Edward County, retiring from public life but a few years ago. During his years of retirement he sustained an active interest in the affairs of church and state. Although in failing health, he was able to undertake little duties of gardening, etc., around the home, and it was after performing some work in the garden that he was taken suddenly ill and passed peacefully into rest.

The obsequies were conducted on Friday afternoon, at the home, by Rev. A. Brown, of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown of the Presbyterian church. Miss E. Vandusen and Mrs. (Dr.) Curlio sang.

He leaves to mourn three daughters: Mrs. (Rev.) Davy, of New York; Miss Clariben Platt, B.A.; and Miss Louise at home. His wife, Mrs. H. L. Platt, who was active in W.M.S. work, predeceased her husband a few years ago. Mr. Platt's life and example will be held in grateful and loving remembrance by the many teachers and pupils who were under his inspecatorate, and to whom he was a guide, counsellor and friend.

The funeral cortege proceeded to Glenwood Cemetery where the remains were interred, the bearers being Mr. J. E. Benson, M.A., P.S.I. Mr. Kerfoot, principal Picton Collegiate, Mr. MacVannel, district representative Department of Agriculture, Mr. F. Terwilliger, Mr. Maybese and Mr. A. Platt.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall weather is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter.

Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent cold or if it does come on suddenly, the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Montreal is Hard Hit By Influenza

Catholic Churches Were Closed for the First Time Sunday

Montreal, Oct. 16.—With 383 new cases and 42 deaths reported since Monday the authorities are imposing more stringent regulations in their fight against the epidemic of Spanish influenza. For the first time in the history of Montreal, the Catholic churches were closed Sunday. In the Anglican churches there were only an 8 a.m. communion service, and in the other churches minor services. Limited business hours have been fixed, the theatres and schools are closed, all gatherings of more than 25 persons whether indoors or outdoors, are strictly forbidden, the courts exclude the public, families are urged to discontinue visits for the present, 25¢ fines are imposed for spitting on sidewalks. Among the soldiers the disease is of a particularly virulent type. The hospitals are crowded, and a large proportion of their medical and nursing staffs are stricken. There is a cold tide in many of the streets. It is absolute in many of the streets. It is absolute in many of the streets.

While we regret that you will be separated from us, we feel that we cannot let you withdraw from our circle without giving you some tangible proof of our sincere friendship. We therefore ask you to accept this watch and fob as a slight remembrance of our esteem of you, and hope that this gift may bring pleasant memories to you of the days of your sojourn with us.

And may they also be a guarantee of a hearty welcome, which will be extended to you, whenever you have opportunity to visit us in the future. It is our wish and prayer that God's abiding presence be with you in your new home, and may joy, peace and happiness be yours.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors, Oct. 1st, 1918.

Wm. Dafoe, J. A. Lott, Morley Scott, Wilcott Scott.

Although completely taken by surprise, Mrs. Foster made a very suitable reply.

The evening was spent in speeches and music.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

NIPS

at Belleville

at Frankford,

ted.

FOR SALE

CO. COUNTY FARM

at Bloomfield,

containing about

<

Special Values

New Blouses \$1.25 to \$10.00
Women's Sweater Coats \$6.50 to \$18.00
Children's Sweaters \$1.75 to \$6.50
Men's Sweaters \$2.25 to \$10.50
Hansons Pure Wool Sox 75c pair
Men's Sox 35c pair
Cashmere Sox 35c to 75c
Womens Hosiery
We never had so much to show, nor so much worth showing 25c to \$2 pr.
Children's Hosiery 25c to 75c pr.

The Store is Full of New Goods at Right Prices

Engines Collide at Junction

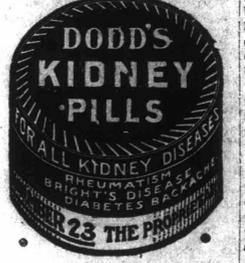
Two Trainsmen Died of Injuries Received in Wreck.
A serious accident resulting in the death of two men occurred at C.P.R. Junction on Saturday afternoon. The dead men are Mr. Lang, fireman of the C.N.R. train and Mr. Michael Houlihan, brakeman of C.N.R. train.
The Canadian Northern train was proceeding over the crossing of the C.P.R. and was struck near the front of the engine by the C.P.R. east bound freight train, causing the C.N. engine to overturn, pinning the two men under the debris. The fireman lived about 3 hours but could not be extricated before the arrival of the wrecking outfit. The brakeman was rushed to Peterboro hospital by special C.P.R. train but succumbed to his injuries at 2 a.m. Sunday. He was about 40 years of age and had been in the employ of the Central Ontario railway for many years, previous to that company being taken over by the C.N.R. His home was in Trenton.
Mr. Lang was a resident of Havelock and had been in the employ of the C.N.R. a short while. An inquest will be held immediately and investigation of the cause of the collision will be made.

FOXBORO

Silo-filling is the order of the day in our vicinity.
Mrs. J. Welbourne and daughter Greta, of Peterboro, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wickert also Mr. Dan Wickert on Friday of last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilmut Rose, of Frankfort have been spending a few days at the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nell Davis.
Mr. J. C. MacFarlane, of Montreal is home to spend Thanksgiving.

Misses V. Derry and Jean Marner called at the home of Miss Gladys Stewart on Sunday afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ketcheson, of Belleville spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Prentice.
Miss Grace MacDonnell visited Gladys Stewart on Sunday afternoon and evening.

The convention held at the Methodist church here on Wednesday, the 9th was well attended, the weather was fine and people came from far and near.
Miss Flossie Rose and her brother Morris, spent Sunday at their home here.
Miss Marjorie Ketcheson of Peterboro has been spending the holidays under the parental roof.
Quite a number are confined to the house with a gripe also chicken-pox.
Mrs. Percy Kilpatrick is spending a few days in Madoc.



Busy Trenton

Rev. William Ross, of the Marmora street Methodist church, is confined to his room with a cold.
Mr. Harold Bateman, assist. Secy., to the Chemical Works Y.M.C.A., left town yesterday for Toronto where he will be attached to the Broadview branch in the Junior Section.
Mrs. R. M. Foster arrived home today having been in Toronto on the occasion of her son's (Lieut. L. D. Foster), wedding.
Mrs. Norman McKim with daughter, Miss V. R., returned home to Toronto today having visited with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Deviney at Sidney Heights.
Mrs. (Dr.) Davidson of Chicago, was a visitor in town today, she is guest with friends at Picton.
Mr. C. N. Barclay and party have returned from North, where they spent several days hunting.
Mr. John E. Kellead and his caste of twenty-five artists gave Trentonians a wonderful treat last evening at the Weller Opera House, where he played "The Merchant of Venice."
Mr. G. B. Frost is making rapid progress.
Mr. Herbert Chalmers, of Toronto, is in town on a business trip. We are glad to hear that D. Farley is improving.
Mr. H. Romley Williams is confined to the house with a cold.
Miss Annie Evans was a visitor to Belleville yesterday.
Dr. T. S. Farnocourt is confined to the house with a cold.
Dr. F. M. G. Johnson has returned from New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Owen Fortune have returned home from their motor trip back north.
Mrs. D. E. Carruthers, of Abbot, has rented a home here where she will spend the winter.
Lieut. T. F. Marshall returned from Kingston today.
Messrs. Groleau, Smith and Elliott, officials of the Bell Telephone Company, visited here yesterday.
The Dominion Police again raided Trenton, so far as known no arrests were made.
Miss M. E. Townsend, of Napanee, arrived here Wednesday for a few days visit.
Mrs. J. J. St. Louis has taken possession of the Young residence on Marmora Street.
The Overseas Club gave a very delightful dance last evening, at which a goodly sum was made for the smokers for our boys overseas.

Mrs. K. Salisbury left for Toronto this morning on a visit.
Congratulations to Lieut. Lorne Foster, postmaster, on his marriage to Miss Doris Arnett, of Toronto.
Mrs. Foster is well-known here, she is also sister of Mrs. Bruce Powers.
We regret to learn Mr. J. S. P. Cronkright is in the recent casualty list.
It is interesting to watch "Shack Town" grow on Marmora street, near the Chemical Works.
Mr. Harold Baken, of Napanee, returned to town yesterday.
Two troop trains passed through yesterday, bound for Toronto.
Mr. Robert Birchall, of Montreal, is in town on business.
Mr. James Clarke, of Wellington, was a visitor in town yesterday.

Peace Within Sight! But Not Within Reach
Viscount Grey Says League of Nations Must be Formed at Peace Conference and Must Include Germany as Member.
London, Oct. 15.—Viscount Grey, the former secretary of Foreign Affairs in the first speech he has made in two years, said he thought peace was within sight, but not within reach. He praised the wisdom of President Wilson's reply to the German note. Viscount Grey spoke at Westminster at a "League of Nations" meeting.

The country, he declared, must give its united support to the Government in the conduct of the war until peace was within reach. A league of nations could not be a substitute for the successful termination of the war.
Never had he seen how it would be possible to form a league of nations before peace was concluded. Such a league must be founded at the peace conference, if delayed beyond a few days the chances that it would ever be formed were slight.
A league of nations, he urged, must include Germany. There could be no thought of disarmament until Germany had disarmed.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese minister died on Thursday from pneumonia, which followed an attack of Spanish influenza. She had been ill about a week.

Picked Up Around Town

A young lady from Trenton lost a suit case, marked with white letters as she came to Belleville during the exodus last night.
Mr. D. V. Sinclair received a cable yesterday from his son, Lieut. Granville Sinclair, who was reported wounded on Sept. 27th. The gratifying message was as follows—"Slight arm wound. Returned to duty."
The caretaker of the Belleville club reports that a Ford car has been standing in front of the club building the past two days. He doesn't know the owner.
The Peterborough police report that a Ford car, No. 25910 has been stolen from that city.

Mr. Lloyd Chambers, of 278 George St reported that his Gray-Dort car was taken without his permission last night from the corner of Front St. and Victoria avenue. Sgt. Naphth and Constable Smith went up the Trent road on a tour of exploration and found the car in a damaged condition at Jones Creek. There had apparently been an accident. The axle of the Gray-Dort was bent, the fenders bent and other vital parts of the car's anatomy damaged. A Ford which belonged to Mr. Macpherson of Thurlow was also a considerable sufferer. The thieves have not yet been apprehended.

Mrs. Helena Wheeler, 37 Ridley Ave., received word yesterday morning that her son, Lance-Corp. Harvey Wheeler, had been admitted to Beaufort hospital, suffering from gunshot wounds in right shoulder and neck. Lance-Corp. Wheeler was previously reported wounded last spring but later returned to the service. He enlisted from The Ontario office and went overseas with the 235th battalion as a private and won his promotion on the field. His young friends here will hope for a speedy recovery.

The Belleville Board of Health last night decided to close the city schools, the churches, theatres and lodges until further notice. The movement will be in accord with public sentiment and was rendered necessary by the very serious nature of the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia about the district. Reports today do not indicate that the contagion has abated or passed the "peak."

12 Divisions Met and Beaten
How arduous was the task assigned to you and how valuable to the enemy was the ground you captured, can be judged by the fact that white as in the operation of the first, third and fourth British armies, 36 enemy divisions have been engaged to this date. Twelve of these divisions supported by 11 independent machine gun units, have been met and defeated by the Canadian Corps. As you formed the flank you suffered the enfilade and frontal artillery fire all the way and the hundreds of machine guns captured testify to the violence of the opposition to this source.

Every evidence confirms the fact that the enemy suffered enormous casualties. He fought stubbornly and well and for that reason your victory is the more creditable. You have taken in this battle over seven thousand prisoners and two hundred field and heavy guns, thus bringing the total captures of the Canadian Corps since August 8 up to 38,000 prisoners, five hundred guns, over three thousand machine guns and a large amount of stores of all kinds.
"Even of greater importance than these captures stand the fact that you have wrested sixty-nine towns and villages and over one hundred and seventy-five square miles of soil from the Hun in the short period of two months. The Canadian Corps, to which was attached the 32nd Division for the battle of Amiens, the 4th and 51st Divisions for the battle of Arras and the 11th Division for the battle of Cambrai, has encountered and defeated decisively forty German divisions; that is nearly one-quarter of the German forces on the west front.

In the performance of these mighty achievements all arms and branches of the Corps have been their purposeful enemy one for all and all for one. The dash and magnificent bravery of our incomparable infantry have at all times been devotedly seconded with great skill and daring by our machine gunners, while the artillery lent their powerful and never failing support. The initiative and resourcefulness displayed by the engineers contributed materially to the depth and rapidity of our advances.
The devotion of the medical personnel has been worthy of every praise. The administrative services, working at all times under great pressure and adverse conditions, surpassed their usual efficiency. The chaplain services by their continual devotion to the spiritual welfare of the troops and their utter disregard of personal risk, have endeared themselves to the hearts of everyone.

Nuptial Notes
POSTER-ARNETT.
Midst glorious sunshine at the Dana Avenue Presbyterian church, Toronto, yesterday, a very pretty wedding took place when Miss Doris Arnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Arnett, of Melbourne Avenue, became the bride of Lieut. Lorne Douglas Foster, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Foster, of Cravenaig, Trenton, Ont. The bride, who was given away by her father, was smartly frocked in Blue velvet, trimmed with seal; wearing a black hat, trimmed with feathers, and a bouquet of Orphelia roses. Miss Marguerite Turner was bridesmaid, Capt. Alpea of the Engineers, acted as best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, the house was gaily decorated with Autumn leaves and Chrysanthemums. The bride's polished table was extremely pretty, being done in the Veteran Colors in Military design. Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Foster left for brief wedding tour west. On their return they will reside on McClellan Avenue, Trenton, Ont.

GEN. CURRIE'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO RECORD OF CANADIAN TROOPS

The incessant efforts of the Y.M.C.A. and their initiative in bringing comfort right up to the front line in battles are warmly appreciated by all.
The victories you have achieved are the fruit of the iron discipline you have accepted freely and of the high standard you have reached in technical knowledge of your arms, and the combined tactical employment of all your resources. You must therefore, with relentless energy perfect and maintain the high standard of training you have reached and guard with jealous pride your stern discipline. Under the lasting protection of Divine Providence united in a burning desire for the victor of right over might, unselfish in your aiming, you are and shall remain a mighty force, admired by all, feared and respected by your foes. I am proud of your deeds, and I want to record here my heartfelt thanks for your generous efforts and my unbounded confidence in your ability to fight victoriously and crush the enemy wherever and whenever you meet him.

Currie's Praise of Corps

Gen. Currie addressed the following order to the troops:
"I wish to express to all troops now fighting in the Canadian Corps my high appreciation of the splendid fighting qualities displayed by them in the successful battles of the first week in October. The mission assigned to the Corps was the protection of the flank of the third and fourth armies in their advance, and that mission has been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the commander-in-chief. In your advance you overcame the very formidable obstacle of the Canal du Nord. You carried by assault the fortified Bourlon wood, the Maroing line, and seized the high ground extending along the Douai-Cambrai road. The towns of Oisy-le-Verger, Nipnoy, Haynebourg, Marquin, Sains, Les Marquins, Sarcourt, Bourlon, Poitaine de Notre Dame, Raoulencourt, Sully, St. Olie, Neuville St. Remy, and Tilloy are now ours and your patrols entered Cambrai itself.

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SAVE 76 LENDA

CATHOLIC CHURCHES TO SAVE FUEL
Lindsay—Two patriotic resolutions which will have a beneficial influence were passed by the Catholic Bishops of Ontario at a meeting in this city, when those present included the Archbishops of Toronto and Kingston, and the Bishops of Sault Ste. Marie, London, Peterboro and Pembroke.
They passed a resolution requesting each bishop to take steps to lessen the consumption of coal in the churches of his diocese during the winter by restricting all non-essential services. They also adopted a resolution urging all Catholics of the province to subscribe, as far as their means will allow, to the coming Victory Loan.
Another resolution passed was one recommending to the military authorities, when there is cessation of hostilities, to facilitate the speedy return to Canada of young men who have been pursuing university studies prior to enlisting.—Post.

Ready-made Medicine—You need a physician for ordinary ailments you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, it is unexcelled while for cuts, sores, lacerations and like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

There was no church nor S. S. on Sunday.
Mr. Ralph Lawson is suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Faulkner is in attendance. We hope for a speedy recovery.
Miss Locke attended the teachers' convention at Belleville on Thursday and Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yorke spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. W. Hodgson.
We are sorry to report so many people ill from the prevailing epidemic.
Mrs. E. P. Yorke and Mrs. W. Hodgson (as delegates) attended the district missionary convention held at Foxboro on Wednesday last.
There was a large crowd present and some very interesting addresses were given.
Mrs. W. Hodgson spent Tuesday at Mr. Bruce Way's.
A Red Cross dinner was served at the home of Mrs. J. W. Hutchinson on Thursday last. A number of ladies met and did a lot of sewing for our soldier boys.
Rev. S. A. Kemp of Foxboro will occupy the Methodist pulpit on Sunday, Oct. 20.
Owing to so much sickness, the missionary tea which was to be held at Mr. A. Martins on Thanksgiving evening was postponed until a later date.
Dust Causes Asthma. Even a little speck too small to see will lead to agonies which no words can describe. The walls of the breathing tubes contract and it seems as if the very life must pass. From this condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy brings the user to perfect rest and health. It relieves the passages and normal breathing is firmly established again. Hundreds of testimonials received annually prove its effectiveness.

Sinclair's Four Days Silk Sale

Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
\$1.65
Silk Poptins
\$1.19



We are confident that in this sale we are offering to the public the best Silk Poptins on the market today. Notwithstanding the great advance in dress materials we do not hesitate to offer these Silk Poptins and we feel sure they will meet with a prompt acceptance.

All the Season's most popular colors are to be found on our shelves—Black, Ivory, Tank Grey, Mole, Russian, Reseda, Castor, Tan, Nigger Brown, Purple, Wisteria, Burgundy, Wine, Plum and Rose. Dainty Frocks, Attractive Skirts, Coat Linings and Bags to match are a few of the many uses to which Silk Poptin may be put. An added attraction is the price of these Poptins, regularly \$1.65 now \$1.19

Suits! Suits! Suits!

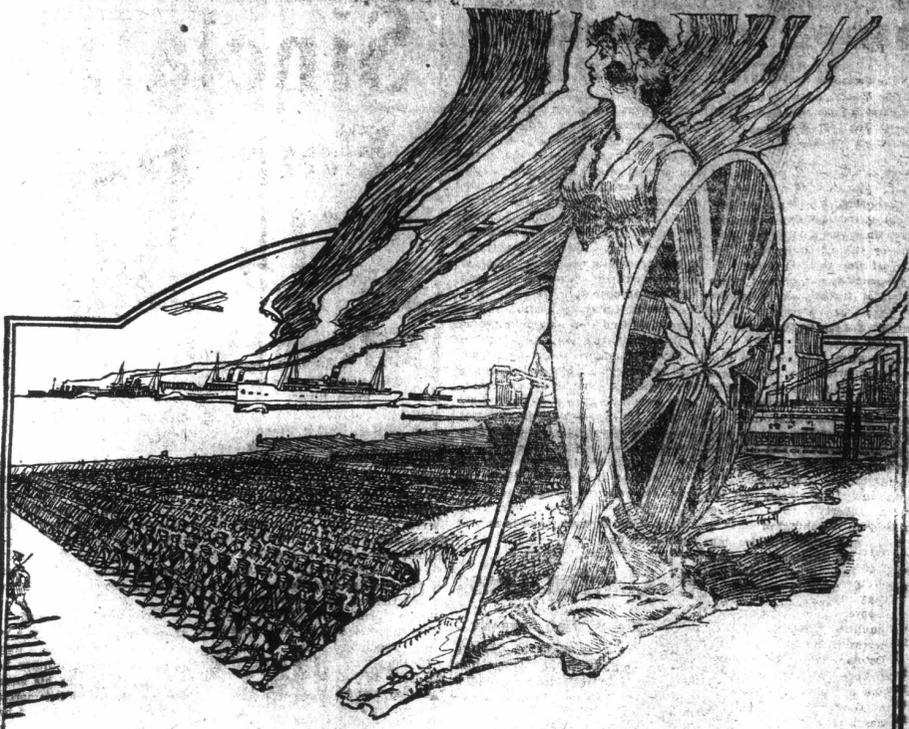
We have them. Beautiful Suits to please even the most fastidiously particular women. Each detail from the tip of the collar to the hem of the skirt, which is of course just the right length is irreproachable. These Suits are trimmed with braid, lavishly used buttons, pleats, pockets, odd belt effects or plush or velvet convertible collars. Misses' Suits, sizes 16, 18 and 20 years and Ladies' Suits, sizes 34, 36 and 38 years in navy, blue, brown, burgundy and black and sell for \$25, \$27.50, \$30.00 and \$35.00



Sinclair's

PROUD OF... Hon. Thos. Laboring Discussed tained at

The Hon. Thomas... at the close of the... At the high school was not as large as



Why Canada must borrow money to carry on

Because Canada has put her hand to the plow and will not turn back:—

—our country is in the war on the side of liberty and justice and will stay in it till complete victory is won and the unspeakable Hun is smashed and beaten to the ground;

—a nation at war must make tremendous expenditures in cash to keep up her armies and supply them with munitions, food and clothing;

—Canada must finance many millions of dollars of export trade in food, munitions and supplies which Britain and our allies must have on credit;

—for these purposes Canada must

borrow hundreds of millions of dollars—

And, this money must be borrowed from the people of Canada:—

Therefore, Canada will presently come to her people for a new Victory Loan to carry on.

