

# THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

## AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE

ESTABLISHED 1841

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

MORTON & HERITY, Proprietors

### Married Men Not Exempt

"Many Married Men Who Ought to Fight," Says Secretary Baker.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Consideration of the new man-power bill extending the draft ages will begin in the Senate next Thursday. With a quorum present today, the Senate set aside the agreement for vacation recesses until August 24th, and cleared the way for taking up the draft measure without further delay. No general exemption of married men simply because of their married status is contemplated by the War Department in preparing for the proposed extension of draft ages, Secretary of War Baker declared today. "There are many married men in the country who ought to go and fight as well as single men," he added.

### No More Making Love By Mail

MILITIA DEPARTMENT HAS STOPPED THIS PASTIME FOR SOLDIERS

No longer will "lonely soldiers" in France, England or Canada be enabled to build up correspondences with some equally lonely maiden or other kind-hearted person in the homeland through the medium of the "personal" columns of the classified pages in newspapers. The Department of Militia and Defence has no decreed, and headquarters of Military District No. 2 has communicated the orders to the various units. Not that the authorities object to such romances being born and budding into matrimony, but they believe that by this means considerable military information is given into the hands of strangers and pro-German propaganda is circulated.

Accordingly the following order has been issued:

It has been brought to the attention of headquarters that officers to correspond with soldiers have been made through the press. It is pointed out that while many such offers are bona fide, such may be the means of obtaining military information or circulating propaganda. Accordingly officers and all other ranks are forbidden:

- To insert advertisements or letters in any publication inviting strangers to communicate with them.
- To enter into communication with strangers in response to advertisements.
- In any way to communicate, by letter or otherwise, with strangers, regarding any military matter.

### Oldest Senator Born in Canada

LATE JACOB H. GALLINGER DIES AT HOME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Franklin, N.H., August 21.—U.S. Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, died at a hospital here last week. He was born near Cornwall, Ont., 51 years ago.

When Senator Gallinger returned from Washington to his summer home at Salisbury Heights near here in July, he was in poor health. A few days ago his condition became so much worse that upon advice of his physician he was brought to a hospital here. Death was attributed to arterio-sclerosis.

Senator Jacob Harold Gallinger of New Hampshire, was the oldest member of the United States Senate, both in years and in point of service. Ever since 1891 he had been a conspicuous figure in its discussions, but ranking as a dominating figure in its leadership and in the councils of the Republican party. A minority leader the senator had been active until quite recently, despite his advancing years. He made the second speech for Benjamin Harrison for President in the National Convention of 1888.

Born on a farm at Cornwall, Ont., 81 years ago, he crossed the border early in life. He was a printer first, then studied medicine and practiced as a physician and surgeon for 23 years. In 1872 he entered the New Hampshire House of Representatives, beginning political activities that year, and continuing in politics to the end of his life.

## British Opened New Offensive on Eight and a Half Mile Front

### Courcelles Captured—Advance of Two to Three Miles Achieved—Guns and Prisoners Taken—Scene of New Drive on Ancre River—French Are Continuing Their Advance Today—Took 10,000 Prisoners in Last Two Days.

NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE THIS MORNING

LONDON, Aug. 21.—(official)—The British at 4.45 this morning opened an attack on a wide front north of the Ancre river. Satisfactory progress is being made. On Tuesday afternoon the British threw back strong German forces which attempted to counter-attack and recapture positions north and south of the Scarpe River.

The whole of the attacking front is not clearly defined, the wide front probably would include the line from Ancre to the Scarpe, about 15 miles. There has not been any heavy fighting recently on the line north of the Ancre, although the Germans some days ago retired slightly on the front between Beaumont Hamel and Bucquoy. There has been more or less raiding activity however. The battle-front from north of the Ancre to north of Lens has not seen as great a change as either the sectors between Ypres and Rheims, since the beginning of the German offensive on March 21. In making an attack it would appear that Marshal Foch is striving to break the old German line in Arras area. Any considerable forward movement here would menace the German positions north and south for many miles. Strategically the blow would seem to accompany one to the French offensive south of Oise and be a strong attempt to force the Germans to retire all along the line.

FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE TODAY

PARIS, Aug. 21.—(official)—French troops continued their advance along the whole front between the Oise and the Aisne this morning. Carlepont and Cuts have been captured by the French. After sharp fighting ground has been taken west of Lassigny by the French, the statement says.

BIG CANADIAN TRAWLER SEIZED

An Atlantic Post, Aug. 21.—A German submarine late yesterday seized the big Canadian fishing trawler "Triumph." The crew has reached port safely. They said they believed that the Germans intended to use the trawler as a raider. An armed guard of Germans had been placed aboard and no preparation was made to sink the ship the "Triumph" the men said.

ANOTHER LONG LIST OF CANADIAN CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Ninety-nine Canadian soldiers killed in action, 38 died of wounds and 515 wounded, are included in the list of names given out in the casualty list here today.

COURCELLES CAPTURED BY BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 21.—British forces have captured Courcelles, Achiet le Petit and have reached Moyenville and Beaumont-Sur-Ancre in their drive which began this morning north of the Ancre river, according to advices from the front. The British attack this morning was over a distance of about eight and a half miles. It is reported that the British have advanced from two to three miles along this front. The high contour between Adinfer and Moyenville was the northern scene of the attack and Puisieux au Mont the southern landmark of the front. The enemy here lately has been with drawing in order to increase depth of his defenses.

Some German field guns and 200 prisoners have been

taken in British drive at an early hour. The attack of British this morning was made without artillery preparations. It was completely successful and was made by the British third army under General Byng.

RICE RIOTS AT TOKIO

TOKIO, Rice riots continue here and mobs of from 8,000 to 10,000 attacked and destroyed several rice warehouses and Geisha houses today. They were eventually dispersed by soldiers. The government is taking drastic action in regard to foodstuffs.

TRANSFORMED TRAWLER DESTROYING FISHING FLEETS OFF NOVA SCOTIA

A Canadian Atlantic Post, Aug. 21.—The steam trawler, "Triumph," filled with two guns and wireless and manned by sixteen Germans from the boat which was captured here yesterday is raking the banks off the coast of Nova Scotia and crews of schooners sunk by "Triumph" have arrived here. The vessels known to be sunk the "Una P. Saunders," of Lunenburg, the "E. Pyatt Andrew," of Gloucester, Mass., and the "Francis J. Sheara," of Boston. Capt. Wallace Bruce, master of the Gloucester schooner, told the Canadian Press today that his vessel was held up by the "Triumph" yesterday afternoon and that he and his crew were given ten minutes to leave the ship. The Germans then sank her with bombs. The "Triumph" then moved over to Boston and the Lunenburg vessels, sinking them in turn. The dories from three vessels reached here at ten o'clock this morning. The fishermen say that while making for this port they heard shots and they believe that a number of other fishing vessels have been sunk. Captain M. Yrre, master of the "Triumph" who landed here with men this morning told the Canadian Press today that the Captain of the submarine said that his was only one of six U-boats operating on this coast. "We intend to destroy the fishing fleets," the German commander said to Captain M. Yrre.

(Early Morning Despatches)

CANADIAN LOSSES 10,842 IN RECENT FIGHTING

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—In the recent offensive Canadians have lost 10,842 in killed, wounded and missing.

NEW ADVANCE IN ON FRONT OF TEN MILES

LONDON, Aug. 21.—General Haig's report says the latest advance is on a front of about ten miles and to a depth of about one and a half miles.

FRENCH HAVE TAKEN 10,000 PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS

With the French Army in France, Aug. 21.—General Mangin's forces yesterday advanced two and a half miles on a 15-mile front and took eight thousand prisoners, a total in last two days of 10,000 prisoners taken by the French.

AUSTRIA SAID TO HAVE REFUSED AID TO GERMANY

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A report received here from Switzerland says Austria has refused to send reinforcements to Germany's aid.

### Accident on Murney's Hill

Occupants of Car Fortunately Escaped Injury

Last evening about six o'clock Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rodbourne while motoring down Murney's Hill met with an accident but fortunately no serious results followed. On the hill Mr. Rodbourne was compelled to draw up his car quickly to avoid another car. At the same time something went wrong with a tire, and the car turned turtle, coming against the south bank of the roadway. Mr. and Mrs. Rodbourne were pinned under. Mr. Rodbourne escaped injury but Mrs. Rodbourne was shaken up and her knee was bruised. They were rescued by neighbors and finally the car was righted.

### SHOT GIRL

A. J. Mullen of New York Then Killed Himself.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—A. J. Mullen, 35 years of age, ascertained by papers found on his body to be a cashier at one of the National banks in New York, shot a girl, Vina Roy, aged 20, in the left breast and subsequently shot and killed himself today in a rooming house at 150 Metcalfe street in this city. The man had recently arrived here from New York and claimed to be the girl's uncle. He had visited her several times. People in the house say that they heard the man threaten the girl and had told her that he would kill her if she went out with a certain man.

Both the man and the girl were taken to the Western hospital, where Mullen died a little after being received there. The girl is in the hospital in a serious condition.

### Too Many Rejections

Windsor City Council Will Ask for an Investigation.

Windsor, Aug. 21.—Calling attention to the fact that thirty to forty per cent of unmarried men between ages of 20 and 34 have been rejected for military service because of physical defects, the city of Windsor was on Monday night asked to join in a memorial to both the Dominion and Provincial Governments urging a thorough investigation of the causes of so many rejections.

The communication directing attention to the matter came from the corporation of Vancouver, B.C. Fat feet, weak hearts and rupture, according to medical reports, seem to predominate in young Canadians. The council referred the communication to a special committee who will report at the next meeting.

### Burned to Death

TERRIBLE FATE OF LONDON SOLDIER'S CHILD

London, Ont., Aug. 21.—Trapped beyond the reach of his mother while sleeping in a bedroom of their cottage home at 35 Hale street, London Junction, Saturday afternoon, Ralph Edward Watson, three-year-old son of Pte. H. A. Watson, of the C.A.S.C., Carling Heights Camp, was burned to death. Mrs. Watson had just lighted a kerosene stove in the kitchen, when it burst with an explosion that hurled the burning fluid about the room. Although painfully injured, she tried to reach the bedroom through the dining-room, but was cut off by the flames. She then rushed to the front door, but finding it locked attracted the attention of a neighbor, James Forrester, by her screams. Mr. Forrester plunged through the window of the bedroom into the building, which was then burning fiercely, but before he was able to locate the child he had been so badly burned about the face and arms that he was compelled to jump to the ground with his clothing afire.

The building burned to the ground and the charred body of the little victim was found in the ashes.

St. Mary's tax collector has collected \$56,000 on the first instalment of taxes. The total roll is \$76,000.

Blitz, Me., died suddenly in Windsor from heart failure, after crossing the river to visit friends.

### Want Investigation of Toronto Police

Returned Soldiers Urge Premier Hestart to Appoint a Commission.

Toronto, August 21.—Representative returned soldiers will not hold themselves responsible for the future actions of any returned men or others if the government refuses to grant the request which a delegation to Premier Sir William Hestart made yesterday that a responsible commission be appointed to investigate the actions of the Toronto police during the recent riots. This was the substance of the demands of the returned soldiers as presented by Hartley Dewart, K.C.

With Mr. Dewart were Captain Jeakens, president of the provincial G.W.V.A., Acting Secretary F. G. Pratt, District Secretary J. V. Conroy of the York district, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Hunter and the secretaries of the five Toronto branches of the association.

The premier declared he would give the matter his most earnest consideration. Mr. Dewart said the conduct of the police during the disturbances on Saturday, Aug. 3, had given cause for inquiry and he failed to see how the police commissioners themselves could make the inquiry. Another matter which he said had given cause for misapprehension was the fact that the promise of Col. H. C. Bickford, commanding military district No. 2, that the arrested soldiers would be tried by military authorities has not been carried out. They had been arraigned in civil courts.

In conclusion Mr. Dewart requested that the commission be appointed by the crown of the supreme court.

### ASK MR. ROWELL IN LETTER TO MAKE STATEMENT CLEAR

Quebec, August 21.—Following the statement made in Newcastle, Ont., by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, where he was quoted as stating that he would help send reinforcements to the Canadians overseas, both Messrs. Lucien Cannon, M.P., for Dorchester, and Capt. O. G. Power, M.P., for Quebec South, a returned officer with the Military Cross, have written a letter to Mr. Rowell. The letter says Mr. Rowell's statement leaves that Canada is to levy another class of men for overseas service and asks whether the statement is a mere personal opinion of Mr. Rowell.

The letter closes by inferring that if the Government has another call for men under consideration, it would be illegal to do so without the assent of Parliament.

### Drowning Fatality

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD SON OF PATRICK HEALEY LIVES HIS LIFE IN RIVER

Peterborough.—Gerald Healey the seven-year-old son of Mr. Patrick Healey, 172 Dublin street, lost his life in the Otanabee this afternoon at about three o'clock.

The little fellow, who could not swim went in bathing with a number of companions on the east side of the river, opposite Inverlea Park, got out of his depth and sank into a deep hole. When he came to the surface a companion about seventeen years of age managed to catch hold of the drowning boy, but the current which is very strong at this point, swept him away out of his grasp.

The alarm was sent in to the Fire Hall, and the brigade responded by sending the pumoter to the scene in hot haste.

At the time of going to press the body had not been recovered. Men are searching for it with grappling irons.—Review.

When you buy a house of farm you employ a lawyer. You want to know that everything is right before you pay your money. You should exercise the same care when placing insurance. Be sure your policies are right. I have had a wide experience with insurance contracts of taxes. The total roll is \$76,000.

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### Ben Bunton is Wounded

Well Known Belleville Boy Again in Casualty List

Mr. B. C. Bunton has received official word that his son Ben Bunton who left Canada with the C.M.R. and has been with the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Battery, has been reported as having been admitted to a hospital in France suffering with a gunshot wound in the leg. Twice he has been gassed and this is the third time he has been wounded. Ben was an employee of the Intelligencer before enlistment.

On the same day his brother William Bunton was wounded.

Winnipeg vacant lots and gardens are supplying 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

### Pte. E. Stapley Wounded

With Gunshot in Abdomen Says Message from Ottawa.

Richard Stapley, Canadian Road, has received the following message from Ottawa: Sincerely regret to inform you that Pte. Edward Stevens Stapley, infantry, officially reported admitted to Casualty Clearing Station, Aug. 17. Gunshot wound in abdomen. Director of Records.

Farmers of Oxford County are appealing for labor to help harvest the oat crop.

Cobalt tax rate has been fixed at 34 mills, an increase of 7 mills over that of last year.

Winnipeg School Board last season used 2,300 cords of lumber. It now has 250 cords on hand.

### Lieut. Roy W. Sills Wounded

Foxboro Officer in Hospital at Rouen

Mrs. R. W. Sills, of Foxboro, has received the following official message from Ottawa:

Aug. 19, 1918. Sincerely regret to inform you that Lieut. Roy W. Sills, infantry, officially reported admitted No. 2 British Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, Aug. 15. Gunshot wound in thigh.

Record Office, Ottawa.

Mrs. Sills also received a message from her husband on Aug. 16.—"In hospital, doing fine."

Lieut. Sills went over in 1915 with the 136th Bn. He was machine gun instructor in England until April of this year when he left for France.

### Jos. Banville Fell in Action

Another Bellevillite to Fall in the Big Drive

Capt Fagan, Dundas street, received word that Joseph Banville, who left Belleville in August 1914 with the 84th Battery has been killed in action. Joseph Banville fell on August 11th. He was one of the few remaining "original firsts" still serving at the front.

At Winnipeg, Jack Mains was sentenced to three months in jail for stealing a returned soldier's button.

More than five hundred members of the Depot Battalion at Winnipeg have made application to aid in the harvest.

Twenty-eight sections of good hay land was burned over near Gleichen, Alta., last week by prairie fire.

Busy Trenton News

(From our Own Correspondent)

Trenton, Aug. 19.—Miss Helen Thompson, of Fort William is in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Mowat, Queen street. Mr. Ernest Croft spent the weekend from an extended tour on the St. Lawrence River. Miss Mabel Brown returned today having visited in Northumberland county for the past few days...

Mr. Lewis Beams, formerly of Trenton arrived here from Montreal on Friday last. Mr. Chesterton Woods returned home on Monday, having visited with his parents for the past few days. Miss E. Pearson of Bancroft was a visitor in town today. Mr. Esery of Wellington has left for England and contemplates sailing from New York within the next few days.

o'clock, and this time she succeeded in inhaling enough gas to make her condition serious. She was rushed to the General Hospital, where after receiving medical attention, she was discharged late last night. She was promptly arrested by the police officer on the above charge. Mrs. Samuels has a husband and seven children living in Belleville.

Decease of Mr. Walter Alford

Well Known Architect and Builder and Honored Citizen Died This Morning.

After an illness of some duration, Mr. Walter Alford, one of Belleville's best known and most highly esteemed citizens passed away early this morning at the family residence, 211 George street. He had been ill for some time and his demise was not unexpected.

Fatal Ride for Cyclist

Young Cecil Eugene Babcock of Rednersville Died in Belleville

A very strange fatal accident occurred on Sunday afternoon on the Wees side road not far from Rednersville when Cecil Eugene Babcock, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wallington Babcock was injured on a hill as he was bicycling with three friends. The four had been out on a bike along the Gore road, and were descending a grade on the side road about a mile from the Babcock home when the mudguard of Cecil Babcock's wheel became loose and caught in the front wheel, throwing the wheel and the young rider. The bicycle struck the lad's head near the right temple. He jumped on the bicycle and rode home. On reaching home he entered bleeding and complaining of a severe pain in his head. His parents rushed him to the hospital and he died there two hours after admission. He was 15 years old and was a bright, active boy. His death has cast a shadow of gloom over the Rednersville district. The remains were taken by Messrs. Tickell and Sons Company to the Babcock home this morning.

Social and Personal

Mrs. Arthur Harman has gone to Toronto on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Langley, of Toronto, are visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. F. R. Wooten and baby have returned from a months holiday in Peterboro.

Mr. Fred H. Deacon, of the Mu Gamma Kappa Club spent Sunday at Presque Ile Pointe.

Miss Annie Crowin, of Rochester, a former Belleville girl is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Jas. Hudgins and son has returned home after spending several weeks in the west.

Mr. S. McGuire, Catherine St. leaves today for Madoc to spend two weeks holidays with his family.

Miss Lulu Rathbun and Miss Flossie Carrington, of Carrying Place spent the weekend in the city.

Mr. Gordon Robertson, of the Mu Gamma Kappa Club left today to attend Royal Military College, Kingston.

Miss Ellen Mabel Rowland of the Dominion Express office left this afternoon for Presque Ile for a short holiday.

Miss Annie Bowen has returned from a week's trip to Montreal where she was the guest of Mrs. Farrow.

Mr. Clarence Ketcheson, of the Mu Gamma Kappa Club, is at present at Druid, Sask., working on his father's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Fisk of Pacific Ave., Toronto, spent the weekend, guests of the former's brother, Mr. E. M. Fisk, John St.

Mrs. J. E. Shabnaw and Mrs. Ed. Wensing and daughter Marvel, of Toledo, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. W. P. Clarke, South Front street.

Miss M. Palos, of the Ritchie staff has returned from a two weeks vacation trip to Chicago where she visited her brother, Mr. Harry Palos.

Mrs. F. F. Farnell, 113 Lingham street of this city, and two little children, are spending a couple of weeks with Mr. Farnell's parents in Wellington.

Miss E. Hunter of the Ritchie Co. office staff, returned Saturday from two weeks vacation spent at her home in Newcastle - Ont., and Toronto.

The condition of Mr. Jesse Carr, of Frankfort, who suffered a stroke on Friday last is unchanged and the doctors are holding out hopes of recovery.

Mr. J. O. Hearty returned this morning after a very pleasant holiday tour through the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Rev. A. Poulter of St. Ola, is spending a couple of weeks in the city.

Miss Keitha Wooten, Catherine St. is spending the week at Oak Lake.

Col. Adams, commanding officer of the 155th Battalion, returned from France this afternoon.

Mr. R. D. Ponton has returned after a weeks vacation at Presque Ile.

Miss Lena Cook, Hillside street is spending a few days with friends in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Margaret Green, of Hamilton, are visiting in the city.

Mrs. Gordon Jones (formerly Miss Gordon, of the hospital here) left for Toronto yesterday.

Mr. George Pauley who has been serving his apprenticeship as druggist with Mr. Charles Ostrom leaves for the West tomorrow.

Mr. P. F. Brockel, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. has returned from attendance at the Y.M.C.A. training school at Orillia.

German losses in man-power to the end of July are said to be 6,000,000 of whom 1,520,000 were killed before July 17 last.

McINTOSH BROS. Special Bargains That have been added to the Great War Time Economy Sale

scores of others, quantities too small to advertise will go on the bargain tables at only a shadow of their former prices. Great clearance of Hats at \$1.98, reg. \$3.49 values Ladies' Crepe Kimonos, clearing at \$1.98, reg. \$3.49 values 3 only Gingham Porch Dresses, clearing at \$5.49, reg. \$7.50 Ladies' Stylish Silk Waists, slightly soiled and broken sizes, clearing at \$2.19, reg up to \$3.49 values Skirt Sale of unusual interest. See the Skirts clearing at \$1.00 and \$1.49

A few Hammocks to clear at \$2.49.

Picked Up Around Town

On Saturday evening the Ritchie staff gathered around one of their fellow employees, Mr. Basil Taugher, and presented him with a beautiful signet ring. Mr. Taugher has been a member of the Ritchie staff for eleven years and leaves this week for Western Canada. Mr. F. P. Thompson expressed the regret of all the employees at losing so valued a colleague and presented Mr. Taugher with the ring on behalf of staff as a slight appreciation of the esteem in which he was held by all.

The funeral was held this afternoon to Pleiton of the late Cecil Eugene Babcock, the fourteen-year-old Rednersville boy, who died in the hospital two hours after admission from heart failure from chloroform, which had been administered to allow treatment of the boy's knees and leg which had been torn in bicycle accident on a grade about a mile from his parents' home.

A man, Allan Mitchell, who was arrested by Sgt. Harman and a county constable some weeks ago on a charge of non-support under a Coughing warrant appears to have a time of it. He has been found guilty of non-support and a charge of bigamy has been laid against Mitchell. It is alleged he married one woman under the name of John Armorer or Armon and another under the name of Sissons.

Mr. E. V. Brown, who has been the accountant of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal for some years, has been appointed Manager of that bank's office at Sawyerville, Que., and will leave this week to take over his new duties. Mr. Brown will be succeeded here by our former townsman, Mr. J. G. H. McQuig, recently on Imperial Service.

There will be no city baseball league match tonight, the Athletics and Vimys playing a league game tomorrow at St. Michael's picnic. The city league schedule will be finished by playing doubleheaders on Wednesday afternoon. For tomorrow's game both the Athletics and the Vimys have strengthened up by drawing four players from two other teams, the Vimys getting Green and Joe Kelleher and the Athletics getting Scotty Knott and "Babe" Casey.

The public works department is about to undertake the reconstruction of the wall on Mill street near the upper bridge. This wall fell out after the flood had subsided. The rebuilding will be quite a large undertaking, the department has been engaged during the past week in rebuilding the road on Moira street west.

At Winnipeg, Rev. Walter T. Lamb was charged with being a draft evader. He is a western Canada missionary for the Missionary Church Association of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Corn cannot exist when Holleyway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

MORE BUTTER, LESS CHEESE

COST-OF-LIVING BRANCH REPORTS TO MINISTER OF LABOR

Mutton and Lamb Supplies Show Decided Increase Over 1917

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The Cost-of-Living Branch of the Department of Labor makes the following report to Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of Labor, concerning goods in cold storage throughout the Dominion:

"The statement of the total amount of food-commodities in storage August 1, 1918, is made out for a somewhat different classification of commodities than that formerly shown. This statement shows the total stocks physically on hand at the premises of all storages reporting. This includes certain supplies of food owned by the British Ministry of Food and temporarily stored in Canada awaiting shipment. Unfortunately, for the sake of comparison with last year, we do not have a complete record of all the stock on hand in all the storages in the Dominion on August 1, 1917. We are, however, able to give a comparison between the quantities held in the premises of the largest companies this year and the stocks owned by these same companies last year, which present the fairest possible comparison with conditions a year ago. By the month of December of this year we shall be in a position to give a complete comparison with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The comparison between July 1 and August 1 for this year is for the total stocks physically on hand in all the warehouses reporting and is accordingly a stock comparison.

month, and 26.76 per cent. less than at the corresponding date last year. As will be noticed, over 15,000,000 pounds of the quantity reported are still in the process of cure. The supply of hogs coming into the markets in Canada up to the present time has not been so great this year as was anticipated. "The stocks of fowl on hand are so small as to be almost negligible. "The stocks of mutton and lamb show a very decided increase over last year. Since there is no export of mutton and lamb to the Allies, these stocks should be immediately available for domestic consumption. "In the case of fish we have slightly less than a month ago, but still large holdings. The comparison with last year includes such a small proportion of our companies, storing that no deductions can be made."

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, 1917, 1918. Rows include Butter, Creamery, Dairies, Eggs, Mutton and Lamb, Fowl, Fish, etc.

Attempt at Suicide

Belleville Woman Tries Twice to Kill Herself in Toronto

After attempting to end her life twice yesterday morning by shutting herself in a room in Toronto and turning on the gas, Mrs. Bertie Samuels of Belleville was arrested yesterday evening by Acting Detective Carter of Claremont street station on a charge of attempting suicide.

According to the authorities, the woman is visiting Mrs. Glass at 110 Grange, Ave., Toronto, for a week, and it is said that at seven o'clock yesterday morning she declared her intention of ending her life. She shut herself in her room and turned on the gas, but her attempt was frustrated by people in the house. A further attempt was made at 10

Rednersville Home Burned

Fire Destroyed Beautiful Residence This Morning.

This morning about 6 a.m. fire broke out in the beautiful residence of the late Hamilton Wellbanks near Rednersville, township of Ameliasburg. The house was occupied by Mr. Stanley Wellbanks, his son. The telephone system was at once called into use and in a short space of time a large number of willing workers were on the spot. It was a desperate fight but pluck and lots of water finally saved the building after about two hours' fight. Everything from cellar to garret was taken out and with not very much breakage. It was necessary to cut away most of the roof to get at the fire. The building is insured in the Bay of Quinte Insurance Co., of Picton and the loss will likely be in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Very much credit is due the neighbors who were so promptly on the spot and worked to extinguish the fire with such determined efforts, and it is said that at seven o'clock yesterday professional fire fighters, Military Service Act has produced 8,357 men from Quebec province. Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Ottawa and will go to Quebec

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This morning about 6 a.m. fire broke out in the beautiful residence of the late Hamilton Wellbanks near Rednersville, township of Ameliasburg. The house was occupied by Mr. Stanley Wellbanks, his son. The telephone system was at once called into use and in a short space of time a large number of willing workers were on the spot. It was a desperate fight but pluck and lots of water finally saved the building after about two hours' fight. Everything from cellar to garret was taken out and with not very much breakage. It was necessary to cut away most of the roof to get at the fire. The building is insured in the Bay of Quinte Insurance Co., of Picton and the loss will likely be in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Very much credit is due the neighbors who were so promptly on the spot and worked to extinguish the fire with such determined efforts, and it is said that at seven o'clock yesterday professional fire fighters, Military Service Act has produced 8,357 men from Quebec province. Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Ottawa and will go to Quebec

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Beautyify your Complexion

—and rid the skin of unsightly blemishes, quicker and surer, by putting your blood, stomach and liver in good order, than in any other way. Clear complexion, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and red lips follow the use of Beecham's Pills. They eliminate poisonous matter from the system, purify the blood and tone the organs of digestion—USE BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box

BRIGHTON

Flyer From Deser Beach and Mach Lake—Aviator Saved.