Canadians will loan the money by again buying Victory Bonds.

The national safety, the national honor and the national well-being require that each and every Canadian shall do his duty by lending to the nation every cent he can spare for this purpose.

Be ready when the call comes to see your country through in its great war work

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

PROUD OF WHAT LABOR IN CANADA HAS DONE FOR WAR

Hon. Thos. Crothers Paid Tribute to Canadian Laboring Men and Women and Soldiers—Discussed Labor Problems—Minister Entertained at Quinte Hotel by Belleville Club.

The Hon. Thomas Crothers, Minister of Labor, a native of Prince Edward County and a law student in Belleville in the early days was the guest of the city last evening. He was entertained at a banquet at Hotel Quinte early in the evening. Lt. Col. S. S. Lazier, president, later he addressed a public gathering in the High School under the auspices of the City Council and Board of Trade. At the close of this gathering, the Minister was the guest of the Belleville Club.

At the high school, the audience was not as large as might have been

speaker and at once launched into his subject.

A practical solution of the labor problem has baffled the skill of the wisest statesmen. Labor unrest is not peculiar to Canada. Before the war broke out it was world-wide and since then it has become more marked, particularly in the last eighteen months. "Let me assure you that since the war broke out, labor disputes were less in Canada than in any part of the British Empire." In 1916 in England, there were 581 strikes by 284,000 men and a loss of days 3,600,000. In 1917, there were 638 labor strikes involving 820,000 men and a loss in days of 5,500,000. In Canada there were 118 strikes. In Australia there is more labor legislation than anything else. "Why don't you make it a crime to go on strike during the war?" some asked. A manufacturer seriously urged Mr. Crothers that legislation should be enacted making it a criminal offence for a man to belong to a labor organization.

Australia had last year a loss in days' work from strikes of 4,500,000 with half our population, while we

means to his workmen. What is a man entitled to by way of wages? A man who is able and willing to work is entitled by the eternal law of justice and in the interest of the state to enough to supply shelter and food in sufficient quantities for him and his family to provide education for his family and to provide a sum for a rainy day. What is that wage? That is the problem. It is not to the interest of the state that a man should be brought up ignorant, for the burden will soon fall on the state. We have learned that the nation is interested in the education of all children. Another cause of unrest is this: Many men are willing to work for nothing if the government will not allow contractors for the government to pile up large fortunes out of the war. By the excess profit tax, this feeling of unrest is partly overcome.

Nine out of ten of the remedies suggested favor coercion. Sometimes capital and labor both demand the sole benefits of their work. Neither can get on without the other. The one who is putting up half its capital by means of labor ought to have something to say in the management of the undertaking. During the past seven years' close association with labor, the speaker said he commensate attitude. Mr. Crothers told of a visit to a Toronto factory where the 1,400 men did not want a union because their boss was a kind, considerate man. Another man had considered his profits with the employees. They had saved \$30,000. He wanted to enlarge his plant but his banker demurred at loaning the \$100,000 necessary. The men heard of it and told the banker they would withdraw the \$30,000 deposit if he did not advance the money. He did. The success of any business depends upon the fidelity of employees. The chief remedy for unrest is for employers instead of trying to swell dividends, to devote part of their earnings to try and find out how they can increase the welfare of their employees. There is also a duty on the part of the men—a sense of interest in the success of the business.

Over 300,000 manual workers have been sent overseas, those remaining are paying their insurance, and looking after their dependents.

The war endangered everything for which life was worth living. We are in the war not solely for England, France or democracy, but also for ourselves.

An army is of two classes—the fighting and the working men. Among the latter are the munition workers, farmers, shipbuilders. "We should all try to remember that we are all part of the army and that we have no more right to throw down our tools because of some insignificant trouble than the soldier has to throw his rifle away." Our 400,000 men have not betrayed us and we shall not betray them. We have already sent 60,000,000 shells overseas. Among our munition workers are 35,000 women.

"I'm proud of what the working men of Canada have done. I'm proud of what the women have done," said the minister. The time is not far distant when we shall know we shall have established peace and righteousness. Our foes are on the run. Our cause is righteous. There can be but one end—the establishment of democracy once and for all.

"I have always hated autocracy, whether in state, religion or society. I'm opposed to one man power, for it always tends to tyranny and oppression."

Hon. Mr. Crothers recalled his early days in Prince Edward County. What a pleasure it was to the children then to think of a picnic to Belleville, where the enjoyment of a penny bun purchased on Front St. was the supreme bliss. Five of his happiest years he spent in the beautiful city by the bay. About forty-five years ago he went to Western Ontario, but there has been scarcely a day pass when his mind has not reverted to Belleville.

At the close of his address, Mr. J. W. Johnson, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the guest, seconded by Principal MacLaurin. Rev. Dr. C. T. Scott endorsed the resolution, which was heartily carried. Lt. Col. Ponton also paid his tribute to his pleasure in the visit of the Minister of Labor.

Liquor Confiscated

Whiskey valued at \$30,000 was destroyed by the sheriff's office at Coalville, Utah. The liquor represents all of that confiscated since the prohibition law went into effect, on Aug. 1st, 1917.

Miss Helen Hunt has arrived from Toronto to spend the Thanksgiving holiday at home and has kindly consented to play two violin solos at the Red Cross Concert on Monday evening.

Rev. W. J. Wood Dies Suddenly

Former Pastor of Picton Methodist Church Drops Dead at His Home at Newmarket—Was a Popular Pastor and Able Preacher—Had Filled Important Pulpits in Montreal, Bay of Quinte and Toronto Conferences.

Picton, Oct. 12.—The people of Picton were shocked on Monday to hear of the sudden death of the former pastor of the Picton Methodist Church. The word which came by a telegram was confirmed later by a telephone message.

It appears that the sixtieth anniversary services of the Newmarket Sunday School had been held the day previous. The preacher of the day was from Toronto, but Mr. Wood assisted in the services with his usual vigor and ability. On Monday morning he went down town, making friendly calls at a number of places, also doing some business. He partook of the noon meal as usual, and after dinner sat down to enjoy his newspaper. After reading a few minutes he arose apparently to go to a nearby sofa but with the words "I can't make it," fell to the floor, life being extinct before assistance arrived.

Rev. W. J. Wood was a native of Brockville. He was educated at the collegiate there and at the Wesleyan Theological College at Montreal. He was a brilliant student and always took high standing in his examinations, securing the degrees of B. A. and B. D. On entering the Methodist ministry he was a success from the first. The greater part of his work was done in Montreal conference, where he filled several important pulpits. During his pastorate he was in charge of the Methodist church at Westmont, Montreal; one of the Ottawa churches and churches at Smith's Falls, Gananoque and Pembroke. He came to Picton in the summer of 1914 from Pembroke.

Rev. W. H. Emsley of Picton going to Pembroke. For three years from July 1914-17, Mr. Wood was pastor of the First Methodist Church, Picton. During the history of the church there have been few preachers that have been more popular than Mr. Wood. He was a fluent and ready preacher, a good pastor, and exceptionally popular with the public generally. During his pastorate the work of the church prospered, many improvements being made to the church property the last year he was in charge. At the time of the anniversary of this church in May last Mr. Wood took charge of the services on Sunday and gave an address on Monday evening.

He was keenly interested in the issues of the war and many of his discourses were on this theme. Shortly before leaving Picton his older son Kenneth enlisted with the Cobourg Heavy Battery and went overseas in June of that year. He is now on active service in France.

The family consists of three other children, Campbell, who is in attendance at Toronto University, and two daughters, Grace and Nellie. Mrs. Wood also survives.—Gazette.

Death of Mr. James Tugnett

Native of Belleville Succumbed to Pneumonia in West Virginia.

James Tugnett died in Georgetown, West Virginia, yesterday of pneumonia, according to a message which has been received by his sister Mrs. Alfred Lazier, of this city.

Deceased was a resident of Trenton, Ontario, and had been engaged in a chemical plant in Georgetown, whither he had moved with his wife and two children. He was 44 years of age and a native of Belleville. The remains will be brought to Trenton for interment.

Mr. T. H. Coppin, local freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, is confined to his home through illness.

Mr. Myers Gilbert, who is ill in the city hospital with pleuro-pneumonia rested very comfortably last evening. He is still, however, in a serious condition.

There are ten victims of the influenza at the home of Mr. William Vallance and the adjoining home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. Burke, Commercial street.

Owing to the fact that the nursing staff at the Belleville General Hospital is under a heavy strain through the extra burden caused by the epidemic, it is requested that there be no callers at the institution tomorrow (Sunday).

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-LIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported. Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks."

Practically every ship touches our shores from abroad, bringing those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene." Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-lives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder, a strength-maker, a blood-purifier, a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-lives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing the organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-lives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-lives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-lives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-lives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Profitless Sales Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Thanksgiving Turkeys Scarce

Poultry Dear Today—Potatoes, Eggs and Butter High.

Thanksgiving turkeys were not so much in evidence today as in the good old days when the festival meant so much of reunion and joy. A few only were offered today on Belleville market and they went at war prices, \$3.50 to \$7.00 each. However the buying public was not so keen on such purchases and a fowl or a goose did as well. Geese were not numerous, the price ranging from around \$3.00. Ducks brought \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Chickens were dear in at the price of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per pair.

Pork is on the slump, buyers are paying \$17.00 for live hogs and butchers give \$25.00 for dressed hogs.

Beef is a little easier. Many animals are being slaughtered before the arrival of winter time. Beef hindquarters are worth 20c wholesale per pound.

Peace talk has driven down the price of grains. Oats bringing 80c and barley \$1.10. Hides are unchanged.

Butter and eggs, those important market commodities reached 60c today at a nearby hour but at eleven o'clock they had been put down to 55c per pound and per dozen.

Hay is a scarce article in town and one wholesaler would pay \$12.00 per ton if he could get any immediately.

Lamb is quoted at 24c.

Potatoes were a high priced article today—\$2.25 and \$2.50 per bag being the ruling figures.

Tomatoes brought \$1.00 per bushel.

The market was not large either in offerings or in the demand.

Three of the children of Adjt. Trickey of the S. A. are ill with influenza.

Mrs. Robt. Coulson, of Foxboro, is dangerously ill at the hospital at Whinipig.

Port Hope Man to Take Action

Against Town of Cobourg for Police Court Fine Wrongfully Held.

Port Hope, Oct. 15.—In reporting the council proceedings in Cobourg the Sentinel Star says.—A communication was received from D. H. Chisholm, of Port Hope, stating unless he received cheque for the balance of the \$100 fine remitted to his client by order-in-council, he would begin suit against the town ten days from Oct. 5th.

The Clerk said Mr. Chisholm's client had come to the office, and he told him the fine would be returned if the matter was settled that way. He had tried the case, and said he wrote the government. They understood from the license inspector the magistrate had recommended that part of the fine be rebated, and were greatly surprised that he had not so recommended. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and, as no witnesses were heard, he could not very well recommend that part of the fine be rebated.

The communication was received and filed, the council believing that the government should live up to the Act. They were prepared for any action Mr. Chisholm might take.—Guide.

Capt. A. Mackintosh Victim of Influenza

Son-in-law of Duke of Devonshire III Short Time

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Captain Alexander Mackintosh, son-in-law of His Excellency the Governor-General, and a former A.D.C., is dead in Washington of influenza, according to word reaching Ottawa Sunday.

He succumbed after a very short illness, according to meagre particulars which have reached the Capital. Captain Mackintosh had been an attaché of the British Embassy in Washington for some time. His marriage on November 2 last year at Christ Church Cathedral, to Lady Maud Cavendish, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, was one of the brightest social events of the season and attracted more than usual interest in that it was the first wedding of a daughter of a Governor-General in Ottawa. The sincere sympathy of her many friends in Ottawa will be extended to the latter in her bereavement. An infant child also survives.

Captain Angus Alexander Mackintosh, of the Royal Horse Guards, was a gallant soldier, and greatly respected at Government House. He had served with distinction in the present war, and was wounded in one lung. It is believed that this injury militated against his recovery when he fell a victim to the influenza epidemic.

He was the only son of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and Mrs. Mackintosh, and besides having been on the staff of the Duke of Devonshire was formerly on the staff of the Duke of Connaught when the latter was Governor-General in Ottawa.

Word of his illness reached the city on Saturday afternoon. Most of the Government House party are out of the city, but Her Excellency the Duchess, accompanied by Captain Ridley and Captain Clive, have left for Washington. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.—Journal-Press.

Not Totally Disabled

Two Legs Off — Speech, Hearing, and Eyesight Affected

It isn't always the pension law itself that is to blame for dissatisfaction among returned soldiers, as is being proved in one instance by a case in the hands of Secretary Geo. Murrell, of Central branch Great War Veterans, Toronto.

In this case Mr. Murrell feels strongly that the soldier is entitled to full disability, whereas the Pensions Medical Board has granted him only part. It's not the law but its interpretation which seems "out of joint."

The pensioner is Pte. Louis Nurcombe, who was wounded in action before he was seventeen years of age.

The young lad has to go through life with two artificial limbs below the knee, plus defective eyesight hearing and speech, brought about by serving a country that professes gratitude.

Pte. Nurcombe is discharged and gets \$40 a month pension. The total disability allowance is \$50 per month, but according to the interpreters of the Pensions Act Nurcombe is not "totally disabled." Secretary

Murrell is earnestly appealing for full pension for this veteran.

Latest Hun Crimes Are Arousing Anger

London Papers Are Indignant Over Outrages of the Retreating Germans.

London, Oct. 16.—Discussing the ultimate peace terms, the London newspapers refer with indignation to the outrages still persisted in by the retreating Germans, and unanimously demand reparation and punishment for these latest crimes, as well as for other outrages committed during the war.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The evacuation of Belgium will not undo the crime of 1914. Reparation to the fullest measure must also be made, for Belgium has the first claim on Germany's resources for the unspeakable outrage she has suffered."

The Morning Post says: "Indemnity for Belgium should be made as heavy as possible and Germany made to feel the weight of her transgressions by the necessity of paying for them."

The Post also suggests that the war indemnity should include the handing over to the Allies of the merchant shipping which Germany has been building.

The Daily Mail demands that Germany should be punished with the utmost severity for the wanton destruction of French towns, and the other newspapers endorse this demand. The Daily Express counsels the stoppage of raw materials to Germany until all accounts have been settled.

New Health for Women

The most fatal years in a woman's life are those between forty-five and fifty.

Many of the sex enter this period under depressing conditions through overwork or worry about the home, or through a condition in which the blood is weak or watery and so they suffer heavily. Among the commonest symptoms are headaches, feverish flushes, backache, depression and other well recognized disturbances of the health which signalize that the blood requires attention. Women urgently need rich, red blood all their lives, but never more so than in middle-life, when the nerves are also weak and overwrought.

Now every woman can prove the prompt help afforded to her health by renewing and building up the blood. It is a test that any ailing woman can make by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For these pills make rich, red blood, which in turn stimulates the appetite, strengthens the nerves and restores full robust health. Thousands of women have found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills new health and strength and with these a new happiness and interest in life.

So if you suffer, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wants to Be Interned in U.S.

Werner Horn Protests Against Being Sent to Canada.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—Wanted by the Dominion police of New Brunswick, Canada, under the charge of blowing up a Canadian Pacific railroad bridge in 1915, in pursuance of the Kaiser's policy of frightfulness on this side of the Atlantic, Werner Horn, a Prussian, protested vigorously yesterday against returning under requisition proceedings when brought before United States Commissioner Colquitt Carter. Horn has just completed serving an eighteen months term, with a fine of \$1000 in the Atlanta federal prison, for sabotage in this country. Upon his release the district attorney's office instituted action for serving requisition papers that have been on file for three years.

"I protest against the proceedings," said Horn to Judge Carter. "What I did in Canada was simply my duty to the Fatherland. I wish to be interned in America."

Pending investigation by federal officials as to the necessary steps for honoring the request for requisition, Horn is held at the marshal's office here.

Cornus cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief as a medicine for the stomach.

Rev. S. Bartlett is Retiring

Hamilton, Oct. 16.—It was learned last evening from the Rev. S. T. Bartlett, general secretary of Sunday schools and young people's societies of the Methodist Church of Canada, that he is retiring from his position and will not permit his name to come before the General Conference for re-election. It is understood that Rev. Mr. Bartlett is giving up this work owing to personal reasons and the financial stringency of the department. Mr. Bartlett has been secretary for ten years, and assistant for two years.

Christmas Pudding Will be Raisinless

Overseas Christmas stockings will be minus something good to eat this year. So will Christmas plum puddings and mince pies, not to mention numerous other good things. It's not nuts or dates—not figs or sugar—not currants or butter, but good, simple, old-fashioned raisins.

For at present raisins are scarcely to be had in Toronto and there does not seem to be much chance of a brighter outlook. The fact that many Christmas stockings will have to go overseas without raisins is a great blow to the women filling them for weeks past.

The Canada Food Board has notified importers in Toronto that raisins will not be allowed to come into Canada this year from Spain, from where the Malaga raisins for table use are shipped. Though no official statement has yet been given out by the Food Board, it nevertheless notified these importers a month ago, saying that raisins from Spain were classed as a luxury.

The other source of supply for raisins is California, and though the Food Board has not forbidden their admittance into the country, the United States Government has, with the consequence that California raisins have been withdrawn from the importation market. The reason given is that the Government needs all the raisins California can produce in its own country for its own troops. The raisins are being used in a number of cases in place of sugar, as they contain a large percentage of sugar.

Our Morning Meal

Answer to Pies That it be Made a Family Unifying Force

Meredith Nicholson, discussing on breakfast and our breakfast habits in The Yale Review, makes a plea for a cheerful meal, with every member of the family present, declaring it unequalled as a family unifying force. He wants it made a leisurely meal, deploring "an unhappy rush through ham and eggs."

It may be true, as elderly and reminiscence folk allege, that family life has been destroyed by modern conditions. We doubt, however, whether the restoration of the family breakfast waits upon or would follow it.

At least, in cities and towns the fixed and immovable breakfast hour, and the discipline which enforced the family's presence, have become a mere tradition. It was a species of tyranny, usually imposed by the stern parent, who, obliged to get up himself, was as indolent of sleepy-heads as he was of lovers. Many individuals find it easier to belong to a community than to the family, for just such reasons—the imposing of one will upon others, often with no better basis than the maxims of Solomon or "Poor Richard." There are people who can "sleep the clock around" and others to whom Morpheus is a coy, reluctant visitor and must be warded. Children require more sleep than adults; so do the elderly usually; yet Mr. Nicholson would have all routed out at a fixed hour, regardless of personal needs.

Life is much more complex than it was even a score of years ago; it has changed family life. Each member has his or her individual claims and duties to meet and must be untrammelled. School, work, appointments and engagements call for more personal liberty and responsibility. Breakfast is no longer required as a lesson in punctuality. Nor has the attendance upon the meal changed more completely than the meal itself. Ham and eggs, sausage, and fried potatoes are memories of days of low or cost of living in most households. Fruits, cereals and toast or muffins have replaced the old superabundance of heavy viands, except where outdoor occupations and physical exertion make food less easily and quickly digested a necessity. The "no breakfast" fad has not prevailed to any extent; in fact it was not justified by good sense. If any meal can be spared it is luncheon. We need food at the day's outset to stroke the human engine for the day's toll.—Detroit Free Press.

Will Prosecute

W. C. Mikel, K.C., to Act for Crown at Assizes.

Hamilton, Oct. 16.—S. F. Washington, K.C., announced this morning that W. C. Mikel, K.C., of Belleville, has been appointed crown counsel for the fall assizes here, beginning November 11. He will be crown prosecutor at the trials of Speranza and Pappert and Markoff the former two charged with the murder of J. Celent on York street, and the latter charged with the murder of Tomo Georgiev, whose body was found in a gravel pit near the Valley Inn last spring.—Herald.

22 Nations Represented

Grim, Business-Like Procession, Even with Colorful Uniforms of the Fighters.

New York, Oct. 12.—New York's patriotic fervor, already thrilled with the knowledge of brilliant successes of the allied arms against Germany, was quickened today when the fighting men of twenty-two nations—from five continents and islands in every sea—marched down flag-bedecked Fifth Ave. in review before President Wilson in joint celebration of Liberty Day and Columbus Day.

It was a grim, business-like procession—even with the picturesque and colorful uniforms of fighters from other lands—that swung down "the Avenue of the Allies" and under the banners of the nations arrayed against Germany and her allies. Scenes of airplanes flying in battle formation, preceded the marchers from 72nd street, past the "Altar of Liberty" in Madison Square and to Washington Square. Guns, tanks and other trophies captured from the Germans at Chateau-Thierry and other battlefields were towed by military tractors.

From All Parts

The allies' division was made up of troops from Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, the Czechoslovaks, the Foreign Legion of France, Italian Alpini and Bersaglieri and soldiers from Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Serbia and Siam.

The U.S. division was composed of ten thousand soldiers who have completed their preliminary training and soon will sail overseas for France and 3500 sailors. The total number of all troops in line was estimated at 25,000.

Women had a prominent part in the parade, their section being made up from Red Cross, officers' canteen workers, workroom workers, motor corps, naval reserves, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, police reserves, National League for Women's Service, camouflage corps, women's land army women's apparel unit; Western Union girls, transportation workers, employes of the gas defence units, and ammunition workers.

Mrs. M. J. O'Brien is Dead at Renfrew

Prominent Ottawa Valley Lady Was Ill Only Few Hours

Renfrew, Oct. 15.—Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, wife of Senator M. J. O'Brien, died here on Saturday afternoon from an attack of pneumonia after being ill less than a day. She took ill in the morning from influenza which developed into pneumonia and she gradually weakened, till the end came Saturday afternoon at 3.30.

The late Mrs. O'Brien was born in Barryvale 55 years ago. She was the daughter of James Barry of that place. She was a devoted wife and one of the most popular women in Renfrew, spending much time in community uplift work, and she will be greatly missed by the people of this town. Of late years she had been in rather delicate health. She was a generous giver to all worthy and philanthropic causes and could always be relied upon to support any deserving appeal. She was a member of St. Francis Xavier Church and an earnest Christian. She is survived by a family of five sons and four daughters: Ambrose O'Brien, of Ottawa, John and Patrick at home, Mrs. J. L. Murray and Mrs. Wm. Crum, Miss Grace, and Miss Gertrude, all of Renfrew.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon and was strictly private. Senator O'Brien and the other members of his family, who have been ill, are recovering.

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A Trentonian Dies at Bayside

The first known death to follow the chemical works explosion at Trenton on Monday night was that of David Ray, a worker at the chemical works, who resided near the plant. Ray died last night at eleven o'clock at the home of Mr. Clifton Rush, Bayside, where he had been left in an ill condition the night of the explosions. He had been brought in an automobile and the two people who came with him were anxious to find some place to leave him. Mr. Rush volunteered his home. The two friends departed and were to come back last night but did not.

Mr. Rush stated today that the man seemed ill all day yesterday and talked little so that he really told no story how he happened to be ill. Last evening Dr. Boyce of this city was called to Trenton and found the man had died.

The county officials have been notified and an inquest will likely be held. The body was brought to Belleville this afternoon by Messrs. Tickell and Sons' Company and is now at their morgue.

At Charing Cross

By CAPTAIN LORD DUNSANY

It was a dark night at Charing Cross; a low moon, and lamps hidden. Some soldiers were coming home. A little crowd, no larger than would have gathered once for curiosity's sake round a horse that had fallen or round a man who turned out to be drunk, stood waiting by the archway. They were waiting for the ambulances to come out.

There was no more curiosity among them, than you see at a Communion Service. They were just waiting.

Inside the station pillars were being put into the ambulance cars and blankets made comfortable while the little crowd waited.

Then the first car came out. It was brightly lighted inside. It moved like a drawing-room through the deep shadows of London. The crowd leaped forward and looked; not a word was spoken. Women waved white handkerchiefs; they would have spoken; but a hush was over them all such as is met at sick-beds, and a reverence for England's men. So princes and princesses might comfort themselves beside the carved bed of some stricken king. No word was spoken, for all that they wanted to say. Thus England's men came home.

And one of the men in the bright car leaped up his head to look at the scene in the dimness, as well as one can look when one is lying down; he also was silent, but words must have almost been on his lips, so clearly did his cheerful expression, as he looked with deep content at the crowd, make evident his answer to their great compassion: "Well there you all are again. So that's all right."

The Chateau

By CAPTAIN R. F. W. REES.

We lived there for a month. It was one of those glorious country mansions that one so often finds in rustic France. Its walls were hung with priceless tapestries and pictures that are historic in the world of art; but it was not these that endeared it to us. It was just the wonderful atmosphere of peace and placid beauty.

The house itself, stately and gracious with the benevolence that time lends to stone and mortar, was set high on a close-walled hill, so that it might beacon the traveller in those far-off days long before road-maps and railway-trains; the sweeping avenue of trees, the gardens riotous in bloom of a thousand summers; the little meadow behind the house where the slow cows browsed; the coachyard and the stables, cobbled, yellowed, and straggled; the little lodge at the gates, where lived the old French woman who always had for all of us a smile and a "Bo' jour, m'sieu"; and stretching away into the far distance as lovely a countryside as you may imagine.

There is your picture for you. Paint it as you will, in the end you will have one of those scenes that make life worth the living, that wake the poet in the heart of the cynic, that spur to love and passionate devotion. That was six months ago. The Germans could not reach it then.

Nothingness! Substance—yes, but substance that has no shape, no meaning. Great, white-blossomed trunks of trees; a countryside gaping with wounds; raw earth laid bare to a protesting sky; a crumbled ruin of a house; inside, a litter, knee-deep, of unrecognizable things, of strips, and bits, and pieces; an iron stanchion that shows where a gate has been, and, beside it, a spare yard of brick

Father Laurendeau Fully Vindicated by Vatican Court

Petition by Ford Parishioners Thrown out by Sacred College

Windsor, Oct. 16.—Complete vindication of Rev. Father Francis Xavier Laurendeau, pastor of Our Lady of the Lake Church, Ford, was made public in the Catholic churches of Windsor and neighboring border municipalities, in an award of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation of Rome, acting on a petition of malcontent parishioners of the Ford parish, who objected to the appointment of Rev. Father Laurendeau on the ground that he was a member of an illegally constituted ecclesiastical court that tried their late pastor, Father Beaudoin.

By the award, which is signed by "C. Card de Lal, Bishop of Savina, Secretary," and C. Sardi, archbishop of Casarea Assessor, the protesting parishioners are obliged to obey their new rector or face penalty of being repressed by Bishop M. F. Fallon, who made the appointment.

Canuck Contractor Over Railways and Wharves in France

Brig-Gen. "Jack" Stewart Has Responsibilities Enlarged.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—News of a further promotion to Brig-Gen. Jack Stewart, veteran Canadian railway contractor, who has for the past three years has been working wonders in the construction of strategic railways up around the Baltic front, has reached here. Gen. Stewart has now been made director-general of construction for British army, to have direction over all railways, docks, etc. The post is one of large responsibility, requiring high executive ability. The supervision of the docks in France will entail added responsibility to an already responsible position.

Man Slashes His Throat and Chest

It is Expected that John J. Jost Will Recover

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—While in a nervous condition from the effects of alcoholism, according to hospital authorities, John James Jost, 45 Daly avenue, slashed his throat and chest with a sharp razor about 2.30 Sunday morning, and was taken to Water Street Hospital, where his condition was reported as not serious. He was in a state of delirium when admitted to the hospital. The razor he used was a sharp one, but the cuts he inflicted are not severe. It is stated that this was the second attempt Jost had made to end his career. The first occasion being around Christmas, last year. He will recover, according to the hospital authorities. He was taken to the hospital by Police Sgt. Harden and Constable Emmerson.—Journal-Press.

A Minimum Wage

Fixed in Manitoba for Efficient Women Clerks.

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—A \$12 minimum wage for adult experienced women sales clerks in retail stores in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, with a day of rest, Sunday or some other day, in each week and a weekly half-holiday where these is Saturday night work, is the finding of the Manitoba minimum wage board, it was announced. A drastic cut in the working hours, which is the outstanding feature of the finding, affects about 2,500 female employees.

Beady-made Medicine

You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Military News

More Returned Men Arrive.

Seventy-six hospital cases arrived in Kingston from overseas at 1.37 P.M. Saturday. Owing to the condition of the weather and the peculiar epidemic condition coupled with the fact that the cases were all hospital cases, it was requested that there be no reception ceremony of any kind. This made it possible to take the men direct and quickly to Queen's military hospital.

Captain Johnson, 38th Batt. Here

Captain Johnson of the 38th Battalion, "C" Company was at the armories, Kingston. The Captain went overseas in 1914 with the original P.P.C.L.I. as a private, and was later transferred to the famous 38th Battalion. He won his commission and Captaincy on the field by sheer ability and courage, and has given a good account of himself in France and Flanders. Captain Johnson served in South Africa and wears the ribbons of the King's and Queen's medals for this campaign. An effort will be made to give him a position in M.D. No. 3, where his ability and experience should prove of great assistance in the training of troops.

Flying Cadet Dead

Cadet Burnett of the R.A.F. who went to Kingston from Belleville died at Ongwanada military hospital Friday night. Before his enlistment the late Cadet was a commercial traveller, and all his friends and relatives are in the old country. About a year ago he fell from a plane at Deseronto breaking an arm and his jaw. R.A.F. McManus has informed the R.A.F. O.C. at Deseronto and ask them what disposition they desired made of the remains.

Major O'Grady Here.

Major O'Grady, D.D.C.A.S. Staff was at the Kingston armories yesterday. The Major has direction of the physical training of all troops, and was here in consultation with the G.S.O. and Lieut. Bews.

LA. Col. Bywater in City.

LT.-Col. Bywater of Ottawa, who formerly commanded No. 3 special company at Fort Henry was a visitor at District Headquarters Saturday. Col. Bywater is now in command of the Depot, Battalion, Ottawa, and in speaking of the influenza epidemic, said his battalion with five hundred men had wonderfully escaped the ravages of the disease. He attributed this fact to the care and attention which had been given the men and the quarters. Perfect ventilation the free use of a good disinfectant, and plenty of sunshine for men and quarters whenever obtainable, had kept the battalion fairly free from this peculiar kind of gripe.

Military District No. 3 Is Good

Military District No. 3 is so far been very fortunate in escaping the results which have told so largely and fatally in other places from the Spanish influenza. Drill and the usual routine business is going on as usual. The offices of headquarters at the Armories are fairly free from cases, and throughout the district as a whole the military medical authorities only report 281 cases to date. Of the 281 cases, one hundred belong to the city of Ottawa in Military District No. 4 which extend from St. John's to Montreal, there have been one thousand cases reported with fifty-six fatalities. Brig-General Hemming and his staff think this district has been very fortunate and every care has been taken to keep the troops in good condition. Among military men in particular there is a strong opinion that liquor in small medicinal quantities are beneficial in dealing with the epidemic and it is felt that the Provincial authorities should immediately do something in the matter before a stage of grave danger is reached.

Bugle Blasts

Major Kidd, D.A. and Q.M.G. was on leave until Tuesday. Captain Palmer of the Engineers has gone to Port Hope and Peterborough to Belleville for instructional work with the Depot Battalion, E.O. R.

Capt. Britton, of the C.M.P.C. has been granted leave of absence for two weeks.

Monday being Thanksgiving Day was observed by all troops in the district as a holiday.

Shaughnessy

Was President Succeeded

Montreal, Shaughnessy the Canadian party, E. W. At a meeting Montreal today after twenty from the press from E. W. retains the p the company of executive d to serve with perience, This Shaughnessy's view of the e ned by the Ca period of rec war the best man would be direction of st system.

Although so his predecessor when they ret sidency, he do broke out of financial hori Now however, in handing ov responsibility to one who has lodge of the a who has showr tive ability and marked degree only of the pol leaders of Can employees of t Railway itself.

Mr. president has and general director of the Railway Compn Sir George E health is retirig vice-president who has been charge of west appointed in hi

Death of Those

Mr. Thomas known account for the Grey away body at Belleville, as the was born in Belleville as a sisted in Brook years and was it old Commercial For many years chanted 'Bank in for a number of where he was in Armour and Cot in Belleville he a number of ye ceded him to the ago as did his s sister Margaret. of this city is a

The late Mr. T poor health for tarily had lived a illness was of th

Ploughing

Tractor Demons Belleville on T ed by

A large number citizens were in at the tractor-ple tion in the "he Ponton's farm of ing and afternoon tion took place

The tractor use and the plough is sold in connect ssp. Mr. John Lid operated the trac the first season i operated. It he difficulty, even w dead furrow, th being done at sev it could be accom being just as go ploughman could represented the

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VISITORS WERE DELIGHTED AND AMAZED AT WHAT THEY SAW IN TRIP THROUGH NORTH COUNTRY

Crops in Fine Condition — Hon. J. A. Calder Convinced of Existence of Oil Field — Saw Oats Threshing 125 Bushels to the Acre on J. D. McArthur's Farm and Wheat Running 30 Bushels per Acre.

The editor has received the following note and newspaper report from our former esteemed townsman, Mr. Philip F. Canniff, now with the Government Telegraph Service, Edmonton, Alta.,

As the enclosed is the first real write up of the Peace River oil prospect, I thought you might be interested. I see very many messages coming and going over our Peace River lines, that leads me to believe they have the real goods. You will notice that the tone of this write up is sane and sensible, and moderate in its claims, which seems to me (from what I know) the true situation.

We were delighted with our recent visit to Belleville, finding it much improved in appearance, and were delighted with the most cordial welcome from the many old friends. Belleville is still (to us) the city we dream of.

The party of Dominion and provincial cabinet ministers and railway men, who personally conducted by J. D. McArthur, have been making a tour of the Peace River country, returned on their special train from the North on Wednesday evening, brimming full of enthusiasm for what they had seen and heard during their trip, and vowing, like the Queen of Sheba, that the hall had not been told them.

At Peace River the visitors were the guests at a luncheon, given by the townspeople, at which views were exchanged and a most cordial understanding arrived at. The trip down the river by motor; launch to the oil fields was most interesting. The greater number of the visitors had never seen an oil well and the spectacle of the towering derricks, the working of the great drills and the bringing up of the "baters" filled with water, mud and brown froth and bubbles of oil was most fascinating. Some of the wells were overflowing with water, and other ones of the oil gushers, eventually, it is bound to come.

Impressed by Farms. Returning to Peace River, after public entertainment, automobiles were taken to Spirit River, by way of Dunvegan and the trail north of the river. The visitors were tremendously impressed by the prosperous appearance of the farms and the fine and abundant crops, notwithstanding the slight damage which has been wrought by the early frosts. Spirit River was reached by Monday night and Tuesday the itinerary was completed to Grande Prairie.

From this point a motor excursion was organized by Grande Prairie citizens and the tourists were taken through the adjacent country as far as Lake Saskatoon and given an opportunity of first-hand observation. The crops in this district were voted particularly fine, the excellent quality of the wheat and oats being freely commented upon.

Back to Spirit River again a visit was made to Mr. McArthur's own farm where threshing operations were in full progress. Mr. McArthur's oats are running 125 bushels to the acre and the average of his wheat is 30 bushels to the acre and grading No. 2 Northern. Mr. McArthur treated them all to a right royal entertainment and a very pleasant time was spent here. Then, in order to connect with the West-ern trains, the special was headed south again in time to arrive with room to spare.

Wheat for Miles. The weather was ideal and the country was seen under its most favorable aspects. "What amazed me," said Hon. J. A. Calder to The Bulletin, "was the extent of the development of the country. There was wheat for miles. In many places the country appeared to be as well settled as many of the prairie sections. Not but what there is room for thousands of people more," he added.

"I had heard a lot about that country and I have wanted to see it with my own eyes. It has been the source of the greatest personal benefit as well as pleasure to make

this trip. "When I came away I could not help feeling that they have actually got an oil field there. It was wonderful. Northern Alberta is indeed fortunate, as indeed is the whole of Canada in having such an empire at its doors.

Hon. F. B. Carvell was no less enthusiastic than his colleague, and confirmed every statement. "The crops were splendid," he said. "We have heard that they had all been destroyed, but what the farmers showed us was good evidence that there will be a tremendous production in the grain line there this fall. It is a great country and nothing that has been said about it can be overestimated."

"The crops were very fine, indeed," said Premier Stewart, "especially the oats. It was a fine trip and the federal ministers were greatly impressed."

Hon. C. H. Mitchell said that he was delighted at being able to make the trip. He had been up there before, but this was an exceptional opportunity of seeing the country at close range and to its very best advantage.

Mr. McArthur said that the trip had gone off according to program and had been a complete success from every point of view. He detailed the itinerary, as given above, and declared that the country was now looking its best.

Finest in the West. "It is the finest country, in whole west," he maintained with enthusiasm. "It is capable of sustaining millions of people and of producing food enough to feed the whole British empire, if need be. It is the place for mixed farming, particularly, and the ministers appreciated its advantages fully. We took them down to the oil fields and they were delighted with that. We were able to demonstrate what the capabilities are there."

"They are so well situated there, they will make excellent connections eventually. It's bound to come." "What is the railway doing," asked The Bulletin man.

"Well, we are chiefly busy hauling out our grain," Mr. McArthur replied. "Do you know that we are in a going to haul out more grain from the Peace River region than we did last year? It is a fact."

"What is your estimate as to the figures?" was asked.

"It will be between four and five million bushels, mostly oats," was the answer.

Four or five millions of bushels of grain from a country which has been so long barren, is a tremendous thing. It is a fact that the Peace River oil field establishes certain basic facts:

That there is oil. That it is in commercial quantities. That the oil field is sufficiently extensive to warrant the investments necessary to secure production on a commercial scale.

That the depth at which oil is found and the character of the strata penetrated reduces the cost of development to a moderate minimum. The oil strata has been reached in McArthur No. 1; McArthur No. 2; Tar Island and Three Creeks. Three of these wells are on the east side of the river and the fourth, Tar Island, is on the west side of the Peace. It is about four miles from the McArthur No. 1 to the Three Creeks. In that four miles the oil-bearing strata has been effectively proven.

The Northern Pacific, west of the river, shows similar strata so far as it has gone down; and the Consolidated Oils, just north of the townsite of Peace River, and fifteen miles from McArthur No. 1, finds similar strata as far down as it has been drilled. An oil field 15 miles in length is capable of producing a vast volume of oil. Even one four miles in length is capable of making a substantial addition to the world's supply.

Fields to be Extended. The Alaska Packers is preparing country and I have wanted to see it with my own eyes. It has been the source of the greatest personal benefit as well as pleasure to make

drill near Peace River town. The Community Oils will drill near the Tar Island well on the west side of the river.

McArthur No. 8 is also on the west bank of the river a short distance below Peace River town. There are, therefore, nine points within a distance of 17 miles from Peace River town where the strata has been, or will be, definitely explored by drills during the current year.

The four wells that have struck oil have all done so under very similar conditions. They have demonstrated the existence of a field four miles in length. Assuming that the conditions found in these wells prevail throughout the Peace River field, what is its value. In all cases these are pumping wells. None are gushers. The great bulk of all the oil used in the world is pumped. And if the depth be not too great and the flow is in fair volume, a pumping well or group of wells may be a very profitable property, while lacking the spectacular features of a gusher.

During the southern Alberta oil boom there was continuous talk of anticlines and synclines, and many people assumed that oil was only found where anticlines made a collection of liquid oil possible. As a matter of fact 75 per cent. of the world's oil comes from horizontal strata. In the Peace River field the oil is found in terrace or horizontal formation. Certain sand strata are saturated with oil. The oil is sufficiently fluid to drain into any opening that is made for it. When a well is drilled in the oil-bearing sand strata the oil seeps into the well as water from saturated clay seeps into a water well. Wells of large individual production need not be expected under such conditions.