Brighton, Aug. 19.—A sad drowning accident here this morning, Austin, one of Brighton young men, aviator from the landing on the beach sandy beach almost gust of wind took water and though himself his airplane

The pessimism in Alberta following which swept the eastern district of the areas the last week by disappearing and pleasant weather of W. J. Whiteside, who the C.N.R., who prairie conditions, timates of the de which in many cases as total, are being ment of Agriculture cordingly able to mates of yield int- ssembling harmony -conditions. The mate of the acreage, this province was three and a half mil- erment officers tod- opinion that, roughly ty per cent. of the harvested. For the it is expected that average less than to acre.

The twenty per will in no wise be t the point of view of the province to pr for the Allies, there any appreciable loss which is out of con- harvesting propo- ed to the feeding of the Allies will lose of flour shipped to the weight of beef. to be only a differ- actor of ship space u all of it, can be utili

Lucy, Price in France

Half Starved, She Peasant Village A Blossoms On Events as a Proving Her Loy Hour.

With the Amer France, Saturday.— thing in the pleasant de-Boeage when the It from the Germans chicken. There was dicate that it had s. Apparently it was ju s. But appearance even in feathered has proved.

To see her now y that she is not only whole chicken fami has intellect, tact a Americans have no e on the subject. It is that in the stories t there has been in- touch of exaggerat- question them? We the average chicken hence than any oth —and yet there is around, jumping on golders, contently all, at times when stomachs conjure g of Lucy would, late roasted, you would, the Creator endowed chicken with human Hunger stalks in front line. Enemy impossible at times the men. In Lucy soldiers are hungry this Lucy martyred was away and s first became the pe of the Americans. vironment she blo

## BRIGHTON YOUTH DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE AIRPLANE

**Myer from Deseronto Landed on Beach and Machine Blew Out into Lake—Aviator Exhausted When Saved.**

Brighton, Aug. 19.—A novel and sad drowning accident occurred here this morning, when Charles Auston, one of Brighton's most respected young men, lost his life. An aviator from the Deseronto Camp, landing on the beach here, made the sandy beach alright, but a sudden gust of wind took him into the water and though he walked ashore himself his airplane was being

blown out into the lake. Mr. Auston went with the aviator in a row boat in an effort to get the airplane ashore, but in some way the boys were swept and before assistance could get to them in this unfrequented part of the lake Auston went down. The aviator was picked up later in an exhausted condition. Up to the time of writing the body has not been recovered though dragging is being done. The airplane was completely submerged, but was towed in shore so that a portion of it is now showing above water.

## UNHARVESTABLE ALTA. WHEAT CAN BE TURNED INTO BEEF

**FOUR-FIFTHS OF CROP WILL AVERAGE TEN BUSHELS; BALANCE USED AS FEED**

The pessimism that was rampant in Alberta following the froak frost which swept the central and northern district of the grain-growing area the last week in July is rapidly disappearing under the prevailing pleasant weather conditions, writes W. J. Whiteside, publicity agent of the C.N.R., who is investigating prairie conditions. Likewise the estimates of the damage to wheat, which in many cases was set down as total, are being revised. Department of Agriculture officials are accordingly able to revamp the estimates of yield into something resembling harmony with the altered conditions. The preliminary estimate of the acreage sown to wheat in this province was approximately three and a half million acres. Government officers today were of the opinion that, roughly speaking, twenty per cent. of that would not be harvested. For the eighty per cent. it is expected that the yield will not average less than ten bushels to the acre.

The twenty per cent. of course, will in no wise be a total loss. From the point of view of the ability of the province to produce foodstuffs for the Allies, there will hardly be any appreciable loss. That acreage which is out of consideration as a harvesting proposition will be diverted to the feeding of stock. So where the Allies will lose in the quantity of flour shipped they will gain in the weight of beef. It would appear to be only a difference in the character of ship space used. The grain-al of it, can be utilized one way or

another. Reports from the southern section of Alberta, which were rather hopeless a week or ten days ago, are taking on a healthier tone. Pasturage has improved as a result of rains, and even the returns from actual harvesting operations are considerably better than was anticipated. From the great areas in the central and northern districts served by the Canadian Northern Railway an astonishing recovery is in evidence. From the Peace River district settlements of the Edmonton-Dunvegan line the estimate today is that from 50 to 60 per cent. of the wheat is safe, and ninety-five per cent. of the oats. Already the movement of stock from the south to the central and northern districts for feeding purposes, and of hay-cutting outfits to land and damaged wheat lands to the cattle in the south, is gathering momentum. Railway men are confident the next few days will find the movement in full swing. No government estimate is available today as to the cattle moved, but twenty-five thousand sheep are stated to have been shipped. The labor situation appears to be in fairly good shape. Bureaus which have been running since early spring, under the auspices of the provincial Department of Agriculture, have been doing splendid service. Some dislocation is apparent now, from the need of the expenditure of labor under the moving of stock north and of hay and feed cutting outfits. Because of that it is likely the farmers of Alberta will have to depend upon the outside for some help. The extent of that need will develop within the next few days.

## Lucy, Pride of the Americans in France, Escapes Death and Frying Pan by Timely "Cluck"

**Half Starved, She is Found in Peasant Village After Hun Flight and Blossoms Out in Course of Events as a Gay Coquette, Proving Her Loyalty at Eleventh Hour.**

With the American Army in France, Saturday.—The only living thing in the pleasant village of Lucy-le-Boisage when the Americans took it from the Germans was a tiny gray chicken. There was nothing to indicate that it had any intelligence. Apparently it was just a gray chicken. But appearances are deceptive, even in feathered beings, as Lucy has proved.

To see her now you would think that she is not only the queen of this whole chicken family but that she has intellect, tact and pride. The Americans have no doubts whatever on the subject. It is quite probable that in the stories told about Lucy there has been injected a slight touch of exaggeration, but why question them? We all know that the average chicken has less intelligence than any other living thing—and yet there is Lucy.

If you could see her strutting around, jumping on the knees of the soldiers, coquettishly making love to all, at times when their empty stomachs conjure glorious pictures of Lucy broiled, Lucy fried or Lucy roasted, you would feel sure that the Creator endowed at least one chicken with human intelligence.

Hunger stalks frequently at the front line. Enemy shells make it impossible at times to get food to the men. In Lucy-le-Boisage the soldiers are hungry for days at a time. Lucy matured rapidly. She was scrawny and small when she first became the personal property of the Americans. In her new environment she blossomed quickly

into a full grown hen and—I don't vouch for the truth of this, I am merely repeating what was told to me up there in the region of shrapnel, dugouts and wire—when the hunger of her friends was reaching a desperate stage and her life was hanging by the slenderest thread, she laid an egg!

It wasn't the biggest egg ever laid but it was an egg. It was the effort, the thoughtfulness of the bird which touched the hearts of the hungry soldiers and warmed their affection so that Lucy's future was assured. "Lucy has laid an egg!" was the word passed from dugout to cellar.

So wondrous was the news that the constant dropping of shells in the village was of secondary consideration. "She's done her bit," was the comment of one of her fondest admirers.

And then with the triumphal dignity of a peacock, Lucy strutted to the most conspicuous spot in the village and clucked and clucked and clucked.

"You're all right, Lucy!" "You were close to the frying pan many times, old girl, but you're the star boarder now!" "You're a game kid!" "If you never lay another egg you're all set for the Croix de Guerre."

Those are some of the felicitations paid to Lucy after she had announced her first real achievement—her entry into full henhood. The last time I saw her she was taking a dust bath. She had changed considerably in appearance.

She is growing fat, but it isn't her fault. The soldiers think so much of her that they will not let her scratch and dig, as all good hens should. They feed her almost to death. She loves all the soldiers and retains all the characteristics

of that coquette, coming sometimes and running away at others, when she is called. I asked a sergeant what will become of Lucy when the soldiers move.

"She goes where we go. She's part of the company—aren't you Lucy, old girl?"

Whereat Lucy clucked and jumped upon the sergeant's knee.

## Sergt. Charles White Killed

**First Belleville Boy to Give Life in the Big Offensive—Harold Holway Wounded**

The first Belleville boy to fall in the recent offensive was Sergeant Charles White. Mrs. White received the following message from Ottawa, bearing the sad tidings of the death of her husband:

Mrs. Ellen White, 78 Gordon St. Deeply regret to inform you 746137 Sergt. Charles White, infantry, officially reported killed in action August 8th.

Sergeant White was prior to enlistment engaged as chef at the Anglo American Hotel, Belleville. He went overseas in the 116th Battalion of Oshawa and fought in the 2nd Battalion at the front. He was twice wounded. Recently he had been awarded the military medal. He had spent two years at the front.

Sergt. White leaves his widow and two children to mourn his death, besides his brother Fred of this city, who is employed with Mr. Harry DeMarsh as a plumber and three sisters, Mrs. Cummins, of the Pine Grove Dairy; Mrs. Sayers of Picton and Mrs. Fortune of Galt.

The deceased soldier was 29 years of age. On Sunday evening at seven o'clock at St. Thomas Church, Ven. Archdeacon Beamish will conduct a memorial service in honor of the late sergeant.

## Harold Holway Wounded

Mr. Aubrey Holway, 165 Church street, has received an official message from Ottawa relating to the wounding of his son Harold, the well known hockey player. The telegram was as follows:

Sincerely regret to inform you 636263 Private Harold Holway, infantry, officially reported admitted to General Hospital, Rouen, Aug. 9, gunshot wound in arm.

Director of Records, Ottawa.

## Obituary

### ARTHUR TERRILL

Mr. Arthur Terrill, 95 Dundas street passed away on Monday August 19th at his home at the age of sixty-six years. He was stricken with a paralytic stroke on Saturday, which was of such seriousness that his recovery was not anticipated. The late Mr. Terrill was a well-known citizen, although he had lived in Belleville only five years, having come here from Wooler, where he was born in the year 1852. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was the third son of the late Simon Terrill. Besides his widow he leaves three daughters, Mrs. Bernard Sharp, of Wooler and Misses Helen and Edith Terrill of this city, two brothers, James and John Terrill, of Wooler and one sister, Mrs. John Macoun. Mr. Terrill belonged to Wooler Lodge T.O.F. and Frank Lodge, Frankford, A. F. and A. M. The remains will be taken to Wooler on Friday morning to the Friends' Meeting-house for service. Interment will be in the Friends' Cemetery.

## WEST LAKE

Mrs. Ferd Mills has returned from Wainwright, Alta., and is staying with Miss Myrtle Mills for a time. Joseph Kleinstaubner has purchased a new Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Burlingham and family have returned to Toronto after spending a time with Mr. and Mrs. O. Burlingham.

Mrs. Ernest Cummings is here from Wainwright, Alta. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McConnell and baby and Mrs. Henry Sanderson were guests at Stanley McConnell's on Sunday.

W. Whattam has sold his summer resort at West Point to Messrs. Mordean and Fax of Belleville. J. Tubbs spent Sunday at his home here.

HON. DR. CODY AND HON. GEO. S. HENRY RETURNED BY LARGE MAJORITIES

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—Dr. H. J. Cody was elected in Northeast Toronto in bye-election yesterday and George S. Henry in East York by large majorities.

## WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

**A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint**

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema, so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times."

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-lives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-lives', and am entirely well!"

G. W. HALL. Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa. "Fruit-a-lives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

## Completes His Investigation

**Capt. Reid Returned to Kingston Today after Inspecting the Moira River**

Captain Dr. Reid, of Kingston, who has been investigating the conditions in the Moira River completed his inspection this morning and left for Kingston before noon today. He is taking with him many samples of water. He also visited the Corby distillery and secured samples of the residue of the molasses which the officials admitted to the city Board of Health was being allowed to run into the river. The report on the inspection will be awaited with interest.

## Canadian Fish Wanted in the U. S. Markets

New York, Aug. 20.—The operations of the enemy submarines along the Atlantic coast are affecting the fish supply. Not only is the supply diminishing to a surprising degree, but many of the heads of fish companies are fearing that more serious conditions are ahead. It is reported that the usual daily supply of fish from the New England coast had dropped off fully 25 per cent. since August 1, and as a result prices are beginning to advance.

If Canada has any supplies of fish, cured or fresh, it would seem an opportune time to get them on the American markets.

## Skull Hurt

**John Martin Seriously Hurt By Stone Thrown by Boy.**

While playing near his home Friday evening, John Martin, 523 North Bay street, Hamilton, was struck on the head by a stone, thrown by another boy about 8 years of age. The stone caused a serious wound in the lad's skull and he was rushed to St. Joseph's hospital, Hamilton, for treatment. Dr. T. H. Baile who was called immediately after the accident performed a very delicate operation on the boy's skull, and the patient was reported on Saturday by the hospital authorities as doing nicely and past all danger.

## Farmerettes at Bloomfield

**More Volunteers Needed For Late Fruit Picking and Canning Work**

At Bloomfield the farmerettes are in camp, their occupation being outdoor work. These girls who are aiding in the greater production work, are girls from college and young ladies who in ordinary time would have leisure on their hands. Many of them came from institutions in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

There is urgent need for more volunteers in this work for the remainder of the season. The occupation will be the picking of the latest fruits and conservation of food in canneries.

This year there are many camps throughout the province. Conditions are much improved this year. The work is popular in its appeal and is attracting the best type of girls to the canning operations.

A farmers' picnic is being held at the Sand Bank. There will be sports. The S.O.S. boys have challenged the farmerettes to participation in various sports. Any girls wishing to volunteer

for farmette work are requested to communicate immediately with the Director of Women's Farm Work, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Military News

The G.W.V.A. band is to give a concert at Queen's Military Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. R. J. Drysdale, Rochester, N. Y., will spend two weeks at Petawawa Camp as special chaplain to the soldiers.

Sergt.-Major Hewson, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, who went overseas early in the war, has been granted a commission as lieutenant. He held seven first class certificates. He formerly worked for the firm of Elliott Bros.

Lieut. Ford Ralph, of the Royal Flying Corps, eldest son of F. E. Ralph, Livingston avenue, has been appointed an instructor in England. The friends of the gallant young officer will be pleased to hear of the rapid strides he has made and the success to which he has attained.

Brig.-General G. S. Munnell left for Ottawa this afternoon to be present during the visit of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. The guard of honor will be composed of returned soldiers in co-operation with the Governor-General's Foot Guards and the 2nd Depot Battalion. His Royal Highness will inspect Rockcliffe camp and the Fleming Home.

Major Harold T. Horsey, chaplain services, was a visitor at headquarters, Kingston, on Thursday.

## What the War is Costing

### WHO IS SPENDING MOST CASH.

**Would Take France Over Three Years To Pay Off Debt From Her Total Income.**

Which country of France, Great Britain, and Germany, is spending most money? This is one of the questions answered in "German War Profits," where a table is given, based upon the expenditure during the first three years of warfare. Great Britain spent £111 19s. per head of population during this period. France comes next, with 288 16s., and Germany next, with 264 10s.

An American statistician, writing in the Century Magazine, carries these figures a step or two further. He estimates that, if the countries could devote every cent of their income to the National Debt, it would take France the longest to pay it off, August 1, and as a result prices are beginning to advance.

If Canada has any supplies of fish, cured or fresh, it would seem an opportune time to get them on the American markets.

## Gain in Potential Wealth.

It is impossible to calculate a nation's income with any degree of exactness, but the following may be taken as approximately correct: United States' income, \$8,000,000,000; Great Britain's income, \$2,500,000,000; Germany's income, \$2,200,000,000; France's income, \$1,200,000,000.

When we consider the cost of the war in the bulk, and compare it with the above incomes, we enter truly bewildering realms. During the first three years of the war, the Central Empires spent roughly \$7,600,000,000, or an average of \$2,533,000,000 odd a year. The allies—excluding the war outlay of Serbia, Rumania, Greece, Japan and the United States—spent \$13,370,000,000, averaging \$4,456,000,000 odd a year!

The belligerents have a credit as well as a debit account, and Germany has temporarily gained a great deal of potential wealth.

## Hun's Territorial Gain.

Besides "movable booty," of which there is a vast quantity, she has secured possession of 212,000 square miles of territory in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Before the war the value of these vast tracts was estimated at about \$6,400,000,000, but probably this figure is too low.

Against this, the allies have little more than the German colonies in Africa. These undoubtedly contain much potential wealth, but they do not compare commercially with the gains of the enemy.

## Attendance Crisis Hits McMaster

**Outlook for Supply of Ministers Becomes Serious.**

Toronto, Aug. 20.—I. H. Shenstone, president of the Baptist Union of Ontario and Quebec, S. J. Moore and F. L. Ralston, have been appointed an emergency committee with respect to an attendance crisis at McMaster University, owing to the response of young Baptists to the call to the colors the attendance has diminished to a serious extent.

**RITCHIE'S**

**Wise Shoppers Will Stock Up Now In TABLE LINENS**

It will be many a day before you'll have as large and dependable stock of Linens to choose from as the one that awaits you at Ritchie's. We can't replace them and the values we offer are superb. So stock up your Linen chest while it is yet possible to do so at moderate prices.

**Pure Linen Table Cloths**

John S. Brown's absolutely pure Linen Table Cloths all handsomely patterned and shown in sizes 2x2 yds. 2x2 1-2 yds. 2x3 yds., also about 2 dozen odd Cloths in sizes 2 3/4x2 yds. 2x3 yds. that are exceptional values at \$6.00, \$6.75 and \$7.50 each.

**Cotton Damask Table Linen By The Yard**

Splendid qualities and prettily patterned, shown in sizes 2x2 and 2x2 1-2 yds. priced at \$1.95, \$2. and \$2.50 each.

Loom Damask Table Linen, unbleached and extra good buying at 65c and 75c yard.

All Pure Linen Tabling unbleached in several very attractive Damask designs. This is a value you'll not duplicate \$1.25 yard.

Bleached Linen Tabling in the most pleasing patterns, priced low at \$1.50 to \$3.00 yard.

**New Goods Silk Skirtings**

Shown in Stripes and Plaids, just in and priced very moderate \$2.50 to \$3.75 yard.

**Velour Coatings**

The new thing for Fall in shades of Nigger Brown Mole, Navy and Grey 54 ins. wide and priced \$7.50 yd

**Plush Coatings**

"Salt's" and "Lyster's" Plush for Coats in a fine soft lofty pile—just new in, priced \$7.00 and \$10.00 yd

**Wool Skirtings**

Some new arrivals for present and future wear handsome Plaid Materials, priced \$1.50 and \$3.00 yd

**Ladies' Suits**

An advance showing of the new Autumn styles in Ladies' Cloth Suits. Illustrating the very latest features for the coming season. Each model with a price ticket attached that is sure to please you.

**20% Discount Off All ODD CURTAINS**

Could you make use of one odd pair of Curtains? Have you a room with one window that should be Re-Curtained? If so than this is an offer you are interested in. This 20 per cent. discount affects all Curtains where there is only one pair left. Nottingham, Swiss Madras etc., size 45 ins. x 39 yds. at these reductions they are really marvellous values.

**The RITCHIE Co., Ltd.**

**Wild and Violent Movies**

In these days when the moving picture business has become a great one, it should be possible for any community that so desires to free it

self from cheap tawdry, and objectionable shows.

The Thamesville Herald makes a vigorous protest against an objectionable kind of movie shows, and calls upon the Provincial censor to suppress them. It objects particularly to a class of so-called "serials" such as "The Poisoned Claw" and "The House of Hate." In these crime and murder are said to crowd numerously on each other's heels. As described by the Herald these shows seem pretty wild stuff with which to entertain peaceable people. The moving picture theatre can be a very useful recreative and educative influence, and it can also be a potent force for all that is evil and rotten. We repeat, the Canadian film censor must either wake up or be kicked off the job. Port Hope Guide.

Alderman Lyon, well known Montreal lawyer, was caught by the military police without registration papers.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO. Morton & Herity, Publishers.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Building, Front St., Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

DID BRITAIN SHIRK?

The Literary Digest points out that while Germany has thrown away millions of dollars on fruitless propaganda, the agents who infest the United States like a swarm of mag-gots did score one mendacious triumph by constantly circulating the report that Britain was not doing her full share in the war.

Before proceeding to show the facts, it might be mentioned here that stories last year were in constant circulation in Canada to the effect that the Canadians were being given the heaviest part of the fighting.

The new British pamphlet shows that in August, 1914, when the war broke out, Great Britain's entire military strength amounted to 700,000 men, composed of 250,000 in the regular army, 200,000 reserves in civilian life and 250,000 partially trained troops belonging to the territorials.

Following the establishment of a municipal fish market at Vancouver, a project is now under consideration by the municipal authorities of that city to make available fruit and produce as well as fish at moderate prices.

Here are some present-day war prices in France compared with prices as they were before the war:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter per pound, Pork per pound, Potatoes per pound, Roast Beef per pound, Beans per pound, Coffee per pound, Chocolate per pound.

Two-thirds of the offals from the milling of wheat which formerly were fed to pigs and cattle in Great Britain are now put into the loaf for human consumption, as well as most of the barley and maize, which were formerly used for feeding livestock.

BE STRONG. We are not here to play, to dream, to drift. We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle. Face it. 'tis God's gift.

ment only one enemy surface vessel that managed to break out is unaccounted for.

The 140,000 square nautical miles of the North Sea, an area larger than Germany, are patrolled incessantly, in all weathers.

In one month British warships proper traveled 1,000,000 sea-miles in home waters alone. In the same period the mileage of auxiliary vessels, including mine sweepers and patrol-boats, was 6,000,000—250 times the circuit of the globe.

In regard to the naval blockade it may be noted that, whereas in 1915, 256 out of 1,400 ships eluded the patrol squadrons, at the end of 1916 only 60 out of 3,000 escaped being intercepted.

WHAT IS U. S. FIGHTING FOR?

Corra Harris, writing in the New York Independent, tells of the answer given by her simple minded neighbor in a secluded part of the south to the question, "What is the United States fighting for?"

"I don't know," answered one man. "I am too busy to keep up with things. I don't read and I don't believe half I hear. I just leave it to the Government. If we are fighting, it is because we've got to fight or because we ought to fight. That is what I told the boys when they left. A good soldier doesn't ask questions."

"What are we fighting for?" said another. "Why, to whip the Germans, of course!"

A third man had told his boys not to ask for exemption, although the man himself was too old to do the work his boys had been doing for him. He did this because he remembered the experience of a neighbor in the Civil War.

"During the Civil War every man in the valley fought in the Confederate army but this one," he said. "He stayed at home. That's nearly 60 years ago, but we've never forgotten nor forgiven him. He's dead. People don't even talk about him. That's what I mean. I wanted my sons to go so as they'd live even if they died."

A fourth, the "scholar" of the neighborhood, said people generally do not know what they are fighting for in the present war. "Men never know at the time what they are fighting for," he went on. "They only think they know, but it is years before they find out."

"The less meat people eat, the healthier they are, and the longer they will live. The average age of a great meat eater is 40 years and a man could add 30 years to this if he were content to do without meat."

Christopher was the son and Christ-opher Metcalf was found unconscious in her arms in her home at No. 1,775 West Sixth Street, Conroy Island. Her husband was on the floor unconscious beside the bed where the mother and boy lay.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual.

It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong, How hard the battle goes, the day how long. Faint not, fight on! tomorrow comes the song. —Malblie D. Babcock.

Other Editor's Opinions

SHAME AND REPROACH TO CANADA

It is a shame and a disgrace to Canada that the uprisings and down-fallings, the festings and journeyings of a lot of journalistic dead-heads should be featured in the dis-gusting amplitude of cable messages from London.

Byron described fame as: "Being shot in a ditch and having your name mis-spelled in the Gazette." Fame is represented in the con-trast between the obscurity which shrouds the names of soldiers to whom Canada owes everything, and the publicity that irradiates the names of civilians to whom Canada owes nothing.

During the war the Hungarian army has fought very much more stoutly than the Austrian, and, like the Hungarian Government, has been accounted a pillar of the Ger-man Alliance. That fact lends special significance to the internal troubles which just now are even more manifest in Hungary than in Aus-tria, though so little news of them is suffered to reach the outside world that it is difficult to judge how grave they are.

Find Baby Dead, But Gas Failed to Kill Parents

New York, Aug. 21.—Mrs Chris-topher Metcalf was found uncon-scious with her dead son in her arms in her home at No. 1,775 West Sixth Street, Conroy Island. Her husband was on the floor unconscious beside the bed where the mother and boy lay.

Each year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and in seasons like the present when food is scarce and the supply of old grain has been exhausted before the fresh-threshed grain is ready there is a likelihood that more new grain than usual will be fed to the live stock and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was decorated by Premier Clemenceau with the French military medal with head-quarters in the field yesterday. The award was made on the recom-mendation of Marshal Foch.

Must Salute With Right Hand

Ottawa today publishes an army order similar to one which was issued in England, abolishing the left-hand salute by warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men. Previously it was the rule that they must, when saluting an officer, use the hand farthest removed from that officer. In future the salute given by all ranks will be with the right hand. When saluting towards the person saluted, in case where from physical incapacity, a right-hand salute is impossible, the salute will be given with the left hand.

Pale and Feeble But Now Well Again

St. George de Windsor, Que.—Aug. 19th (Special)—Gratitude for the splendid results she has obtained from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mile. Marie-Anne Rieher, a well-known resident of this place, is telling the good news to her friends.

Thousands of other women in Canada join with Mile. Rieher in telling the splendid results obtained from Dodd's Kidney Pills as a kidney remedy.

Preparing to Enroll Thirteen Million New Men

Washington, Aug. 21.—Machinery for the registration of the 13,000,000 men, estimated as coming under the provisions of the new Man Power Bill with the extension of draft ages to include men between 18 and 45 years, already has been set in motion. The Provost-Marshal, General Crowder, who will have charge of the registration of the new men, in a statement published yesterday said that preliminary instructions have been issued to all draft officials, and upon passage of the bill by Congress everything will be in readiness for the registration.

Military Medal for General Haig

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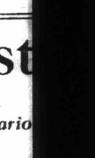
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Mr. and Mrs. motored to Brighton last week accompan-er's sisters, Mrs. A. Anderson and Mrs. attend the funeral mother, wife of Rev. They also accompa- to Belleville ceme- ment was made. We cere sympathy to the The stooks of gra- stand thick in the lieve will turn out w- ed, it is fast being h- last will soon be in- thanks is due the f- many cases they are ing with the harvest Mr. J. Foreman M- Monday evening at a new barn, which place of the one but The recent electri- a fine rain but did this immediate vint- We are pleased Miss Violet Winsor- and expects to soon again. We are sorry to b- Foreman has not be- late. Mr. and Mrs. J. E- ren, Mrs. C. Bailey, Mrs. N. Hough, of N- guests of Mr. and M- on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. A. C- low and Mr. and M- Sunday visitors at th- A. Doxator. Mrs. H. Hubbell, V- ora and Thora wa- and Mrs. F. Spencer- Mrs. N. Hough- spending a few week- her sister, Mrs. C. B- Mrs. M. Anderson- a few days ago at- visit with relatives- Peterboro and oth- Mrs. H. Farrell vi- Mrs. C. Sharp of- on Friday last. Messrs. C. and A- each purchased a nev- Mrs. A. Wager left- nendar last for Napa- will spend a few we- tives and old friends- Miss Edith Abbott- daying with cousins- ingdon. Miss Vera Hub- days recently the gu- Broad. Mrs. K. Green an- beck of Shandos, ar- homes of Messrs. P- McKee. Mrs. (Dr.) Wade- her mother, Mrs. M- An auto load from- Sunday the guests of- W. Anderson and M- REDNESVILLE- We are glad to see- ner out again after- tack of mumps. Mr. Harry Ashton- Marlon of Toronto, home after spending- with the former's pe- Mrs. A. R. Ashton. Mr. and Mrs. Wm- Mr. Harry Anderson- Mrs. E. W. Buchan- ited at Mrs. T. G. T- Thursday. Miss Essie Hillm- under the parental- Mrs. Ed. Gibson of- visiting relatives in- Mr. George Bah- sister, Mrs. Roy Wa- Miss Helen Herms- home after visiting- side. Evelyn Thomp- grandparents Mr. and- Brickman for a few d- Mr. and Mrs. L. O- Rednersville spent S- home of Mr. Gilbert- Mrs. James Brick- sick list. We hope t-covery. Mr. and Mrs. And- Belleville spent Sun- Jatter's sister, Mrs. J- Mr. and Mrs. V. P- day at Bayada. Mr. and Mrs. Mor- son Earl spent Sun- Mr. and Mrs. T. G- family visited at Jar- Sunday. Mr. Glencoe Brick- day at the home of- Mr. E. W. Brickm- day with friends at-

# District Jottings

The Ontario Invites Correspondence Where Not Already Represented.