Wells from which can be pumped five to forty barrels a day with an average of twenty to twenty-five may be looked for, but no flowing wells or "gushers." As the oil strata contain and hold a certain amount of oil, the field will not be soon exhausted, and there is a practical certainty of getting a pumping well wherever the oil sand is struck.

The oil fields of the Peace, as far as developed, may be compared to the Rand gold field of South Africa, where the low percentage of gold was more than balanced by the vastness of the body of rock containing gold and the low cost of mining. In the Peace River oil field there is a vast body of oil-bearing sand that can be tapped with every certainty at a certain approximate depth and at moderate cost. In this connection it may be mentioned that the first well struck at Bakersfield, California, only produced ten barrels a day.

The Log of the Well. The Bulletin is informed that in the No. 2 McArthur well oil sand was struck at 850 feet. This strata was 40 feet in thickness and the flow of oil was estimated at five barrels per day. Gas was struck at 950 feet. At 950 feet a second strata of oil sand was struck. This was 70 feet in thickness and yielded an estimated flow of 25 barrels per day. This made a total of 50 barrels per day. There were showings of oil between, but these were the important strata.

In McArthur No. 1 oil sand was struck at 370 feet; the strata was 13 feet in thickness. At 330 feet a strata 12 feet in thickness was struck. Heavy flows of gas were struck in both McArthur wells and indeed in all four of the wells that have reached the oil strata, the gas being a product of the oil. As the second oil sand strata struck in the McArthur wells was as good or better than the first, it was decided to push through it in the hope of striking something still better further down. But in both cases a strong flow of salt water and gas prevented this from being done successfully, and the wells are now unproductive. The Tar Island and Three Creeks wells, and no doubt others now being drilled will not be pushed beyond the second oil sand. When the second sands have been penetrated to a satisfactory depth the well will be considered completed and another will be drilled as near by as is considered desirable so that a group of wells can be pumped under the supervision of one man, and at a minimum expense.

Assuming a well to be 1,000 feet in depth, it is estimated that it can be drilled and cased for \$4,000, exclusive of the investment in the drilling rig. At a time when the world faces a scarcity of fuel, oil and gasoline, this cost should not be a bar to the development of the field.

An analysis of the oil from No. 2 McArthur well made at the Ottawa laboratory of the department of interior shows that the crude product contains 63.3 per cent of illuminating oil and 25.5 of lubricating oil. The distillation test by temperature showed:

150 deg. Centigrade and below 2.0% (Naphtha) 200 - 250 5.3% 250 - 300 52.2% (Illuminating Oils) 300 - 325 5.2% Residue & loss, lubricating oils 26.5% The liquid contents of the crude product are in large enough proportion that it flows freely and, therefore, will give no difficulty in pumping and will drain through the sands for a long distance to the wells. When the oil sands are so close below the surface as at Peace River there has been no chance for the lighter fluid portion to escape; therefore, the illuminating oil content is fairly high. "Bulletin"

VETERAN OF THREE WARS IS REPORTED ONCE MORE WOUNDED

Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Donaldson Remains on Duty.

SERGEANT ROWE WOUNDED

Qualified Officer Serving in the Rank With Canadians in France.

Advice received here from Ottawa today convey the information that Lieutenant-Colonel Anson S. Donaldson, D.S.O., officer commanding a Field Ambulance Depot of the First Canadian division, was officially reported slightly wounded but remaining on duty on September 27.

This is the second time that Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson has been a casualty. Enlisting in August, 1914, as a captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, he went overseas with the First Division and has since been continuously on duty with his field ambulance to the extent mentioned in despatches at the time of the second battle of Ypres, April, 1915 and again early this year, being in June last awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his gallantry in charge of stretcher-bearers. Last year Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson was gassed and on recovery resumed his duties. The wounded officer is a son of the late A. V. Donaldson, of Brockville, and was practising in Calgary, Alberta, before enlisting. He is a graduate of McGill University in Medicine and served through the South African war with Lord Strathcona's Horse. On the completion of that campaign he returned to Canada, only to be called in the British army when the trouble with the Mad Madras in South Africa broke out. For his services in South Africa he was the Queen's medal with five clasps and also holds the medal for the Somaliland campaign. Later Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson was in the service of the Delagoa Bay Development Company in Swaziland for an extended period, at one time being erroneously reported murdered by German soldiers in that locality. It later developed that the report, which very nearly led to a mistaken identity, Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson being at the time of his supposed death, on board a vessel bound for England. His brother, Capt. C. A. Donaldson, also a veteran of South Africa, went overseas with the 15th Battalion and returned to Canada last year.

Humor of the Trenches

I went to hear Signaller Tom Skerthill, the Australian soldier-poet yesterday evening. Only once before have I sat so spell bound by sheer eloquence and sincerity. The other occasion was when I listened to the unsurpassed oration of that entrancing little Welsh man, David Lloyd George.

This British soldier, who has seen service on five fronts, wounded five times and been five times; is only a boy of 22. His sidelights on the humorous side of the war are both refreshing and heartening. He speaks of the soldiers as a merry lot, always managing to retain their sense of humor under the most trying circumstances.

"During the winter of 1915," he said, "a soldier was sent to watch in a redoubt where the water reached to his waist. He was supposed to be relieved in two hours. But at the end of two hours no relief came, and the water kept getting higher and higher! Two more hours passed! They had forgotten all about him! At last after six hours had passed, an officer came along and stopped in amazement at the sight of the Tommy — entirely submerged save for his head! "What — my dear boy! have you been here all the time? He exclaimed, indignantly. "By love, we had forgotten all about you. You may go now, my dear boy." Tommy looked up and grinned. "It's all right, sir," he said, "only I'm not a boy now — I'm a bloomin' bull-rush."

Speaking of the Gallipoli front, he said, "The Turks never could surprise us — we could always smell them coming!" "The Turks brought herds of goats with them, and it was a much debated question among the men as to which smelt worse, the goats or the Turks. The colonel said one day, "I'll settle this question once and for all, bring me one of each!" So they first brought him a goat, and when the colonel smelt it he felted. "Then they brought a Turk, and when the goat smelt the Turk the goat flunked!"

It isn't all fun, of course, out there, but it's good to know from one who has been there that our boys still laugh and joke and see the funny side. Dust Causes Asthma. Even a little speck too small to see will lead to bronchitis which no words can describe. The walls of the breathing tubes contract and it seems as if the very life must pass. From this condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy brings the user to perfect rest and health. It relieves the passages and normal breathing is firmly established again. Hundreds of testimonials received annually proves its effectiveness.

SAUERKRAUT

Considerable prejudice exists in the minds of a good many people on the subject of sauer kraut and there is some hesitancy about using it because it is always associated with Germany. As a matter of fact, sauer kraut was first made in Holland although the Hun, with customary acquisitiveness, took it up and made it more or less of a national dish. It is manufactured extensively on this continent and is made in many homes. There should be no hesitancy about using it on the same scale as before the war. It is not really of German origin. In the United States it is now called "Liberty Cabbage."

To make sauer kraut the outside leaves of the cabbage should be removed and the core cut crosswise several times and shredded very finely with the rest of the cabbage. Pack into a clean barrel, keg or tub, taking care to distribute the salt as uniformly as possible, using 1 pound of salt to 40 pounds of cabbage. Sprinkle a little salt in the container and put in a layer of 3 or 4 inches of shredded cabbage. Pack down with wooden utensils like a potato masher. Repeat with salt, cabbage and packing until the container is full or the shredded cabbage is all used. Press the cabbage down as tightly as possible and apply a cloth and then a glass plate or a board cover which will go inside the holder. On top of this cover place stones or weights of some kind, which will serve to force the brine above the cover.

Allow fermentation to proceed for 10 days, or two weeks, if the room is warm. In a cellar or other cool place from three to five weeks may be required. Skim off the film which forms when fermentation starts and repeat this daily if necessary to keep it from becoming scum. When gas bubbles cease to arise, if the container is tapped, the fermentation is complete. If there is scum it should be removed. As a final stop pour melted paraffin over the brine until it forms a layer from one quarter to half an inch thick to prevent fermentation of scum. This is only necessary if the kraut is going to be kept for a long time.

The Private

An officer writing home says of the private soldier: "There is a glamour and a pathos about the private soldier, especially when, as often happens, he is really only a boy. When you meet him in the trenches, wet, covered with mud, with tired eyes, speaking of long watches and hours of risky work, he never fails to greet you with a smile, and you love him for it, and you feel that nothing you can do can make up to him for it. For you have slept in a much more comfortable place than he has. You have had unlimited tobacco and cigarettes. You have had a servant to cook for you. You have fared sumptuously compared with him. You don't want to feel his superior. You don't want to be 'gracious without undue familiarity.' Exactly what you want to do is a bit doubtful — the Major said he wanted to black his boots for him, and that is the best way of expressing it."

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those heavy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

Police are searching for a persistent band of burglars who are operating in the neighborhood of West Fifty-Second street, New York.



See Our Latest Models In FOOTWEAR for FALL

If you want the latest in high class Footwear you can get it here at reasonable prices. We carry them in different widths and various kinds of leather.

See Our Window Display Also Big Reductions in Travelling Goods Queen Quality Shoes for Ladies — Slater Shoes for Men — PHONE 187. VERMILYEA & SON Store of Quality and Service

School Books! School Supplies! Office Supplies! Stationery Of All Kinds Everything Sold At Lowest Possible Prices Chas. N. Sulman The Bee Hive

Inspect These

Phaetons, Auto Seat Top Buggies, Platform Spring Democracy Wagons, Steel Tudlar Axle Wagons, Lumber Spring, Royal Mail Delivery Wagons, Factory Milk Wagons, Repairing Painting, Trimming, Rubber Tires, All kinds of Automobile repaired, painted and upholstered.

THE FINNIGAN CARRIAGE & WAGONCO. ELLEVILLE, ON

At the Altar

Nuptials of Capt. Coupal and Miss Sybil G. Grant. At nine-thirty this morning an interesting ceremony took place at St. Michael's church when Miss Sybil Grace Grant, younger daughter of the late James Grant and of Mrs. Grant, was united in marriage to Captain Arcade Coupal, of the Royal Air Force, Camp Borden. Owing to recent bereavement which the bride's family has undergone, the wedding was quietly observed. Rev. Father Killeen officiated at the nuptial mass, which was attended by immediate friends.

The bride, who wore a navy blue travelling suit, was given away by Mr. B. E. Davy, of Nanapan, and was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Grant, while Mr. Robert Macaulay, of this city, son of Chief Justice C. D. Macaulay, of the Yukon and cousin of the bride acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony the nuptial party gathered at the home of the bride's mother, 185 Ann street, where a wedding breakfast was served. Capt. and Mrs. Coupal left on the 12:30 p.m. train for New York City, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will take up residence at Camp Borden, Ontario.

The appreciation of the friends of the bride and groom was shown by numerous gifts, among them a beautiful cabinet of silver from the captain's friends in the 2nd Squadron, R.A.F. at Camp Borden. The groom's gift to the bride was a pair of cuff-links and to the bridesmaid a silver vanity box. Among those present from out of town were Mrs. John T. Warrington, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Davy, of Nanapan; Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray, Toronto and Miss Miller, Nanapan. Capt. Coupal served for nearly three years in the forces overseas. His home is at Sedley, Saskatchewan and he is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Coupal of that place.

The best wishes of many friends will be extended to the Captain and his bride for a happy wedded life.

Keep Sweet

Suppose a world of trouble do. Annoy you day by day; Suppose that friends, considered true Your trust in them betray; And rocks may bruise and thorns may tear Your worn and weary feet, And every day you meet a snare — Keep sweet.

Germany's Doom

We shall have 3,000,000 fighting men in France next spring; 2,000,000 more will be ready to respond to the call if they are needed. Germany may read her certain doom in the lines of the new army bill in the resolve of the Inter Allied Conference that the war shall be forced to an early conclusion. The issue between German military autocracy and civilization is to be settled for all time, and soon.

It is not alone with men that we respond to the call: The boundless resources of industrial America are enlisted to the cause. We have curtailed or suspended non-essential efforts, the energies of our 100,000,000 people are concentrated upon the undertaking of the war. It is madness for Germany to continue the struggle another day, and her persistence to stem the irresistible tide running against her is proof that she fights on, not under the guidance of reason or of hope, but with the blind fury of a madman. — New York Times.

Monte... Florence... Hamilton, rose Wright, Kinrade, for suddenly in their marriage have lived in a member of Griffiths, Wright stopped hotel, Toronto week, His p and Mrs. W view apartme his visit to th he was setted in the H... BU... BUILDING... are val... lect them... and lightn... ance 1 m... writing Pa... complete... rates, Call... placing any... reawing y... will pay y... chason, 26... ville, Ont... Life, Auto... ance... C. R. H... for th... ully Co., I... insurance;... and Plate... collected... Front Stre... W. H. H... ing th... don & Glo... British &... Co., San F... auto M... Farm and... sured to f... compans... rent rates... bel St. Be... Automobile... sheapest re... R. W. A... 1854, H... tice, Marri... used. Offi... Phone 858... WARM IN... Building... \$100; Brick... of 75c per... month roof... rates, when... cheaper rate... guaranteed?... policies and... your insur... ASHLEY, Belleville... H. T. TR... Mutual... Phonix (of... ano Co., N... Underwrit... Pacific Fire... ance of all... at lowest ra... Office, P. O... Bank Cham... REAL... Estate, Accou... Real Estate... 28 Bridge... 2nd... Insurance —... Estates Man... Robertus E... J. C. M... Belleville... FRASER A... Ontario and... Surveyor and... MADOC... FRANK... BARRISTER, NOTARY PUB... BY ANCE... MONEY... Office in Mado... Saturday, Opp... Office in Banc... day and We...

Montrose Wright

Morocco Kinrade's Husband Died in New York.

Hamilton, Oct. 16.—Clare Montrose Wright, husband of Florence Kinrade, formerly of this city, died suddenly in New York city. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wright have lived in Calgary, where he was a member of the law firm of Ford, Griffiths, Wright & Miller.

While on the trip to New York, Mr. Wright stopped at the King Edward hotel, Toronto, for a few days last week. His parents, Rev. R. Walter and Mrs. Wright, live in the Lakeview apartments, Toronto. During his visit to the American metropolis he was seized with pneumonia, and died in the Hotel Knickerbocker. It

is reported here that his wife was at his bedside when he passed away. Rev. Mr. Wright left Toronto last night for New York to convey his son's body to Calgary.—Herald.

The Battahatchee, the largest wooden craft ever built on the Connecticut river, has been launched for the United States Shipping Board.

An Easy Pill to Take—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality.

Canadian Northern Railway Ottawa to Montreal

Leaving Ottawa the new direct line of the Canadian Northern runs easterly through Criville, a French suburb of the capital, and descends Green's Creek to the flats of the Ottawa River, crossing the creek on a fine steel viaduct near its mouth. Through Orleans, to near Cumberland, it lies through a fine dairy and farming country. Limestone cliffs close in there, on the right and force the line towards the river, which is in sight almost constantly from this point to Hawkesbury. While never grand, the scenery is very pleasing—the broad river in the foreground, and beyond the broken and wooded hills of the Laurentians on the Quebec side. The route is replete with early historic interest, for the Ottawa, both geologically and politically, is an older river than the St. Lawrence, and from Champlain's day until some sixty years ago, was the main artery of communication between the sea and the west, and carried on its broad bosom the canoes of many notable men: Champlain, Roberval, Jollette, La Salle, Duluth, Radisson Marquette, Brebeuf, Lalement and Varendrye.

Between the limestone hills and the river, Cumberland, an old time village nestles. It was of some importance when the river was the highway—and the starting point for the opening up of the valley of the du Lievre, which enters the Ottawa from the north almost opposite. The line then passes through Rockland, chiefly famous as a lumbering town, Wendover, a pleasant little village on the river bank, supported by a fine farming country. Jessups Falls and Alfred Centre. The narrow flat along the river expands to a wide and fertile plain, and at Estantville the line enters a French parish, originally a seignory and the only seignory in the Province of Ontario. Original is a pretty little town on the river front and was the centre of this French settlement. Almost immediately opposite is the mouth of the Rouge, another of the large tributaries of the Ottawa, flowing through a tremendous mountain gorge. Then Hawkesbury, a prosperous town of some 3,000 population is entered.

At this point the rails of the Canadian Northern are carried over the Ottawa on a fine steel bridge nearly half a mile in length and enter the Province of Quebec at Grenville. From Cartierville the mountain is in full view. In six miles the line rises 100 feet, on its slopes and then passes under the C.P.R. Atlantic & North Western line and enters the much-talked-of Montreal Tunnel. This is on a continuous down grade of 30 feet to the mile, just sufficient to provide good drainage and is something over three miles long. The idea of entering Montreal this way was developed as early as 1905—when the surveys for the Canadian Northern into and west of Montreal were first commenced and the Transcontinental scheme began to take definite shape. Montreal, wedged in between the mountain and the river, has spread north of the river to LaCerte and Verdun and down to Pointe aux Trembles; but practically no lateral expansion has taken place, and the business section became badly congested. The western slope of the mountain offered exceptional attractions, residentially speaking, with its view of the lake near St. Eustache. This

old iron rails are still to be seen and fetched a higher price as scrap than steel, and, a few weeks ago there was sold perhaps the oldest of Canadian locomotives, built in England about 1853, and still in running order up to a year or two ago. From Grenville to St. Andrews, the road is through a limestone country of rather shallow soil, interesting only for the occasional glimpses of the Ottawa and the evidence of early settlement. St. Andrews is a quaint and pretty town on the River du Nord and owes its existence to a small water power. The railway, passing almost over the ruins of a very ancient grist mill. The steel is laid through the narrow valley of the Rouge River, and emerges on the westerly edge of the great Montreal plain near St. Benoit. On the right the edge of great outcrops of Anorthic Rock known as "Two Mountains" is touched, and skirting the Riviere des Chenes, a new line comes out on the shore of the lake near St. Eustache. This

OVER THE PARAPET

Composed by Pte. Alex Conley, 50th Batt., Canadian Inf., B.E.F., France.

Who Died of Wounds, Sept. 2nd, 1918 Over the parapet, leading his men, Blithe was the heart of the officer then;

Challenge death, accepting the odds, Leaving his luck in care of the God's, Calling his men, leading the way, Over the parapet into the fray.

Waving appointments, and everything red, Shaping his choice in the trenches instead;

Youth is for action, not strutting the beat, Taking salutes from men in the street Never in his heart, was the will to forgo.

Over the parapet, charging the foe. Ponder his bravery, measure who can The mirth and beauty of man; Young was the morn, tall as the rose, With all its rich promise of bloom to disclose.

Flinging all else, save himself away, Over the parapet, happen what may. Twice he was wounded, the third time he fell,

Slain by the blast of a murderous shell, Death borne him hence, in the hour of his fame;

Gone from the men who cherish his name; Gone with the honors, pinned to his breast,

Over the parapet, (Out to the West). So be it ever for those who remain, Little accounting the losses or gain, Faithful in death, to the country they love.

The great common good, and the good God above; Over the parapet, chance what befall, Only this way comes honor for all.

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prosperous town, is the centre of a rich agricultural country, with a population of 10,000 or more. It has figured in Canadian history and was the scene of a bitter fight during the "Papineau War," the rebellion of 1837. The Ottawa leaves the lake of the Two Mountains by five different channels. The first of these the Canadian Northern crosses at St. Eustache and the second it follows for two or three miles to its junction with the third, which is crossed on a fine steel bridge to the Island

and its windward position but it was distant nearly an hour in time from the heart of the city. The river along this stretch runs very nearly north and south. The direct route to Ottawa and the west therefore lay directly across the highest part of the mountain.

The two chief railways then serving Montreal were almost parallel and on both sides of them and between them buildings had gone on space for two miles or more. To parallel them would have been enormously expensive and destructive,

and the policy of the Canadian Northern in entering cities has been constructive from first to last. The Grand Trunk Railway, coming in sixty years ago, naturally built or rather acquired a surface line. To duplicate this in modern times was out of the question. So the tunnel idea was the logical alternative.

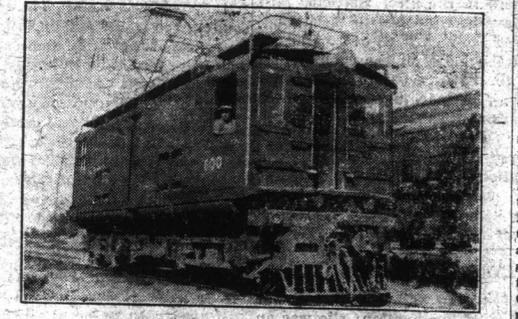
The Canadian Northern when initiating such a revolutionary scheme, sought to provide for through traffic to farther eastern points using its one central station, and to reach the water front where advantage could be taken of the Harbor Commissioners' scheme for a new St. Lawrence bridge, as well as the Victoria, that approach to the harbor traversing the very best freight producing district in Montreal. It was found that except with great destruction of property the tunnel route as completed today was the only one by which this could be accomplished.

By it the streets of the upper St. Catharines Street level are "crossed" by burrowing underneath, while those of the lower, or St. James St. level are to be "crossed" overhead. So much for the strategic considerations: The tunnel—a double-track proposition over three miles in length and 450 feet under the surface of the mountain, has been built. The first half mile or so is through the ordinary Lower Stur-

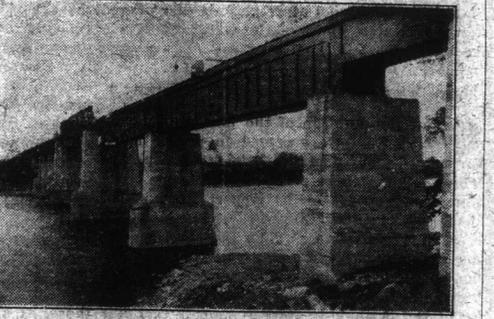
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C.N.R. Electric Locomotive, Montreal Tunnel.



Scenes on C.N.R. new short line Ottawa to Montreal. Crossing S. Nation River near Jessup's Falls.



Scenes on C.N.R. new short line Ottawa to Montreal. Grenville Canal.

ville, an interesting village belonging to the middle age of the history of the Ottawa—after the fur trade had declined and before that of the square timber was developed. The war of 1812 impressed on English statesmen the importance of a trade route remote from the international boundary, and the Ottawa navigation again became important. A canal was built past the Long Sault rapids, and another, from Ottawa through the Rideau Lakes to Kingston. These, with the Lachine Canal at Montreal, gave the required route to Lake Ontario at Kingston and Grenville was the head of the Long Sault section. The canal still survives and carries commerce—lumber—lumber—from the many saw mills for the New York market. A later and equally interesting development was the construction of a railway past this same stretch of broken navigation. The Carillon and Grenville Railway. Next to the Chamby and the Lachine, it is the oldest Canadian railway and practically contemporaneous with the latter, formed part of the same ambitious route. For nearly forty years it was quite a factor in commercial development; but the rails of longer lines took away its traffic. The Canadian Northern was able to secure it, and has used its roadbed for some five miles. Some of the

of Montreal. The scenery among the several islands and channels is pretty and picturesque. The great gins—the glory of the lower Ottawa—are prominent, and this section within twenty miles of Montreal, will surely prove to be a popular suburban settlement. Six miles further is the Divisional Yard at Cartierville, better known by its old name of Bord a Plouffe and immortalized under this name in more than one of Dr. Drummond's poems. This is the limit of the C.N.R. "tunnel" section and where the change from the steam to the electric traction is effected.

The agreement with the City of Montreal provided for electric traction within the city limits. The Canadian Northern voluntarily extended this through the Model City property, and it will likely be ultimately to St. Eustache through the suburban zone, and even eventually to Ottawa. The electrical equipment is of the most modern type. The voltage, with a view to economy and efficiency, being 2400. Street car systems use about 600, and some suburban lines about 2400, but 2400 is as yet rare, though very successful where used. The third rail system was considered impracticable in such a climate as that of Montreal, and the overhead trolley is used with a "pentagraph" contact.

is the height of the summit to be crossed—the amount of rise and fall—which determines the coal consumption. The Canadian Northern crosses the mountains at an elevation of 3720 feet. The average of the other lines to the south is far above 5000. There are only two other known passes which are lower and these do not lead to Vancouver, but much farther north.

The Canadian Northern transcontinental may be said to be therefore the best which is attainable—and this is tantamount to saying that it is potentially the best long distance system in the world today. A daily train service will be inaugurated between Montreal and Toronto by way of Ottawa within the next few weeks.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, troubles, it is invaluable, for "colds," "burns," "bruises," sprains it is unsurpassed. While it cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

The Swift Packing House interests have formed a banking and investment company in Argentine and to finance cattlemen.

Canadian Cities Are Built Solid on Suburban Thrift

Thrift converts shacks into comfortable, cozy homes. Alongside all large Canadian cities there have grown up suburbs that had their beginnings in a few rude dwellings built by poor people, but which, through thrift, have, in a surprisingly short time, become thriving districts. One of these is Earlscourt, in the north-western portion of Toronto, known a few years ago as "Shacktown."

This district was settled in about 1906. The fact that lots could be bought at \$6 or \$7 a foot, and on easy instalments put land within the reach of persons of poor circumstances. Ten dollars down and five dollars a month enabled scores to buy. These terms meant that within four years a man could pay for a lot. In the meantime he put up a cheap shack and, as the months rolled on gradually improved it. At the same time in almost all these homes there was a family with small children.

Determination Saw Them Through. How did these people get along. By saving. Not only were they of the wage-earning class, but they were mainly drawn from the ranks of unskilled labor, poorly paid. However, they had learned to live on less than they received. This often meant a struggle, but determination saw them through.

Two examples will serve to show how they got along. Seven years ago there came to Earlscourt a middle-aged Englishman, an unskilled laborer. He bought a lot on easy terms; built a shack during the evenings, and gradually improved his employment. Today his equity in his property is \$1,500.

Thrift Heroines. An Irishman arrived in the district seven years ago. He had a wife with four children in Ireland, and, by raising money through a loan, he brought them out. An unskilled workman, his average wage was about \$10 a week, out of which he paid \$2 for rent, and the same amount on his loan. The family lived on \$6 a week. The man managed so well that he was able to buy a lot, on which he built a house, his equity in which is now \$600.

Men do not do these things themselves. Their wives play a big part in it. They are thrift heroines, helpmates in the true sense of the word. Above all things, these people have learned well the lesson of thrift, a quality that makes success amid the most adverse conditions and which Canadians generally must practice rigidly from now on if Victory is to be made sure.

Lieut. Philip Farren, Rochester, N.Y., an airplane tester, was killed at Dayton, O., when a machine fell during a trial flight.

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Morton & Herity, Publishers.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

IS IT A NEW DISEASE?

There is no longer room to doubt that the genuine "Spanish" influenza has invaded the city. The cases are not numerous as yet but it is here and the probability is that it may spread much farther before it subsides.

The epidemic of common colds and the mild form of gripe or influenza that have been prevalent in Belleville, as over the province, the past two weeks are very different matters, it would appear, from the virulent disease that has already hastened two or three of our citizens to premature death.

There was a disposition, both on the part of physicians and of the laity, to treat the early reports of the visitation as greatly exaggerated and due to popular panic. It is now a fact, established beyond doubt, that the epidemic is the most malignant type of influenza ever known. Some medical authorities express the opinion that it is not influenza at all but a new and extremely contagious form of pneumonia.

Health authorities would be very badly advised indeed to treat the subject as a sort of joke or to refrain from any measures likely to prevent the expected development of the malady here reaching the terrible proportions it has done in Renfrew, Ottawa, Sherbrooke and other centers.

What public preventive measures ought to be taken and what are likely to be effective, it is as yet difficult to say. The Provincial department of health of Ontario seems utterly at sea, with no general rule to apply. The Provincial board of New Brunswick has gone to the length of ordering the closing of all schools, churches and places of amusement and of all public meetings after this week. That is not going to too great an extreme if it will serve to check the spread of the disease.

We have not been able to discover from any medical record we have seen whether the disease in its malignant form is epidemic or purely contagious. The famous influenza wave of 1889 was epidemic. That is to say the germs travelled through the air for great distances and it made little difference whether one locked himself in his room or mingled continuously with the maddening crowd. It was all the same. He was caught sooner or later by the "bugs" and had his days of headache, shivers, fever and nausea. But the influenza of 1889 was far from being so violent in its method of working as the present unwelcome visitor. It is true there were some bad relapses and there was left a trail of complications with tuberculosis and other lung diseases upon the people who treated la gripe as a jest. But in 1889 there were few deaths where the patients exercised even the most rudimentary precautions.

The present influenza is different. It strikes with great suddenness and terrific force. Strong and apparently healthy men have been stricken down and hurried to death in a few hours. It is so much more virulent in its character that the layman wonders if the doctors of medicine are on the right track. Is the disease influenza at all? Or is it a new evolution that has yet to be classified, labelled and a proper method of treatment devised?

Some physicians fear the people will be unduly alarmed by the reports of the ravages of the contagion at various places. Our own impression is that the people are accustomed to take too trifling a view of such matters. It is the hardest thing in the world to get individuals to take commonsense precautions, even when they know what they ought to do. They require direction and leading, and, occasionally, the application of force.

So far the people of Ontario are not being led. They are not even receiving definite advice. It seems to be a case of every man his own counsellor.

Until the physicians establish the character of the visitor positively it would be well to observe such general rules as to avoid crowds, keep out of doors as far as possible, sleep with windows open, eat and live moder-

ately—in short, build up the resisting powers so that all will be well.

FOREIGNERS AND EDUCATION

There is no doubt that Lenine and Trotzky were able to sell their country, as they literally did, because of the ignorance of the masses. Foreigners coming to Canada cannot become good citizens unless they are familiar to some extent with the institutions of the country and the first requisite is a knowledge of the language. Some attempt has been made to teach them English in the West, but there are many who are yet ignorant of it. This is a matter to which more attention should be directed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments than has hitherto been done. The subject of education is not under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, but it should co-operate as far as possible with the Provincial Governments in seeing that every person who settles in this country becomes familiar with its language, which is officially English, except in Quebec.

During the last year or so it has been recognized in the United States as never before that foreigners should not be allowed to grow up in ignorance and in many centres an effort is being made to Americanize them. The very first step is the teaching of the English language. And this is much simpler, we are told, than many people would think.

In Pennsylvania there are enormous numbers of foreigners in the steel districts and night schools have been opened to teach English and thus lead the men from other lands to a knowledge of the ideals of the country. It isn't necessary to have separate classes for each nationality. The teaching method is such that a dozen nationalities can all be taught at the same time. Practical experience shows that attendance at these classes works a general transformation in their gear-up.

The work of Canadianizing foreigners should certainly be taken up in real earnest in the Western Provinces of Canada.

"ANNIE LAURIE."

Annie Laurie of the well known song was not a creature of imagination; she was an actual verity, of whose ancestry honourable mention is made in Scotch history. Stephen Laurie was a flourishing merchant of Dumfries before James VI became king. Prior to 1611 he married Marion, daughter of Provost Coran, getting with her a handsome marriage portion. Being a man of many acres, he took the designation of Maxwellton, leaving at his death his lands and titles to his eldest son, John. The next head of the home was Robert, a baronet. He was twice married, and had, by his second wife, three sons and four daughters. The birth of one of the latter is thus entered in the family register by the father:

"At the pleasure of the Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born upon the 16th day of December, 1682, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. Geo. Hunter, the minister of Glencairn."

This minute is worth quoting, as the little stranger whose entry into life it announces grew to be the most beautiful Dumfriessian lady of the day, and the heroine of a song which has rendered her charms immortal:

"Her brow is like the snowdrift,
 Her throat is like the swan,
 Her face it is the fairest
 That e'er the sun shone on—
 That e'er the sun shone on,
 And dark blue is her eye,
 And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
 I'd lay me down and die."

The well-known lyric of which these lines form a part, was composed by Mr. Douglas Finlay, an ardent admirer of "bonnie Annie," who did not, however, return his affections, but married his rival, Alexander Ferguson.

THE REAL FIGHTERS.

Under the relentless exposures that the war has brought about many bogies and traditions have gone by the board. For instance, the belief, widespread four years ago, that the Germans were the greatest fighters in the world's history has been scattered to the winds for ever and ever. That the Kaiser possessed the greatest organization for war is unquestionably the case, but as a fighter the individual Teuton is hopelessly outdistanced by the Allied rank and file. "Warrior nation" was the term tacked on the Prussians by admiring writers and the world has come to accept it as a fact, a fact that carried a shiver to a more or less scared civilization. But it required less than six months of warring to show up the Prussian as a second-rater in the matter of physical courage.

Back of all the machinery of war, no matter how perfect and powerful it may be, stands the individual fighting man. On his stamina, courage and tenacity depends the smooth working of the war machine. He may

be equipped and drilled to the last possible notch set by military geniuses, but no training can give him the fighting spirit that makes a "first class fighting man." Von Kluck's hordes—500,000 strong, were mauled by French's 150,000 contemptibles until they quit at the Canadian-held barriers at Ypres. The crown prince poured his hundreds of thousands into the fight for Verdun for seven months without a pause and came out of that affair completely whipped. Nothing the Prussian has done approaches these feats that called for the highest degree of personal grit and pluck. Vimy Ridge, the battles of the Somme, Gallipoli, Chateau Thierry were British, French and American triumphs that depended for their success upon the personal courage of the men engaged. The German doesn't like a fight "on his own." He doesn't like a scrap for its own sake. The Kaiser's men lack the real fighting spirit. Foch's men have it in abundance, and to a large extent it explains why the one has failed and the other is succeeding. The "Kamerad" habit is all on one side. The war has shown the Allied peoples to be the real fighting nations.

THE KAISER IS FUNNY

The Kaiser broke the news gently to his army and his navy. With all his arts of apply the unctuous balm of his great egotism in fine working order, he "shoots the soft stuff" at his dear soldiers and sailors. Noble fellows you have been! The army has been defending the fatherland on foreign soil, it being unexplained that with each day's passing there was less and less of foreign soil to defend! They have won the admiration of all the folks at home by their mastery strategy, and, apparently, their ability to save their lives by placing hands above their heads. As for the navy, why "my navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces, and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its struggle." "Holding its own" is good. The German navy has been holding its own ships and men safely in shelter since war began.

But while the army and navy has been brave the Kaiser has decided that after all he will not smash to pieces all those who now oppose him. It was different in 1914, of course. He discovered that they would not be smashed, and he has resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy—an honorable peace, to be sure. The Kaiser is suffering from delusions as to the quotations on peace at the present time. His bid is low and he was not asked to chip in. And peace is not on the auction block to be sold for offers. Peace is obtainable only by the grace of the Allies.

The Kaiser's contribution adds to the humorous literature of the war. His previous efforts, when combined in one volume with the latest, will make the Bainsfather cartoons seem tame and insipid. And if an international award like the Nobel peace prize is ever offered for the greatest bluffs of the war, he will win in a canter.

"FOR THE DURATION OF OUR NEEDS."

"For the duration of the war" is a phrase which we have accepted in proper spirit for a good many details of life, but is a phrase which might well be changed to "for the duration of our need," with respect to many of these same things. One of these is the matter of saving. Canada has done herself proud in her thrift during these war years. Her record has been one that has commended itself to the best financiers of the world's great money markets. But it would be folly to suppose that this is a matter only "for the duration of the war." There is no question but that when peace comes all the warring countries will be at some disadvantage in comparison with neutral countries in the amount of their available capital. In such circumstances the competition of these neutral countries, few though they be, will be keenly felt, and unless the British Dominions, including Canada, can find the capital necessary to catch up on their war-retarded development their relative positions as producers might be seriously handicapped, by South American competitors, for instance.

But there is a way out of this. What Canadians have done during the war they can do after war, where they have been saving these days they can save in days to come. The whole of this rising generation has had a schooling in economy that will have important effect on the years to come, for it is remarkable how habits of economy established in childhood remain throughout life. Often this is noted in older people whose youth was marked by poverty, and who take a pleasure in some of the savings that were once so necessary. As a matter of fact, war conditions and war savings have brought about such a change in our standards of living that many things thought necessary before the war, and which have become luxuries today will remain luxuries for a long time to come. There is no doubt but that a good deal of the luxuries had crept into our daily habit of living in those years that now

seem remote. Of the things we have given up there are some we will never recover, nor even seek to recover. Something else has come to take their place. And of our war habits there are many which we first of all did from definite motive which for a long time to come we will do from habit. If saving and economy are such a habit, we will have less reason to feel that the future threatens. A sufficient capital to undertake with vigor the rehabilitation of the country, and the change from a war-time industry and trade, will make our affairs flourish in these days that are coming. The economies that we have had to practice during war times may work out our future prosperity and be the chief agency for the reconstruction when peace comes.

Money is always a satisfactory traveling companion.

A blooming idiot isn't necessarily the flower of the family.

The more a man studies women the less he knows about them.

Things are seldom what they seem: Imagination is the ruler of the world.

How does wealth begin? Real wealth, not false wealth. The kind that spells success and happiness. The secret of a man's success has never been in the amount of money he makes, but in the ratio of income to outgo. If you fix your outgo below your income, then new and steady streams of income begin to flow. Be the margin ever so small, it is added to your income, and wealth begins.

The prevailing newspaper opinion upon this continent seems to be that the proper mode of negotiating with Germany is with sword in hand—fight and talk at the same time. Germany is not the country to attempt negotiations with under a flag truce. It is a dishonorable country, which deliberately sets aside the laws of God and man, and there is no sense of honor binding it. If Germany wants to negotiate a peace treaty, let her first evacuate all the conquered territory in France, Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Russia. When she has shown by that act a willingness to approach a peace conference in the proper spirit, then negotiations might well be entered into. "We will negotiate and fight," so too that should be the keynote of the procedure on the keynote of the procedure on the western front. Let Germany first undo the injustice and the wrong she has done to France and Belgium without the slightest provocation in the world and then it will be time to arrange an armistice. There can be no armistice with a wild beast. The wild beast must submit and Germany is the wild beast running amuck: it is the Wehr Wolf at loose in civilized world, snarling, biting, maiming and destroying. The conception of the Wehr Wolf in fiction is purely a German one, and the spirit of German literature in that respect seems to have entered into the Kaiser and the German people. The spirit of the Wehr Wolf must be exorcised before the seeming human beings into which it entered can be treated with by an outraged world, under the ordinary rules governing international relations.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

There never was a time when prayer was any the more real than it is today, to those, at all events, whose sons are overseas and who know not the hour when one of those dreaded telegrams may come. This is a fact, though clerics rail at the lessened hold of the church on the people. One of the finest little poetic prayers we have seen in a long time is the following by John Oxenham:

Where'er thou be,
 On land or sea,
 Or in the air,
 This little prayer
 I pray for thee—
 God keep thee ever,
 Day and night,
 Face to the light—
 Thy scutcheon white,
 That no despite
 Thine honor smite,
 With infinite
 Sweet oversight,
 God keep thee ever,
 Heart's delight,
 And guard thee whole,
 Sweet body, soul,
 And spirit high;
 That, live or die,
 Thou glorify
 His Majesty;
 And ever be,
 Within His sight,
 His true and upright,
 Sweet and stainless,
 Pure and sinless,
 Perfect Knight!

Other Editor's Opinions

THE MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE

In an editorial entitled "Trading With Toronto", the Peterboro Review has the following to say about the mail order catalogue business. The lesson to be learned from the editorial is the fact that the Review very correctly says that the factor that draws the custom of the Toronto mail order houses is the advertising they do. The editorial applies to Peterboro:

"Several dry loads of the trade catalogues of a well known department store in Toronto have just been delivered in Peterboro. The post office is cluttered up with these volumes, every one of which weighs over a pound, and the letter carriers are weighed down with them on their rounds. The rural mail deliverers, too, are finding their duties somewhat more than doubled for a few days in the work of distribution, as a large percentage of these catalogues go to the country."

"Every such catalogue so received is a dead loss to the city, as it will divert money to Toronto, money that would be better invested at home. And the pity of it is that anything listed in the catalogue can be secured in Peterboro on terms, just as advantageous as those offered by the department store. It is the advertising that draws the custom to the larger centre, and the tide can be turned by the home merchants making the same free use of printer's ink."—Peterboro Gazette.