## GLEN ROSS

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Weaver motored to Brighton on Monday last week accompanied by the former's sisters, Mrs. A. Green, Mrs. W. Anderson and Mrs. H. Darrell. They also accompanied the cortege to Belleville cemetery where interment was made. We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved ones.

The stocks of grain in this district stand thick in the field and we believe will turn out well when threshed. It is fast being harvested and the last will soon be in the barns. Much thanks is due the fairer sex as in many cases they are efficiently helping with the harvest.

Mr. J. Foreman had a raising on Monday, erecting the framework of a new barn, which is to take the place of the one burned a year ago. The recent electric storm left us a fine rain but did no damage in this immediate vicinity.

We are pleased to report that Miss Violet Winsor is over the fever and expects to soon be able to be out again.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. J. Foreman has not been very well of late.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey and children, Mrs. C. Bailey, Town Line and Mrs. N. Hough, of Napanee were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Armstrong on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cranston of Thurston and Mr. and Mrs. M. Bell were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. A. Doxstator.

Mrs. H. Hubbell and the Misses Vera and Thora were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Spencer on Thursday last. Mrs. N. Hough of Napanee is spending a few weeks the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. Bailey.

Mr. M. Anderson arrived home a few days ago after an extended visit with relatives and friends at Peterboro and other points.

Mrs. H. Farrell visited her sister, Mrs. C. Sharp of Mount Pleasant on Friday last.

Messrs. C. and A. Armstrong have each purchased a new Ford car.

Mrs. A. Wager left here on Wednesday last for Napanee where she will spend a few weeks with relatives and old friends.

Miss Edith Abbott has been holidaying with cousins in West Huntingdon.

Miss Vera Hubbell spent a few days recently the guest of Miss A. Broad.

Mrs. K. Green and Miss Woodbeck of Shandons, are visiting at the home of Messrs. Peter and W. A. McKee.

Mrs. (Dr.) Wade is the guest of her mother, Mrs. M. Anderson.

An auto load from Wooler spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson and Mrs. M. Anderson.

## REIDERSVILLE AND ALBURY

We are glad to see Mrs. Fred Redner out again after having an attack of mumps.

Mr. Harry Ashton and daughter Marion of Toronto, have returned home after spending three weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ashton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peck visited at Mr. Harry Anderson on Sunday.

Mrs. E. W. Buchanan and Reta visited at Mrs. T. G. Thompson's on Thursday.

Miss Bessie Hillman spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mrs. Ed. Gibson of Wellington, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. George Babcock visited his sister, Mrs. Roy Way on Sunday.

Miss Helen Herman has returned home after visiting a week at Bayside.

Evelyn Thompson is visiting her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brickman for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Dempsey, of Rednersville spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Gilbert Weese.

Mrs. James Brickman is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allison of Belleville spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. John Garbutt.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Wood and son Earl spent Sunday at Gilbert McMurtter's.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thompson and family visited at James Logue's on Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Brickman spent Sunday at the home of Cecil Ayrbart.

Mr. F. W. Brickman spent Thursday with friends at Burrs.

There was a good attendance at the service at the church here on Monday evening.

## WALLBRIDGE

Miss Gortie of Gilmour is visiting friends here.

Mr. Tummon of Ivanhoe is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Will Sine on the Fifth of Sidney.

Miss Laura Hinchcliffe of Manitoba is visiting friends in Trenton.

The hum of the threshing machine is heard all around in the fields Monday, August 26th is the last day of the Oak Lake camp meeting.

Miss Mary Caldwell, of Belleville spent a few days at her aunt's, Mrs. Myron Hawley.

## MELROSE

Threshing has commenced in this locality.

Wedding bells are ringing.

A number attended the Oak Lake camp meeting on Sunday last.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Isaac McConnell's little boy was badly injured, being kicked by a horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lennox, of Winnipeg are visiting relatives and friends in this locality.

Rev. Mr. McArthur of Iroquois, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church here has been spending a few days with his many friends at Melrose. Needless to add he received a very cordial welcome, not only by the people of his own church, but others as well.

A number of our soldier boys from Petawawa are home on six weeks' leave during the harvest.

We are pleased to have them with us again.

Miss Maggie Sherman of Toronto has been visiting at the home of her brothers for a few weeks.

Miss Pringle is the guest of Miss Dawson.

## FRANKFORD

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Osterhout spent the week with the former's brother, Mr. A. Osterhout at Lovett.

Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Meyers spent Tuesday in Belleville.

Mr. G. E. Sine and Rev. J. Knox were in Brighton on Monday, attending the funeral of Mrs. (Rev.) Howard.

Miss Ethel Lowery attended the wedding of Miss Rankin in Belleville on Wednesday.

Mrs. Breekel and Miss Helen Windover are visiting friends in Queensboro.

Mrs. C. W. Vandervoort spent a few days with Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. James Johnston.

Mr. Arthur Edwards of the Artillery of Toronto, visited his grandfather, Mr. Jesse Carr and other relatives in and around town for a few days.

The regular meeting of the W.M.S. was held at the home of Mrs. James Johnston on Thursday afternoon. A goodly number were in attendance.

Miss Doran of Belleville spent the week with Mrs. C. R. Turley.

Mrs. E. Jordan and son of Winnipeg are spending a few days with the former's mother and brother, Mrs. Sweetman and Tom.

The Misses Brown of Peterboro, Mrs. J. Coyle of Colborne and Miss E. Vandervoort spent the week-end with Mrs. Vandervoort and Mrs. Prentice.

Carl, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sweetman who has been seriously ill, we are pleased to report a slight improvement.

There was a kitchen shower given to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNeil at the home of their sister, Mrs. McCauley on Wednesday evening, on their return from their honeymoon trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and children of Rawdon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Turley.

Mrs. Elwood Moynes and children of Stirling spent the week-end with Mrs. D. A. Ketcheson and other relatives in town.

Mr. Roy Pulver is visiting his grandmother and aunt, Mrs. Wainmaker and Mrs. Bowman in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lafay of Couburg spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCauley.

Mrs. Wm. Bush spent Monday in Trenton.

Mr. Jesse Carr was stricken with a stroke on Friday last and is still in an unconscious condition at the time of writing.

## ZION NOTES

A number of people attended the meetings at Oak Lake on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hawley spent Sunday with friends at Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. George Post, of Beulah, spent Sunday at their daughter's, Mrs. Lorne Brough.

Mr. James Reid has purchased a fine driver.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Thompson and Mrs. Walter Thornton, of Sime spent Sunday at their uncle's, Mr. Edmund Kennedy.

Miss Mary Caldwell, of Belleville spent a few days at her aunt's, Mrs. Myron Hawley.

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours they may be beyond aid.

These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child, and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## SUMMER COMPLAINTS

### KILL LITTLE ONES

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## BIG ISLAND

Prof. and Mrs. Wheatley, of Belleville, are camping at Quinte Point.

Church was well attended on the Island Sunday S. S. next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. We would like to see everybody there that can come.

The W. I. held their regular meeting on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. Y. N. Carr's. The afternoon was spent in sewing for our soldier boys. Next meeting will be held at Mrs. Herbert Goodmurphy's, Aug. 28, everybody welcome.

Miss Kathleen Caughey spent last week with Mrs. Earl Purtille.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Carson visited at W. R. Thompson's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sprung, of Picton spent last week with friends on the Island. Mr. Sprung has been helping Mr. J. W. Milligan in the harvest.

Miss Muriel Wardner, of Belleville visited at Mr. Wager's.

Mr. W. H. Maybee, of Belleville, representing the Merrill Co. was through this vicinity last week.

Gerald Williams and mother, of Port Hope visited at Stanley Sprague's over Sunday.

Norman Kerr spent Monday with H. Hallett.

Mr. and Mrs. Beth Barker and David visited at Mr. Wm. Pecks on Sunday.

Miss Nora Thompson spent Sunday with her parents at Demorestville.

Miss Nettie Cunningham, of Toronto is staying with her father, Mr. J. Cunningham.

Miss Carmichael is staying with her brother, Rev. Carmichael at the parsonage this week.

Miss A. McCartney has been secured as teacher for the south side. We are glad to have her with us next term. The north side have not as yet secured a teacher.

## CROOKSTON

A number from our vicinity are attending the meetings at Oak Lake.

The lawn social held on the church grounds on Thursday evening last was a decided success.

Mrs. W. McKnight, of New Liskeard and Miss Elizabeth Wickens are visiting at the home of their father, Mr. John Wickens.

Mrs. Frank Geary spent the week end in Peterboro.

The young ladies class spent an enjoyable afternoon one day recently at the home of Mrs. Robt. Noyes.

The White Lake Cheese Co. are putting in a separator and churn in the factory, so be prepared for some whey butter.

The threshers are starting another season's work in our neighborhood.

Mrs. John Downey has been entertaining visitors from Belleville.

Miss Laura Emerson returned home last week after spending a month with Mrs. Jas. Kirley, of Moira.

Mrs. Jas. Kirley, of Moira, called on friends in our village on Thursday last.

Mrs. John Embury, of Thomasburg spent a few days last week with her son, Mr. Russell Embury.

## HALSTON

The Red Cross lawn social last Thursday night was a decided success. Proceeds amounted to nearly \$180.

Mrs. P. A. Shannon is in Kingston Hospital. We hope for a speedy recovery.

## MELVILLE

Mrs. Cobb and Miss Cobb of Ottawa who are visiting friends in the county, were the guests of Mrs. Davern last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rixon and children, Trenton, are occupying a cottage at Hill Crest.

Mrs. Davern and Lancelot motored to Picton on Tuesday.

Melville was well represented at the aviators' concert at Allisonville on Tuesday evening. All were delighted with the songs of the birds.

Miss Agnes Kirk spent Tuesday with Mrs. W. H. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinnear and Mr. A. Kinnear with Mr. and Mrs. L. Wallbridge enjoyed a motor trip recently to Brighton and Wooler.

Several friends from Melville attended the obsequies of the late Peter Clapp at Niles' Corners on Sunday afternoon. The services which were conducted by Rev. J. Terrill, of Wellington, was largely attended. Interment was made in Wellington cemetery.

Melville was well represented at the garden party of Best's lawn at Wellington on Friday evening. The vocal selections given by the Picton quartette were much appreciated.

Mr. Robert Osborne, St. Catharines, visited friends in the county last week while Mrs. Osborne visited relatives in Brighton.

A large crowd enjoyed the social evening at Hill Crest on Thursday.

Mr. George Nease returned to Oshawa on Saturday after enjoying a holiday at Melville.

Congratulations are due Miss Agnes Kirk, Trenton, on her obtaining her second-class interim teacher's certificate from Toronto Normal School.

Mr. Malcolm French is this year one of the successful growers of peas among the farmers of this locality. This season's crop of peas bringing him the satisfactory sum of \$1000.

Mr. Fred Weeks will raise his new drive-house this week.

Col. and Mrs. Ferguson have received official announcement that their son, Lieut. K. D. Ferguson was wounded in action on Aug. 8th and has been removed to Red Cross hospital at Rouen. From later advice the injury proves to be a gunshot wound in the shoulder. Lieut. Ferguson has had a distinguished career on active service, having been wounded before, after which he was allowed home on furlough. Melville friends hope the wounds may not prove serious.

Mrs. Farrow and Miss Farrow of Belleville, Miss Kirk, Trenton, will return to their respective homes this week after enjoying a delightful holiday at Hill Crest.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer and party of Trenton are holidaying at Hill Crest. Other guests at this popular resort are: Mr. Willis, Mr. Duesberry and Miss Barragar, Belleville with Miss Creland, Toronto, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Matthews, of Wellington, on Monday, a large picnic party motored from Trenton and spent the day.

Mr. Clayton French has a new Maxwell car.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Wessels, Wooler, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Carley.

Mr. Frederick R. Bamforth, son of Rev. and Mrs. R. Bamforth is to be congratulated on his brilliant success at the recent honor matriculation examinations, having obtained honor standing and the Queen's University Fleming Scholarship. Mr. Bamforth secured first-class honors in mathematics and Latin, second class in French, to his numerous educational accomplishments he is adding a knowledge of farming, having spent the harvest season with Mr. James Morton, of this place.

Mr. Peter Clapp, a life-long resident of Hillier died suddenly on Thursday evening, Aug. 15th, after a few hours' illness. Mr. Clapp was a man of sterling worth and integrity. He was a member of the Methodist church in the work of which he always took an active part. The funeral service was conducted

## by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Terrill, of Wellington and was largely attended. Interment was made in Wellington cemetery. Besides his widow, he leaves to mourn, one son, Mr. Clark Clapp, Lake Shore, who has the sincere sympathy of the community.

Don't forget the grand Garden Party on the parsonage grounds at Melville on the evening of Friday, August 23rd, when Mr. J. H. Cameron, entertainer, of Toronto, will delight his audience with sparkling wit and humor. Young ladies will serve refreshments, tell your fortunes and sell many pretty articles from gayly decorated booths. A delightful time is anticipated. Everybody welcome.

## HALLOWAY

No service was held at this appointment on Sunday last. Quite a number are attending camp meeting at Oak Lake.

Mrs. T. Caton, of Oshawa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Hough. Mrs. Rogers and family of Norwood and the Misses Ashley, of Belleville are holidaying at the home of Mrs. W. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Garrison, of Belleville are guests of their daughter, Mrs. H. Townsend on Sunday last.

The W.M.S. purpose serving dinner on the church lawn on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. M. Kennedy, of Hamilton is spending a couple of weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Townsley.

Mrs. H. Conley and daughter of Peterboro are guests of Miss A. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McMullen called on Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowery on Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. Kelly attended Red Cross meeting in Foxboro on the 6th and 45 pair socks, 2 quilts and 24 suit-ni-mas were handed in for the month of July. Next monthly meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. S. Bird.

## TRENTON

Trenton, Aug. 20.—Mr. Howard Green, of New York has returned home, having spent one month at the 12 O'Clock Point with his family.

Miss Manderville of Picton was a visitor in town today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker, of Napanee, have returned home, having visited with their son at 12 O'Clock Point, who is connected with the British Chemical Plant.

Mr. Douglas B. Acer has returned from Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geddes, of Port Credit are in town visiting with friends.

Mr. A. H. Allen has left town for a few days visit at Montreal.

Mr. B. M. King left for New York today noon for military duties.

Major R. D. Ponton of Belleville was a visitor in town yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Fallows, of Picton arrived here today noon.

Mr. T. F. Rixon who met with a sad accident at his summer home at Concession is making rapid progress and with the use of the crutches he is able to attend to his business.

Mr. Arthur A. Benson, of Detroit, arrived here on a business trip last evening.

Miss Muriel Thompson, of Ottawa, who has been visiting with her brother at the Twelve O'Clock Point has returned home.

Mr. Thomas Deering, of Boston, Mass. arrived here on business this morning.

Miss Katherine Porter, of Niagara Falls is expected in town and will be the guest of Miss Isabel Farncombe at her parents home on Henry street.

Miss Hilda Storey, of Rochester, N.Y., has arrived here and is visiting with friends.

Four years ago today (August 21st) the battle of Mon-Charleroi dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion; while last year (1917) at the same time the battle of Verdun was raging, the French attacking, recapturing high ground which was lost in 1916.

Mr. James Shurrie's home on Marmora street is undergoing reconstruction and when finished will add to the many handsome homes on Marmora street which looks at the present like a fine boulevard with its fine big trees, while recently most of the residents had their front sidewalks relain and cemented.

Mr. Herbert Samuels, of Montreal arrived here today noon.

Mrs. T. S. Farncombe was a visitor in Belleville yesterday.

Mr. George Newcombe was at Brookville yesterday.

Mr. Harold Burgess of Leaside Camp arrived here at noon today.

Among the many visitors this year at the 12 O'Clock Point there are quite a number from New York, among whom Mr. H. L. Drugan is host to his people from Staten

## Island.

Mr. Jack Chalmers, of Concession was in town this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull of Kingston was a visitor here today. Congratulations to Capt. W. Kent MacNee, late of the Munitions Guard here now attached to headquarters at Kingston whose engagement has been announced to Miss Barbara Gatehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Quirk, of New York, also London, Eng.

Miss Fredda Higgins left for Toronto this afternoon for a few days visit with relatives.

Miss Jean Collins is visiting with her parents at Toronto.

Mr. Leo Forrest left town this afternoon for Peterborough.

The alterations on the Trenton bridge are now completed and looks more imposing than ever. The work was conducted by the Creosote Co. Mrs. Gordon Matthews, of Wellington-on-the-lake was a visitor here yesterday.

Mr. MacPhail was a visitor here yesterday.

Miss Nora Croft who is summering at her summer home at the Point visited with Miss Laura Cummings at her home yesterday.

Mr. George Collins of the C.N.R., has returned to town after an extended tour east.

## SHANNONVILLE

Many from our village and vicinity are attending the services held by Rev. Mr. Sharpe at Oak Lake.

Mrs. Lorne Lazier and Ira Cook have returned to their camp after spending a few days at home here.

Mrs. W. W. Jones and children are spending a few days with Mrs. Roadhouse of Kingston.

Drivers Fred Taylor, Carl Clarke and Sturton Badgley are home from Petawawa on six weeks leave.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Morden and Miss Alice White visited friends on Sunday.

Mr. C. Bell is visiting his cousin, Mr. H. Sine.

Rev. Mr. Jones, who has been attending conference in Quebec on "Rural Sociology" will return home this week and hold divine service in his own pulpit on Sunday, Aug. 25.

Miss Hazel Morden is spending a few days in Brighton.

Rev. Mr. McCather, who has been re-visiting old acquaintances in our village, is spending a few days in Belleville.

## STOCKDALE

Miss Neva Frost gave a party on Thursday last to a number of her young friends from village and surrounding country.

Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Paterson were in Belleville one day last week.

Mrs. Newton Maybee and mother spent Monday with Mrs. W. H. White.

Mrs. Annie Davidson and Mrs. W. J. Bryant are visiting friends in Uncle Sam's domain.

Mr. Wm. Hore, of Campbellford spent a few days of the past week at Mr. A. E. Wood's.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. McMurtter, of Bolton visited the former's parents the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Casement, of Frankford, spent Sunday at Mr. S. R. Osterhout's.

Mrs. Wm. Orr visited her sister, Mrs. C. D. Powell, of Frankford on Thursday.

Miss Mabel and Miss Lizzie Wood spent Thursday under the parental roof.

## GILEAD

There was no service at the Methodist church on Sunday, and quite a number motored to the Oak Lake services.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howe, Plainfield, spent Sunday at Mr. A. Sheffield's.

Two of the S. S. classes held a picnic at Park's Creek on Tuesday and a very enjoyable time was spent.



# Hon. Dr. Cody, Ontario's New Minister of Education, Outlines His Plans

### His First Official Statement of Program for Pushing Ontario to the Front—He Will Meet the People and Learn Their Views—Plans to Make the Public School Fit the Needs of the Masses—A Great Movement

(By THOMAS BENGOUGH, Secretary Toronto Vocational Committee, in the Ladies' Home Journal.)

I had the honor of an invitation from Ontario's new Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Cody, to talk over with him some educational subjects in which he knew I was interested, he having read some of my news as expressed through the "Canadian Home Journal." As we have been intimate for many years, the meeting was quite informal and unofficial, being held in Dr. Cody's private library at his residence on Jarvis Street, Toronto; but as all the matters we discussed were of public interest, especially to readers of this Journal—some of them having been touched upon by the Minister a few days later in his address to the Canadian Press Association—I secured his consent to the publication of the interview which follows. Dr. Cody is not responsible in any way for this Introduction, which he has not seen, but at my request he revised the interview which follows, and which may be taken as his first official pronouncement of policy on these matters since his selection by Premier Ferguson, who is to be congratulated on the choice of so able a colleague.

I wish to bear my personal testimony to the unusual equipment which Dr. Cody brings to his new and onerous task. He holds one of the most responsible offices that could be allotted to any man in Canada, for the advance steps taken by Ontario are watched and imitated by other Canadian provinces, and even by other nations. But if the work of the Ontario Education Department should influence no people outside this province, it would be supremely important, for the training of millions of our young people will be decided very largely by the new Minister of Education.

The training of Dr. Cody himself has been exceptionally good. His home-life was ideal. I had the unique privilege, when a boy, of spending some months in that home, in the village of Embro, Ontario, in which his father, an honored merchant, and his kindly mother, maintained all the best traditions of fidelity to duty, as sung by Robbie Burns in his "Cottar's Saturday Night":

And certes, in fair virtue's heavenly road  
The cottage leaves the palace far behind  
I was deeply impressed, as a lad, when present at the simple and devout family worship, at the Cody fireside, when, after reading a chapter from "the big Bible," since his father's price, the homely scene so well described by Burns was enacted, and the mind, the husband and the father, project for guidance in the bringing up of their precious boy, as well as for help in the daily affairs of the household, also attending a small meeting of men of Embro at a society which I believe he called a Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Cody's father was the leader, and opened his discussion on "The Advantages of being a Christian," by telling, in the simplest language, how at every step in his life he asked for Divine guidance, and how he had been helped at every stage in his journey. I am glad to know that this worthy father still lives to view with proud satisfaction, and also with humble gratitude, to God, the great work which his son has already done for Toronto in connection with St. Paul's Church and which is now to be enlarged to take in the Province in its most important department of the Government.

The young student, who got such a fine start in life, went to High School in Galt, a town made famous for education through Dr. Tassie's noted work during his university career. Mr. Cody was fortunate in having as his "guide, philosopher and friend" the late John E. Bryant, M. A., a brilliant educationist, who was editor of "The Educational Weekly," and later on founded the Bryant Press in this city and the Booklovers' Library in Philadelphia.

Young Cody's motto all through his life has been "Thorough," and it is needless to say that at examinations all through his career he swept the papers and took the highest standing. As an example of his thoroughness I may mention that I reported his address before the Empire Club on "The National Anthem," which gave evidence of the deepest research into the history of that production, and an examination of many questions relating to its disputed authorship. When a request was made by Dr. Goggin for a copy of the address to be used in the public school reading books, it was a classic. Dr. Cody revised it so completely that not a single page of the transcript could be sent to the printer without entire re-copying. Every date had been verified, every statement reviewed, every literary period rounded out, every sentence perfected. This is a typical illustration of the unstinted labor which Dr. Cody bestows on everything he undertakes.

Dr. Cody has been blessed by nature with an all-round bounty—a physical constitution that can stand any amount of work; a happy heartedness, mental alertness, buoyant joy in work, open-mindedness, sympathy, concentration, keenness, thoroughness and absolute frankness and fairness. He has no arts or wiles, and is decidedly new type in politics. He will "play the game" all right, but in a new, frank, broad-minded, lofty-spirited way. That he will succeed in his new sphere goes without saying, for he knows the Science and Art of Education from A to Z, and he has already put himself in rapport with teachers and educational officials as well as the general public by his frank desire to meet the people and get their suggestions and constructive criticisms—his attitude which at once disarms captious criticism and gives him a fair chance to "make good" on some of his strongly-held views.

Dr. Cody feels that his "call" to his present task is as clear as his original call to the ministry of the church; for he is essentially a missionary, a crusader, a knight with lance ready for the conflict with evil in any form, and I am sure he will enjoy a tilt with the Dragon of Ignorance, and that he will raise his army of officials, inspectors, and teachers

of all ranks to enthusiasm in the holy war against illiteracy, and to the task of fitting our naturally bright Canadian youth for conquest over material difficulties, and in the search for hidden riches in the wonderful natural resources of Ontario. His program for fitting the public school specially to the needs of the ninety per cent. of children who get no further education will, if carried out, result in a great uplift to this Province.

#### THE INTERVIEW

(As submitted to and revised by the Minister of Education.)

The reasons which led Rev. Dr. Cody to assume the office of Minister of Education, and enter politics have naturally been much discussed. On this point Hon. Dr. Cody said:

"I feel that in these days everyone is called on to serve his country to the best of his ability; not only to do 'his bit,'—that may seem to be the minimum amount that he can do—but more than his bit his very utmost. Probably at no other time, under no other circumstances, would it have been possible for the Prime Minister to have invited me to undertake this work, or for me to attempt to undertake it. But I am trying to do this in all humility as a piece of public service to my native Province and this Dominion, which I so dearly love. Believe me, I am undertaking this task not from any ambitious motives, and I think I may honestly add from any selfish consideration, but solely and wholly to try to render a service in this day and generation to the cause of education in Canada."

"But your entry into public life, while still retaining your position as rector of St. Paul's church, puzzles some people."

"It is a somewhat unusual step, I know," replied Dr. Cody, "but under our political constitution membership in the Legislature is the only way through which one can exercise the executive power in connection with the Department of Education. Ample provision is being made for the carrying on of the work at St. Paul's so that I can devote myself, as I intend, with fullness of energy to the Department of Education."

"What is the chief feature of the many-sided work of your Department that has most impressed you?" I asked.

"Three things stand out in great prominence in my mind," replied the Minister of Education; "first, the root importance of keeping public opinion in this Province so strong on education that great and progressive measures may be projected and sustained, as was the case with the Fisher Bill in England; next, the great need of heartening and properly supporting teachers of all grades with public sympathy and substantial recognition in money and influence; and thirdly, the special value in Canada to-day of the growing boys, who must be trained so as to be able to discharge the double responsibility which is now upon them—that which they would have to bear under normal conditions, and also the extra burden of trying to do part of the work that would have been done by the gallant fellows who will not come back to us in Canada. Therefore all that we can do for our boys of to-day in the way of sound education is a patriotic service of the highest possible character."

I told Dr. Cody how I had been trying to do my "bit" in the way of creating public sentiment in favor of progressive measures in education through the "Canadian Home Journal," the "Home and School Council," and in public addresses, and I asked him his intention in these directions. His reply was cheering.

"I feel," said Dr. Cody, "that I have a 'brief' for teachers, trustees, and all who wish to see educational interests pushed forward; and I intend personally to visit teachers, schools, and the general public, and not only learn what is going on, but do what I can to show my sympathy with every effort to advance and improve education in this Province. I do not propose to be merely an office man; I intend to let the officials of my Department attend to the routine matters, while I keep in touch with those who are doing the work of training, pushing their local projects for the improvement of education, and paying the taxes for schools and educational property and appliances. We should aim to inform and arouse the people on educational matters so that when the time seems ripe for any advanced measures they can be properly projected and successfully carried through you." I remarked, "for there is a real desire in many directions for information on various phases of education."

"Yes, no doubt. Already, though I have not been in office three weeks, I have received literally hundreds of different suggestions for the improvement of our educational reconstruction. I venture to say that practically the whole community is prepared to tell the officials of the Department of Education how they ought to run the educational machine of the Province," he added, with a smile. "But there is a reason for that, and it is not a discredit to me. It is because education touches every one of us. Into almost every home the boy or girl comes with a tale of woe or woe from school, so that education reaches and affects every nook and corner of our country. It is therefore natural and right that everybody should have an opinion on what is of such vital importance, and should be moved to express that opinion."

"What will be your attitude toward criticisms and suggestions?" I asked. "I am not a car," replied the Minister; "I am not omniscient; and, (with a smile) 'honestly, I don't think that the officials of the Department really believe that they are omniscient, or do not wish to receive helpful and suggestive

and constructive criticism. Indeed, I might paraphrase the words of Holy Scripture an essay. 'If any one has a plan, or a word of exhortation, or a helpful suggestion, let him rise up in meeting and give it to us, and we shall welcome it.' The Department of Education is not a Government Department alone; it is the Department of the whole people; it touches us all; and on the policy and management of the Department, of course, will tremendously depend the progress of our Province and of our Dominion. What is done in Ontario powerfully affects all the other provinces in Canada. So far as Canada at large is concerned, the public school system may be said to have come from this Province. All over our growing and wonderfully buoyant provinces in the west you find people who came from Ontario—most of them, it would seem to me, either from Bruce of Huron County. The educational and legal foundations of those Provinces were, in many cases, laid by men from old Ontario, so that what we do here is vital in affecting the whole Dominion in the way of example."