SOME FURTHER SIGNS OF THE TIME

A recent cartoon in an American journal pictured Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria discovering the fact that Germany is not invincible, but is likely to be beaten in her fight. Ken observers of the war situation have felt that from these partners of the Kaiser, rather than from the Kaiser's own government, the first sign of submission would come. The Germans were able, in the early stages of the war, to impress the Austrians, the Turks and the Bulgarians that the German military machine, built up during many years, was all powerful. These nations recognized no power but that of force. They wanted to be on the winning side. They thought the Germans would win against all comers, that the Germans would dominate the world. So they allied themselves with the Kaiser and have been serving his purpose during these years of conflict. Now it is becoming apparent to them that, to quote a famous phrase of Lord Salisbury, "they have backed the wrong horse."

The German Government may still keep their people in the dark as to the situation of the present and the outlook of the future, may still delude them with stories of victories which were never won, may still conceal the facts of the recent successful offensive of the Allies; but the Kaiser's partners are not to be so readily deceived. They must now see very clearly that whether the end be months of fighting, that end must be reached soon, or after many more, one of disaster to Germany. It is not surprising then that, while the Kaiser continues to make dramatic speeches about the triumph of the German arms, his partner, the King-Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, comes out with an humble petition to all the belligerent nations to send representatives to a "non-binding" conference for the consideration of peace measures. With hunger depressing her people, with internal discussions which threaten to break out in grave disorder, with her army meeting firm resistance everywhere on the Italian front, with her soldiers who are aiding the Germans on the western front seeing daily evidence of German defeat, it is not surprising that Austria begs for peace. Turkey and Bulgaria will warmly sympathize with the move. Germany, no longer able to make her partners believe in her winning power, must feel that if she is to continue the war she is likely to be left to fight alone. Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria will probably abandon her soon if they can make terms of any kind with the Entente Allies.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

WHERE CANADIANS SHIRK

The plain fact of the matter is Canadians have not yet accepted war standards. They hesitate to lower the variety or cost of their table fare, they insist too strongly on lavish dress and their wasteful habits notorious in the eyes of Europeans have not yet been changed.—St. Charles Journal.

Heroic Done By

Little Party Co

OFFICERS

Seriously Wounded

They Inspired

By J. F.

(Special Correspondent)

diar

With the Can

Field, Oct. 7, 1918

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Heroic Deeds Done in Battle By Canadians

Little Party Grimly Held Trench For Hours.

OFFICERS SET EXAMPLE Seriously Wounded, Some Unto Death They Inspired Men to Carry On

By J. F. B. LIVESAY (Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

With the Canadian Army in the Field, Oct. 7, via London, Oct. 8.—Saddened though they were by the heavy price of victory, the people of Canada will thrill with pride when they come to read the full story of the wonderful stand their troops made against enemy masses determined to wrest from them their conquests. Gallant and heroic episodes are innumerable. Battalions, companies and little knots of men stood their ground against wave after wave of assaulting troops, supported by the greatest massing of machine guns this war has produced. It is the penalty of storming troops, such as the Canadian Corps, that they sometimes create for themselves, in their impetuous advances, unprotected flanks. The salient they drive into the enemy line becomes enfiladed and it is not at hand to widen it out into a practical front. The troops in the apex must either fight it out against overwhelming odds or fall back. The latter is not the lesson the Canadian Corps has learned, and it was this desperate clinging to positions, tactically untenable, that contributed to our heavy casualties. Incidentally it was just such stands that stemmed the enemy waves and frustrated his savage efforts to win back Bourlon Wood.

Such a situation was brought about Tuesday morning, when a famous Ontario regiment, having reached its objective south of Cuvillers, found that its left flank was exposed and shattering enemy masses were advancing upon it. A retirement would have been perfectly justified, but such a move would have uncovered our centre and imperilled all the gains on our right, brilliantly made in the early morning. So that battalion, much weakened as it was, stood fast. At the end of the battle the gallant colonel, formerly of the Canadian Engineers, was the only officer unscathed. Holding the vital trench on the flank was a party of seventeen of this unit, whose command had been taken over by a staff captain attached to the intelligence staff of the brigade. He had been sent forward by the brigadier to help all the depleted ranks of officers, after having been wounded himself after only three days of leave to take his place in this battle.

Held Grimly for Hours.

This little party was entirely isolated, but for hours they held on to the trench that was the key to the position. They were still grimly carrying on, taking great toll of the enemy, when superior were pushed into them. Few were unscathed, and the captain, an M.C., with a barbed of his wounds.

The intelligence officer of another brigade, engaged in like operations particularly distinguished himself by brilliant reconnaissance work, pushing out beyond our outposts under a continual fire. He comes from British Columbia. A lieutenant in a Manitoba battalion, D.C.M. and M.C. and formerly a non-commissioned officer, by his devoted example inspired his men to stand fast under extraordinarily heavy punishment. Though wounded in both legs, he carried on until he fainted from loss of blood and was carried out. The commanding officer of a Nova Scotia battalion, though wounded in the cheek, temporarily losing the sight of an eye, refused to be evacuated and stayed by his unit throughout the operation, contributing greatly to its success. The colonel of an Ontario battalion,

though with a fatal wound in the hip directed his command until he lost consciousness. His brilliant leadership had proved a great asset in a critical part of the struggle. These are but a few, innumerable cases. Never have the Canadians fought harder nor to better purpose. In those five days of battle they dealt a blow at the enemy from which he still reels. Above everything else, it was the unconquerable spirit of all ranks that gained the decision, the effects of which are hardly yet realized. Notwithstanding the enemy's blood and repeated pourings of our strength on his vital pivot of Cambrai.

Admiralty Chiefs Confer

Sir Eric Geddes Discusses Naval Affairs at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Conferences between American and naval officials and the British Admiralty Board, headed by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, which arrived on Monday, began yesterday in Secretary Daniels's office. Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Vice-Admiral Duff, assistant chief of the admiralty naval staff, shared in the discussion with the civil heads of the two navies.

Important questions relating to the winter naval program probably will be decided at the conference. The Admiralty party shows that the British First Lord came prepared to deal at once and finally with any agreement that might be reached during his stay here.

Veteran Killed

About two months ago Lucien Godfroid, a Belgian, who was fighting for his country, when he was severely gassed and a sufferer from shell shock, arrived in Perth, where his sister resides. He was in a pitiable condition, nervousness and mental affection being his trouble. Shortly after arriving he secured work with the building company and was a good and willing workman; but his affection was a great handicap as his memory was defective and he was given to fits of moroseness. On Friday last he was missing and a search was begun, with the result that his body was found on the old Thompson farm just on the outskirts of the town. He had secured a shotgun and started out to see what he could get in the way of game; but when he was found he had a gaping wound in his forehead, caused by the charge of shot from the gun. In his hand was an unlighted cigarette and a match, the unfortunate young fellow evidently being in the act of lighting his cigarette when death came.

THE BRITISH BATTERING RAM

In all the pages of Allied history in this war, nothing stands out more prominently than the fact that from a "contemptible little army" the British army has grown to be the most powerful and deadly force arrayed against the German enemy. The secret of Allied successes in France today is the British army, that has sprung up to answer the threat of Germany and to deliver blows that must forever humble the militarists of that blood-thirsty nation and bring humiliating defeat to all their "twelve-woven" ambitions. Gallant France has done her wonderful share, and is still fighting magnificently. But it is the British stroke against which Hindenburg is unable to stand. It is the British army, recruited from men who four years ago had not dreamed of military service, that is hurling itself in irresistible force against the armies of the barbarians.—London Free Press.

THE ONION A DISINFECTANT.

Much has been said about the virtues of the onion, but few know of its use as a disinfectant. An onion cut in half and set in a room will attract to itself all manner of germs, leaving the air sweet and pure; it is therefore most valuable in cases of infection. You should take care, however, to burn the onion afterward.

No part of an onion should ever be used for domestic purposes after having been allowed to lie about overnight. The eating of raw onions is a great personal protective in time of epidemic, and if taken with cucumbers the breath is left innocent of any objectionable odor.—London Daily Chronicle.

THE GOOD SPENDER

There is little honor in being a "good spender" as commonly understood. The only really "good spender" is the thrifty enemy of his country. Canada needs for her own development.

The individual who spends for the sake of spending is like an enemy of his country. Canada needs for her own development and security, all that her people can save out of their present abnormal prosperity.

Tens of thousands of Canadians are making more money now than they ever expected to make. They must pay the debt of honor and of gratitude. They must Save for Victory, and Save to Lend, when Canada calls.

Save intelligently. Save earnestly. The country will need your savings. So stand prepared. Be ready to "deliver the goods."

"The West is Not Canadian"

A writer in "The Statesman," a Toronto weekly publication devoted to rehabilitation of the Liberal party, seeks to discover Canadian nationality, a "temperamental nationality, typically and essentially Canadian."

He essays to find it in the back townships of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. "The West is not Canadian," he dogmatically states. "It is American—broadly, simply, blatantly, but progressively American." What nonsense is this? One might well ask the quality of statesmanship that would endeavor to cleave from the rest of Canada all the territory west of the Great Lakes, and to say, "This is not Canadian."

The West is not parochial, it is true. The Canadianism of the checker-board does not appeal greatly to it. But Canadian "the West is American" and a vision that some Eastern Canada communities would do well to envy and to emulate.

There are many Americans in the West, and the West respects and highly regards this class of settlers. The West sees the United States with eyes free from prejudice, finding much to admire and some things to criticize. But there are also many English in the West, and the West is no more American than it is English, Scotch, or Irish, or Russian, or Rumanian, or Ukrainian, or Scandinavian (to mention only a few of the races who go to make up the population of the West as a whole). The West is cosmopolitan in the composition of the people. It is Canadian, thoroughly and strongly Canadian, in character.

THE WEST IS NOT CANADIAN.

Canadians born in the West, or in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island outnumber by far any other single class of the population of the West. They are broadened and gain wisdom by daily contact with the people from other lands, but with the breadth of vision and keenness of judgment so gained they set beyond doubt or question the standards of the character in the West.

Far too many persons in Eastern Canada dismiss the West with the careless judgment, "Oh, the West is more American than Canadian." It is not anything of the kind. It merely sets a high standard of Canadianism for the whole Dominion to follow. It is strongly patriotic, but not in the least parochial; while some seem to seek patriotism in provincialism, and it isn't there. The writer quoted above, for instance, remarks, "I tell you the United Farmers' movement is one of the most national, most Canadian things in Canada today." To be sure it is, and in its present form it originated in the West and had for its chief object the replacing by co-operation of provincialism and the development of the higher patriotism. Yet we have the slack judgment: "The West is not Canadian."—Regina Post.

Piano by Air Route

Full-sized Upright Goes From London to Paris.

Paris, Oct. 11.—One of the new large allied bombing planes, in order to demonstrate its carrying capacity, has brought from London to Paris a full-sized upright piano. The machine, landed in Paris safely after a flight across the English Channel. The airplane is capable of carrying six persons and much bombing explosives. When this weight is measured in pounds, however, it is not readily comprehended, and it was determined to bring over a piano as clear evidence of the machine's capacity.

A Unique Matter

Lieut. Reg. Hay, one of the best known hockey players of Winnipeg, took a novel means of communicating with his parents in Winnipeg. He dropped a postal card addressed to his mother in Winnipeg from a balloon in which he was making a flight above Ealing, England. The card reached its destination on the same day as another card which Lieut. Hay posted after making his flight. He was serving as a physical instructor in a camp in England, but did not find this exciting enough, so applied for transfer to the Royal Air Force, with which branch of the service he has been now for three months. He played hockey with the famous Monarch club of Winnipeg and figured in several Allan cup contests. His only brother, George, has been at the front for two years, and their only sister, Margaret, is a nurse with a unit now in France.

PLUCKY GIRLS' SUCCESS

Oxford County, Maine, has a record of two girls who walked two miles and picked blueberries for eleven days out of thirteen and sold more than \$50 worth at fifteen and twenty cents a quart, this season.

SIR THOMAS WHITE ANNOUNCES SECOND VICTORY LOAN

Rate is 5 1/2 Per Cent, Issue in Two Maturities.

DUE IN 1923 AND IN 1933

May be Paid in Five Installments and Will be Free From All Taxes.

Winnipeg, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, opened the campaign for the Second Canadian Victory Loan, with a stirring speech in Winnipeg Tuesday night. The Industrial Bureau was crowded with men and women to hear the minister of finance speak on the new loan.

Five hundred millions of dollars is the amount required to be raised by the Canadian Government to carry on Canada's part in the prosecution of the war. The minimum amount which the minister of finance asks for is three hundred millions of dollars. The larger amount will be raised if possible.

Through the prospectus of the fifth Canadian War Loan—the Victory Loan of 1918—the Dominion of Canada will ask for a minimum amount of \$300,000,000 with right to accept all or any part of subscriptions in excess of that sum, to be used for war purposes only and to be spent wholly in Canada. The rate of interest will be 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1, and the denominations, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The loan will be offered in two maturities—5 year bonds, due November 1, 1923, and 15-year bonds, due November 1, 1933.

In Five Installments.

The issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Provision is made for payment in five installments, as follows:

- 10 per cent. on application. 20 per cent. on December 6, 1918. 20 per cent. on January 6, 1919. 20 per cent. on February 6, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16 per cent. covers 30 per cent. balance of principal and 1.16 per cent. representing accrued interest at 5 1/2 per cent. from November 1 to due dates of the respective installments. As a full half year's interest will be paid on May 1, 1918, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. Payment may be made in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter with accrued interest at 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Bearer bonds will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest, is authorized denominations, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as soon as the required registration can be made.

Bonds of this issue will be free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will carry the privilege of conversion into any future domestic issues of like maturity or longer, issued by the government, during the remaining period of the war.

Subscription lists will open on October 28, 1918, and close on or before November 16, 1918.

TRIAL JUDGE RIGHT.

"I am of opinion," says the Chief Justice, in part, "that there is no ground for the interpretation which the Court of Appeal has placed on this bequest, and I think the trust so vague and uncertain that the bequest was void and falls into the residue."

Justice Anglin agrees with Justice Sutherland that the bequest should not stand because of its vagueness.

Justice Brodeur held that the direction was too broad. "It may be that the testatrix had a general charitable intention, but she did not express it in words, and the Court can't give expression to an unexpressed intention."

Justice Dington says the judgment of the appellate division is "in effect making a will for the testatrix, and giving effect to something she failed to express."

Justice Casella also concurs, but his judgment is not filed.

READY-MADE MEDICINE

You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable for scalds, burns, white toe cuts, sores, ulcers and like ills. It is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

Church Loses Its Appeal

\$160,000 INVOLVED

Supreme Court Decides Money Left By Mary H. Orr Should Not Go to Christian Scientists.

One of the most interesting judgments given out by the Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa yesterday was the one dealing with the interpretation of a portion of the will of Mary Helen Orr, of Boboyabon, which she disposed of about \$60,000 to the benefit of the Church of Christian Science charities. The appellant in the action was Mary Cameron, who was the only surviving sister of the deceased's mother, but who, since the proceedings began, has died, leaving as her next of kin a son.

The action was a proceeding for the interpretation of a portion of the will of the late Mary Helen Orr, which was as follows:

"My thousands of dollars will be held as a fund towards helping to supply such institutions as may in the future be demonstrated to show that God's people are willing to help others to see the light that is so real, near and universal for all who will receive. These institutions may take the place of what at present are called hospitals, poor-houses, jails and penitentiaries or any place that is maintained for the uplifting of humanity. Ten thousand dollars as a fund to be used in leading to deserving people, to buy small homes or farms. This money can be lent at 6 per cent or whatever is lawful on good security. The profits accruing can be utilized, as said before, in such work as is helpful to men and women who are willing to know and experience the truth as revealed in the bible, and which has been our lot through the revelations as given in Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. The whole of my estate must be used for God only."

Vague and Visionary.

The case was first heard before Mr. Justice Sutherland in May, 1917, who held these provisions as regards the \$50,000 were "so vague, visionary, chimerical and impracticable, and the objects intended to be benefited and the time when the benefit would accrue, were so uncertain as to be incapable of intelligible construction, and therefore void." And as to the \$10,000, he held that it was not a good charitable gift and likewise fell into the residue, and as to the residue that the words "God only" did not constitute a good residuary bequest, the effect being that the \$60,000 above mentioned and the residue, amounting in all to \$160,000, was undisposed of and went to the next of kin.

Reversed Decision.

The Court of Appeal of Ontario reversed Mr. Justice Sutherland's judgment and directed that \$50,000 should be devoted by the executors to the dissemination and teaching of the principles and purposes commonly known as Christian Science, and that the \$10,000 term, while void, fell into the residue and that the whole residue should be applied to religious and charitable purposes.

The Supreme Court has now unanimously reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal, and have restored the judgment of Mr. Justice Sutherland.

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NEARLY 900 VETERANS RETURN SOME COMPLAIN OF TRIP HOME

Not All Seem to Have Been Contented On Transports—Takes of Long Service.

Some Have Complaints.

Toronto.—Nearly nine hundred returned officers and soldiers reached the city yesterday, trains arriving at 8, 7, and 11 p.m. Credit is due to Major Goodwin Gibson, Jr., for the arrangements in regard to the time of the arrival, and also as to the issue of passes to the soldiers on the train. The first train brought 194 convalescents, the second 198 men, and the third had 501, including men on leave. Many were from out of town, and Major Gibson arranged to accommodate 55 at Park School. On the second train a case of influenza had developed, and Pte. Maurice Rowe, of Georgetown, had to be hurried to the hospital.

Citizens who responded in fine style to the appeal for autos to take the returned men to their homes, deserved better consideration than they received, when the military apparently took control, instead of within such municipality.

Fair Prices

A fair price list of maximum retail prices is authorized to be established and published in every municipality in Canada by municipal action supported by provincial and federal authority, following the promulgation of an order-in-Council signed Thursday, October 4th.

The reason for the establishment of municipal fair price committees throughout Canada is to allow public opinion by demonstrating that the consumer is protected against extortion and safeguard fair dealing dealers against unjust charges of profiteering.

The order-in-Council is based on the conclusion, fairly evident, that those who are familiar with local municipal conditions are the best judges of what are fair prices to be fixed that, the principle of local self-government is admitted to be in harmony with the spirit of Canadian democracy.

This order-in-Council repeals Orders in Council P.C. 2777 and 2957, but re-enacts with slight changes those sections prohibiting the accumulation and withholding from sale of the necessities of life, and compelling any person holding any such necessary of life in excess of what is required for consumption or for the ordinary purposes of business, to sell the same at prices not higher than are reasonable and just, and further provides that any person who leases or sells or offers for rental any property shall lease the same at a rental not higher than is reasonable and just.

The minister of Labor or his deputy may require any person who produces, stores, or deals in any necessary of life to make returns containing such information as he may require with respect to this production, purchase, sale, shipment, origin, destination or price of such necessary of life, and the said minister is given power to investigate the business and to examine the premises, books, papers and records of any person and for this purpose the said minister may appoint an examiner or examiners with the power of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Enquiries Act.

The Council of any municipality may appoint a committee of two or more of their officers, to be known as the "Fair Price Committee" and shall submit the names of the committee to the minister of Labor who shall in writing authorize it to investigate.

The amount of any necessary of life specified by the said Council and held by any person for sale or disposition, within such municipality, at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations.

The time when any or all of such necessary of life was acquired, produced, or brought within or into such municipality.

The cost within such municipality of such necessary of life, including all charges of an overhead or other nature affecting such cost.

The price at which such necessary of life is held in such municipality for sale, or at which any sales or part of the same or of a similar necessary of life have been made by such persons within such municipality at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations.

The price which in the opinion of the committee would be a just and reasonable one at which to hold such necessary of life for sale.

Archibald Coutré, aged nineteen, and Irene Moore, aged thirteen, disappeared from Cape Vincent, N.Y., on Friday last. They came to Kingston and registered at an hotel as brother and sister. They later went to Ernestown and soon after left. The girl's father and an under sheriff are in Montreal seeking to locate the pair. When Coutré hired Wilford Dodge, Cape Vincent, to carry himself and the girl to Wolfe Island on Friday evening, in Dodge's motorboat, he represented the girl as his sister and said he was going to Kingston to visit his brother who was ill in a hospital. He told the same story to an immigration officer at Wolfe Island, and said that his sister, accompanying him, resided in Kingston.

Royal Engagement

Paris, Oct. 11.—A despatch received here today from Luxembourg announces the engagement of Princess Charlotte, eldest sister of the reigning Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, to Prince Felix of Bourbon de Parma, a brother of the Austrian Empress.

Japanese Prince on Way to Ottawa

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 10.—Traveling incognito, Prince Fushimi of the Royal Family of Japan, arrived in the Victoria Tuesday morning on the Japanese steamship Fushimi Maru, on a special mission to London as a representative of his imperial majesty the Emperor of Japan.

His highness is accompanied by a distinguished staff, including Marquis Maeda, Marquis Inouye, Viscount Matsuda, Admiral Omori, General Shiba and others.

From here the Prince will proceed direct to Ottawa where he will be entertained by the Governor-General at Rideau Hall.

Archibald Coutré and Irene Moore Still At Liberty.

Archibald Coutré, aged nineteen, and Irene Moore, aged thirteen, disappeared from Cape Vincent, N.Y., on Friday last. They came to Kingston and registered at an hotel as brother and sister. They later went to Ernestown and soon after left. The girl's father and an under sheriff are in Montreal seeking to locate the pair. When Coutré hired Wilford Dodge, Cape Vincent, to carry himself and the girl to Wolfe Island on Friday evening, in Dodge's motorboat, he represented the girl as his sister and said he was going to Kingston to visit his brother who was ill in a hospital. He told the same story to an immigration officer at Wolfe Island, and said that his sister, accompanying him, resided in Kingston.

HARVEST FROM RURAL FIELDS

Gleaned by The Ontario's Dey of Bright and Busy Correspondents

BRANKFORD The funeral of Mr. Harry Wallis was held in the Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. Knox assisted by the Rev. Potter. The very sudden death makes it seem far more sad. He leaves to mourn his loss the widow and babe seven months old, also his parents, two brothers and one sister. The widow and friends have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow and bereavement. A few from town and the surrounding country attended the Warkworth Fair on Friday and report a fine time spent. The day was on ideal one.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Smith returned home with their daughter, Mrs. A. Levy, to the West for a visit. Rev. J. D. P. Knox left on Saturday for Northam, where he conducted the anniversary services for Rev. Mr. Swain, who filled Rev. Knox's appointments here.

Death visited another home at River Side in the early hours of Sunday morning. Mr. Wm. Wannamaker passed to his rest after many long months of suffering from tuberculosis of the bone.

Mrs. Jas. Johnston and Mrs. Meyers spent Monday afternoon in Trenton. The services in the different churches were held as usual on Sunday. St. Francis at 9 a.m., Methodist at 10.30 and 8 and Trinity at 11 a.m.

The annual Sunday School Rally will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday, Oct. 13th. Rev. Mr. Barnes of Wooler will be at this appointment for both the morning and evening services.

We see our Trenton stage driver, Mr. John Lawrence, has purchased a motor bus for running his daily route.

Cadet Ernest Maybes spent Sunday with his parents at River Side. Mrs. C. R. Turley is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, at Moira.

GRAVEL ROAD

Mr. T. Murphy spent a Sunday recently with his sister, Mrs. W. Cassidy.

The Red Cross Bance was well attended on Friday night and a good sum realized.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayes and Miss Creighton spent one Sunday recently at Centerville. Mrs. Hayes' sister accompanied them home and is spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Dufco and daughters, Belleville, spent over Sunday with Mr. Jas. Dufco.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mowbray spent Sunday at Point Anne.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Meagher and Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Clarke and Miss McMullen spent Sunday last at Odesa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Sullivan and children spent Sunday with Misses and Mr. D'Arcy, Maple Shade.

Messrs. David and Jas. Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Oliver and children spent last Sunday with Mrs. M. Oliver, Daseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Sullivan and children spent Sunday with Misses and Mr. D'Arcy, Maple Shade.

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HALLOWAY

Quite a severe electric storm passed over this vicinity on Saturday evening.

Miss A. Kelly entertained the Red Cross workers on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend and family and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Kelly attended Tweed Fair on Friday last.

The Misses Sleeper attended Madoc Fair on Thursday last.

guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kelly on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelly are attending Norwood Fair this week.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Madoc, called on Mrs. W. Lidster one evening last week.

MADOC JUNCTION

Dr. Bert Faulkner brought a young son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stapley last Tuesday evening. "Bill" is wearing the smile we hear so much about, and congratulations is the order of the day.

Sunday was not very favorable for Rally Day, but there was a good attendance and an interesting programme, especially the address by the pastor.

The people here will be delighted to hear that next Sunday, the 13th, Rev. R. P. Edwards will occupy the pulpit at the Eggleston church here, at three o'clock p.m.

There was rejoicing far and near on Sunday afternoon when the word came over the wire that Germany had asked for an armistice and some who did not understand the word are quite indignant.

Rev. F. H. Howard preached a very interesting and appropriate sermon on the book of Jonah last Sunday evening. It is a good book to study these days. We hope to hear more about the "Sees" who think they have a corner on "Diety". Mr. Howard spoke very brightly of the minister from Brighton who is expected, in Stirling next Sunday, and many will be looking forward to hearing him.

There is to be another Red Cross dinner at Mrs. Sarles on Wednesday of next week. Everybody welcome.

Recent visitors here have been, Misses E. and A. Petch and Mrs. Petch, of Markham; Misses Jean and Anna Eggleston of Keene.

Mrs. Will Cooke, of Foxboro, has been staying with her sister in-law, Mrs. Wm. Stapley.

BIG ISLAND

The farmers have been busy drawing grain to North Port, where it is being loaded on a couple of sailing vessels.

Mr. Stanley Sprague had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Elmy spent Sunday with friends in Ameliasburg.

Mrs. Chas. Peck spent a day last week at her sister's, Mrs. H. Barker, Northport.

The patrons of Elmwood factory held a meeting on Tuesday night, which resulted in hiring Mr. G. Elmy for another season as cheese and butter maker.

Mr. and Mrs. Belsa Barker and son of Patrimont, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sprague spent an evening recently with Mr. and Mrs. E. Purtille.

MELROSE

Farmers are busy digging potatoes. Owing to the continuous rain a large percentage are reported unfit for use.

Mr. George English has rented his farm and is moving to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Height, of Bessington were guests of the latter's brother, Mr. Roy Badgley on Sunday last.

Rev. Mr. Kemp, Foxboro will occupy the pulpit in Methodist church on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Shannouville will attend the anniversary services in Foxboro next Sunday.

The rally service held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening was splendidly rendered by the Sunday school, also a large attendance was present.

Mr. and Mrs. George English and Mr. and Mrs. David Jeffrey attended Tweed fair on Friday last.

THIRD OF AMELIASBURG

Although the weather on Sunday morning was very unfavorable, the Rally service in the school house was very successful. Rev. Mr. Campbell gave a splendid address and the pupils all took their parts well.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adams and Miss Grace motored to Warkworth last on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. George Ayles accompanied them. Mr. and Mrs. Everett Adams also motored up.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Adams spent Sunday with Everett Adams.

Ernest Sager's threshing outfit has been in the neighborhood for a couple of weeks. Grain is turning out fine.

Mrs. Marion Ayles, of Roy City, and her daughter, Mrs. Burton Assel-

stine, of Belleville, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ayles. They returned to Belleville on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Colton spent a day last week with their daughter, Mrs. James Dempsey.

Rev. Mr. Campbell took dinner on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Ayles.

Cecil Adams and Carl Williamson motored to Tweed on Friday and attended the fair.

Mrs. E. F. Gamble has been spending a few days with Mrs. S. Caughey. Mr. and Mrs. George Ayles visited at Edgar Ayles' on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hennessey spent Tuesday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Adams.

Mrs. Percy White returned to her home in Sidney after spending a couple of weeks with her mother, Mrs. C. N. Adams.

HALSTON

Glad to see the fine weather again after so much rain.

A number from around here attended Tweed fair.

The W.M.S. of Mt. Pleasant were entertained at the parsonage, Plainfield, the 25th of September.

Mr. Blake Glass of Oshawa is visiting for a few days at Mr. O. Glass's.

Mr. W. Harrison, of Plainfield visited at Mr. J. Boldrick's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Goodman spent last Sunday at Theodore Park's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hyde, of Belleville, visited at F. Treverton's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, of Conesoc, visited at Mr. J. Boldrick's last week.

Mr. G. Vancamp, of Guelph spent a few days last week at T. Park's.

WALLBRIDGE

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hill, of Montreal are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. Hinchliffe also Mrs. Hill's brothers, Will, Everett and Tom sine of Sidney Township.

A baby girl has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Phillips, 5th Line Sidney.

The W. M. S. will hold their convention at Foxboro on Wednesday, the 9th.

The anniversary services of Aikens and the Stone church will be held on the 13th inst. Rev. Mr. McMillen of Camilton will occupy the pulpit at both churches.

Mr. Walter Grass of Murray Twp. has bought the old homestead of Mrs. L. Massey on the 5th of Sidney. There was no Sunday School on Sunday on account of the rain.

The Rev. Wallace gave an inspiring talk to a fairly large congregation on Sunday, considering the rainy day.

Mrs. Jas. Hinchliffe and baby have gone to visit Mr. John Hagerly and other friends at Oilmour and Gunter.

J. W. Sealey, butcher and farmer of Wallbridge intends in the near future moving to Belleville. He will be greatly missed around here in church work.

Mrs. James Hill and children of Montreal intend, before returning to their home in Montreal to visit the West.

Mrs. Harry Paul and Miss Blanche Appleby are visiting their uncles, Harvey and Morrison Gunter, of Gunter P.O. and Westley Macoon Lake.

ZION

Silo filling is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ward spent Sunday at Mr. Wilmer Hill's.

A number from here attended Tweed fair on Friday last.

Miss E. Wilson spent Sunday with her friend, Miss L. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Caldwell, of Belleville passed through here on Monday.

Mr. H. K. Denyes lost a valuable cow one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thrasher and daughter Olive spent Sunday last at Mr. E. Kennedy's.

A large number attended the sale at Dr. Bert Faulkner's.

Mr. Zenas Palmer spent a couple of days under the parental roof.

STOCKDALE

Mr. and Mrs. Murney Foster, of Trenton, visited at Mr. James Foster's on Sunday.

Owing to the rain there was no Sabbath school on Sunday.

Several from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. John Orr of Peterboro, at Frankford, on Monday last. Mrs. Orr resided at Stockdale before moving to Peterboro.

The services on Sunday were in the interests of the Dominion alliance but owing to the inclemency of the weather the congregation was not as large as usual. Some of the ladies of the Women's

Institute attended the packing of Red Cross supplies at Belleville on Tuesday last.

Mrs. R. Twiddy is visiting friends in eastern Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Davidson attended a wedding at Belleville on Friday last.

Wedding bells are ringing, more particulars later.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans, of Peterboro returned home on Thursday last after spending some time visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. M. Patterson at the parsonage.

Mrs. W. J. Bryant and Mrs. Annie Davidson have returned home after several weeks' visit with friends in Mich. U.S.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL

Moira, Oct. 7th, 1918. Council met, all members being present. Minutes of last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

Affidavit received from A.A. Jones for sheep killed, when on motion it was ordered paid.

Bylaw was introduced and passed through its several readings (as pointing Henry Wallace, Tax Collector at a salary of \$140) signed, sealed and numbered 394.

Moved by Farney seconded by Gean that E. S. Wood be committee to sell wood on Con. 11 Road.

On motion of D. Farrey was appointed committee to have fence built at gravel pit on Dufos's Hill.

On motion the following accounts were ordered to be paid: R. McGhee trip to House of Refuge \$10, selecting jurors \$16. Clerk, part of salary \$70, A. A. Jones, sheep killed \$36; Wm. Booth, sheep killed, \$14; A. Thompson, gravel \$7.20; R. Haggerty, gravel \$10.70; Luther Dufos, gravel, \$1; F. Keller, gravel, \$7.50; Elisha Maynes, gravel, \$6.70; Thos. Elliott, gravel \$2.20; Frank Taylor, gravel, \$3.50; Wm. Dean, gravel, \$3.00; Henry Emerson, gravel, \$6.40; H. Radcliff, gravel \$9.80; F. Ketcheson, cement \$13.60; George Post, salary \$100; Henry Wallace, salary, \$115; John Emerson, cedar, \$1.25.

On motion council adjourned till Dec. 16th.

D. L. Fleming, Twp. Clerk.

WESTERN AMELIASBURG

Mr. Wilson Stoneburg is harvesting his sweet corn which is a splendid crop and a fine quality for seed.

Digging potatoes and cutting corn is the order of the day.

As it was rainy on Saturday the market was not so large and prices were high.

Mr. J. H. Brown seems to continue about the same.

Mrs. Geo. Ives and daughter, of Colborne, Mr. and Mrs. White of Oshawa, Mrs. Walter Vandervoort, Belleville, and Mr. Charlie Grass, spent Sunday with Mr. J. H. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomas, of Wallington, spent the week-end at Mr. Ayrhart's.

Mr. Henry Rathbun and family attended Rally Service and took dinner with Morley Carrington.

RED CROSS OUT TO COMBAT "FLU" WITH BIG FORCE

Mobilization is Planned in U. S. for Prevention of Disease Spread.

NURSES TO BE ENROLLED

Public Health Service and State Board of Health to Combine.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Mobilization of the full forces of the American Red Cross to combat the epidemic of Spanish influenza which rapidly is spreading over the country was determined today, and instructions sent to all points where the disease is making headway. In proportion with the public health service and the state board of health the Red Cross will enroll nurses and will freely use its accumulated hospital supplies to fight the disease.

Reports to the public health service showed both that the disease is spreading and that the number of cases reported where it has heretofore been prevalent is increasing. This, however, was not the situation in army camps, the number of new cases reported during the 48 hours ending at noon today showing a slight decrease. Pneumonia in the camps continued to increase, with 4,522 cases and 1,388 deaths reported since Saturday.

Influenza cases reported from all camps since the disease became epidemic September 13, now total 167,000; pneumonia 17,102; and deaths, 4,810.

Corus cause much suffering, but Halloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief as a medicine for the stomach.

FIND INFLUENZA IS EPIDEMIC PNEUMONIA

Health Department Announcement Gives Instructions 16 Ways to Avoid the Infection.

In a bulletin issued by the New York City Department of Health the announcement was made that the so-called "Spanish influenza" is in reality an epidemic of pneumonia.

"The disease," the bulletin said, "called by the popular term, 'Spanish influenza,' is a peculiar form of pneumonia of an epidemic type. So far no exact information as to precise microbe cause has been given, nor its relationship to influenza. The disease is infectious, the germs which cause it being passed from the sick to the well by contact."

After a description of the symptoms of the disease the bulletin said: "There is nothing alarming in the present increase. Raw, unpleasant weather is very favorable for its spread. The enormous population of New York City, with its intimate and frequent associated conditions with the many neighboring communities, make it wonderful to think that the malady has been kept so well within bounds."

The bulletin gives these instructions as to how to avoid contracting the influenza: "Don't crowd. Don't worry. Don't jam the entrance of railways, theatres and places of assembly. Don't put unclean things into your mouth. Don't eat or drink in dirty places. Don't expose yourself to cold or wet. Don't over exert and avoid all excesses. Don't go out if feeling ill. Take care. Keep it. Don't forget to use handkerchiefs, covering mouth when coughing or sneezing. Don't eat without first washing the hands. Health Commissioner Copeland said that unless conditions improved, it would be necessary to call upon the Fuel Administration to speed up the distribution of coal and to permit the heating of homes before Nov. 1. He said that if the disease continued to spread he might have to order cars run with open windows for the sake of ventilation. He said that he contemplated no more in the direction of closing theatres and places of assembly and amusement."

When the attention of Dr. Copeland was called to a cable despatch from Rome to the effect that the bacillus of Spanish influenza had been isolated by a military surgeon, he said that he had not heard of it, but that valuable work along the same lines was being done in the laboratories in the city.

"I am not ready to make any announcement of the work," he said, "but interesting developments are taking place in the bacteriological laboratories here."

Dr. Briggs Resigned

Rev. Dr. William Briggs, Book Steward of the Methodist Book Room, handed in his resignation from that position to the General Superintendent. During the discussions which took place on the question of the age limit for Church officials, which immediately affected Dr. Briggs, the veteran Book Steward was present nearly the whole of the time. He followed closely with his usual placid air the progress of the debate.

Canada's Greatest Publishing House The Doctor is eighty-two years of age. He was born at Banbridge, near Newry, in the north of Ireland. He came to Canada about sixty years ago, and has been for that period a minister of the Methodist Church. As a pastor and as a church official he was popular and an energetic worker. He has seen the Book Room grow with modest dimensions into the greatest publishing house in Canada, and its success has been due largely to his able and sagacious leadership.

A movement is on foot in Akron, O., the aim of which is to have every person in the city able to speak English within three years.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KINDS OF KIDNEY DISEASE. RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRUISES, DIABETES, NEURALGIA.

23 THE PHARMACY

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, CANADA. Established 1864. BELLEVILLE BRANCH, N. D. McFADYEN, Manager. Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent.

The Standard Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 112. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1918, and that the same will be payable at Head Office in this City and at its Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of November, to Shareholders of record of the 19th of October, 1918. By Order of the Board.

C. H. Esson, General Manager. Toronto, September 21st, 1918.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH

John Elliott, Manager. Shannonville Office open Mondays and Thursdays. Foxboro Office open Tuesdays and Fridays. Redversville Office open Wednesdays.

FASCINATION OF SAVING

Saving is a habit that brings true satisfaction. There is something fascinating about watching the dollars mount up. A feeling of independence and security grows with the knowledge that you have money in the Bank.

Prepare for future uncertainties by opening a Savings Account with this Bank now. Interest allowed at current rates.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. BELLEVILLE BRANCH, J. G. MOFFAT, Manager. PICTON BRANCH, C. B. BEAMISH, Manager.

Remember!

That Whelan & Yeomans are the recognized Real Estate Brokers in Belleville

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MEDICAL DIS

MEDICAL SCIENCE'S NEWEST DISCOVERIES ABOUT THE "SPANISH INFLUENZA"

How the First Real Epidemic of the World War Spread from the German Trenches — and Why Science Believes It Has Averted All Danger of Catastrophic Pestilences Such as Have Followed Many of the Great Wars of the Past.

By Dr. Gordon Henry Hirschberg, A.M., M.D.

The first really serious epidemic of disease produced by the great war is that called "the Spanish influenza," which has caused a... The disease generally known as "the bubonic plague" is the great plague which caused the great ravages of past war epochs.

Fortunately our enormous progress in medicine and our material resources for combating disease give assurance that no plague epidemic of such magnitude as those of the past can occur in America at the present time.

How widespread has been the outbreak of Spanish influenza is shown by the fact that our Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, suffered from it, while, at about the time he was recovering the youngest son of the King of Sweden died of it.

The first known advent of the influenza in this country occurred when the Norwegian ship Bergenstjord arrived at New York on August 12 with twenty-five cases, three of whom died, but there were probably other sources of infection, apart from the report that the German U-boats surreptitiously disseminated the infection in this country.

And now just what happens to the sufferer from Spanish influenza? From observations of one thousand soldiers it was found that from one to three days after contact or approach to others who had the disease a feverish state began.

The disease starts with a chill or chills that may shake the whole room you're in. Severe headaches, with pains in the legs, in the groin, in the neck, in the spine, and in the small of the back are generally present.

Then "that tired feeling," named by doctors "general malaise," takes charge of the sufferer's anatomy. The system reels wretched all over. Fever blisters, those frequent accompaniments of pneumonia, of meningitis and of tetanic malaria, "break out" on the sufferer's lips.

The face becomes flushed, a thermometer tucked under the tongue registers 102 to 104 degrees, and the victim, as well as his doctor knows he's in for it badly.

Spanish influenza "cures or kills" in Liberty motor speed. Within four days the worst is usually over. About the second day the abrupt crisis takes place. On the fourth day the patient is either as well as he ever was, or pneumonia or another complication asserts its dangerous presence.

A thick, tenacious sputum of a whitish mucoid character distinguishes this new disease from the well-known old influenza with its greenish sputum. This also distinguishes Spanish influenza from pneumonia, with its typical "rusty colored tough expectoration."

Failure of intestinal action, a restricted flow of the kidney fluids and a want of appetite play a large role in the characteristic signs and symptoms of Spanish influenza.

If you take close notice of the several differences between this new malady and the old influenza, you will observe that the fever is sharper, higher, but of shorter duration; the total course of the new scourge is briefer; there are fewer stomach or intestinal symptoms in the Spanish influenza, whereas in the previously known influenza, gastro-intestinal disturbances were predominant.