I remarked on the effects of the war in reducing the number of young men who were training in science, thus causing difficulty and delay in developing Canada's natural resources to meet our war debts; also the fact that we would not be able to get from the old lands the industrial designers on whom we had largely depended in the past.

"We all feel," replied Dr. Cody, "and we know, that we are living in a wonderful country, that our Canadian people are worthy of the most splendid opportunities that can be presented to them, and that they can profit by every educational facility that is presented. It is my hope and wish that our people should be trained to take the fullest advantage of those boundless opportunities. We use the phrase, 'Boys will be boys'; but it is well sometimes to repeat part of it in a different sense and conclude: 'Boys will be men.' But the kind of men they will be depends entirely on the turn given them while they are boys."

"You spoke about the special value of boys of to-day; have you any special plans for them, Doctor?"

"One point has greatly impressed me in regard to our Ontario system," Dr. Cody said. "You will remember that Dr. Egerton Ryerson had two factors in mind in projecting the system; the first was, to bring the opportunities for education within the reach of every child in the Province; the second was what I might call continuity of advance. That is, the public school was linked to the high school, which in turn was linked to and led up to the university. The system was what might be called a chain with its various links. Those two leading ideas still remain in the system, and it is not claiming too much to say that our system has been kept very fairly up to the needs of the times. But now we are in new times, and almost every system needs readjustment and needs lubrication. Now, it strikes me that our readjustment might be made on this line—I am not speaking dogmatically, and hope I shall never so speak; but this is what occurs to me:—Ninety per cent. of our children get no further education than that given in our public schools; only ten per cent. of them go as far as the high school. May it not be advisable, then, for us sometimes to view the public school, not as a mere link in a chain which is never completed, but as rather a distinct and complete entity—a thing by itself—at least as affecting the masses of children? Might not that ninety per cent. who, from family necessity, must soon earn their living, be trained in complete education? The question then would be, how much education can we give in the public schools, that will provide not only a general mental training, but some measure of vocational training and, hand work, some kind of vocational guidance into useful and suitable occupations, as well as the great inspirations of morality and patriotism? Perhaps we might do well to make more of our public school system, in the light of the actual fact that the public school, and it alone, reaches ninety per cent. of our totall school population. The ideal, of course, would be to secure as many as possible of this ninety per cent. a further period of training, with a special view to their life work. We must strive to make this ideal a reality."

I took the liberty of assuring the Minister of Education, on behalf of the public bodies of progressive citizens with whom I kept in constant touch, such as the Manufacturers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council, Boards of Trade, Rotary and Advertising Clubs, Neighborhood Workers' Association, Home and School Council, etc., that such an intensifying and extension of the work in public schools would be looked upon as a most important step in the right direction. It would prepare the great bulk of boys and girls for their life-work; would interest them in further study in part-time classes or technical schools after they went to work; would turn the thoughts of some in the direction of scientific investigations, and would guide them into

occupations in which they could earn satisfactory wages and do good work; in fact, it would vitalize the whole system at a critical point. I ventured to add that the present curriculum might be improved by condensing, say, the teaching of English into one subject, thus intensifying and improving that study, and at the same time leaving room for more hand-work. I then asked Dr. Cody what plans he had projected for the improvement of teachers, and for stirring up trustees and the public.

"No democracy is safe for the world," he replied, "until it is led by honest intelligence. Up and down the length and breadth of our country I believe we cannot have too much of the public explanation and vindication of the great policies of the country, and of the great problems that lie before it. It is my hope to be able to go through the Province, as Minister of Education, and meet the teachers face to face, meet the trustees, and meet the school constituency, and get into as close touch as I can with the people of the Province, and see the educational problems from their point of view. Perhaps I may be able to serve the Province far better in some such way as that than merely by dealing with things in the abstract."

"In the matter of teaching," he added, "it is the personality, the vitalizing power of the teacher, that counts. A comparatively poor system will work well if it is administered by a great soul, while the best system will not do much good if a tiny-souled individual manages it. The teacher bears the great burden of the physical, the intellectual, and in no small part the moral development of those who will be the future citizens of our city and Province and Dominion. But how can we expect a teacher to teach in any inspiring fashion if he or she is in low spirits? There is nothing that will produce greater depression of spirits than financial worry and financial strain. We ought to raise public opinion steadily in our whole Province so that our people will be ready to give larger sums, not so much for buildings, which are secondary, but for the living agents who teach their children."

We discussed the position, throughout the whole of Canada to-day, of the question of Education, especially technical, education, and I gave Dr. Cody various views as expressed to me, which made comparisons between different systems and Provinces as to their progress. On this point Dr. Cody said:

"In these critical times our people must be made fit for the immense opportunities and responsibilities, which are now before us, and new ones which will face us after the war—those problems of reconstruction, adjustment, development that will call for all the skill and expert training we can command."

He quoted Dr. John R. Mott, who recently told an English audience, "I would rather be living to-day or in the next ten years, than at any previous period in the world's history."

"The great thing for Canadians," added Dr. Cody, "is to fit themselves for their task." He hoped it might not be said of us, as was written of Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles the First, "She lived at a great time, but had no greatness of soul with which to meet it."

In the days after the war," he continued, "the problems of education will still remain, and human nature—the raw material on which we work—will be much the same, though the conditions may differ, and the demands may be somewhat changed in consequence. One thing, however, is sure: we all realize today, as we never did before, the tremendous power and value of education. We have seen a false ideal taught to generations of Germans in their public schools, their gymnasia, their real-schools, and in their universities; and we have seen the very soul of that nation poisoned. We have seen the results of this pernicious teaching in the bestiality, the savagery, the ruthlessness, of many a battlefield, and of many a devastated realm. We know that it does matter what people are taught, and what they believe. What people really believe determines their conduct. More than that, we have learned by the war that it is possible to use education with tremendous effect in developing and organizing commerce and industry. We have seen Germany, by her system of research fellowships, by her application of pure science to industry, to agriculture, and to manufacturing, capture one market after the other. We see what is possible to trained and organized industry and commerce. It is lawful to be taught by our enemies; let us learn that lesson from them. Let us never forget, however, that efficiency is in itself no more a moral thing than electricity; it depends altogether upon the end to which it is directed. Hence the perpetual need of directing moral ideas, and of moral training. The schools of Ontario can and should be made the training ground for the inculcation of true and intelligent democracy that will help to keep the world safe, and that will make Ontario the banner province of a great, free, intelligent and skillful nation."

## Interchange of Nationals

WITH GREEK GOVT.

Such Negotiations May be Commenced to Fill Gaps in Grecian Army

If the Grecian Government is not already considering with Great Britain a treaty for the interchange of nationals, such negotiations are likely to be commenced, according to information secured from an authoritative source. Greece and France are now considering a treaty. The Grecian Government has issued calls in Canada for two classes of men for her army. But while the Greeks, it is understood, are willing to return home and fight for their country, very few natives resident in Canada come within the classes called.

Consul-General Here

When J. C. Walsh, of Montreal, who is in Toronto for a time, was asked concerning the possibilities of the signing of a treaty for the interchange of nationals, he said he had

no doubt but that such a course would be followed by the Greek Government if it were found necessary to take drastic measures to fill up the gaps in the Grecian army. He referred at length to the loyalty of the Greeks in Canada, both to the Dominion and to the land of their birth, stating that so far as he knew there had been a good response to the calls issued for men.

Ineligible For Service

In referring to the recent raids on Greek restaurants, in which connection he visited Toronto, Mr. Walsh said that he did not believe that there was one Grecian proprietor of a Toronto restaurant who was eligible for military service. He also pointed out that Greeks in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada had enlisted in large numbers in the Canadian army.

All the facts in connection with the riots having been carefully set out and forwarded to the Greek Government and its representative, there was little opportunity for pro-German propaganda to work its disastrous aims.

Mr. Walsh was in conference with the local Greeks for the purpose of assisting them to adjust their affairs and satisfactorily re-establish

themselves in the confidence of Toronto citizens.

## Successful Red Cross Function

Under the auspices of the ladies of Halston Women's Institute, there was held on Wednesday evening in the school grounds at Mount Pleasant Church, one of the most enjoyable and profitable garden parties of the season. The cash receipts being over \$200 The Sulphide band furnished excellent music and the general programme was of a high character. Those participating were Misses Lawrenson, Hamilton, Pitman and Messrs. Gowe and Parks. A very instructive address was delivered by Col. E. D. O'Flynn. Mr. John Elliott acted as chairman. The meeting was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem and cheers for the ladies of the local branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

## Executors' Notice

All persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wesley Weese who died in the Township of Ameliasburg in the County of Prince Edward on or about the 18th day of May, 1916, are requested to deliver or send by prepaid post, registered letter full particulars of their said claim to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of September, A.D. 1918. Dated at Belleville this 6th day of August, 1918. O'Flynn, Diamond & O'Flynn, Solicitors for Kenneth Weese, Executor of the Will of Wesley Weese. as-104-21w

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## Chas. S. CLAPP

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Consultation by Appointment

## Angus McFEE

Mr. John Elliott and his daughter Miss Kathleen, are enjoying a few days vacation, having left on Saturday for Chiboucti via Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Carr motored down from Toronto yesterday and went out to Frankfort to attend the bedside of Mr. Jesse Carr, who suffered a stroke on Friday last.

Picked Up Around Town

The annual picnic of St. Michael's parish is being held today at Holton's grove on the western limits of the city.

Mr. P. F. Brockel, of the Y.M.C.A. has arranged a program of Soldiers of the Soil sports for the Farmers' Picnic tomorrow at the Sand Bank.

Last evening about five o'clock an aeroplane with a flyer and cadet who had been doing fancy stunts and loop-the-loop above the city encountered engine trouble and while making a landing in the clover field back of the County House of Refuge one of the runner wheels smashed in the turn to clear a fence throwing the machine forward on end and breaking the propeller.

Twenty-five writs in the Supreme Court of Ontario issued by Porter, Butler and Payne and 25 appearances filed thereto by Northrup, Fenton and Ponton yesterday.

Mr. J. F. Hinchey, general agent for the Sun Life Assurance Company for Belleville district is to be complimented upon the success he has achieved in the few months he has been acting in that capacity.

During the absence of Mayor Platt on his tour of the Southern States, Aid. Chas. Whelan, chairman of the executive will discharge the duties of mayor and chief magistrate of the city.

Mr. James R. Anderson, of Mountain View left of our office this morning a small sheaf of oats in the straw which is quite the most remarkable and luxuriant that we have ever seen.

Miss Myrtle M. Pys, of this city, is spending her holidays visiting friends in Napanee.

straw and head. Mr. Anderson regards the new variety as a real find and greatly superior to anything yet produced.

Germans Used Liquid Fire on Captives

Awful Barbarities Certified to by Victims of the Deed

WAS DELIBERATE SAVAGES Could See Their Prisoners Had Been Disarmed.

London, Aug. 21.—(Reuter Dispatch)—The first details have been officially published of gross outrages, perhaps unparalleled for English cruelty, upon British prisoners and wounded men in March last.

Our rifles and equipment were taken from us. We consisted of one officer and 15 men, 10 of whom were wounded. We were lined up on the original front-line trench and left without a guard some time.

The witness added that he and a few companions who were able to move scrambled down a communication trench and got over the top to the British lines.

Used Flame on Trapped Men.

"One had no rifle or equipment," continued the private. "He carried a revolver and appeared to be an officer. The other also wore no equipment, but had strapped on his back a cylinder with a flexible pipe over the shoulder, the end of which he carried in his hand.

This soldier managed to crawl up the slope and get away. Another private shows how an officer wounded in the head and foot, along with four wounded and three unwounded men, including the narrator, were in old trench, when two Germans came up with liquid fire.

The British Government has protested to the German Government against these outrages

Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dawson, of Montreal are visiting Mrs. Ross, of the second of Sidney.

Mrs. Bails left today for Hamilton on a motor trip accompanied by Miss Jennie Irvine.

Late last evening a large motor truck passed through the city eastward conveying a damaged aeroplane.

Miss Katie McCarthy and Miss Marjorie Niblock, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tickell, Charles St.

Mr. Cecil Abbott of this city and Mr. D. R. White of Trenton are enjoying a motor trip to Toronto, Hamilton, London and other points in Western Ontario.

Members of the Royal Templars of Temperance and friends of the ladies' knitting circle are motoring to the Sand Bank this afternoon for their annual outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Thomas, from Rochester are on a visit to the latter's mother, Mrs. Walter Riggs 143 West Bridge St. (nee Miss Gladys Riggs. Mr. Miles Thomas is on a farewell visit as he is going to France with the next draft.

LATE WALTER ALFORD All that was mortal of the late Walter Alford was laid to rest in the family plot, Belleville cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, with Masonic ceremonies.

The service at Christ Church, Tennyson's, "Crossing the Bar."

Today's Casualties

- Wounded—D. Gwynn, Peterboro; B. P. Ennis, Ayr; E. J. Brown, Colborne; S. L. Griffin, Peterboro; T. Brown, Pembroke; G. A. Smith, Trenton; W. L. Carter, Peterboro; H. O. Lattimer, Gananoque; W. Virtue, Trenton; T. F. Jordan, Bloomfield; H. A. Bell, Trenton; R. Stuart, Cornwall; J. L. Lovell, Oshawa; J. E. Allan, Bancroft; H. R. Anderson, Midland; S. Anderson, Peterboro; K. H. Cross, Wellington

If You Fail to Inform the People Who's to Blame?

The Dominion, a well conducted weekly paper published at Ridgeway, Ont., has the following sensible comment about departmental store competition.

One of the commonest complaints is that the large department and mail order stores in the cities cut the heart out of the local merchant's business. There is food for thought in the fact that no business goes out of town to a department or mail store that is not itself an advertiser.

As a rule people prefer to deal at home if they can get what they want or anything near what they want in the local stores, and the merchant who by advertising tells the people what they want to know about his goods has no need to fear mail order competition.

In Good Hands

Mr. A. S. Davis, of Toronto, traveling passenger agent of the Canadian Northern Railway System, formerly of Hamilton, has assumed charge of the office of the St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Navigation Companies at Niagara Falls, N.Y., vice Mr. Jones, resigned. Mr. Davis is no novice at Toronto business out of the Falls and east, and will handle the traffic to Toronto, Montreal and the Maritime provinces effectively and satisfactorily.

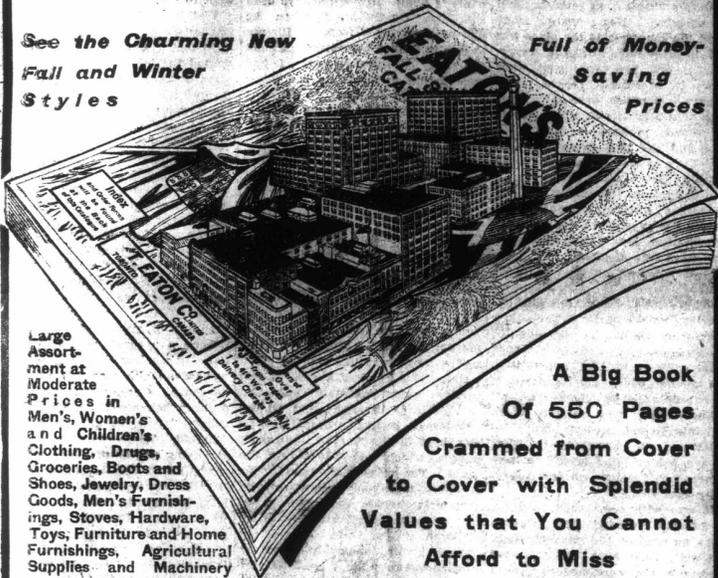
THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Aug. 20.—The Board of Trade quotations for yesterday were as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (in Store Fort William, including 2 1/2% Tax). No. 1 northern, \$2.24; No. 2 northern, \$2.20; No. 3 northern, \$2.16; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10; Manitoba Oats (in Store Fort William). No. 1 feed, \$1.24; American Corn (Track, Toronto). No. 2 yellow, \$1.10; No. 3 yellow, \$1.08; No. 4 yellow, \$1.06; No. 5 yellow, \$1.04; No. 6 yellow, \$1.02; No. 7 yellow, \$1.00; No. 8 yellow, \$0.98; No. 9 yellow, \$0.96; No. 10 yellow, \$0.94; No. 11 yellow, \$0.92; No. 12 yellow, \$0.90; No. 13 yellow, \$0.88; No. 14 yellow, \$0.86; No. 15 yellow, \$0.84; No. 16 yellow, \$0.82; No. 17 yellow, \$0.80; No. 18 yellow, \$0.78; No. 19 yellow, \$0.76; No. 20 yellow, \$0.74; No. 21 yellow, \$0.72; No. 22 yellow, \$0.70; No. 23 yellow, \$0.68; No. 24 yellow, \$0.66; No. 25 yellow, \$0.64; No. 26 yellow, \$0.62; No. 27 yellow, \$0.60; No. 28 yellow, \$0.58; No. 29 yellow, \$0.56; No. 30 yellow, \$0.54; No. 31 yellow, \$0.52; No. 32 yellow, \$0.50; No. 33 yellow, \$0.48; No. 34 yellow, \$0.46; No. 35 yellow, \$0.44; No. 36 yellow, \$0.42; No. 37 yellow, \$0.40; No. 38 yellow, \$0.38; No. 39 yellow, \$0.36; No. 40 yellow, \$0.34; No. 41 yellow, \$0.32; No. 42 yellow, \$0.30; No. 43 yellow, \$0.28; No. 44 yellow, \$0.26; No. 45 yellow, \$0.24; No. 46 yellow, \$0.22; No. 47 yellow, \$0.20; No. 48 yellow, \$0.18; No. 49 yellow, \$0.16; No. 50 yellow, \$0.14; No. 51 yellow, \$0.12; No. 52 yellow, \$0.10; No. 53 yellow, \$0.08; No. 54 yellow, \$0.06; No. 55 yellow, \$0.04; No. 56 yellow, \$0.02; No. 57 yellow, \$0.00; No. 58 yellow, \$0.00; No. 59 yellow, \$0.00; No. 60 yellow, \$0.00; No. 61 yellow, \$0.00; No. 62 yellow, \$0.00; No. 63 yellow, \$0.00; No. 64 yellow, \$0.00; No. 65 yellow, \$0.00; No. 66 yellow, \$0.00; No. 67 yellow, \$0.00; No. 68 yellow, \$0.00; No. 69 yellow, \$0.00; No. 70 yellow, \$0.00; No. 71 yellow, \$0.00; No. 72 yellow, \$0.00; No. 73 yellow, \$0.00; No. 74 yellow, \$0.00; No. 75 yellow, \$0.00; No. 76 yellow, \$0.00; No. 77 yellow, \$0.00; No. 78 yellow, \$0.00; No. 79 yellow, \$0.00; No. 80 yellow, \$0.00; No. 81 yellow, \$0.00; No. 82 yellow, \$0.00; No. 83 yellow, \$0.00; No. 84 yellow, \$0.00; No. 85 yellow, \$0.00; No. 86 yellow, \$0.00; No. 87 yellow, \$0.00; No. 88 yellow, \$0.00; No. 89 yellow, \$0.00; 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News From the County and District

Brief Items of Interest Gathered by Our Exchange Editor.

One Wife Not Enough

A man is now confined in Cobourg jail who is suspected of having three wives—one in Cobourg, one in Port Hope and one in Lindsay.

Ran Against Pier in Storm

Cobourg.—During the heavy storm on Sunday the yacht Barbara of the R.C.Y.C., Toronto, had to run into the harbor for shelter.

Husband Up For Non-Support

Cobourg.—On Monday Allan Henry Mitchell came up on remand before P. M. Floyd on a charge of non-support. Mitchell was married on June 4, 1918, to Maggie Jones and his wife complained that for the past five weeks she had received no money from him.

Finance Skipped Out With \$500

Kingston, Aug. 15.—Balk Pavlovski, of Hamilton, complained to the police this morning that his dance, Pauline Gaudel, whom he was to have wedded here today, had skipped out with \$500 of his money.

Want \$10,000 For the Port Hope-Cobourg Road

The denotation from the Cobourg and Port Hope Toll Road Co. that interviewed Deputy Minister of Public Highways McLean in Toronto

Chloride of Lime Entered Eye

Mr. John Reid, of Halliburton, met with an accident on Monday which may deprive him of the sight of one eye. He was opening a can of chloride of lime when a portion of the powder entered one of his eyes burning it severely.

MADOC JUNCTION

Rev. E. E. Howard, of Brighton, a former pastor here will have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends here who remember Mrs. Howard as an earnest Christian worker and a loving help-mate.

Receiving New Ferry Dock

Cobourg.—The G.T.R. have a gang of carpenters here erecting a temporary landing place on the west side of the ferry dock. The landing place and dock on the east side are to be torn down and rebuilt.

Founders Scholarship in Honor of Late Son

Kingston, Aug. 17.—Mr. J. B. Carruthers, who has on warmer occasions shown his interest in a substantial way in Queen's University, has

45 BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO ACRE AT NIAGARA

Niagara Falls, Ont. Aug. 17.—James D. Usher of Niagara-on-the-Lake is well known among agricultural people as a champion tomato grower. But this year he decided to go in for grain-growing.

CAPTAIN E. A. ADAMS HAS BEEN WOUNDED

Mr. Adams, a son of the late Lt. Col. Adams, distinguished war hero, was admitted to the British Red Cross Hospital at Rouen, France, on August 18th, suffering from severe gunshot wounds in the ankle.

MAY CONSCRIPT ALIENS

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—Negotiations have been opened which aim to bring practically all allied subjects in Canada within the dragnet of compulsory military service.

PLUNGED OVER CLIFF THREE ARE INJURED

Motor Cyclist and Two Girls Hurt Near Rockville. Ottawa.—Three persons were quite seriously injured at about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, when a motor-cycle upon which they were riding plunged over the cliff near the Ottawa and New Edinburgh Canoe Club, at Rockville.

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Education at the Front

(By Major C. J. C. Street, R. G. A. Author of "With the Guns," Etc.)

Throughout the war it has been noticeable that the British soldier has always shown a desire to occupy his spare time in the study of some subject that may be useful to him in after life.

NIAGARA CORNERS

A very severe electric storm passed over on Tuesday night, the 8th but no damage was reported here. Little Miss Emma Terwilliger gave a party to a number of her girl friends on Thursday, it being her birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan spent the week-end at West Lake, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McConnell.

Miss Mabel McCartney of Rose Hall, attended the birthday party of Miss Terwilliger.

Miss Carter of Concession is spending a week with relatives at Pond View.

Miss Clapp and Miss Carter spent Tuesday with Mrs. Joe Teskey

THE POSSIBILITIES OF AMUSEMENT AT THE FRONT ARE NECESSARILY LIMITED.

Notwithstanding the provision of recreation huts, cinemas, and concert parties wherever such things are humanly possible, the soldier who has nothing to occupy his mind must inevitably find time hanging somewhat heavily on his hands.

With the double aim of giving the soldier this necessary object, and of preparing him to take his place as a useful citizen upon the declaration of peace, a scheme is now in operation among the troops of the British Expeditionary Force in France for providing definite educational facilities.

The authorities responsible for training have appointed an Education Officer for each Corps, whose duties are to superintend and assist in every means in their power the various studies of the troops in that Corps. The Training Branch is one of the most important organizations at the front, it has been the experience of all armies that constant military training, in the most important factor in the maintenance of the efficiency of the troops.

Due to a mistake made on the part of the Registrar at Faxon that all men who registered there were obliged to give their address in "the States," Hudson gave his mother's in Seattle. His card was sent there and on May 23 he was ordered by the Seattle board to report there for duty. He asked for a two-week's extension because a boat did not leave Fairbanks until late in June, but he received a reply to "take the first train or be classed as a deserter."

He left Faxon May 26, going 42 miles by dog team in two days, in which he went through a blizzard; then 72 miles by buckboard in two days, in which he had four relays of horses; then down the Tanana River and through the Bates Rapids for 100 miles on a mail barge, and arrived at Fairbanks June 2. He took a steamer for Dawson June 20 and went 900 miles down the Tanana and up the Yukon, arriving at White Horse July 5. White on the Yukon, which makes a wide bend and goes north of the Arctic Circle, Hudson, with thirty other selectees who were going to Port Yukon,

provides facilities for them. It must be clearly understood that attendance at any form of educational training is entirely voluntary.

The scheme has found great favour among regimental officers, who have in a very large number of cases started classes in various subjects for their men. The necessary text-books can be obtained through the Educational Officer of the Corps to which they belong. The latter travel round the various units of their corps, giving lectures in billets and even in the line, setting forth the advantages of the courses and explaining the various facilities available. So greatly are these facilities appreciated, that it is no uncommon sight to find an enthusiastic class assembled in a dug-out within a few yards of the hostile trenches.

As a supplement to this scheme of education, a series of pamphlets is in course of preparation, in which among other subjects of an informative nature, the prospects of the soldier upon his return to civil life are described. The aim of these pamphlets is to set out the facts of their subjects absolutely free from bias, and to describe them in simple language. Men will be encouraged to read them, and facilities will be provided for their distribution to enquirers.

By these means it is intended that men shall be helped to form a decision as to the course they wish to take up on being released from military service, and also, while still serving, to take the necessary steps to fit themselves for the occupation they wish to adopt.

Made 3,000 Miles to Enter the Army

U. S. Detainees Given Brief Time to Escape Being a Deserter.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—Leiland H. Hudson, a select from Faxon, Alaska, 300 miles north of Fairbanks, is reported to have made more than 3,000 miles, in which he travelled by dog team, buckboard, mail barge, river steamer, railway and coastwise vessel.

MASSIF OF LASSIGNY

It is a Position Which the Germans Had Strongly Fortified.

One of the most important points mentioned in the war despatches at present is the massif of Lassigny, which is being held by the French against heavy German attacks. These heights are understood to be well wooded, and it is said that the Germans have built strong fortifications on the top. This accounts for the name "massif," which is the French word used to describe a solid mass of masonry.

MAY USE MAPLE SUGAR

Quite Freely—No Restrictions on It Yet.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—Since requesting the Canadian able to confine the consumption of sugar in the home to 1 1/2 pounds per person per month, the Canadian Food Board has been frequently asked what sort of sugar is included by this regulation.

EXERT PEACE MEETING

Geneva, Aug. 17.—Pieter Trooststra Dutch Socialist leader and Germanophile, who came to Switzerland in order to arrange an international pacifist conference, has announced from Vevey that he is returning home. The British Government's refusal to issue a passport to Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, appeared to be the finishing blow to the enterprise, especially since their recent defeat, continue to exert heavily their peace propaganda in Switzerland.

OUR TERMS ARE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

In the words of the Prophet Jeremiah Lord Lansdowne's talk of peace when there is no peace. He asks the Entente Allies to state their terms of peace. They have stated them. President Wilson spoke for all. Since he defined our position we have buried our dead, including Red Cross nurses, willfully murdered by German armies in obedience to orders. As the war progresses our ideas of peace change. Whether President Wilson deems it expedient or not to say so, the terms of peace that the American people now desire to impose on the Kaiser are unconditional surrender. The Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish War ended in unconditional surrender. It is our habit and once more it is our wish.

Premier Lloyd George last Wednesday warned the Germans that, since the last time for beginning as well as for prolonging the war rests upon them, they shall pay the price. "The lesser the lasts the sterner the economic terms we must impose upon

the foe. The sooner he realizes that, the better. He is fighting to impose his own economic terms upon the Allies. He will never succeed. Terms of peace that would have been acceptable six months ago are no longer conceivable.

Unconditional surrender would be best for the German people. Then we would rid them of autocracy and Prussian militarism, and enable them to govern themselves in a democratic way. For the benefit and for the safety of the world, the military system which has enslaved the common people for a hundred years must be destroyed. It made Germany strong, but she used her strength to rob and oppress weaker nations, and to make her people obedient serfs of the Kaiser, the military caste, the nobles and the Junkers. It turned Germans into bullies and barbarians.

Lord Lansdowne is an English Junker. He is a titled landowner related by blood and marriage to many others of his own class. He sees that the triumph of democracy and the destruction of the German

privileged classes will react on his own class in England. The titled aristocrats and landed gentry of the British Isles are in no immediate danger. They have borne themselves most gallantly on the field of battle and have shed their blood more freely than any other class of the English people. This will not be forgotten, but in the course of years democracy will assert itself and their privileges will be reduced to the vanishing point.

England looked to Germany for its kings two hundred years ago. It has looked to Germany for husbands and wives of members of the royal family down to the outbreak of this war. The men in public life who forced German sponsors on the royal family were such as Lord Lansdowne and his ancestors. He still strives to save the German princelings, nobles and Junkers from annihilation, fearing that his own caste will follow them into that oblivion which should be the fate of those who deny that all men are born free and equal.—New York Commercial.

# The RAVENSCROFT HORROR

By C. Ranger-Gull

"Quite so," Sir Philip answered, and his voice was cold and bitterly contemptuous. "The telegram that the boy brought on in the car has just informed me of this. You may go now, Rainer, and thank you for what you have said."

"Good evening, Sir Philip."

"Good evening, Rainer."

The chauffeur closed the door quietly and the clasp had hardly clicked into its frame, when Sir Philip's face was convulsed with fury.

"The dogs! the dogs!" he cried. "Cowards who forced themselves upon my notice, who seemed to promise just the support I needed, and who have now turned tail and fled away! They have a marketable commodity which will bring them thousands of pounds. Fool that I have been. I have trusted in strangers, and this is final, utter ruin! Muriel is safe—that is something but these young scoundrels are now in a position to disclose my whole scheme to the biggest bidder. My sacrifices for England have been all in vain."

In his agitated striding up and down the room, Sir Philip came against the low tea-table. The big silver tray slid off and the delicate china crashed and broke upon the carpet.

He laughed bitterly. "My fortunes!" he said looking down upon the ruin.

And then as he heard the echo of his own voice die away his whole body stiffened and he stood rigid by the fire.

Might it not be—the thought was so hideous as it flashed into his brain, that mind and body could hardly endure it—might it not be that these two men, Ashton and Penrose, were, after all, only disguised emissaries of the dark intelligence known as Lord Helston? Was not this a hideous refinement of subtle torture, a cruelty more blood-stained records of the inquisition itself could show?

A strange thing happened.

There was a knock at the door, Sir Philip started and looked towards it with frightened eyes. Who could be knocking?

Well-trained servants did not knock at a door before entering. He summoned up a voice and called, "Come in."

Brice entered. As he did so Sir Philip gave a sigh of relief to see the portly and accustomed form of his servant. The relief turned into a sudden gust of irritation.

"What did you knock for, confound you?" he cried.

"Beg your pardon, Sir Philip, an especial occasion, Sir Philip. There are people insisting upon seeing you."

"Tell them to go to the devil," the baronet barked out. "I can't see anybody at present."

Then he noticed there was a smile upon the butler's face.

Brice held the door open a little wider, and two low-class and villainous-looking men lurched into the library. They were dirty, unkempt, and ragged—at first sight the lowest class of tramps, but as Brice, without any further orders, slipped away and closed the door, Sir Philip Vincent cut short the flow of angry words that had risen to his lips. Amazement and anger gave way to recognition.

"Good heavens!" he cried. "Penrose! Ashton!"

The smaller of the scoundrel figures raised his hand warningly.

"Speak quietly, Sir Philip. What is the name of the caretaker's son?"

"Dent—but why?"

"Ring again for Brice, please, Sir Philip."

Sir Philip pressed the bell-push and the butler came.

"Tell young Dent that Sir Philip wishes to see him please, Mr. Brice," Charlie Penrose said quickly. "Tell him that you think Sir Philip wants to consult him about some strange things that have occurred lately at Ravenscroft. You understand?"

Brice nodded and left the room. The dirty looking ruffian who had the voice of Charlie Penrose spoke eagerly. "I can't explain now, Sir Philip," he said—"Ah, here he comes."

There was a knock upon the door, it opened and a young fellow of twenty-three or so with shifty eyes, wearing breeches and garters, came in.

Then Sir Philip received a sudden shock.

Wag Ashton leapt at the young man with the swiftness and silence of some great cat. In less time than it takes to tell Dent was pressing something into the wretched creature's mouth. In a moment more

the gag was kept in place by a white handkerchief, and Charlie Penrose was neatly tying up the groom's wrists and ankles.

Sir Philip sat down again in his armchair by the fire. These things were too much for him, but a sense of relief and joy, so overpowering that it choked all speech and forbade all movement, possessed every fibre of his being.

At length the two sorry figures whom Brice had ushered in stood before him. Dent lay bound, gagged and motionless upon the carpet.

"We took the train from York to Heamoor," Charlie said quickly. "You have heard all about the pursuit this morning?"

"Rainer told me everything."

"Quite so. Well you know at any rate that Miss Muriel and the Box are safe? Miss Muriel is with her uncle. I gave him your letter, Sir Philip, and told him enough of all this to make him strongly upon his guard. The Box was taken to the vaults of the County Bank under escort of half a dozen soldiers. The York police have been communicated with, and the bank will be guarded day and night. It is close to the Barracks, and General Yeoland has also organized a military watch, in addition to the police supervision. The Regalia of Japan are safe for the time."

"You said you took the train to Heamoor station—five miles away? Then what did you mean, Penrose, and why did you telegraph to me as you did—though I am beginning to see a little light now."

"Because," Charlie answered in a low voice, "they have spies everywhere. The great thing was to throw them off the scent. I knew that the telegram I sent would be seen before it reached you. There was a train to London shortly after we fixed up Miss Muriel and sent the Box to the bank. We took tickets and got into it, but it had hardly left the station of York and was gathering speed when Wag and I dropped out into the goods yard. We just managed to do it without anything more than a few bruises. Then we went into a low part of the town, bought ragged clothes, and disguised ourselves as you see us. We had already arranged that the telegram should be sent to the post office at York by a messenger. In our tramps' clothes we got upon the local train to Heamoor quite unobserved—that I am certain—and we have tramped the last few miles to Ravenscroft. We were walking along the heather very cautiously, within half a mile of the house, when we heard voices. It was quite dark and we dropped upon our knees behind a great boulder of granite. Then we heard the voice of our man Dent, the caretaker's son. He was speaking to a stranger. What he said was that the two young men from London had got tired of their job and had returned. The telegram had been intercepted, as I intended it should be. The answering voice was that of a foreigner—it was too dark to see his face but it is a thousand to one he was a Japanese."

"Thank you," he said, and we heard the clink of money passing. Then now the coast is clear. We have a great contrast to his dirty and dishevelled friend. In his arms he carried a large bundle and several other separate objects.

"Here you are, Charlie," he said briskly, "here is the whole lot. It's fit out? Fit out for what?"

"For my attempts, my attack upon Helston Castle," Charlie answered. "Tonight we carry war into the enemy's quarters. Tonight I am going to Helston Castle alone. Ashton will remain here with you, Sir Philip. He knows what to do. If I think not, I shall win my inestimable prize, you will accomplish your life work."

Wag Ashton became busy over the various objects he had laid upon the table.

"Now, Charlie, my boy," he said, "there ain't much time to lose. Let's get to business. Gentlemen always return a call as soon as possible. The poor dear Raven will be feeling lonely!"

Without a word Sir Philip jumped up from his chair, and went across to the tied, gagged figure upon the floor.

"And what do you propose to do with this?" he said in an icy voice.

"Oh, cut his throat, of course," snapped Wag.

The wretched Dent's body gave a spasmodic writhing.

"It would serve him right," Sir Philip said. "I paid for his education myself at a school at York. His

father has been a servant of mine for many years. This carriage," he touched the trussed-up youth with his boot, "has always been an idle wastrel. Now I find him in secret treaty with my enemies."

"Brice suggests the wine cellar," Charlie said. "Was will look after him. He won't see daylight again until, until—we all do!"

"The best thing," Sir Philip agreed.

Charlie went to the door and called softly for Brice.

The butler entered and he and Wag carried the prisoner from the room.

"I will be back in half an hour," Charlie. Wag said, as he closed the door.

Sir Philip and Charlie were left alone.

"My boy," the elder man said, "I want to make a confession."

"And that is—?"

"That when I got your telegram I did not realize that it was a ruse. I felt that you and your friend had deserted me. The horrors that surrounded Ravenscroft, I thought, had unnerfed my new friends and they have fled. Forgive me, Charlie bowed. Even in the extraordinary clothes he wore, with dirty face and bruised hands upon which there were blood stains, he looked very unlike a tramp.

"Sir," he replied, "what you thought was very natural. You have been surrounded by treachery and by unscrupulous enemies till you could hardly avoid distrusting everyone."

"Then, my dear lad, you won't think anything of what I have said?"

"Not for an instant. I, too, have a confession to make, Sir Philip."

Charlie felt in his tattered coat and withdrew an envelope. "Muriel has sent that to you, Sir Philip."

The baronet opened the letter. His face showed no expression whatever. The letter contained no more than ten lines, yet it was a full six minutes reading and re-reading it. At length he folded it up and put it in the pocket of the shooting coat he was wearing.

Then he lifted his head and stared Charlie full in the eyes. The man's face seemed suddenly to become concentrated. His heart, his mind, his very soul fixed in one long beaming scrutiny. It was as though some great lighthouse had suddenly lit its thousand lamps and turned them full upon one single point.

"My daughter writes to me that she loves you."

"I am a very happy man," Charlie told me. "She tells me that she has promised to marry you if, by your help, we and the great principle I have at heart are saved. To do it, Sir Philip, came the quiet answer. There was a minute of dead silence in the room only broken by the crisp noise of a falling coin in the fire-place beyond.

"By George, I believe you are!" the two men clasped hands.

"And if you do you will be worthy of even Muriel. I believe in you. I have no son now, perhaps—perhaps—"

"Muriel is safe for the time," Charlie said. "The enemies' suspicions are lulled. Their activities will be directed at you and not at her."

"And your activities, Penrose?"

"I think friend Wag Ashton is at the door, Sir Philip. "We have discussed everything. Our plans are duly made. Wag has been getting my kit together."

The door opened and Wag Ashton entered. He was now dressed in ordinary clothes, washed and clean, a great contrast to his dirty and dishevelled friend. In his arms he carried a large bundle and several other separate objects.

"Here you are, Charlie," he said briskly, "here is the whole lot. It's fit out? Fit out for what?"

"For my attempts, my attack upon Helston Castle," Charlie answered. "Tonight we carry war into the enemy's quarters. Tonight I am going to Helston Castle alone. Ashton will remain here with you, Sir Philip. He knows what to do. If I think not, I shall win my inestimable prize, you will accomplish your life work."

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jet. This was almost the only light, save for one red window in the castle, which showed beacon-like upon the moor.

The night was deadly still and bitterly cold as Charlie Penrose crept cautiously towards the sombre mass which held within it a secret unguessed at by the world, hideous and malignant forces in active play and movement against all the young man cared for, and against the welfare of England.

Charlie wore a close-fitting grey jersey, and over it an inconspicuous Norfolk shooting jacket. His trousers were of thick grey flannel, his boots once of white buckskin, had become blackened over, and the soles were of thick India-rubber, utterly noiseless wherever he might walk.

In one pocket was a Browning automatic pistol containing eight cartridges. He had another clip of eight in case of necessity. He was provided with an electric flash torch and various tools and implements which might be necessary for him to break into the castle. Wag Ashton had seen to everything. He had made Charlie take a big silver flask of Sir Philip's, which contained brandy and water, and also a tin box of beef lozenges, as it might be a considerable time before the daring intruder could obtain food. And Charlie's equipment was finally completed by loosening the dark lining of the cap he was wearing, and cutting two eye holes in it, so that if it might be pulled down over his face in an instant.

Wag Ashton had arranged all this while Charlie had been talking along with Sir Philip. The young man was sent out as well equipped as any burglar. A burglar he was indeed. He was about to incur the severest penalties of the law. Upon pure suspicion, he was going to make an attempt to enter this crowning castle of a mysterious peer of whom nothing was known. Yet he knew very well that if he was discovered, he would never stand in the dock in any assize. The war between the unknown Lord Helston and Sir Philip Vincent was above the law.

Umataru had been faintly murdered by Sir Philip without a word to the police.

The great black motor-car from the castle had attempted to wreck Sir Philip's car. The attempt had been foiled by a lucky pistol shot, but all the folk of Ravenscroft knew that no appeal would ever be made to the law.

It was a fight hand to hand, a fight in which society had no part, and the amateur burglar, as he drew nearer and nearer to Helston Castle knew that he carried his life in his hands, and that his life was probably worth a little less than nothing at that moment.

But he did not care. He had already endured too much to care about himself. And, above all, he was animated by two purposes which glowed within him like hidden lamps—lamps which death itself could extinguish. He was working for England—the country of his birth, the country for which his father had fought and bled in three campaigns. He was working for Muriel! that peerless girl who loved him. If he succeeded in his desperate mission he would win all that life could possibly hold for many a greater man than he.

His whole soul was strung up to endeavour. Fear, even the possibility of fear, had left him. He was, as it were, throwing dice with the devil, and even in such a dreadful encounter, he was certain of success.

He was not certain by any means of personal success. He might not win Muriel after all. But he felt utterly sure that whatever might befall, he would confound the unknown enemies of Sir Philip and his plan—and he felt that he could die gladly if that alone were accomplished.

A desperate man was approaching Helston Castle, a man who, though he wished to live, was not afraid to die.

Such a man—history has proved it over and over again—can accomplish anything. Kings and emperors have fallen before a single human agency so utterly resolved as this.

He had traversed a mile or two that lay between the two great houses and was now right up against the castle. There was not a sound upon the moor but the distant hooting of an owl, the castle itself seemed almost uninhabited except for the one red window high above Helston was an ancient enormous building with a huge central keep, two round flanking towers and high walls encircling the outer courtyard, walls which were now covered with ivy and fallen into decay. Attached to the more ancient building was a Tudor house with a long facade facing the southern portion of the moor. This alone was inhabited, as Charlie had learned. It was at this point that he

must attempt an entrance.

Wag Ashton had supplied with all the details the little pugilist could glean from the members of the Ravenscroft household. Charlie had a rough plan of the castle in his mind, but all details were wanting. Few people approached the vast and sinister building upon the moor. Some years before it had been absolutely closed to tourists and archeologists. For many miles round the country-side the place was held in ill-repute. The owner, whom no one had ever seen, was known to be served entirely by Asiatics. Supplies arrived from some of the great stores in London, and local produce—eggs, milk, meat and the like—were brought from York in motor cars. Although Ravenscroft was little more than a mile away from this castle of ill-omen, the resident servants there could only supply the most scanty information. Few people ever went near the castle at any time, after dark it was shunned like the plague.

"This is all in my favour," Charlie thought as he paused for a minute or two on the very edge of the grounds. "The castle is fenced about with a wall of superstition and dislike which has rendered it as impenetrable as steel to all ordinary folk. The people there certainly do not expect any retaliation from Ravenscroft. They believe Ashton and myself to have returned to London—so far everything goes well."

It was with some such thoughts as these in his mind that Charlie came up against the six foot sunk-end wall, which kept the terraced gardens of the more modern part of the castle from the moor. He brushed through the last yard of withered, cracking heather. Above him was a six foot rampart of granite which gave immediately upon the last terrace of all. There was no fence upon the top, he had merely to draw himself up by his hands—an easy thing enough—and he found himself upon a long level sweep of short turf, the blades of which crackled like needles of glass in the frosty night.

The moon was almost due to rise. It was a waxing moon not yet come to more than half maturity, and he waited for it, lying flat upon the turf and undisturbed by him, for nearly ten minutes. But as the moon rose over the highest portion of the moor, his eyes became accustomed to the starlight, and he could see the great house before him with more distinctness.

He was lying upon the last terrace of all, from where a series of stone steps with ornamental balustrade went up from terrace to terrace, till the last broad gravel space around the house was reached. There was nothing to stop him. Within a minute and a half he could be standing under the tall, mullioned windows of the lower part of the house. But he waited for the first moon rays.

The place seemed so boldly without defence, so open to all comers, that it might well be protected in curious and startling ways. The subtle ingenuity which could kidnap in Park Lane, and murder in Ravenscroft, might well have cunning and unsuspected terrors!

As the moon rose and its first pulsing white rays fell upon the castle, Charlie ran noiselessly up terrace after terrace, until he was actually crouching against the wall of the house. His feet made no noise upon the finely gravelled walk as he passed rapidly along the whole front from end to end.

The long windows of the ground floor were heavily shuttered outside. Examination proved that the shutters were perfectly fitted, and were of teak or some wood equally hard. Charlie took his knife from his pocket and endeavoured to make a cut—he was utterly unable to do so. In the centre of the facade was the great entrance door, it was studded with iron nails at intervals of an inch, and the most expert burglar would have done no more than blunt his tools if he had worked upon it a week.

The mullioned windows of the second floor were quite thirty feet above. The moonlight showed that these also were heavily shuttered. The old red brick of Elizabethan times had not decayed at all. There was no porch to the central door. There were no projections in the brick work which might enable him to climb upwards. And even if he did—

Yet on the third floor a long large window still glowed with light. Upon the moor the light had seemed red, now, as Charlie noiselessly retreated to the edge of the terrace and looked upwards it was vivid orange. There was no way of climbing up to it, and even if there were, such an act would be madness. For a moment a sense of deep discouragement possessed him.

He went up to the stern, frowning pile of mystery. It was still his heart. Was this to be the end of his endeavour? Willing to dare his very life for Muriel's sake, was he to return like a whipped dog, because of shuttered windows and a high brick wall? A sense of the utter futility of life—of his life in particular—struck to his very marrow with a hill a thousand times greater than the cold and icy air of this winter's night. He had always been a failure. On the night when he had been dismissed from the Picture Palace in Oxford Street and had met the softly speaking Japanese, it had seemed that at last Fate had given him some worthy work to do, and that success might yet be his. He was sick to death with disappointment. He was not afraid, he only knew the old, agonising helplessness.

But in a few seconds more, as he leant against the wall, limp and purpose, he experienced fear, fear which sent the blood like fire through his veins, called it again in an instant, set his hands trembling and damped his face with icy sweat.

Suddenly, without any preparation, he heard a great chord of music far above him, coming he did not doubt from the great lit window. The music was like the sudden striking of a hundred harps. It was utterly sweet, ineffably sad. All the music of the ages, and all the agonies of haunting despair were combined in the ringing, twanging chords, which pulsed out into the night. The volume of sound was immense, terrifying in its immensity. It was as though an orchestra of lost souls was playing in the palace of Satan. For one, two—ten seconds, this unearthly harmony flooded out over his head, as the beams of a great lighthouse flash above one who crouches at its foot. Then there was an abrupt cessation. The outside air hummed and vibrated with the sound, but the music itself had ceased. The vibration was like a flight of wasps speeding away into the moonlight, until only a faint echo of it remained.

Mentally stunned, nervous and limp, Charlie clung to the stone sill of the long shuttered window by which he had been standing. His hands were slippery with perspiration and slid upon the stone.

Then The Voice began—

Pealing, ringing, crashing, the Voice was uplifted in demonic song.

It was a deep bass voice, deeper than any human voice the listener had ever heard. The immense volume of sound could only be compared to the deepest pedal of some great Cathedral organ—like the enormous double C, that Charlie had once heard in St. Paul's. And yet it was no mechanical production of huge wooden pipe and artificial wind. It was a human voice, at least it was the voice of something that lived. It is in the high ringing notes of tenor or soprano that we are accustomed to hear and recognize pain and deep emotion. But this voice was that deep, rich, thunderous bass which in ordinary life we associate with the song of conquerors, the commands of tyrants or leading a carouse in some baronial hall.

Yet what Charlie heard, flattened against the wall, pressed into the masonry by the cruel hand of fear, was as doleful, dreary and despairing as the unearthly music which preceded it. Thus some giant with a soul, some mighty monster in hideous torment of spirit might pour out its gigantic agonies.

There was a tune—a definite air, a strange rhythmic sequence of two phrases. Horribly unnatural and heart piercing as it was, it was nevertheless intensely musical. And there were words too—Charlie could distinguish that, though they were words which had no meaning for him, and were in a language that he did not know.

Then, as a door is slammed, the Voice ceased abruptly. There was only the moonlight washing the moor with silver and the echo of a little breeze that whispered and eddied round the towers of the castle.

"Have I come to a house of devils?" the young man asked himself. "Is it true what one has read of the mysterious enchantments of the East? Is that horrible black bird a real thing after all?"

Mechanically his hand sank into the side pocket of his coat. It touched the cool stock of the automatic pistol. The chill upon his finger tips acted curiously. This at any rate was real, he himself was real, he was vowed to the service of a lovely lady and a great cause. He heard again the parting words of staunch little Wag, "Gentlemen always return a call as quickly as possible, the poor dear Raven will be feeling lonely."

Then he did the wisest thing possible. He took the flask from his inner pocket and drank. The old cognac put new life into him, restored all his courage. It didn't matter now what was inside this pile of mystery. It was still his

business to find out. He began to think quickly and logically. The newer portion of the castle by which he stood, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the only inhabited portion. The great mass of building behind was half in ruins, but it was obvious there must be some communication between the Tudor and the Norman structures. He went to see.

Walking noiselessly as a cat, in and out of bright passages of moonlight and darkest shadows, he skirted the inhabited wing, and came at length to a round, ivy-covered tower which was at the side. The tower was still in a state of excellent preservation, but, some forty feet above his head was a large rounded embrasure. As the moon swung upwards it shone directly into their glassless, unbarred window.

Well, here at any rate was an opportunity. An active man, willing to run risks, could easily climb up there; and the thought had no sooner come into his mind than he was at work upon the business. The ivy branches were as thick as the branches of an ordinary tree. They formed a natural ladder towards the airy window above. He climbed upwards, making as few sounds as he could. Once, when he hung midway between his goal and the ground below, he almost lost his footing. There was a sudden, terrifying flutter of wings, a hoarse cry as something flashed by him. He felt the air of its passage upon his face, but almost instantly he knew what it was. He had disturbed a great owl from his lair, and he heard it going hooting away into the night. It was touched and go. He nearly fell but this physical encounter served him to fresh efforts, and in no time he had hauled himself up and stood upon a solid floor of oak in the upper chamber of the turret. The place was empty and silent. It was now flooded by moonlight. To his left there was a low arch leading down a narrow passage in the thick stone wall.

Without a moment's hesitation he bent his head and crept into the blackness. There was just space for his body. Raising his hand he felt a roof of stone not two inches above his head. It was a passage in the thickness of the Castle walls.

Feeling his way with the greatest care he went on for some ten yards. Then he stopped to listen.

The air was miasmatic and heavy. There was a mouldering smell in his nostrils, more than once in his progress a bat squeaked and flitted past him. There was no other sound, and at last he cautiously withdrew the electric torch from his pocket and pulled down the catch.

What he saw was this. He was standing in an incredibly narrow passage of roughly hewn stone. His shoulders almost touched the walls on either side, and the walls themselves were stained with lichens and dripping damp. Immediately before him, the passage broadened out into a sort of tiny chamber, windowless and unventilated. The floor was of stone and covered with the little white bones of the small moor flocks which the owls, who haunted the place, had brought there. But exactly in front was a big door, covered with raised metal bosses, which showed here and there among its coverings of damp and mildewed moss.

For a moment Charlie thought that he had come to the end of nowhere, but as the white radiance of his torch flashed hither and thither, his heart leapt up. The door was secured by a heavy padlock, and the padlock was new. The brass parts bore the name of a famous Birmingham firm, but it was clasped into a staple of rusted iron which would surely yield.

In a moment he realized what this meant. The people of Helston Castle had never anticipated and reprisals from Ravenscroft, or anywhere else. This door of the ancient part of the buildings had been secured by the most ordinary means. It was obvious, and here Charlie made a swift calculation of the direction in which he had come—that this door opened into the never part of the house.

With a chuckle he produced a thin bar of tempered steel with which Wag had supplied him, which he hadn't troubled, he thought, to himself, "they have believed it to be absolutely secure. It is only never takes precautions because he thinks he is invulnerable—here goes!"

Under his powerful pressure the staple came out without the slightest noise. The padlock fell and Charlie pulled the door. It opened towards him, and he saw that it was fully three inches thick.

To be continued.

Corns cannot exist on Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growing.

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Good clothes tailored, Quick & you. You we're fe  
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German Soldiers, Ukraine Peasants, Alive.

Washington, Aug. 15.—among the peasants of against the Germans increasing, according to the State Department day from an eye-witness going on in the Russian German soldiers, who about the country, a large squads, according to formant, otherwise the ed by hands of peasant endeavor to capture their and burial alive. It is the Germans will not in getting food in an quantity from the Ukranian curing forces for the west front.

The Ukrainian troops reported training Groves army and it is reported organization at present approximately 800,000 men. Banks in the cities opened and a charge of commission is being withdrawal of old accounts result large amounts money is being put in.

BRD'S EYE  
Ther passed over her evening a severe thunder no damage was reported. Mr. Ed. Wilson of visiting his cousin, G. Miss Tillie Wright, Gladys and Lulu Sargent. We are pleased to re

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Men go in Squads to Avoid Torture

German Soldiers, if Caught by Ukrainian Peasants, Are Buried Alive.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Bitterness among the peasants of the Ukraine against the Germans is steadily increasing, according to advices reaching the State Department Wednesday from an eye-witness to what is going on in the Russian Province.

German soldiers, when they travel about the country, do so only in large squads, according to this informant, otherwise they are attacked by bands of peasants who endeavor to capture them for torture and burial alive. It is declared that the Germans will not be successful in getting food in any appreciable quantity from the Ukraine or in securing forces for the fighting on the west front.

The Ukrainian Government is reported training troops for a Ukraine army and it is reported that the organization at present has approximately 800,000 men.

Banks in the cities are being reopened and a charge of 12 per cent commission is being made on the withdrawal of old accounts. As a result large amounts of hoarded money is being put in circulation.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW

They passed over here on Tuesday evening a severe thunder storm, but no damage was reported.

Mr. Ed. Wilson of Oak Hills, is visiting his cousin, G. Bird. Miss Tillie Wright visited Misses Gladys and Lulu Sarges on Tuesday. We are pleased to report that Mrs.

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1 gal. can \$1.15 1-2 gal. can 60c Sprayers 50c

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OAK LAKE CAMP NOTES

Rev. Dr. Hanley and Mrs. Hanley who are spending their summer at Albury were with us on Sunday last. They were very optimistic as to the future of the camp meeting.

The unusual storm of Tuesday evening disturbed our campers very little, and the meeting of the evening was said by some to be one of the best.

Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., chairman of Pictou District was present with several residents of Wellington Wednesday evening and assisted in the service.

Rev. J. S. and Mrs. McMullen, of Caniffon are camping on the grounds as is also Rev. S. F. Dixon, Rawdon. This makes five preachers now in camp here.

The morning prayer meetings are times of blessing and are well attended. The old-time power is acknowledged and professed.

Rev. and Mrs. Glover of Grafton spent Wednesday in attendance here and expressed their intention to camp here next year.

Mr. H. K. Denys and Miss Minnie Ketcheson gave very excellent talks upon the work among the Indians at Norway House and Miss Nattaway, an Indian girl sang in the Cree language. Dr. Marvin gave a powerful address and the discussion resulting was of high order. Next Wednesday is again to be missionary day and promises to be of unusual interest

and profit.

We are looking forward to hearing Rev. Dr. Imrie, of West Toronto on Sunday morning and evening. Evangelist Sharpe will be preacher for the afternoon. He is the life of the camp and we are always glad to hear him.

Here's our camp song:

There's a camp by the lake in the wildwood. No traveller place do I know. Where Christ is as near as in childhood And the fountains of life overflow.

Chorus:

Come to the camp in the wildwood. Oh come to the camp on the hills; No place is more dear since my childhood. Than the precious old camp on the hill.

How sweet to us each August morning. As the notes of the prayer-meeting swell. To bear our requests to the Saviour. And to praise our Redeemer as well!