A most important discovery has just been made with regard to this disease. The specific microbe which causes it has been definitely isolated. This is a complete disproof of the assertion in some medical publications that the bacillus was the same as that of the old influenza, or grip.

This interesting discovery is due to the researches of three English army surgeons, Captains T. R. Little, C. J. Garafalo and P. A. Williams, of the Canadian Mobile Bacteriological Laboratory, attached to the British base hospitals.

The last great pandemic of grip, or influenza, lasted three years, from 1889 to 1892. It spread like wildfire over the civilized world during that period. Then several American bacteriologists at work simultaneously and Professor Pfeiffer discovered the grip germ, or influenza bacillus, which has since been confirmed and established as the specific cause of the colds, pains, backaches and other classical symptoms of the old-time grip.

The present scourge, it was soon found, is much more malignant and entirely different from the other. The manner in which the bacterial agent which causes this plague was run to earth is a model of the bacteriological skill, supremacy, efficiency and patience of the English and American medical staffs.

It was recognized that the rapidity with which the contagion spread pretty well pointed to some microbe or bacterium as the guilty party. It was also argued that the causative agent must lurk at least a large part of the time in or near the air passages of the victim.

The coughs, the sputum the pneumonia, and bronchitis complications, the spray from the nose and throat as it came in direct contact with the men or reached them through plates, dishes and linens, seemed to invite bacteriological searches and microscopic studies.

Fortunately for all of us on this side of the ocean, medical science has succeeded in isolating and identifying the germs in just that way at the very beginning of the American epidemic, which is therefore likely to be nipped in the bud.

The new bacillus is not in the blood. Cultivation of it is impossible from this source. It is lucky that so demoralized a bug does not penetrate the delicate fluid tissue of man. Then its malignancy would perhaps be tenfold.

However, when the bacteriologists explored the discharges and excretions from the nose, the pharynx and the throat, lo and behold; their pioneer work was at last rewarded.

Spread upon glass and examined under a magnification of 1,200 times, a new microscopic living world opened up before their astonished gaze. A veritable beehive of trembling, vibrating bacilli almost as round and as small and resembling the diplococci of meningitis loomed up beneath the high magnifications of the microscope. O diplococci is a type of microbe in which two disc-like shapes are attached to one another.

At the poles or opposing ends of this myriad of tiny germs their torpedo, blunt noses were fattened out to make them almost biscuit shaped. In no "chains" of these bacteria were there any of the well-known Pfeiffer bacilli of influenza or any double cocci of pneumonia.

The newly discovered germ has characteristics peculiarly its own. These are described in technical reports in the London Lancet for July and the British Medical Journal for August 10, 1918.

As a rule there are so many bacteria that are superficially at first glance exactly alike that a mere inspection of them on glass test tubes under the microscope without planting them in various small test tubes of different soils would fool even experts into believing that they are similar and indistinguishable. On this account it is that bacteriologists must use a great many other tests to convince themselves and their skeptical conferrers and enemies that they have a new and a different germ.

It is done in this way. When they find and isolate a bacterium and under the microscope it resembles even when stained blue or otherwise dyed the diplococci of pneumonia or meningitis—both of which also look alike—they "put iodine on its tail," as it were. If it "takes," it is so differentiated into one of two groups which take or do not take iodine. Then it is planted in gelatine. It either grows and melts the gelatine or it does not. Thus another group is found.

Then potato, moss, soils, gar, banana, blood serum and other soils are used until a whole series of facts are found about a germ which show it to be different from all hitherto discovered ones.

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Thus it is with the new germ. The medical gentlemen determined that it has none of the earmarks of any bacillus that has ever been "brought into captivity." This bacillus we have found grows with extreme reluctance upon the various "media" or fields on which most other micro-organisms thrive. It hankers after blood. It thrives and grows best on blood serum media, although it does not grow in mallowous blood.

There is a luxuriant, rich, abundant sprouting of the malicious bacillus in this serum, which explains why Spanish influenza clings so tenaciously to the lips, the tongue, the mouth and the gums of its victims and its "carriers."

The physicians and scientists of the Allied countries are seriously considering whether or not the germs of this disease have been intention of weakening their opponents. No definite conclusion has been reached on this point, but the charge cannot be hastily dismissed, as the German Government has already been convicted of employing disease germs against civilians in Rumania.

The disease was first observed by army doctors to be raging in the German trenches on the Flanders front in the wet weather last spring. From the front it passed to the weakened interior population of German civilians first noticed its ravages there they called it Spanish influenza. It is significant that intercourse between Germany and Spain by U-boat and in other ways had been particularly frequent. From these two centres its world-wide spread has started.

That the influenza germs have been secretly scattered in this country by German U-boats is a charge difficult to prove, but their gas attacks on crews of our light-ships and lighthouses furnishes character evidence against them.

It is scientifically demonstrated that the germs increase in virulence with the number of persons they pass through, until finally the system acquires immunity against them through infection.

Treatment for the disease is simple. Surgeon-General Blue, of the Public Health Service, summarizes it as follows: "Rest in bed, fresh air, abundant food, free action of intestines, with Dover's powder for the relief of pain. Every case with fever should be regarded as serious and kept in bed."

In order to guard against infection it is necessary to keep the mouth and nose clean and healthy by means of some mild antiseptic and to treat all colds promptly. A wash composed of one teaspoonful boracic acid, one teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of common salt will be found very useful in keeping nose and throat clean.

The disease is spread by "droplet infection," that is, by little drops swarming with germs scattered by infected persons who sneeze, spit and cough in public places. One sneeze in a street car may infect a whole city.

It is therefore very comforting to know that Health Commissioner Copeland, of New York, has called a meeting of theatrical managers and others with a view to enforcing the laws against spitting in public.

Kissing is another prolific method of infection, and this practice should be stopped except in cases where it is absolutely indispensable to happiness. Kissing between members of the gentle sex can certainly be abolished without hardship. Army doctors have found the "gauze face mask" very useful in preventing infection. This is made with three or four layers of gauze in the shape of a rectangle five by seven inches, covering the mouth and nose and secured by a band over the ears and round the back of the head.

Great War Pestilences of the Past
Miraculous destruction of Sennacherib's army of 185,000 men before Jerusalem, described in the Bible, believed to have been caused by bubonic plague.

Athens depopulated by typhus in 430 B.C. as a sequel to the Peloponnesian War.

Rome ravaged by plague from 81 to 96 A.D. after cruel persecution of Christians by Emperor Domitian.

During another plague outbreak in Rome 590 A.D. thousands fell dead in mourning procession passing through the streets.

1294 A.D. first great outbreak of "Black Death" or bubonic plague in medieval Europe—brought there from the East.

Seventy-five million people killed in Europe by "Black Death" in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while "Hundred Years War" raged between England and France.

Another great outbreak of plague in Europe in seventeenth century after the "Thirty Years War," ending with the famous "Great Plague" of London of 1665, described by Defoe, when the city was nearly deserted by all but ghosts and robbers, when nobles abandoned their palaces and merchants their stores.

In 1721 plague depopulated Marseilles, so that there was no one to bury the dead, and 20,000 bodies littered the streets.

Plague attacked Napoleon's army in Palestine in 1798.

Gave House to the Red Cross
Generosity of Forrester Hastings County Boy

The following article from The Saskatoon Star of recent date refers to Mr. John S. Dunning, a native of Hastings County, whose former home was near Plainfield, Robert Dunning of Cannifton is a brother. The Star says—

The donation of the Red Cross house to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross is only an example of the many things J. S. Dunning has done for Saskatoon. As he explained "I'm too old to fight and the only son I have is too young; so I'm going to try to do something to help the boys out." Mr. Dunning came to Saskatoon twelve years ago from Chateaugay county, Quebec. He is one of the oldest horse dealers in the city and has handled thousands of horses from Manitoba and Ontario. Mr. Dunning established the G.T.P. bus line and also started the transfer company now owned by Brown Brothers. He has erected a

number of bungalows in Saskatoon. With his many activities Mr. Dunning has not neglected farming. He formerly owned a farm of 800 acres near Kenaston on which he erected modern farm buildings. He sold this farm last fall for \$42,000. Mr. Dunning has one hobby; his faith that Saskatoon is going to be the biggest city in the West.

There does not seem any legitimate reason or excuse for raising the price of butter in Canada, because of the commanding by the Government of the output of Canadian creameries for the next few weeks, those concerned will have to face well-founded charges of profiteering. The Government is merely taking over the creamery butter manufactured in Canada between now and the 9th of November. There is available for use in Canada 18,000,000 pounds which is considered ample for domestic use. There will be no scarcity of butter in Canada and the boosting of prices appears as nothing more or less than profiteering of the worst type on the part of the wholesaler.

The rice crop in Louisiana is more than 1,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

INQUEST INTO CADET'S DEATH

Jury This Morning Visited Scene of Tragedy at Mohawk.

At Deseronto yesterday, Dr. Vandervoort conducted an inquest into the death of Cadet Arthur Richardson, of Mohawk Camp, R. A. C., who was found dead in an excavation outside a building at the camp.

The inquest was not completed as the jury went to visit the scene of the fatality this morning.

Evidence was put in to show that this excavation was for the purpose of draining the furnace room and was 16 feet deep. In the bottom was some water. It is thought that the cadet in passing from the office to the sleeping quarters took the path instead of the walk. This had been cut into by the excavation and a detour path had been made. It appeared that Richardson had followed the old route and fallen in.

When found his head was almost entirely under water. An autopsy showed about a cup of water and a leaf in his stomach but no water was in the lungs. This led to the inference that Richardson had not been drowned but had got a strangling gulp of water and that becoming almost instantly unconscious had suffocated. Crown Attorney Carnew conducted the examination of witnesses.

Charged With Engine Theft
Three Young Men Arrested in Hamilton and Brought Here.

Constable Traulich went to Hamilton yesterday and secured three men wanted here for alleged theft. The Hamilton police had put them under arrest and the constable arrived here this evening with them. They are Maurice Skild, Jos. Solid and S. Braskey, and the charge is the theft of a portable engine over a value of about \$500, the property of Mrs. Ann J. Thompson of this city. The engine was part of a mill used in getting out lumber in North Hastings by the Thompson Co. of this city.

Major R. J. Panton, represented the Soldats at court today while Mr. W. Carnew appeared for the crown. A cash bail was accepted with recognizances and the men were bailed out as in the absence of Magistrate Masson the case was not ready to proceed. Messrs. Porter, Butler & Payne are representing the owner of the engine, Messrs. H. F. Ketcheson and J. B. Walmaley acted as magistrates.

From Sergeant to Major 21st
Jack Fee, Well Known Athlete, of Ottawa, Made Rapid Rise.

Three years ago next month Jack Fee, of Ottawa, enlisted in the 21st Battalion under "Brig-Gen. W. S. Hughes, and attained the rank of Sergeant. Now word has been received that he has been promoted to the rank of Major, and is on duty with the 21st in France.

Major Fee was wounded after three months in France. He was then promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Twelve months in hospital in France and England followed and then he was sent back to his battalion. Last spring he was made a captain and as the wives of most of the men in his majority, before the war Major Fee was well-known in athletic circles in Ottawa, and also in Kingston.

Doll Was Buried With Professor
A doll, which had been in the possession of his wife since babyhood, was buried in the coffin with Prof. Edward Ernest Adrian Le Maire, of the College of the City of New York last Wednesday. Mrs. Le Maire had the doll when her mother and father were victims of an epidemic of cholera in the island of Martinique 65 years ago, and it was her most prized possession. When she died, in 1914, she requested that it be buried with her. Her request was not fulfilled, but Prof. Le Maire insisted before he died that the doll be placed in the coffin with him.

A Thrifty Family
Here is the case of a returned soldier who has been back from the front a year. He now has a job downtown, his wife is working, and so are his eldest son and daughter. In the year he has been back the family has transformed its one storey frame house into a two-storey cement one and built a cellar. They have thus got together a property worth \$8,000 in a year and have done all the work with their own hands after doing their regular day's work.

Correctly Diagnosed
A soldier's wife, bringing up a family of four children, last year bought each of the children a \$50

Men's Suits
We are now buying Men's Suits for Next Spring—\$25.00 is the best price, and they are not much at that.
BUY NOW!
We are still showing \$15 and \$20 Suits. These prices are done when our present stock is exhausted.
We are advising our Customers to buy now—buy Two Suits if you can. Our prices from \$15 to \$30 are very little over four years ago, and are considerably below present Wholesale Prices.
We are giving you a "tip."
OAK HALL

Better Apple Crop Than Was Expected
Niagara Pear Crop Medium, Grapes About 60 Per Cent. of Last Year.
Ottawa, Oct. 10.—Despite extremely unfavorable weather conditions in all Provinces but British Columbia the condition of the Canadian apple crop is better than it was a month ago, according to the October report of the Dominion Fruit Commissioner. All parts of Ontario report a very satisfactory development of the fruit, and a better crop is anticipated than was thought probable. In British Columbia the total output will be approximately the same as last year. "We do not estimate of the Nova Scotian crop, which will be in the neighborhood of 400,000 barrels." The quality of the Annapolis Valley crop will be better than anticipated. The Niagara pear crop is only medium, but there has been a heavy crop in all parts of British Columbia. The Niagara grape crop is not likely to exceed sixty per cent. of last year.

The Frugal Mind.
Another soldier's wife, bringing up a family of three children, goes out as a charwoman. She has cleared off a \$600 mortgage on her little home in the four years her husband has been away.

Officers' Wives Save for Husband's Return
People in the Western suburbs of Toronto have known hard times but the great majority have "stuck it out" and succeeded in keeping their homes. Now wages are high, many of the men working on munitions and other kinds of war work. One finds many examples of thrift among these people. A man who drives a coal wagon has built a house worth \$3,000 which, as the result of seven years' work, he now owns clear. His wages just now are \$22 a week but were not above \$14. He has a wife and family, the former being thrifty generally, are who, starting with nothing, got ahead very quickly.

Paper For Farmers
A daily paper in the interests of farmers is to be published in Toronto. The Farmers' Publishing Company, Limited, has been incorporated for that purpose. The capital of the company is to be \$500,000, there being 20,000 shares at \$25 each. The head office will be located in Toronto and the provisional directors are John Z. Fraser, county of Brant; John N. Kernighan, county of Huron; Arthur A. Powess, county of Durham; J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario and York, and George A. Brodie, county of York, all of whom are registered as farmers.

Correctly Diagnosed
I have read of the beauty of the Italian sunsets, but I do not find it easy to believe that Italy can show anything more exquisite than the sunsets Oakville has enjoyed during August," says a lady, who is quoted in the News. The lady's case is easily diagnosed. She is in love, and "has it bad."

COUNTY AND DISTRICT

CHILD KILLED AT BROCKVILLE

Defaulters Caught at Peterboro

Was Run Over by a Train

Wolfe Sack, aged eleven years, a Jewish boy, son of Solomon Sack of Brockville, met death by being run over by a train on the Grand Trunk Railway at Brockville, about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Penny Banks Abolished

Oshawa Board of Education has abolished penny banks in the schools. It was claimed to be a waste of time and expense.

Installation of \$200,000 Plant

Messrs. L. and K. Timmins have purchased certain mineral rights on Frank Haughlin's farm, Rideau Lake, and are opening up a large graphite works, installing a plant costing about \$200,000.

Accused of Murder of Infant

Miss Selma Bedard is under arrest at Napanee on a charge of murder, making away with her illegitimate child of five months by throwing it into the Napanee River early on Saturday morning last.

Defaulters Taken to Kingston

Pte. Walter Post and Pte. John J. Sullivan of Peterboro, were charged in Peterboro yesterday with being defaulters and were handed over to the military authorities.

Firemen Had Still Fight at Factory

Monday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock the firemen were called to the Renfrew Manufacturing Company premises, 220 Aylmer street south, to put out a fire that had got started in the water tower of the building.

Beware of Picture Agents

Some enlarging picture vendors have been doing this district during the past few days and our citizens would do well to look into their methods carefully before placing orders.

AN AGED LADY DIES

Sarah Ginsburg, of 12 Bradford street, Boston, who died Thursday night was 112 years old, according to a death certificate filed at the office of the Boston Health Board.

woman demanded her pictures, but the agent refused to return the originals or the copies without she paid for the same, and the matter was put in the hands of the police who laid a charge of fraud.—Fort Hope Guide.

Improving Road at Barriefield

The road at the top of Barriefield hill shows much improvement. A party of soldiers stationed at Barriefield and also a party at the Fort have been busy the last few weeks with picks and shovels making things look up.

Serves in Palestine

Brig-Gen. Edmund M. Morris, of a Brockville family, has had command of a brigade in Palestine since the beginning of the expedition. He took his brigade, which is composed of five battalions of Irishmen, from Macedonia. He has been personally congratulated by General Allenby for especially good work done during the campaign, when in command of his division.

Well-Known Stock Co. Closed

The Ernie Marks Stock Co. has closed down for the season, because his leading man and the man who had the musical act have been called to the colors in the United States to report on Oct. 9th.

S. S. Convention

The Ontario Sunday School convention opens in Toronto this month and it promises to be a big event. Arrangements are now about completed for the sessions, which are expected to be profitable.

Was Saved by Her Friends

Hamilton Lady Was Ready to Marry A Soldier.

Who His Wife and Children Nearby

Hamilton, Oct. 10. — A romance which would have been attended with dire results but for the timely intervention of friends of the bride-to-be, came to light yesterday, and bears out the statement of one of the speakers in the Methodist Conference concerning the patience and tact necessary in handling returned men from Continental European countries, where everything is permissible.

Friends became suspicious that all was not right, and urged that the bride-to-be was told all about it on the return trip, her friends leaving her amidst a heap of wedding garments, weeping bitterly.—Times.

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Local G.W.V.A. Will Consider Pensions

The Belleville branch of the G. W. V. A. had one of the largest meetings since its inception on Monday night at their spacious club-rooms in the Corby building.

No Hot Meals After 9 o'clock in New York

New York, Oct. 9.—Only cold meals for after theatre suppers can now be obtained at some of New York's leading hotels as a result of the latest food and fuel conservation measure to be adopted.

Obituary

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CARL CLARK HAS FALLEN

Well-Known Belleville Boy Served Over Four Years — Twice Wounded

After over four years' service for his King and Country, Carl Clark, No. 8198, a Belleville boy, who left with the 16th Battalion soldiers in August, 1914, has paid the great price, having been killed in action, Sept. 27th, 1918. Such was the tragic news which reached his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clarke, 77 Mill street this morning.

Who "Willed" the War?

"We Did," Says Pan-German Without a Blush.

The present war is a "war of revenge" long desired by the Pan-Germans, writes Kurd von Stranz, a German leader in a book entitled "Our National War Goal," published in Germany.

Keep Your Mind

That is the main word in this article. So look at it, spell it, repeat it, feel it, say it, chew it, swallow it, and digest it.

Good Advice

A young man laughingly boasted that three pretty girls had expressed their willingness to marry him, and that he had practically decided to take the one with the biggest banking account and the longest row of houses.

Many Civilians Die

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Without Danger

"When Duty calls, or danger, he never wanting there," runs the old hymn. But Duty for you, Mr. At-home, involves no danger. For the soldier it is full of perils; but for you, who are but asked to sacrifice and save, it has none.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH TOMMY

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER'S VIEW

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WILL undoubtedly come back with some good stories, touched with humor, of the British Tommy. The latter must indeed be a peculiar character to those visiting Europe for the first time who meet in the flesh the rank and file Britisher previously known only in a vague sort of way by representations on the vaudeville stage, or by caricatures in the funny papers.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH TOMMY

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WILL undoubtedly come back with some good stories, touched with humor, of the British Tommy. The latter must indeed be a peculiar character to those visiting Europe for the first time who meet in the flesh the rank and file Britisher previously known only in a vague sort of way by representations on the vaudeville stage, or by caricatures in the funny papers.

Good Advice

A young man laughingly boasted that three pretty girls had expressed their willingness to marry him, and that he had practically decided to take the one with the biggest banking account and the longest row of houses.

Many Civilians Die

Toronto, Oct. 10.—While the military camps in the various parts of the province seem to be free from the epidemic of Spanish influenza, reports continue to come in from most districts of continued fatalities among the civilian population from this malady.

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PEACE MUST BE DECIDED ON THE FIELD

The Kaiser and his agents are whispering of peace. They want the peace that comes of bartering and bargaining behind closed doors. We mean to have the peace that comes of decision on the open battlefield—Peace through Victory.

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