Near the camp on the hill in the wildwood. Are the tents where the praying ones dwell. When the farewell hymn shall be chanted. We shall go forth His blessings to tell.

Shantymen's Association

Rev. Thos. Joplin, Field Secretary, in the City.

The Rev. Thos. Joplin field secretary of the Shantymen's Christian Association, is in Belleville on his annual visit in the interests of that society. He will remain here for a few days making collections. Letters may be addressed to him in care of Mr. A. Blackburn, at Stroud's, the local representative.

without missionaries and this throws an increased responsibility upon the Shantymen's Association. Last year 30,256 shantymen were reached by the association. Recently the work has been extended to the United States. The Canadian society employs 18 missionaries. 545 camps were visited and 687 gospel meetings were held.

Deserter Goes to Pen

St. Thomas, Aug. 14.—Thomas S. "Fido" Dalton was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brantlinger to indefinite terms of not less than five years or more than ten years in the

Portsmouth Penitentiary. Dalton on Thursday last pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing five pairs of shoes from the M.C.R. Co. In addition to the above offence Dalton was wanted as a deserter from the Canadian army, also for jail breaking in London a few weeks ago while serving a term for violation of the O. T. Act and attempting to steal an automobile.

Deserted Babe

Found Lying Beside Track at Walkerville.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 16.—In a shawl around which was placed a newspaper a blue-eyed girl of four months old was found lying near the Grand Trunk Railway tracks in Walkerville, shortly after the departure of a passenger train from the East at midnight on Monday night. Watchmen who heard the child wailing, rushed to the spot and picked it up, looking for possible injuries. It was apparent, however, that the infant had been carefully placed where it was found, as it was in no way injured, and appeared well nourished.

A well-dressed girl who left the train at Walkerville station carrying a bundle was later seen walking along the tracks, and it is believed she placed the baby where it was found. A good description of this young woman is in the hands of the police, who have traced her as far as the Windsor ferry landing. The fact that the newspaper in which the child was found wrapped bore a London date of two days before, leads to the belief that the girl may have come from the Forest City.

Lake Fishermen Making Fortunes

Port Stanley Catches Have Brought in a Green Back Harvest

Toronto, Aug. 15.—From Port Stanley, via St. Thomas, comes the real fishing story of the season but it will not appeal very strongly to the men who would rather cast a fly all day with out getting a bite than catch a fish by netting. It is to the effect that the Port has never known such a season, and that pound net owners and tug owners are getting "big eyes" through counting the money that is rolling in on them. One owner is reported to have cleared twenty thousand dollars net profit for the season so far, while ordinary fishermen and assistants are making one hundred and fifty dollars a week with wages, overpay and commission. There are twenty-seven boats in operation at the present time with 7 to 8 men to a boat, and the report states that the wages paid to these men for the week ending Saturday last totalled \$5,000 which was not up to the average. The finishing touch is that women engaged in the fish houses are getting four to five dollars a day for cleaning, icing, etc., according to their experience.

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Bay Bridge and Schools

By JOHN J. B. FLINT

Dear Sir, I do not know any city which has suffered more from civic failures than Belleville. The Bay bridge, the railway through Pinnacle street, the comparatively recent settlement for right of way with the C.P.R. All these are notable for efficiency and had judgement. Just at this moment, permit me to diverge upon a subject connected with the school system here. I find a number of fine brick buildings, formerly used for schools, remaining unsold, untenanted and drifting to decay. What sense is there in keeping these buildings? Why not sell them by auction, or tender, and thus provide needed funds? The reason, I am told, why this is not done, is the price placed by the school Board are too great. Better accept lower prices and get some money for the rapidly increasing school taxes. I am told that the taxes annually levied for school purposes nearly equal the entire civic disbursements for the year. I am also told, that recently, another large field west of Moira road, leading to Foxboro, has been purchased by School Board. I believe it is intended also by this Board to build a collegiate institute.

Now a College of this sort, requires an immense plot of ground—very large and expensive buildings, large amounts expended in machinery for all kinds of trades. A large staff of instructors and machine workers, at necessarily large salaries. The total cost of such a scheme would amount to a vast sum. Before any such scheme should be broached the most careful estimates should be obtained from experienced men. The annual cost placed upon a small city of about eleven thousand inhabitants coupled with the present annual amount levied from the people now for school purposes would fasten upon the city such a debt and such an outlay that the people could not properly stand it. Remember what the war taxes are now and what they must inevitably be. So heavy are the taxes in England that many of the largest landowners are ruined because their taxes are exceeding their

incomes. A notable example is the Astor family. Their taxes never exceed their income in England by half a million. We have generously voted a large sum to Albert College. We expect that that College will, with our present schools, fill all educational requirements, and a Collegiate Institute is not necessary, and should not under the present circumstances be thought of.

One of most outrageous and conspicuous civic failures is the bay bridge. I was one of those persons who contributed \$1000 towards this bridge. It was apparently proved that the amounts raised by the city and Ameliasburgh and from private individuals would build the bridge and that the rental would pay a fair interest on the enrolment, and probably build up a sinking fund which would in time pay for all monies put in the scheme.

All these promises vanished in the light of experience. Troubles and expenses increased, repairs had to be made changes announced, that to save the bridge a large sum, some forty or fifty thousand dollars should be borrowed, to be used for bridge purposes. Mr. Sutherland (who as a practical man, knew when a good investment offered, advanced the money charging a rate of six or seven per cent interest. Now here was an act of folly. This money could have been obtained at from three and a half to four per cent, for any large investment society on the security offered. What followed? Interest accumulated and was not paid. Mr. Sutherland in vain asked for interest. His requests were turned down and neglected. Mr. Sutherland, having no other course, filed a bill of foreclosure of his mortgage. Now this writ, gave ample time to the municipalities to raise the interest when the mortgage would stand and Mr. Sutherland be satisfied; a loan from a good company, the amount due Mr. Sutherland and so retain the property. What was done? Nothing whatever. The Municipal authorities of Belleville and Ameliasburgh did not raise the money, or so far as I know, ever made any attempt to do so, and Mr. Sutherland became the owner of this splendid property, valued by him when he made the investment, as worth more than double the value of the investment. Any company, with the guarantee of Belleville and Ameliasburgh would have advanced the money at a low rate. So that Mr. Sutherland acquired this property at about half its estimated value, when he made the last comment upon this transaction is superfluous. No business man would have acted as did the municipal authorities in this matter.

Now to pay \$72,000 or \$65,000 for this bridge is out of the question. What should be paid is the original amount announced, and interest at the rate agreed upon, from which it is deducted all rents received, making proper allowances for repairs, etc.

Such a proposition would be fair and honest. But to pay \$72,000 or \$65,000 for what cost Mr. Sutherland probably only \$45,000 would be intolerable.

To purchase this bridge at all is a very questionable undertaking. No one knows the condition of the piers. The stone work rests on timbers. No one but a submarine diver can tell the state of those timbers. No one can tell what is going to cost to make this a free bridge. Think for a moment of the cost of replanking such a bridge, with lumber at \$45 per thousand feet. Think of restoring the piers from ice storms, etc. Then there must be men to work the draw, &c. We don't want to have this white elephant on our hands.

Put on the higher fees and let Belleville and Ameliasburgh pay their proper proportions of excess over present charges. It is all very well for people who desire benefit from this bridge, to say, make it a free bridge. Think of the vast majority of the people, workmen, carters, laborers, why should these people be taxed for a free bridge? What benefit do they derive.

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White Foot Wear is more popular than ever this season. We will be pleased to show you our large range. Headquarters for Travelling Goods. THE HAINES SHOE HOUSES. BELLEVILLE NAPANEE SMITHS FALLS.

August Clean-Up Sale Summer Dresses 1/3 Off Regular Prices. \$ 5.00 Dresses for \$ 3.35. 8.00 Dresses for 5.35. 9.00 Dresses for 6.00. 11.50 Dresses for 7.65. Hosiery: 10 dozen Lace Boot Hose in black, Tan, Sky and Pink, regular up to 50c to clear at 25c. Gingham Silk: 100 yards plain Gingham Silk 36-inches, regular 3.00 to clear at 1.95. Shantung Silk: 150 yards Natural Shantung Silk, 30-inches wide, only 59c yard. Kiddies' Middies: 5 dozen Kiddies' Middies in all white and white with colors, regular 1.25 to 1.50 only 98c. English Sheeting: 300 yards English Sheeting, 8x4 and 9x4, fine quality, special value at 75c. Jap Mats: 3 dozen Japanese Mats, sizes 27 and 50, regular 40c, to clear at 29c each. CORSETS: For Corset Comfort try one of our model. We have a model to fit every figure. Crompton Corsets at 1.00 to 5.00. Earle & Cook Company Limited.

The Advantages of Co-operation. May we again point out to you the MANY advantages of SUMMER REMODELING, REPAIRING, etc. We want to prove to your satisfaction that these are REAL advantages, we want to show from a reasonable standpoint that it is to the MUTUAL advantage of both the Customer and the Furrier. Owing to the great demand for FURS, due partially to the shortage of RELIABLE wool goods, and due also to the public realization, of real and practical service of furs, they have increased much in value. Is it not to your advantage to have them STORED properly and safely? To all NUMBER 14 we grant FREE STORAGE, when they are all ready for the COLD season, and only your instructions are necessary to have them delivered to your home CLEAN, REPAIRED and in FIRST CLASS condition. May we have the pleasure of discussing this all important matter with you, we are sure we can make it to your advantage. JOSEPH T. DELANEY 17 Campbell St. Opp. Y. M. C. A. Phone 797

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The 24th of AUGUST is the LAST DAY upon which PARDON IS GRANTED to those who are deserters or who have failed to report to the Military authorities. THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW will be visited upon defaulters AFTER THAT DATE.

### THE HEROIC CITY OF DUNKIRK

"The spirit of old Jean Bart, the French fisherman, who, fighting against overwhelming odds, spread terror among the Dutch and English fleets in the days of Louis XIV, still lives in his birthplace, Dunkirk. German bombs and shells have been fired into the coast town from land, sea and air, but there has been no flinching in Dunkirk. So great has been the bravery of the population that France, fighting for its life against the German hordes, has singled out Dunkirk from its hundreds of courageous cities to bear these words upon its coat of arms. Heroic City Serves as an Example to the Whole Nation, 1917.

"And now Dunkirk again is the object of a gigantic German drive. The article reproduced herewith is from the French magazine Lectures Pour Tous."

"I have been living a few hours the life of Dunkirk, and this short sojourn leaves me overwhelmed with astonishment and admiration; astonishment to find the city still erect, admiration for these men, women and children who, without complaints, give daily proof of a marvellous courage.

"A few weeks ago a German report informed the world that Dunkirk had suffered the fate of Rheims and Arras, and that nothing was left of the town of the famous 'Jean Bart,' nothing but ruins. But I have seen with my own eyes that while Dunkirk has suffered so many afflictions, while its glorious wounds have been numerous, while often its best blood has been shed, it remains unshaken, happy and proud of its heroism.

"I had expected to find only crumpled down buildings and enormous shell craters—what an agreeable surprise was awaiting me. Lots of panes are missing, but they have been replaced by cloth, pasteboard or wood. Many houses have been demolished, but the debris has been removed with particular care. Holes have been made in the streets, but they have been promptly repaired. I saw clean streets, nicely washed facades and neatly trimmed windows. Dunkirk was going quietly about its business.

"Was I actually in this heroic city that has ceased to count its bombardments? Still the sea really came to me soon when I saw the arches of the cellars walled in and protected by heavy sacks filled with earth, and here and there little red flags showing the shelter places.

"Mayor Henry Torquem pointed out that to Dunkirk belongs the unique honor of having been bombarded from the land, sea and sky. Confronted by the indomitable allied troops the Germans saw the uselessness of their efforts to conquer the town and so decided, in their rage, to destroy it. Since then thousands of tons of explosives have fallen on Dunkirk.

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### MASS ATTACKS TO BE AVOIDED

Ludendorff in Secret Order Lays Stress on Economizing Men

With the British Army in France, a captured enemy secret order, signed "Ludendorff," lays stress on the necessity of economizing men. The order asserts that the two elements essential to the future conduct of the war are to "maintain everywhere our fighting strength and the spirit of offensive." The captured document was issued late in June—since which time not only have the German forces been materially whittled down by the allied armies, but the "spirit of offensive" still exists, it certainly is not among the troops that have been fighting at the Somme and Marne Rivers.

"It is essential," says the order in beginning, "that all commanders, of whatever rank, as well as all troops, should be imbued with the idea that the war cannot be won by a stubborn defence, but only by a further succession of vigorous attacks. These attacks, however, cannot lead to victory unless we adhere to and improve on the methods of warfare adopted in the recent offensives."

At a Small Cost

The order then goes on to say that everywhere, under the well-tried principles of the manual of infantry training in war, and the additions made by the High Command, namely, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, success had been gained at small cost. It cites as an example the operations southwest of Noyon from June 9 onward.

"Not only is there a probability of obtaining other successes by these methods, but also the situation in regard to reinforcements compels us to perfect them still further," the order continues. "It is absolutely essential that we should avoid our old fault of attacking in too dense formations, and we should reduce our casualties by every possible means. The necessity holds equally good for the defensive fronts. The divisions must do their utmost to reduce casualties to the absolute minimum by a distribution in depth and the creation of extended outpost zones."

Avoid Unhealthy Fronts

Notwithstanding instructions to the order points out, "too much attention is still paid to the possession of ground, the holding or retaking of portions of trenches, villages, and woods, and to fighting for points whose only value is that of prestige. Now, more than ever, divisions in the line during hostile attacks, large or small, must, if possible, employ elastic evidence even on so-called unhealthy fronts."

The order is frank in explaining that, because of the reduced German strength, it frequently will be impossible to hold continuous trench lines, and recommends instead the creation of centres of resistance.

The document warns commanders that should the enemy obtain a foothold within the German lines they must consider carefully whether a counter-attack is necessary or worth risking a large number of lives.

Provide Against Planes

Another captured order informs the German regiments that they must provide their own defences from low-flying allied airplanes, as the German aircraft reserves are so low that they cannot be expected to fight off the enemy while they are being engaged "on reconnaissance work."

This order adds that complaints from units harassed by low-flying allied planes will not be forwarded. The value that the Germans placed on the ground that they have lost is seen in a captured order signed by General von Hutier, drawing attention to the difficulties in Germany's economic situation and calling on his troops to assist in affording all possible relief in regard to food supplies.

The order is dated before the opening of the present offensive by the allies and begins by ruling that not a scrap of food or forage beyond ration limitations shall be consumed.

Exploit Poo Food Supply

The document admits that the rations are "lacking in variety," and calls on the troops to "exploit the occupied territory and thereby relieve the homeland from sending us supplies."

It warns the commanders to pay no attention to demands of their men for "more and better rations," adding, "the intelligence of the soldier must be aroused by the words and example of their leaders to understand the restrictions and the self-denial necessary to bring the war to a victorious end and bring about a German peace."

### Garner Foo Crops

The order says: "Now and during the coming weeks the crops on the territory occupied and conquered must be harvested. Vast stretches of land and huge fields under good cultivation promise us a rich harvest." It adds that extreme measures must be taken, and that it must be remembered in allotting the billings of the areas it should be done so as to overcome the labor shortage. In other words the units that were resting were to have robbed the lands of crops planted by the French peasants. In this connection it is ordered that "every available man must be used without reserve. For example, the higher staff orderlies and servants must go into the grain fields and form themselves into special working parties."

In conclusion, the order specified that the first work of the German soldiers should be devoted to the hay crop. The next task was to take an inventory of all the agricultural machinery and prepare it for use for "the coming harvest." Now, however, a large portion of these growing and unharvested crops, as well as a considerable amount of agricultural machinery, has been taken by the allied forces. This section of France is a most productive wheat area, and its loss to the Germans is a serious matter because of their lack of this grain in their rations.

London, Aug. 16.—How the war makes a variety of bed-fellows was shown this morning when ambulances disgorged at a London hospital two Toronto lieutenants with an Imperial Tank officer, who had several Canadian soldiers serving in his tank. All three had been in the same section of the fight "Did you see the Boche beating it up hill when our cavalry charged," exclaimed one of these Canadian youngsters to the other man of the Imperials.

All three officers declared that the newspaper correspondent seemed to underestimate the number of prisoners and quantity of material captured. In machine guns, for instance, they believed the Canadian forces captured five times as many as they were given credit for. These machine guns were turned up on the fleeing men, who a few minutes before had maimed them, the Boche not having time even to spoil the sights. Many Germans were found in the trenches sound asleep.

Left Railways Intact

The Canadian Press is authoritatively informed that the Germans in their flight left tons of valuable railway material and that the enemy made no serious attempt to destroy his abandoned lines of rolling stock. Canadian railway troops are now linking up our own systems with these deserted enemy lines. Scores of ammunition cars have already gone forward and hundreds of wounded are being brought back in comfort by the same means.

It is a railway war which the Canadians know well, for they built the system after the first Somme show, destroying a large part in their March retirement. The Germans then mended it and now we have it again.

Here is a striking instance of how rapidly within the last few hours these railways were made workable. Our correspondent the other night travelled in an hour over fifteen kilometers of track which forty hours previously were Boche lines. The previous day he had spent five hours struggling through congested traffic on the roads, to arrive at the same place.

Tunnellers Also Busy

The Canadian Tunnellers are also busy making the road strong enough to take the giant caterpillars which draw the big howitzers, also performing first-aid work for the tanks mired in the first onslaught.

From Labor's Ranks

His successor, Mr. Clynes, is a different type of man. Both Devonport and Rhondda were great employers of labor, while Clynes' father was a laborer in a Lancashire cotton mill. There young Clynes, too, earned his daily bread at a time when he ought to have been learning his lessons at school. He did manage to scrape together some sort of education, and we are told by J. P. Collins, in the Boston Transcript, that on one occasion he actually copied out of a dictionary in order that he might remember the meanings of words. Fortunately this dictionary habit did him no harm, for when he went to Parliament many years later he was distinguished for the simplicity of his language, and by his resolute refusal to adopt a style of debate that justifies the old epigram that language is given us to conceal our thoughts. It was as a labor member that Clynes got into Parliament, having worked his way to the front in the party as secretary of a union of engineers.

A Popular Choice

Having arrived in Parliament it was not long before Mr. Clynes did not shine as a labor orator, and spoke only when some question was before the house which concerned the trade he represented. Then he spoke with a knowledge of the facts open to few, and a moderation and reasonableness which attracted fewer still. He was always rather a moderator than an attorney. That his appointment to succeed Lord Rhondda

is approved by those who knew Clynes is sufficient tribute to the esteem which this labor member, almost unknown to the general public before the war, has inspired. The late Lord Rhondda was somewhat of an autocrat, but he and Clynes built up a relationship as colleagues which stood many a hard strain and ripened into warm friendship. As Mr. Collins says, "He stands out as one of the signal contributions of the labor camp to the coalition of parties," and has well proved his ability to work harmoniously with representatives of other groups, which is rare indeed among labor members.

Compulsive Military Service Act in Cuba has been signed by the President, and becomes effective at once.

Marshal Foch to the International Typographical Union says: "The factory, like the trench is a post of combat. The duty is not to abandon it before the enemy. My compliments to your union for having understood it so well."

Anna Held's casket will be placed in a vault at New York, and at the end of the war the body will be taken to Paris for burial.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Thirty-three members of the police department who were the last to be taken on the force will be let out within the next three months by an order of the police commission which went into effect today.

Twelve of these received notice today that their services would not be required after the end of the month. Others will receive notice soon, it was announced today.

This action was made necessary by the reduction in the police estimates by the City Council. This will effect a saving of nearly \$30,000 yearly.

## WILHELM'S TRAGIC SPEECH

Written for The Ontario by Chas. M. Rice, Lawyer, Denver, Colorado

The Emperor's so-called proclamation of recent date, is a gem serene. But it is in a number of ways the most significant document that has emanated from Berlin in many a day.

To his enemies it must be the most hopeful through its grotesque confession of failures. There is not a line of comfort in it, read openly, but reading between the lines it is one of despair.

Unconsciously, he is assuming the tragic role. Subconsciously, he is viewing the passing of his glorious dream. His words are a subject for the great dramatist. They might have been put in the mouths of Kings and dictators without number, those known to history, such as have been quickened by the art of the poet.

The proclamation is blasphemous and boastful as of old, which makes the more tragic in the essence.

He calls the god of battles to witness what his armies and his navies have done; he protests his own innocence for the greatest crime the world has a record of.

A large space is given to the past, little to the future. The accused is always so prominent in his utterances, is responsible for the throes of continents, and in this his last effort, is not at all diminished. "My army, and my navy," are as common as four years ago.

But what does all this mean? That for four years, Germany with the aid of her vessels, has defied civilization; that the longer the war lasts the more numerous the enemy, and that the world is in league against the Emperor and his people.

True, great things were done in the war by the Hun machine that caught the other nations unprepared; great slaughter may be to its credit; barbarities that will rise to plague the German people for all time;

deviltries employed; destruction on sea and land that is sure to affect the future of all nations trading with Germany; but what of it? The Kaiser like Macbeth, conjures vain hopes, and suggests that he must have met the witches on the heath.

The American army is in France; but he fears not "till Birnam wood comes to Dansians". In numbers the American army is great—maybe, but it is the German spirit that is going to conquer. Vain hope with Chateau Thierry ringing in his ears, and the route of his legions from the Marne.

Peace in the East has been attained by German arms, the proclamation informs his gullible subjects. "He made a solitude and called it peace."

In Russia there is no peace, and there will be none, for every month will bring greater heartache to Berlin. Boasting his navy, that is afraid to show its nose on the high sea, the Kaiser returns to the submarine warfare, and with a hardihood, that proves better than all else the straits into which his arms are falling, proclaims that his device will prevent American troops from entering into France.

A million and a half in France and only a small fraction lost to the submarine, is nothing to a nation that was going to starve its enemies, and prevent America's interference.

But no hope is held out to Germany for the future, and nothing is said by the Kaiser about reinforcements necessary to meet the oncoming of America's millions. Empty phrases about the spirit of the German army—conquering innumerable foes are too transparent even for Hun consumption.

Shakespeare and the Greek writers put such words into the mouths of their chief actors to signify the path they should take to oblivion, as foreordained by an art that is true to normal law.

## MILLION TO ONE CHANCES

SOMETIMES "COME OFF."

Curious Freak Chances Have Occasionally Come True, Pooling All the Calculations of Experts.

Suppose there existed a lottery with a single prize of a million pounds, and each ticket cost one pound, it is probable that stupendous sums of money would be sunk in the gamble. Perfectly sane citizens all over the country, with a perfectly clear comprehension of the mathematics of the absurd game, would find themselves unable to resist it.

The chance of becoming a millionaire for twenty shillings!

Yet the chance would be so infinitely remote that you might just as well chuck your twenty shillings into the gutter, in the hope that, bending down to pick it up again, you would find a purseful of bank notes.

Nevertheless, million to one chances are occurring to everybody daily and hourly—only, as we never foresee them, and, therefore, cannot "back" them—and as no speculator could be found to accept our bet bet anyway—we fall to notice them, except when they arrive under the guise of what are called coincidences.

Figures Can Lie!

A perfect example of the phenomenon called coincidence turned up the other day at a certain recruiting centre. A year ago an East End tailor's worker, finished off a khaki tunic, slipped into its pocket a card with the inscription, "Good luck to the wearer." Twelve months later, on being called up, he had a tunic served out to him. Putting his hand into its pocket, he pulled out that "Good luck to the wearer" card. He had donned the tunic which he himself finished.

This was a far more than a million-to-one chance. But, like all coincidences, it was impossible not merely to foresee, but even to imagine. Countless similar coincidences have been recorded during the war, as, for instance, the case of the man who, on being wounded, came to himself in hospital to find that he was in the next bed to his long-lost brother. Similar cases are literally of such frequent occurrence that the editors of the London dailies "W.P.B." them, and they are seldom noticed except in small local papers.

These so-called miraculous coincidences can, however, quite easily be matched any day by anyone who cultivates a curiosity—a quite profitless curiosity, be it said—on the subject of million-to-one chances. The man who is at pains to count the number of persons in the first omnibus which he enters every morning will discover that they amount to the street number of his

house, or the number of his children's ages, or the month's date, or the sum of the year in which he was born, or a host of other equally queer, but equally futile numbers. And cranks who get this crazy kind—as everybody else could find if they wasted enough time—that such numbers occur with astounding frequency—and begins to assume a sort of lunatic significance.

The Temple of Chance. Actually, they have no significance at all, for the reason given above—namely, that they cannot be foreseen. They are Chance. And mankind, since the beginning of civilization he vainly tried to fathom the problem of anticipating Chance.

Thousands of good brains, in pre-war days, tackled this problem at the Temple of Chance—Monte Carlo. Professor Karl Pearson showed that, mathematically speaking, million-to-one chances were incessantly turning up at the roulette table. Several runs of red or black were registered, in an experimental fortnight, which on the laws of probability, could not have occurred once if roulette had been played day and night since the Flood.

Yet the "alternations" of red and black, when you added them all up and divided by two, were found to be virtually equal. It was only the "sequence"—runs of red or runs of black—which defied all expectations. And that was the same in an experiment with tossing coins. Hundreds of thousands of tosses were noted, and though the runs of head head or of tail were often startling, the average of heads and the average of tails matched with an exactitude which was hardly less so.

Breaking The Bank. The late Sir Hiram Maxim spent much time disproving the theories of those who, like Lord Rosslyn and others, believed that a system could be devised to break the bank. He did not deny the occurrence of runs of red or black. He only said that (1) they were no more remarkable than ordinary everyday experiences; (2) they could not be calculated on. When Lord Rosslyn quoted an amazing coincidence in the roulette-table's score, Sir Hiram retorted that in writing his reply, he was using a certain pen-nib. It was one of millions of pen-nibs sold by the manufacturer. Therefore, it was millions to one against Sir Hiram getting that particular pen-nib. Yet he had got it.

It was an everyday example of the workings of million-to-one chances.

Ontario Government road around Porcupine Lake is finished and as smooth as a billiard table, says a man on the spot. The Township of Whitney voted \$450 to finish the work.

Commerce and industry in Montevideo, Uruguay, are virtually paralyzed as a result of the general strike rowing out of the tramway strike.

## Germans Continuing Espionage in Spain

Efforts to Influence Spanish Politicians—An Organized Work by Paid Bureau.

Madrid, Spain.—New revelations as to German espionage in Spain are now being made almost daily in spite of the endeavors of the authorities to suppress publicity in regard to them, and much general uneasiness is caused. The newspaper El Radical, Barcelona, gives detailed particulars of the proceedings adopted by a certain Baron Rothland, a German, in regard to many strikes and disturbances that have lately occurred at Barcelona.

The paper says that there exists in Barcelona a number of anarchists and syndicalists who are acting directly under the orders of the baron. They are well paid. A man named Guillermo Thormann, who belongs to this set, has charge of the manufacture of all such proclamations as may be necessary when some special scheme is afoot. One of these, a pamphlet entitled "To the Barricades," was prepared by him and sent to France with the object of assisting a so-called revolutionary movement there.

Thormann has a printing office in the Calle de Santa Teresa de Gracia and another in the Plaza Santa Catalina. The leaflets and placards are printed at the latter, and among them one called "To Spaniards" was an incitement to the people to make an attack upon the Left group in Parliament. Of this, no fewer than 15,000 copies were printed. El Radical says that if the police will take the trouble to search Thormann's house at 377 Diagonal they will find there are an enormous quantity of leaflets, handbills and books intended for circulation among Spaniards, while some have been printed with the object of sending them to France to provoke disorders and strikes. It is also stated that a priest, who is named, regularly receives communications in cipher from Oporto and Lisbon, which he hands over to the German consul in Barcelona, who in turn delivers them to Carlos Augusto Werder.

It was made clear in the course of the recent disclosures concerning the machinations of the German Embassy at Madrid that the German agents are doing their utmost to get their business done by Spanish anarchists, and since then there has been frequent revelations to the same effect. The Madrid police have had warning that there are, or have recently been, in the city three anarchists of a most dangerous type, who are evidently bent on some special form of mischief. One of those arriving in the capital took lodgings under the name of Carlos Valleja. A few days later he changed his quarters and assumed the name of Enrique Villafra, and described himself as a captain of the Civil Guard. Then he attempted to make large purchases of weapons, but was exposed and fled.

Again the Barcelona police are looking for a young French girl named Alice Lyle, who is said to be mixed up in the Palamos affair in which the naval lieutenant, Regalado, is accused of furnishing the German submarines with information to assist them in sinking ships in that vicinity. The warrant states that, when last seen, this girl was living in Barcelona and that she departed suddenly for Madrid, intending, as it is believed, to go from there to San Sebastian and Santander.—Madrid correspondence of Boston Christian Science Monitor.

the State of Maine three outbreaks of the insect are known to have occurred since the coming of the white man, and it is probable that these outbreaks also extended to New Brunswick.

So far as Canada is concerned this present outbreak was first reported from the forests of northern Ontario. It has since spread eastward to Quebec.

In this province, the infestation became widespread in 1914, and was severe then in all the counties except Westmorland and Albert. It continued to be more or less widespread until last year, when much damage was done, but the area infested has been considerably less than heretofore. While, however, the area infested has decreased the amount of damage done, has increased. In previous years, although thousands of acres of trees have been annually stripped of the new needles by the caterpillars, yet few or any of them were killed by the process. Last year, however, according to the data supplied the Lands and Mines Department, Mr. J. D. Tothill in charge of the natural control investigations for the Dominion Entomological branch, many trees were killed and the losses due to the insect become more measurable. Year by year these trees have been gradually weakened by the feeding of the insects and have been unable to withstand a fourth or fifth successive attack. The tree that has been damaged to a greater extent than any other is the balsam fir. White spruce and hemlock are also subject to injury but have not yet been hit as badly as the spruce. The black spruce, one of the most valuable trees in the province, is also being attacked.

Mr. Tothill is in touch with parties in British Columbia who hope to find a parasite which will kill this worm. He hopes that in a few years the outbreak will subside entirely and that the province will enjoy a period of years during which the insect will remain scarce.

## Spruce Bud Worm in New Brunswick

SPRUCE, HEMLOCK AND FIR TREES ARE DYING FROM ITS RAVAGES

Following all the talk about the Tussock moth pest which is doing damage in this city and that, of the Graine scab which has been discovered in certain areas of the wheat crops in the down river sections of the province, now comes a report of another pest, the spruce bud worm, which is killing spruce and in some cases fir and hemlock in sections of the province. It has been reported from different counties to a more or less extent, and has lately been discovered by parties cutting pulp wood in York County. The damage being done at present is only in some small areas. It is now in its fifth year in certain parts of New Brunswick, and that is the period that kills the trees according to some authorities. Word to this effect is coming now to the Lands and Mines Department.

The insect is native to the North American continent and in Canadian life extends from coast to coast, in

## British vs. Continental Canals

ENGINEERING

The simple fact is that the physical and economic conditions of our country are such that we cannot have the cheap transit—that is, the low ton-mile rates for goods, either on railways or waterways—that exist on the continent or in America. But against this we have the great advantage of short hauls—a big point which the advocates of railway and canal nationalization seem to ignore. For example, a rate of 1 1/2¢ per ton per mile is a smaller charge on the British trader, sending his goods the usual 20 miles or 30 miles; than is the 8¢ of the German sending his products between 50 miles and 100 miles, or the 1 1/2¢ even of the American, who is obliged to have his goods transported an average distance of between 400 miles and 500 miles. In any great scheme of canalization we should find our capital expenditure out of all proportion with that of our continental rivals; our cost of maintenance and operation, per mile and per ton, would be excessive; and these circumstances would preclude the possibility of cheap carriage, as understood by the canal advocates. The supreme point in the canal problem is that most of the continental industrial districts which are so well served in the matter of water transport are comparatively flat, and possess large rivers which lend themselves naturally to canalization; whereas in this country most of our industrial localities are hilly and are without rivers which are adaptable for navigation. It would be almost as reasonable to expect Switzerland to become a great shipping country, as it is to imagine that Britain can be made a first-class canal country.

In industrial Scotland, West Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, South Wales, and the Midland Counties, there is hardly a bit of level country

or a river that is naturally navigable. Our manufacturing and mining districts mostly stand at such high altitudes that canal construction, maintenance, and navigation must be always costly and unsatisfactory, compared with the systems on the continent. Even in the short distances between the Severn and Birmingham, there is a rise of 455 feet. There are 88 locks on the canal between Worcester and Birmingham. Between London and Birmingham there are 160 locks on our existing system, and it is admitted by the Waterways Association that in the new scheme advocated there would be 81 locks and 15 lifts. Between Hamburg and Berlin, 230 miles, there are only three locks. These are, of course, extreme cases; but, taking our country through, we have a lock for every 1 1/2 miles of inland navigation, against a lock for 5 miles in continental Europe. The vast difference between the physical conditions in Britain and continental Europe may be gathered from the fact that our navigable inland waterways of 4,053 miles, only 1,482 miles are natural river, whereas 4,392 miles are natural out of 7,000 miles in France; 5,815 miles are natural out of 7,038 miles in Germany; and 2,427 miles are natural out of 2,772 miles in Austria; whilst in Russia, 33,211 miles are natural out of 23,314 miles. Our lack of level country and of suitable rivers, the necessity for by far the most of our inland waterways to be artificial, the abnormal number of locks and lifts needed, and the constant pumping of water up to the top levels to compensate for the lockfall coming down, with every barge penned up or down, coupled with the time taken to get the barges through the abnormal number of locks, are conditions that combine to render really economical canalization and cheap canal transit practically impossible in our case.

to the mother of one.

The officers found the outlaws, met them in battle and one was killed. The other was sentenced to serve twenty-five years in a Texas prison. Recently he was released and returned to Orin Junction with the map and started to dig for his treasure. It is said the passing of time marked such a great change in Orin Junction that the former outlaw was unable to locate his treasure. Some one got wind of the affair and now the whole town is digging.

## Force Issue; Win in West

Program of U. S. in Planning the Raising of More Troops

WANTS 8,000,000 MEN

Washington, Aug. 19.—In reporting the administration man-power bill, extending draft ages, today, Chairman Chamberlain disclosed to the Senate that General March, Chief of Staff, had told the Military Committee it was up to the United States to put enough men in France to win the war on the West front. The report revealed that the new American war program calls for eighty divisions, or something over three million men, in France by June 30, next year, with eighteen more divisions in training at home then.

All of the men called for active service under the proposed new draft ages—18 to 45—General March told the committee, would be in France by next June, according to the program.

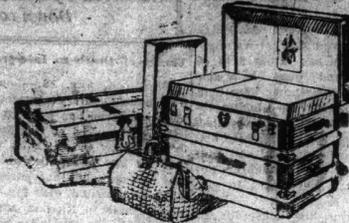
Secretary of War Baker informed the committee, the report said, that the President's policy called for concentration of American forces on the Western front, including Italy, and that "the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the Western front." Get as Young Men as Possible.

General March told the committee that he was unqualifiedly in favor of having the army composed of as many young men as possible. Young men between 18 and 20, he said, not only do not have many encumbrances, but they are better fit physically.

"The President," said General March, resuming his statement, "has finally announced that the American military policy from this time on is centered on the Western front, and we have decided to be divided from that one thing. The War Department has now adopted this as a policy, and it is the policy of the United States that the military program is to be centered in France."

"The purpose of America is to furnish enough man-power to whip the Germans from the West out. The only way that Germany can be whipped is by America going into this thing with her whole strength. If we drag along with this thing and put a small force over there we will

## JULY AND AUGUST CLEARING SALE



### OF TRUNKS, SUIT CASES AND CLUB BAGS

In order to make room for our Fall Goods we are putting on a Sacrifice Sale. We have a large assortment of Trunks, Suit Cases and Club Bags.

Good strong trunks, with \$3.25 to \$13.50 or without straps from.....

Also Wardrobe Trunks in all sizes.

Suit Cases, with or without \$1.25 to \$16.00

Club Bags in all colors, \$2.00 to \$25.00

from.....

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PHONE 187.

Slater Shoes for Men—Queen Quality Shoes for Women

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## Homeseekers Bureau

We have all kinds of Properties in every part of City and Country. Good bargains for investment or speculation. Let us show you some nice homes at right prices.

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## John Calder Succeeds Hon. Newton Rowell

Woodstock, Aug. 19.—The unopposed election of John Calder to succeed the Hon. N. W. Rowell, as representative for North Oxford in the Legislative Assembly, appears to be conceded by common consent throughout the riding. The Conservative party will not oppose Mr. Calder, according to the statements of various prominent party workers from all over the district. Woodstock Conservatives are not interested in it at all. They emphatically state that no member of their association will be nominated. It was rumored that the North Oxford Conservative Association was behind Bertram Blair to oppose Mr. Calder and would place his name in nomination, but Mr. Blair says there is nothing in the rumor. The local branch of the G. W. V. A. are out of politics for good. According to the recently remodeled constitution of the Veterans of Canada, politics are tabooed.

Thousands of women are to be drawn into railway work in the United States within the next few months to take the place of men entering the army and going into other industries.

**Mother and Three Daughters Made a Suicide Pact**

Malden, Mass., Aug. 16.—Mrs. John A. Perry and her three daughters, ranging in age from 9 to 15 years, were found dead in a gas-filled room at their home here Sunday. A note near the bodies indicated, according to the police, that there had been a family dispute over money matters, and that the mother and her daughters entered into an agreement to end their lives.

Mr. Perry left the house for an early morning stroll, and when he returned all the doors were locked. Upon gaining entrance he found his wife and the children dead on the floor of a room filled with gas, which came from a small heater. The windows of the room were covered with blankets and paper, and bedclothing had been used to close all the cracks beneath the doors.

**BRITISH GAIN BAKU FROM MESOPOTAMIA**

London, Aug. 15.—A British force from northwestern Persia has reached the Caspian Sea and taken over a part of the defences of Baku.

Whether the allies will be able to hold Baku permanently, in view of the difficulties of transporting supplies, is too early to predict. However, if the British can hold their position a short time longer, which now seems likely, they probably will be able to cut off the enemy from an outlet to the sea, thus protecting the important oil fields of the Baku district.

It appears from the meagre information at hand in London that the British detachment voyaged by steamer from Enzelli, Persia, to Baku, demonstrating that the allied hold on the Caspian Sea already is fairly established. The naval forces now undoubtedly will endeavor to make secure their communications, and once this task is accomplished, there will be hardly a possibility of the central powers gaining possession of the Baku oil fields.

The brief advices received here indicated that the Russian general Dukhachiev was commanding at Baku.

**ROUT OF BOLSHIEVIKI SOON WILL COMMENCE**

Washington, Aug. 15.—The march of events in Russia, from news received today, seems to be rapidly assuming the proportions of a rout of the Bolshieviki, and of a nature to bring dismay to Germany.

With allied troops rapidly moving south from Archangel; forces of British, French, Japanese and American troops at Vladivostok, and operating to the westward, and a British force at Baku, the Czech-Slovaks have taken new heart in their heroic fight against the Germans and Austrians.

**TO CLOSE ADRIATIC TO AUSTRIAN SUBS**

Manchester, Aug. 14.—The Manchester Guardian to-day discusses the remarks of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy Department, with regard to the closing of the Adriatic Sea to enemy submarines.

"What Mr. Roosevelt says about important naval measures to keep the Mediterranean reasonably clear of submarines," says the newspaper, "is very welcome. Four campaigns depend wholly or partially on sea communications in the Mediterranean—the French, Italian, Saloniki and Palestine campaigns.

"A distinct improvement began when after the tour of Sir Eric Goddard, First Lord of the British Admiralty, of the Mediterranean, the anti-submarine work in these waters was put under charge of a British Admiral. But we are still far from having achieved all we can in order to secure full use of the sea for the allied armies which is the goal Mr. Roosevelt sets.

"He speaks of closing the Adriatic to Austrian submarines. That, if it can be done, would dispose of the enemy's chief bases."

**Don't Like "Sammy"**

Washington, Aug. 16.—General March, the chief of staff, took occasion today to urge newspaper men to discourage the use of nickname "Sammy" in speaking of the American troops. The term is disliked by the men themselves, he said, not to either the French or British understand why big, strong men like the Americans should be tagged with such a "henry" nickname. The British soldiers call their American comrades "Yanks."

**PERT PARAGRAPHS**

Gathered by Our Exchange Editor and Condensed Down to Make Spicy Reading.

**Threat of Death to Interpreter**

Brantford, Aug. 16.—Louis Stander, police court interpreter here, has been given one week to live. A letter postmarked at Hamilton came to him today in which he was told that he had been allowed to exist long enough and that patience had become exhausted with him and his interferences in Russian affairs. It is thought that the letter was written as a result of Stander's evidence in police court Monday when two Bolsheviki received jail terms. He has translated the objectionable literature seized by the police. The letter, which was written in Russian, has been turned over to the police.

**Liquor for Hospitals**

It is stated by the Guelph Mercury that the cartload of whiskey recently seized and confiscated at Guelph by License Inspector O'Brien has now been despatched to hospitals and asylums in the province from Penetanguishene to Brockville. The Guelph hospitals received their share and no fewer than ten Toronto hospitals shared in the treat. When all had been supplied it was found that there were still fifteen barrels over. These were shipped to the Department in Toronto to be re-sold to the licensed vendors.

**Severe Hail Storm**

Lindsay was visited by a severe electrical storm Tuesday night and hail came so plentiful that it could actually be shovelled up.

**Seneca Sold to Kingstonsman**

Senator H. W. Richardson, of Kingston, has purchased the yacht Seneca from Aemellus Jarvis, commodore of the Canadian Yacht Racing Association, and sailed her to Kingston, arriving Saturday. The Seneca is a famous yacht built to defend the Canada's Cup. She was the subject of prolonged dispute between the Rochester Yacht Club and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club during the races for the Canada's Cup some years ago. She raced at Boston where she is well known, as well as in Lake Ontario waters. Kingston yachtsmen regard her as a great addition to the local club.

**Sandbag Killed Man**

While standing in a street at Brighton, G. E. George Ralph Snider, a builder's foreman, was killed by a sandbag falling on him while an aviator overhead was looping the loop.

**The Weather**

Newfoundland meteorologists and the weather prophets who are learned in lunafors, say that the prevailing winds for 1918 will be north-east. They base their predictions on the time of the new moon, asserting that whenever the phase occurs in a.m., the wind for the full lunar period will be mainly from the north-east. Reference to the calendar will show that the phases of the new moon for January, February, April, June and July have been in the morning. The phase for August, September, October and November will also occur after midnight, so that a continuance of north-east winds may be expected for the balance of the year.

**Short Weight**

A food inspector weighing butter at Paris, Ont., recently found a "pound" to weigh exactly nine ounces. Some dairyman was practising conservation.

**Six Stood in Line and Robbed**

Montreal, Aug. 16.—The auto bandits who have been terrifying all the outlying sections of Montreal since Wednesday last, raided the farm of Henry Morgan & Company, at Senneville. Six people were compelled to stand up in line, while the four robbers relieved them of all the money they had in their possession.

**More Pay for Sailors**

Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.—The committee at the last meeting of the directors of the Lake Carriers' Association to fix a scale of wages, made report and the schedule recommended by the committee was approved by the mobilization committee. The schedule, which calls for general advances from \$2 to \$20 a month, will be paid from Aug. 1st. The mobilization committee also announced

that an adjustment will be made of the wages of all licensed officers at the end of the season.

**Suspect That Montreal Fires Have Been Set**

Montreal, Aug. 16.—The fourth fire in two days, and the sixth in a fortnight, in yards where hay, wood or coal are stored in quantities led the authorities to suspect strongly that organized incendiarism is at the back of these outbreaks. The latest such fire occurred last night on the premises of A. Ellis, Marie Anne st., and caused a loss of \$5,000. The \$75,000 fire at the Montreal Biscuit Company on Monday of last week was attended by circumstances that are also regarded with strong suspicion. Joseph Tremblay, director of public safety, states that an investigation will be undertaken immediately.

**Get "Pal" Battalion to Aid Americans**

London, Aug. 14.—Recruiting has begun for a "pal" battalion of the Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps for service with the American expeditionary forces. Five thousand women are needed and women who are friends are invited to enlist together.

**Austrian Interned**

Sarnia, Aug. 16.—For having failed to register or to carry papers of any kind, John Dribble, an Austrian, who was taken off the steamer Huronic, two weeks ago, has been sentenced to an internment camp for the duration of the war. He first claimed to be a French Canadian but later admitted that he was a Galician. Ottawa was communicated with and he will probably go to Niagara.

**Will Get After the Foreigners**

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—That privileged character, the Allied foreigner of military age who resides and earns his money in Canada, is likely to be brought into the dragnet of military service shortly. As it now stands, if he fails to respond to the call to arms from his own country, he is a deserter and may be shot if he goes home, but here he is safe so long as he remains here. Negotiations are now in progress with French, Belgian, Italian and other Allied governments to make these men amenable to the Military Service Act of Canada.

**Refugees Have Typhus**

New York, Aug. 16.—More than fifty thousand refugees from Turkey have been stricken with eruptive typhus in the island of Mitylene, according to a cablegram received by George Russos, Greek minister at Washington, and forwarded to the Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia Minor here. The message from the governor of Mitylene said that the epidemic has attained the proportions of a scourge which the authorities have been unable to repress because of "the total lack of linen." The Relief Committee announced that a campaign to provide bandages and clothing for the sufferers already is under way.

**Bear Eats Assemblyman**

Tokio, Aug. 14.—Komin Sugano, member of the prefectural assembly of Hokkaido, was killed and devoured by a bear near the plain of Kutari recently, according to a despatch to the newspaper Nichi Nichi from Sapporo. Sugano was starting on an investigation expedition to Mount Tokachi, with an Ainu guide, who escaped when the bear attacked them.

**Two Types**

There are two kinds of men who run for public office—maybe more. One kind asks to be elected in order that he may perform certain stunts which he promises to perform if elected. He will guarantee to vote this way or that on some question that folks are wrought up about, and his promises sometimes sound good. That sort of man may do in drowsy times of peace, but he won't do now. You might as well write a letter to Congress as to send him. The other sort is the fellow who has the real brains and judgment, who promises very little except to do his best every day and serve his country. He will not go to Congress on a promise to pull wires and obtain any special legislation to benefit farmers, laborers or any other special class of people. He is just an honest man with brains to conceive and courage to act.

that's all—and may God guide the pencils of our Illinois voters to pick out such a one to represent them in the United States Senate.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Bite of Pet Proved Fatal**

Port Colborne, Aug. 16.—David Strathearn, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Strathearn, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, died here of hydrophobia. Mr. Strathearn was bitten by his pet bulldog a few weeks ago and the dog was immediately shot but no thought of such serious developments was looked for until Friday evening, when he became suddenly ill. He is survived by his widow and parents.

**Bigamist Jewett is Sentenced to Serve Five Years**

RETURNED SOLDIER WILL GO TO THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Made No Explanation

Charged with bigamy in that he did marry Miss Stella E. Victoria Morgan, daughter of Mr. Charles P. Morgan, 450 King Street west, on Saturday evening, August 3, 1918, while he had a wife and child living in England, Private Ernest Joseph Jewett, returned wounded soldier, was this morning sentenced by His Honor Judge E. J. Reynolds, at the Court House, to serve five years in Kingston penitentiary.

Jewett left Brockville with the first overseas contingent in 1914 and returned home early in 1916. In October of that year he re-enlisted with a railway construction corps and again went to France and was again wounded, so badly that his left arm is partially paralyzed. He returned to Canada, reaching Halifax about July 15th last. He obtained leave there to visit Brockville and came here immediately. He had previously known Miss Morgan and at once started keeping company with her. At eight o'clock on Saturday evening, August 3rd, they were married in Brockville and the following night, while her husband was sleeping in their room at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Swaine, 29 Perth street, on looking at his pay book, his bride of a few hours found that his next of kin was given as "Mrs. J. E. Jewett, 12 Oldfield Road, Cumberland Basin, Bristol, England."

On taking his seat in the court room, Judge Reynolds said: "Mr. Jewett, I have carefully considered your case, and I need not go into details of the crime you have committed. I have decided that your punishment should be severe, and sentence you to serve five years in Kingston penitentiary."

Jewett took his sentence calmly and was taken to the cells in the county goal where he has been confined since his arrest. He will be taken to Kingston this week.

The body of Mrs. Jewett was found on Saturday afternoon a short distance from where she went down, and her funeral was held on Sunday.

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**Would Take Over Ry. But Want Know Price**

Board of Control Discusses the Suggestion.

With regard to the suggestion by Thomas Ahearn, president of the Ottawa Electric Railway, that the city take over the railway and decide the wage policy, Mayor Fisher said:

"For my part, you can tell Mr. Ahearn that we are prepared to take over the railway, but we want to know what the price is."

Controller Green said: "I would be inclined to consider the suggestion on the basis of pre-war prices."

Controller Kent said he was considering the suggestion, but was not prepared to make any statement at present.

**Freight Wreck**

Twelve Cars Smashed in G. T. R. Merriton Yards.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 16.—Twelve freight cars were demolished this morning in the Grand Trunk yards at Merriton and several others less damaged when a west freight descending the grade at an increased rate of speed, because of the failure of the brakes to work, side-swiped an eastbound freight which was entering a siding to make room for the westbound train. The yard trackage was badly torn up and traffic was tied up for several hours. Included

in destroyed merchandise was a quantity of parts of seaplanes.

The crews of both trains escaped injury. The overhead bridge on which pass the only direct highway from St. Catharines and Thorold, Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway was also badly smashed and put out of commission, and concrete abutments on both sides were severed and beams from a car containing aluminum were pushed through the surtice of the bridge, smashing the track of the electric railway.

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Of course this does not entirely dispose of the possibility of an Autumn session. It merely indicates that in the opinion of certain Ministers and officials there is no urgent demand for amendment of the Military Service Act. Other reasons for a meeting of Parliament might disclose themselves upon the return of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Justice Duff has returned to Ottawa after a brief holiday, and has resumed his work as Central Appeal Judge under the Military Service Act. He expects, it is said, to dispose of the appeals still pending before him by the end of September. The number of these appeals is in the neighborhood of 15,000.

**Parliament May Meet This Fall**

One Opinion is That Sitting is Necessary to Extend Draft Limits—Some Officials Differ—Declare 100,000 Men Have Not Been Sent Overseas.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—There has been considerable speculation here as to whether or not the return to Canada of Sir Robert Borden will be followed by an Autumn session of Parliament. Individuals who believe there will be an early meeting of the legislators predicate their opinion upon the assumption that the powers of the Government under the Military Service Act are nearing exhaustion, and that if compulsory enlistment of men for service overseas is to proceed continuously, amending legislation will be required soon.

Under the circumstances the view of certain members and officials of the Government is of interest. In the first place, they aver that their Military Service Act limits to 100,000, not the number of men to be enrolled under its provision, but the number of men to be sent overseas. In support of this contention they point out that the preamble of the Act declares it necessary "to provide reinforcements for the Expeditionary Force" now engaged overseas. Furthermore, they quote the sub-section which enacts that "unless further authorized by Parliament the reinforcements provided under the Act shall not exceed 100,000."

Content Limit is Not Reached.

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# PRECIOUS PLATINUM HAS HISTORY FULL ROMANCE

WHITE METAL IS WORTH SIX TIMES AS MUCH AS GOLD

Once Was Thrown Away As Worthless

The fact that platinum, that beautiful and very expensive metal just now worth about six times as much as gold, was first discovered in South America in a section of what is now the Republic of Colombia, is not exactly a matter of common knowledge. Furthermore, it may not be generally known that the scientists, dentists and manufacturers of the most expensive jewelry in the United States must now depend for their supplies of the precious "white gold" practically entirely upon the Colombian mines, for the Russian sources of supply are for the time being "out of the game."

Still, there's no imminent danger of Colombia's resources of platinum being exhausted. They have been dipping it down there for nearly 150 years, but the output seems to be constantly increasing. As an instance, according to the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, of Washington, D.C., the exports of the metal the past three years were valued as follows: In 1915 at \$607,500, 1916 at \$1,350,000, and for the year 1917 at \$2,160,000.

Incidentally it is interesting to note that at one time, and that not so very long ago, the crude platinum grains that were mixed in with the ore of certain gold mines in Colombia were regarded as a waste product and thrown away. Dr. George F. Kunz, Tiffany's expert on precious stones and metals, in an article recently contributed to the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union tells of it as follows:

"The rejection of platinum as a waste product in the operation of refining gold led to some strange happenings in Colombia. The platinum separated from the gold by the dry or blowing system was either cast into the street or thrown through cracks in the building where the work was done. Later, when platinum became valuable, a considerable quantity of the metal was thus discovered in Quibdo, capital of the Choco district, where much gold refining was done. As a result the entire town of some 1,500 inhabitants was turned into a mine and the natives were employed in working the streets for the Government, while many property owners mined under their houses. In one case a man went so far as to tear down his story, and was rewarded by recovering enough platinum to rebuild on a larger scale and cleared \$4,000 in American gold besides."

# PRINCE ARTHUR HIGHLY PRAISES CANADIANS

Toronto, Aug. 16.—"Having served eighteen months with the Canadians and seen some of the very desperately heavy fighting last year at Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and Passchendaele, I would like to say that in my opinion there is no more formidable fighting force in all Europe at the present day than the Canadian army corps," said His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught in an interview while en route to Toronto. "I was on the staff of No. 4 divisional headquarters and saw much of the fighting," he continued. "I had to admire the peculiarly aggressive

temperament of the Canadians, which showed itself particularly in trench raids and such enterprises. And from my point of view I was delighted to observe that wonderful spirit of good fellowship which exists between the Canadian soldiers and their British comrades. Fighting side by side, the British soldiers formed an opinion of admiration for the Canadians which must have far-reaching results.

"Canada has every reason in the world to be proud of her soldiers and as one who fought with them I know whereof I speak," he said.

# ANOTHER DRAFT IN U. S. AUGUST 24

Move to Fill Up Gaps in Class One to Meet September Calls

Washington, Aug. 14.—Registration on Saturday, August 24, of all youths who have reached the age of 21 since the second registration last June 5 was ordered today by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, under a proclamation by the President. The purpose is to add quickly to the almost exhausted Class One to meet army draft calls in September. About 150,000 young men will register. Most of them will qualify for Class One and therefore will join the army probably within a month after their names are recorded. It was pointed out at the Provost

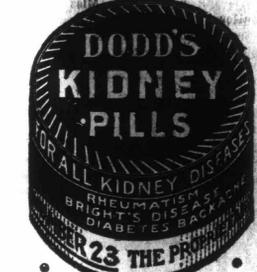
Marshal's office that this registration would be entirely distinct from the registration that will be necessary shortly when the draft ages are extended, and it also was announced that the suggested date, September 5, would not be the day for the registration of men from 18 to 45, even if Congress passes the bill in time, because several of the largest States in the Union held primary elections on that day. The Provost Marshal has no intention, it was said, of creating registration dates for men reaching 21 throughout the year, but the present registration was made necessary because of the approaching deficiency of man-power.

# FELL UNDER TRAIN; INSTANTLY KILLED

David E. Chant, Native of Chantry, Meets Death in Smiths Falls Yard

David Edward Chant, aged 35 year brakeman with the Canadian Pacific railway Smith's Falls, slipped while attempting to board a locomotive there on Sunday morning last and fell in front of the tender. He was fearfully mangled and instantly killed. Deceased was born in Chantry and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Chant. For six years he had resided

in Smith's Falls, where he was first employed with the Canadian Co-operative Co., and latterly with the C.P.R. He was a member of the Freemasons, Oddfellows and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, under whose auspices the funeral was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence. Interment will take place at Athens. Chant is survived by his wife, three little girls, and also by his parents, two sisters and four brothers, two of whom are on active service. A sad feature of the fatality is furnished by the fact that his work for the night would have been completed in twenty minutes after the time of the accident, when at his home his automobile was in readiness to take himself and family to Chantry to spend the day. Coroner McCallum held an inquest on Monday, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.



# Peterboro Police Raid Opium Den

Make Two Arrests And Seize Making Outfit

Following a raid made by the police on Sunday morning, Hum

frong, a Chinaman, in Peterboro, will appear in police court today on the charge that he was found in a place in which persons resort for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium. It will also be charged that Lee York, another Chinaman, did with out lawful or reasonable excuse have in his possession, a drug, to wit, opium, prepared or being prepared for smoking.

The police seized a number of articles which are said to have been used for smoking opium at Lee York's premises.

# Few Luxuries to Escape Tax Order

WEARING APPAREL, MEALS AND AMUSEMENTS ALL TO PAY

London, Aug. 3.—A report issued by the Luxury Tax Committee recommends that, whatever the price paid for them, a tax should be levied on jewelry, precious stones, silk, velvet, fur, clothing, perfumes, cosmetics, yachts, pleasure boats, motor cars, pictures, sculptures, curios, antiques, pianos and other musical instruments, billiard tables, field and opera glasses, liquors and cordials.

It is recommended also that a tax should be paid on meals, for accommodations in hotels, clubs, chambers and apartments, when specified prices are exceeded, and on clothing above certain prices. For men's shoes \$2 will be allowed to be paid and for women's shoes 35 shillings. Other prices arranged are for men's hats, 8 shillings; for women's hats, 35 shillings; eight guineas for men's suits and seven guineas for women's costumes.

Articles for personal use also are to be taxed, as well as household furniture above certain prices, fifty guineas being the limit set for suits furniture.

There will be a tax on thoroughbred horses valued at above 150 guineas and on dogs valued at more than 5 pounds. Bicycles costing more than 15 pounds will be taxed. Also will be articles used in sports and games, and books published before 1870 and books in luxurious binding.

The proposed tax is a wide one, embracing such things as rent paid for fishing and shooting rights or purchases of live game. Exemption is to be made when works of art are purchased for museums, art galleries or public libraries. There is to be no tax on medical, surgical or dental appliances, or on the first sale of the work of an artist made by himself except portraits exceeding 120 pounds.

# More Trains for the Exhibition

It is customary each year for the Canadian railways to give special rates to the Canadian National Exhibition. This year there has been no public announcement regarding the intention of the railways in this respect, but it is understood that the local agents have received a circular giving them instructions regarding the matter and anyone applying to them will find this information available. The traffic congestion has been immeasurably improved since, this time a year ago and prospects at the present time are that there will be a larger and better train service from all points to Toronto and return.

# Bracing up Their Nerves

Journals in Rhine Country Discuss the Situation in a Graver Tone Than Do Berlin Papers.

Amsterdam, Aug. 15.—While Tuesday's Berlin newspapers regard the Anglo-French main thrust as parried, and at all events, stopped, by the exhaustion of the attacking troops, the journals in the Rhine country discuss the situation in a much graver tone.

"Poch and Haig probably will continue attacking on the Somme, but they will never achieve more than pyrotechnical victories, which will assist in the attrition of their own forces," says Baron von Der Osten, the military critic of the Rhenish Rhenische Wattalische Zeitung, of Essen.

Elsewhere the newspapers deem it necessary to editorially brace up the nerves of the people of the Rhenish provinces, which seem to be badly shaken. The Cologne Volks Zeitung appears to interpret popular apprehensions when it speaks of "another impending ruthless Anglo-French attempt to break through the German northwestern front," and says that

Germany follows the terrible struggle with hated breath. In the next column it inveighs against defeatism, which is "tearing its head" in Cologne, Dusseldorf and elsewhere, even in Essen, where the people may be heard grumbling. "Another defeat for us—we shall lose the war. We have nothing to eat, no clothes, no shoes; we shall starve and be utterly ruined."

As a cure for this state of mind the Volks Zeitung administers an antidote in the shape of a raging article about the enemy "wanting to murder, rob and enslave German men, women and children."

The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, with ill-concealed pessimism, regretfully admits in Tuesday's issue that the once-derided American army is giving much more trouble than was anticipated, while the Frankfurt Gazette pathetically pleads with the Official Press Bureau to tell the whole truth, "as far as possible."

# Child Killed by Hull Street Car

Victim Was Daughter of Ex-Mayor Dupuis

A three-year-old daughter of ex-Mayor H. P. Dupuis of 8 Reboil street, Hull, was killed at 6 22 p.m. on Tuesday by a Hull electric street car at the corner of Reboil and Maisonneuve streets—Hull.

An inquest was opened by Coroner Davies on Tuesday evening, but the evidence was of a very confusing nature. The inquest was postponed until Thursday evening.

According to passengers who were riding on the car, the child was playing in the sand near the car tracks as car approached, and was struck while running across the tracks. The motorman claimed that the child was on the sidewalk, and that it started to cross the street after it was too late for him to stop the car. All agreed that the car was going slow at the time. Motorman Guibault and Conductor "Laramont" were in charge of the car.

# BRUTAL ACT TO PRISONERS

Reach Fismet by Running Through Barrage—Received by U.S. Troops—Tell Sufferings of Prisoners.

With the United States Army on the Vesle, Aug. 14.—Worn out from fatigue and suffering from hunger, two escaped British prisoners staggered into our lines north of the Vesle today. They had escaped from a German pen after having been captured in the Marne fighting, and it took them seven days and nights to work their way to Fismette.

On the last lap of their journey the Britisher ran through a German barrage. When they had identified themselves the American soldiers offered them their rations and cigarettes. Their rescue promised to be as dangerous physically as their journey between the lines, when officers checked the hospitality of the Americans.

The Britishers said that the rations given prisoners was three-quarters of a pound of potato bread, a pint of thin vegetable soup and "coffee" made of hawthorn berries. The allowance of a German soldier was the same only in somewhat greater quantity, occasionally supplemented by horse meat.

It is a common practice of the Germans, the escaped men added, to beat their prisoners with clubs and the butts of rifles. Wounded prisoners, they said, were sent to hospitals only when they were unable to walk and then received little attention.

# Printing Presses

The first important movement in printing presses was made by an English nobleman, Charles, Earl Stanhope, who died in the year of 1733. It is remarkable that from the time of the first introduction of printing up to the latter part of the eighteenth century no inventive genius arose to produce a new kind of press. During all that period no alteration took place in the form or mode of working a press. The same clumsy wooden machine which was used by Gutenberg and Faust continued in use until Earl Stanhope devised an improvement which practically doubled the output of printing presses. From that time on hardly a year passed without witnessing some advance in the typographical art. The process of printing continued to be slow and arduous, however, until a little over a century ago, when the London Times applied steam power to its presses, and thus worked a revolution. The innovation was re-

ceived with great anger by the pressmen, as scores of brawny men, who had been employed to supply the motive power to operate the presses, were thrown out of employment. They threatened for a time to wreck the Times office, but were finally placated.

# A GERMAN TRIUMPH

As a war measure, the sinking of the lightsip on the enemy's coast is probably legitimate and justifiable. It is, however, an act that any honorable combatant would commit with the utmost reluctance and only when he could clearly prove not only military necessity but a considerable amount of military efficacy as well. If the resulting advantage to his side and country were of brief duration, and especially if in amount it were hardly measurable, almost certainly any navy man not German would spare such a vessel, just as any army man not German would spare an architectural monument in the enemy's country if he could do so without incurring thereby an obvious and large military disadvantage.

The Diamond Reef Lightsip off Cape Hatteras is maintained by the United States Government, but it and the men on board of it perform an always dangerous service for the ships of every nation having business off our coast, and that means something not far from all the world engaged in ocean commerce. To sink it hurts us a little, but so very little! And though the sinking just possibly will result in the loss of a ship or two in the safe arrival of which we are interested, this will hardly compensate Germany for the additional weight of anger and detestation brought upon her by the achievement of her submarine commander.

War may be war, but a dirtier, more miserable part of war there cannot be than the sinking of a lightsip, unless it be the knocking down of a lighthouse. Both are deeds worthy of savages—which is the "come thing as saying of Germans"—New York Times.

# Lieut.-Col. Jones Killed

WAS COMMANDING OFFICER OF 21ST BATTALION

Succeeded Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes—The 21st Has Been in the Big British Drive in Picardy. A private cablegram received in Brockville states that Lieut.-Col. Elmer W. Jones, a well-known Canadian officer who went overseas with the 21st Battalion, has been killed in action. It is presumed that his regiment participated in the present Franco-British drive, in which he fell. Col. Jones, who was then senior major, succeeded to the command of the 21st when Col. W. S. Hughes was made brigadier, and had seen much severe fighting with the gallant Kingston unit, second only to the famous Princess Pats. He was wounded and was invalided to England, and upon recovering rejoined his regiment, by which he was idolized.

Col. Jones was a Brockville boy, and after graduating from Osgoode Hall practised his profession in Toronto and Ottawa before removing to the Pacific coast, where he resided at the time he joined the Canadian forces for overseas. He was decorated at Buckingham Palace by the King for his work at the front. Col. Jones married a daughter of the Hon. Charles McIntosh, of Ottawa. His aged mother lives in Brockville.

Major Harry E. Pense, of Kingston, has been second in command of ways spoke in glowing terms of his ways spoke in loving terms of his colonel, whom he regarded as one of the finest men he had ever known.

# Tax Ice Cream and Soft Drinks in United States

Washington, August 16.—The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday voted to tax ice cream soda, sundaes and other delicacies sold at soda fountains, at the rate of two cents for each ten cents or fraction thereof. In addition to this the committee adopted a 10% tax on bottled soft drinks to be paid by the manufacturer. Under this system bottled soft drinks will have to bear the manufacturers' tax and the retailers' tax of two cents or more.

# What Does This Mean?

Storage Warehouse to be Built on Brooklyn's Ball Park. New York, Aug. 16.—Ebbets Field, home of the Brooklyn Nationals, will be closed for the duration of the war to offer the game with Philadelphia, and converted into a storage warehouse.

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This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the club. Immediately after the final home game of the curtailed season special structures will be erected upon certain portions of the field, and these in conjunction with space in and under the grandstands utilized for storage purposes. The former Federal League Park, Brooklyn, is being used for similar purposes at present.

The action of the Brooklyn Club directors is taken to indicate that the officers of the organization do not contemplate a continuation of big league baseball in 1919.

# Carveth a Prisoner

Lieut. Walter A. Carveth, Royal

Flying Corps, who was reported as missing on July 25th, is now announced to be a prisoner of war in Germany. A message giving the news was received yesterday by his father, J. A. Carveth, Birch Cliff, Kingston Road, Toronto, the cable coming from London, Eng., thru Switzerland. Lieut. Carveth left for overseas service in February and for the past few months has been on flight duty with the Royal Air Force in France. He is a fifth-year graduate of the Malvern High School, Toronto. Although only in his 20th year he had prior to going overseas been a first-instructor at Mohawk Camp, Deseronto and at Benbrooke Camp, Texas.

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District Jottings

The Ontario Invites Correspondence Where Not Already Represented.

DESERONTO

Miss Helen Wilson returned to her home at Rochester, N.Y., on Friday after spending her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brynes. Mr. Wm. Stevenson, Toronto spent Wednesday in town. Mr. John Garrison spent last week at Sault Ste. Marie on business. Mrs. Jane Berry, Haliburton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cole. Mr. and Mrs. Will Dünbar, Napanee, were in town on Wednesday. Miss Mary Maloney, Toronto, is spending her vacation with her parents. Miss Ada Saxsmith, of Toronto, is the guest of Miss Helen Harvey. Mrs. David Cook, Niagara Falls, is the guest of Mrs. James Dryden. Miss Emma Therrien, Montreal, is spending her holidays with her parents. Mrs. Wm. Kingsbury, Toronto, spent the week-end with her parents. Mr. John Standon left on Wednesday for Oskosh, Wis., on a business trip. Mrs. Thos. Fox and daughter Nora, left on Friday for Rochester, N.Y., to visit friends. Mr. G. M. James returned on Tuesday of last week after spending the last six weeks in Toronto. Miss Rose Connolly, Boston, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Slavin for a few days. Mrs. Percy Ferrigo, Watertown, N.Y., is the guest for a short time of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barber. Miss Helen Gardner returned to Toronto on Saturday after spending six weeks with Deseronto friends. About thirty-seven cadets left the local camp on Wednesday for Camp Lesclide to continue their training. Mr. W. S. Smith, Toronto, spent from Saturday to Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. John Toppings, Jr., Marysville. Mr. and Mrs. P. McManus returned to Toronto last week after spending some time with Mrs. E. J. Edwards and friends. Mrs. Basil Parks, and two children, Watertown, N.Y., are spending a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stover. Mrs. Wm. Wright, Ottawa, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Wright and William of Kingston, were guests recently of Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Radcliffe. Also Rural Dean Swayne and Mrs. Swayne, Miss McLean and Mr. Kent of Belleville.

BANCROFT

Mr. M. Steenburg moved his family to Harcourt last week. Mr. Fleming Reynolds and his sister, Gladys, are visiting Peterboro friends. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rutledge of Trenton, are visiting friends in Bancroft and Montego. Mr. Jno. Reynolds, of Paris, is visiting his brothers, Jas. and Albert Reynolds. The Misses Hewitt of Toronto are

spending their holidays with their sister, Mrs. J. S. P. Thompson, at Trout Lake. Mrs. Michael Keegan, who has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. Myles J. O'Neil, of Trout Lake, has returned to her home at Montreal, accompanied by Laurence O'Neil. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henderson, of Fort Erie, who have been spending their holidays with Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Ely, left for their home on Tuesday. Mrs. Elizabeth Holland, died at the age of 91 years in Tharlov township on Wednesday of last week. The remains were shipped to Coe Hill for interment. Inspector J. Colling is home from Guelph, where he has been taking a special course in School Agriculture. Over 500 Inspectors and School Principals took up this work. On Tuesday, the 30th, ult., Mr. Frances E. Soanes of Mayo, and Miss Eva Wannamaker, also of Mayo were united in marriage at St. Paul's parsonage. Baneroff, the Rev. M. E. Wilson, officiating. Mr. H. Wannamaker and Miss Grace Choinard, both of Hartmann, were also present and witnessed the ceremony. Mr. E. F. Whitefoot, of this village received a letter recently from his son, Pte. C. W. Whitefoot, in which he mentions having seen several of the boys from here and they were all feeling fine. Among number were Geo. Paton, Bob Clark and Raymond Bowers. He says he trapped fifteen kilos to see Ernie Allen, but could not locate him—Baneroff Times.

MARMORA

Miss Sarah Mitchell, of Toronto, is visiting relatives in Marmora. Mrs. H. Yatton visited friends in Trenton for a few days last week. Mr. Harry Caverly, of Toronto, visited at his home here over the week end. Mr. Perry, of Toronto, was a guest at the home of Mrs. Eastwood over Sunday. Mr. John Callaghan, of Oshawa, visited his father for a few days during the past week. Misses Beattie Chambers and Eva Green, of Stirling, are visiting Miss Mary Oliver. Mr. John Archer, of St. Catharines, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. C. Inkster, for a few days. Mrs. M. McWilliams has sold her property on Poyne's Street, formerly occupied by McWilliams' Livery, to Mr. Philip Sopha. One of the worst electrical storms in years passed over this section of the country Tuesday night. Mr. Pierre Murphy's barn was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. While most of his grain was cut none of it had been put in the barn, but a quantity of hay was destroyed. The loss is partly covered by insurance. A few years ago Mr. Murphy lost another barn by fire. It is reported that a number of other barns were

also destroyed as a result of the storm. Dr. R. E. Lumsden's auction sale, which was held on Monday afternoon was quite a success. Everything was sold and many articles brought a high price. The farm was sold previously to Mr. L. E. Neal—Herald.

STIRLING

Miss Irene Bean, of Belleville, spent Sunday with friends in town. Mrs. F. H. Harrison of Frankford, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Martin. Mr. B. F. Butler, of Belleville, is visiting relatives in West Huntingdon. Master Fred Allen, of Madoc, is visiting at Mr. Roger Melkiojohn's. Miss Marion Rollins spent the week-end at her home in Ivanhoe. Mrs. McGuire, Percy and Lillian motored to Smithfield on Sunday. Miss Leda Mumby, of Belleville, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mabel Murray Harold. Mrs. Fred Jackman and little son are here from Ottawa visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Girdwood. Flight Lieut. R. G. Thompson was home over Sunday. Miss M. Fleming, of Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. W. S. Martin. Mrs. J. H. Bush, of Toledo, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. F. B. Baker. Mrs. Glidden, of Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Bissonette. Mrs. Thornton Gamey, of Bulyea, Sask., is visiting friends in town and vicinity. Mr. Chas. Black, of Napanee, spent a couple of days with his mother, Mrs. J. S. Black. Mr. L. E. Halliwell, of Porcupine, Ont., is visiting friends and acquaintances here. Misses Lila Ashley and Helen Sills, West Huntingdon, are guests of Mrs. A. H. Corrigan. Miss LePraed, of Tacoma, Wash., is visiting friends and acquaintances in Stirling and vicinity. Mrs. M. S. Elliott and Mrs. R. H. Pearce spent a couple of days this week in Campbellford. Mrs. Fred Jackman and son of Ottawa, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Girdwood. Miss Gladys Green is spending the last week of her holidays visiting friends at Wellington and Pictou. Mrs. Wm. Hume, of Campbellford, spent a few days of this week with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bissonette. Mrs. M. S. Elliott, of North street, and Mrs. Glidden, of Kingston, spent Wednesday evening with friends in Madoc. Miss Della Caldwell is spending a week in Lindsay and will attend the Fall Millinery Openings in Toronto before returning home. Miss McKee, of Perth, spent the week end, guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Saxtille. Mr. John Black, of the Montreal Standard, is spending the vacation with his mother and sister. Mrs. J. T. Cook is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. F. Butler, and other friends in Belleville. Miss Geraldine Conley spent a few days in Belleville last week the guest of Miss Jennie Butler. Mrs. F. C. Hallett, Toronto, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mumby, Rawdon, returned to Toronto

this week. Miss Elizabeth Wright, of West Huntingdon, is spending the vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Morrow. Mrs. R. Christie was in Marmora on Monday visiting her sister, Mrs. David McGarvey, who is seriously ill. Miss Mary Kennedy, of Chicago, is visiting at the home of her cousin, Mr. Geo. E. Kennedy. Mrs. Clifford Hatton and little daughter, of Toronto, are visiting her father, Mr. L. Melkiojohn. Dr. Faulkner and Dr. Bissonette attended the regular meeting of the Medical Association at Madoc on Wednesday and report a pleasant and profitable time. The next monthly meeting will be held at Tweed on or about Wednesday, September 18th, and it is expected that an address from a prominent alienist will be one of the attractive features of the occasion. Many of the friends of Mr. Clarence Anderson were pleased to renew acquaintance with him here on Saturday last, although the khaki dress of a cadet of the Flying Corps, added to the five years of his absence from Stirling, was sufficient to momentarily puzzle some of us in recognizing him. He is a cadet with the armée at Long Branch. He has been employed for several years at Winnipeg, while his parents and sister reside at Regina—Leader and News-Argus.

PICTON

Misses Nellie and Grace Martin are visiting in Toronto. Miss Lou Arthur of Toronto, is visiting Miss Mae Killip, King St. Mr. C. P. Scott went up to Toronto last week, returning on Thursday. Mr. H. H. Graham left on Tuesday to visit friends at Fenlon Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pierce of Toronto, are enjoying holidays at the Sandbanks. Mrs. Thos. N. Smith, Kingston, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Heselton, King St. Capt. and Mrs. Roston and daughter Ivy are spending two weeks holiday in Pictou and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Goodwin of Maynooth, spent a few days last week with friends in Waupoos and Pictou. Mr. and Mrs. Charles North, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Fralick motored to Kingston on Thursday, returning Friday evening. Mr. Ambrose Lighthall, Rochester, is visiting Prince Edward county friends. Mrs. J. L. Whattam, Oshawa, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Whattam in Ferguson street. Mr. Wm. Netherby, Canadian Colonization Agent of Columbus, Ohio, is spending a few weeks visiting friends in Prince Edward. Major and Mrs. Brown, Carrying Place, motored to Pictou and were the guests of Mrs. E. Harrington. Mr. Gerald McHenry of the 6th Toronto University Battery at Petawawa, has returned to camp after spending his last leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McHenry of Allistonville. Mr. Glen Head and baby of Toronto are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Short. Mr. and Mrs. S. Yancott, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wannamaker and daughter of Ameliasburg, spent Sunday with Mrs. S. D. Trampour. Mayor Collier and son Clifford motored to Toronto on Monday and before returning will go to Oakville, where Mr. Collier has an evaporator. Ensign Raymond White of the U.S. Naval Reserve is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert White, L'Isle Lodge. Sergeant George Clapp, Petawawa Camp, spent over Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Clapp, Woodrout. Mr. Douglas Sprague of Mount Vernon, N.Y., came to Pictou last week to attend the funeral of his uncle, Randall Williams, and made a flying visit among his many relatives and friends while here. Mrs. George Bond of Schreiber, Ont., is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Porte. Mrs. Bond was called here on account of the illness of her father. Mr. Porte is reported somewhat better. Mr. and Mrs. E. Beckett of Toronto, arrived in town on Saturday evening. Mr. Beckett returned on Monday afternoon Mrs. Beckett will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hawkins for a time. Messrs. E. C. Garbutt, Grand Treasurer, F. W. Martin, chairman of Committee on Laws, Alex. Hill and W. E. Patterson, Jr., representatives of Pictou Encomptment, are in Toronto at the session of the Grand Encomptment I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. James Clement and family of Northport motored out and spent last Sunday with Mrs. Frank Starr, Port Milford. Miss Mitchell, who has been visiting Mrs. Starr for the past week, has returned to her home at Northport. Mrs. Chas. Heselton and little daughters, Pearl and Edith, arrived home after spending the past week visiting with relatives in Bath and Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Palmer and Miss Emily Scott of New York, is

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The men of the Merchant Marine have given loyal service—yes, and their lives—ungrudgingly and unflinchingly. They deserve the utmost we can do for them! The tragedy is that this splendid body of men is not recognized by governments, no provision is made for the relief of dependents—no separation allowance—no pension! It is left to public subscription to care for the widows and orphans. It is vital work our seamen are doing—for without the supplies and munitions carried by the Merchant Marine it would be impossible to keep our armies in the field.

No Government Allowance for their Dependents!

300,000 seamen of the Merchant Marine "carry on" in spite of the U-Boat and the floating mine. 15,000 have made their last voyage. One hundred and seventy-six merchant ships have been sunk since the war began, without leaving trace of ship, cargo or crew. All this is in the Allies' cause—it is for us! Isn't it the very least we can do, to take care of the widows and orphans, who otherwise will nurse their grief in poverty? Sooner or later, governments may make provision for this vital service, but until such time comes we have an unquestionable duty.

Give! Give liberally! \$1,000,000 is Ontario's objective! Ontario has never failed!

SAILORS' WEEK September 1st to 7th inclusive

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE Sir John Eaton, Chairman THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, President (Ontario Division) 34 King Street West, Toronto.

Bay Bridge Situation

By JOHN J. B. FLINT

Editor Ontario:— In my letter referring to civic matters, owing to the character of my writing, I presume, your typist scarcely made my meaning clear. I said Astor's taxes exceeded his income by half a million. As to the bay bridge, the mayor's and Council's action is worthy of great praise. Judge Hyland, the mayor of New York, who defeated the best mayor New York ever had (John Mitchell) is a man of vast experience in municipal matters, and possesses powers only exceeded by the President. A matter has arisen in New York which very closely resembles the bay bridge matter, now under consideration. I feel sure that the mayor and Council could not find a better precedent for their action than what has occurred in New York; and Mayor Platt's action is precisely the action followed by Mayor Hyland. There is a ferry running between Houston street, New York, and Grand street, Brooklyn, owned by the Nassau Ferry Company. This company told the city and Council of New York that unless the city would buy this ferry, at a certain figure, they would stop running it. Citizens did just what certain Belleville people are doing. They urged the city to buy the ferry. They pointed out the benefits derived by many citizens from this ferry, and pointed out losses that would happen the city if the ferry was discontinued.

You perceive the position taken by those people is precisely that taken by people who clamor and shout for a free bridge. Now listen to what Mayor Hyland told the city and these people who urged the purchase. He said, "I am amazed at the audacity of good citizens coming forward and asking the city to take over a losing venture. If the city takes over and operates public utilities, it is going to take over something that pays." In reply to a representative of the ferry, the mayor said: "If you stop the ferry, you stop it yourself. So far as I am concerned, you never get me to buy your old boats." The result was the committee rejected the proposition. The life of this bridge is estimated at some forty years, at the end of which time it is used up and useless, as an asset. Over twenty-five years of this life have gone. What is left? Estimate its original cost, deduct this twenty-five years used, and what is left is an old defunct, virtually a wreck. I have fished around the piers under the bridge hundreds of times. I have marked the battering, displacement, injury and destruction caused by ice and waves. I have seen the efforts resorted to to get a number of these piers into such a shape as rendered the continuance of the bridge possible. Take a boat and examine the piers and judge for yourselves. What is the life of these timbers upon which the stone work of the

piers rests? What does anyone know of the condition of these timbers? What is the city going to do with it when it gets it? Who is to look after and supply the enormous outlay required for planking and everything else requisite for keeping it in running order? If a free bridge, how much is it going to cost to buy it? How much to keep it in repair? How much to pay for the men who must be employed upon it, for swinging and looking after the machinery, and other purposes? Who is wise enough to answer satisfactorily these questions? Do we want to buy a losing venture, as Mayor Hyland styled the ferry? At any rate, if a purchase should be determined upon, the price demanded should never be paid. The city must not be held up. Mr. Sutherland took the risk of the venture. He went into the matter and advanced his money thoroughly understanding the entire proposition. Mr. Sutherland's representatives deserve to be treated fairly and honestly. They elected to foreclose and take the property. They had the legal right to do so. Having so elected, it is up to them to do what they think advisable, in their own interests. It is up to the city not to take over a "losing venture", and a white elephant. Like the old story of "Sinhad the Sailor", once get this project on the shoulders of the city, it will remain forever a burden, grievous to be borne. J. J. B. Flint

ESTABLISHED FRENCH AND OCCUPATION

Indications of Beyond R

CANADIAN With the British completed the capture of the more than two thousand. SENATOR J. WASHINGTON, turesque Kentucky D. SUB SA A Canadian Al masted schooner, "B Saturday night. Th told the "Blanca" c eight more ships now. EMPRESS O LONDON, Aug. 2 some days has taken leave her bedside at. HUNS AND BOLSH COPENHAGEN, Tuesday signed three. GERMAN AR With the French was captured by the preparing to an event. CHAULN PARIS, Aug. 22 French troops. Progr by the French, the been taken by them. BOLSHIEV LONDON, Aug. 2 Bolshievi have retiree forces. BRITISH AD LONDON, Aug. 2 ed the outskirts of H Arras-Gembloux road, been advanced on a f South of the Somme of the Somme they R Wood. FRENCH TAKE ROY AND FORCE ENF PARIS, Aug. 27 certain points on a tured, Roye and seven, tonight. The statement withdrawal on both s On a front of four kilometres at ceery, Gruny, Carraupul. The artillery fight between the Oise and

CANADIANS BA With the British of the Scarpe took two isy, Viset, Artois and. TURKISH GOVT ZURICH, Aug. 28 able men from 17 to 4. ADVA With the French army is continuing the region south of Roye. GERMAN HE With the British thrown in by the Germ at the town itself. HUNS HAVE USE LONDON, Aug. 28 divisions since the Brit as very light.

3.30 p.m. Des FRENCH TROOPS R AILETTE RIVER Paris, Aug. 28—Ge in's troops began cross ver it was announced by noon. French troops ha Mt. Renaud, 2 miles so Noyon according to T says that the French a in Noyon which is prob possession.

CADET KILLED AT Deseronto, Aug. 28— Spooner, R.A.F. of Mo was killed in airplane Marysville, near here at this morning. CLOSE ON GERMAN Paris, Aug. 28.—The

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These snuff the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.