

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO

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THE WEEKLY ONTARIO THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

MORTON & HERITY, PROPRIETORS.

GERMAN RIGHT WING HAS BEEN CRUMPLED

ENEMY'S RIGHT SUFFERS TERRIBLY IN CHAMPAGNE BATTLE

30,000 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Review of Past Three Days' Fighting Given by Wounded Soldiers Shows That British Cavalry Hurling Itself on Enemy All Along Twenty-Mile Line—Tentative Loss Is Immense.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Accounts of wounded soldiers who reached Paris yesterday afternoon indicate that the result of the three days' fighting in the Champagne country has been more favorable for the allies than at first supposed. They say the German losses in killed were enormous, and that a great number of prisoners were taken. One French officer estimates the prisoners at 30,000.

The Champagne district includes parts of the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Aube and Haute-Marne. Paris went wild with joy yesterday afternoon, after Gen. Gallieni in person posted his official bulletin at 3.15 o'clock.

The general declared that the German attack had lost its weight, and that in the west, near Paris, the combined British-French line has completely crumpled up the German right, taking thousands of prisoners.

Although the newspapers left in the city were not permitted to publish extras, they posted the glad tidings on their bulletin boards.

Hundreds of wounded from the front were passing around the city yesterday. All declared that the fighting to the north and east of Paris was most desperate.

Each side in succession was reported charging desperately, with a goodly part of the general fighting of the hand-to-hand variety.

The Germans were said to have been pushed back by "sewer-weights" of numbers, the British cavalry and infantry charging en masse along a battle front of nearly twenty miles.

The British were said to have encouraged the French to such an extent that their commanding officers had difficulty in restraining them.

Although the military officers here profess to believe that the Germans have now definitely abandoned the plan to besiege Paris, the work of preparing for possible attacks continues. No trench except soldiers is permitted within the chain of forts, and the narrow-gauge railroads connecting the various defenses are filled with trains coming and going, transferring men and supplies.

Three hundred German prisoners, taken at Meaux, arrived here last night.

The battle which is proceeding to the east of Paris appears to be the most important and most stubbornly fought combat of the campaign. The military authorities decline to give any indication of the number of men engaged, but hundreds of thousands are participating on both sides.

According to those who are in a position to obtain authentic information, the casualties have been so great that the Germans have requested an armistice of 24 hours. The armistice was refused with the response: "We grant you that time to get out of France."

An official communication issued by the War Office shows that the German wing, while retreating before the allies, has offered the sternest resistance, delivering several fierce and unsuccessful counter attacks.

REV. H. S. GRAHAM GOES TO MARKHAM

The presbytery of Kingston met in John Street Presbyterian Church yesterday and released Rev. H. S. Graham of Madoc, who has accepted a call to Markham and Cedar Grove. Rev. Mr. McIntosh of Kingston presented the report on systematic giving and addresses followed being delivered by Rev. Dr. Herridge and Rev. Dr. Grant.

Prof. Jordan of Kingston was re-elected moderator.

FOUND LOADED WEAPON ON HIM

Noruan Lamb of Orillia was arrested last night at a Chinese Restaurant for being drunk. On him was found a revolver of about 30 calibre with four chambers loaded, the other having an empty shell. He claimed to be a foreman of a construction company. This morning he pleaded guilty to being drunk and to having a weapon on him when arrested. He was fined \$5 and costs or 10 days on the first \$20 and costs or 30 days on the second. He paid the fine and costs. He says he bought the revolver on this side of Toronto yesterday from a man for one dollar and arrived here about 6 o'clock.

BEREAVEMENT.

Last Tuesday afternoon Mr. J. L. Hess of the Y.M.C.A. received a telegram from Montreal that his only brother had been taken seriously ill and removed to the hospital for an operation. Mr. Hess left on the first train but arrived too late. A very serious condition of peritonitis had made it impossible for the skilled surgeon to offer any encouragements of sustaining life, which ebbed away on Wednesday at three a.m.

The late W. H. Hess was prominent in the various activities identified with both the First Baptist Church and the North Side Y.M.C.A. He gave generously of his musical talent in all Christian work.

The funeral services were held Wednesday evening in the First Baptist Church, Montreal, after which the remains were conveyed to the G.T.R. depot for transportation to Hamilton, accompanied by relatives and a representative of the First Church.

The services in Hamilton were held on Friday afternoon being conducted by Rev. A. Ross and Hugh McDiarmid, B.A. The late Mr. Hess is survived by his widow, his father, D. A. of Hamilton and brother, J. L. of Belleville. He was a member of Doric Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Hamilton.

FEAR HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A despatch from the Russian capital, the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Hungary, a crown land of Austria-Hungary, in the region of the Carpathian Mountains, where Hungarian sentiment is reported to be growing in favor of Russia.

An official statement given out here yesterday says that Russian cavalrymen are now upon the crests of the Carpathian Mountains.

Continuing, the announcement says that the Russian offensive against the Austrians in Galicia continues successfully. The Austrian fort at Nicolief, about twenty-five miles southwest of Lemburg, has been captured by the Russians, notwithstanding the fact that it was protected by armored turrets and three lines of fortifications, and a triple entanglement.

The Austrians retreated from Nicolief, abandoning their supply trains, the Russians took many prisoners, and captured also forty guns and great quantities of ammunition.

The Austrian forts at Nicolief, which has been captured by the Russians, have enormous strategic importance. The city is at the intersection of the railroad lines leading into the Carpathian country.

Italians of Trieste in Mourning.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Despatches received from Trieste, an Austrian seaport on the Adriatic coast, say that mourning there is general, as the 27th and 28th Austrian infantry regiments which lost 4,000 men in Galicia, were composed of Italians from the Istria peninsula.

PIGTON CHEESE BOARD MAKE PATRIOTIC GIFT

Votes One Day's Milk and Its Product From Twenty-Factories in the County.

Pigton, Sept. 4.—At Pigton Cheese Board this afternoon a unique contribution to the Patriotic Fund was launched. It was moved and unanimously carried by buyers, factory owners, salesmen and patrons, who voted and cheered, that each patron of the 26 factories in the county contribute one day's milk on September 12. The work of the milk-drawers and the services of the cheese-makers and their assistants, and of the salesmen and dairymen, to deliver the finished product, to be given free, and the money derived to be given to the Patriotic Fund.

There will be an average of eight to ten thousand pounds of milk to each factory, which will average ten to twelve cheese of 75 to 80 pounds each, and at the present price of 15 to 25 cents the highest price on record of this board, this will produce a neat sum.

Patriotic speeches were delivered by buyers and salesmen, and the board closed with rousing cheers for the king and the allies. Already there has been sent \$1,400 and 42 of the town's sons in defence of the Empire.

HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION IS FEARED

THE GERMAN RIGHT WING IS HEADING FOR BELGIAN FRONTIER

Success of Allies Continues--Result of Main Battle Not Yet Decisive, But Advantage is With the British and French Forces--Berlin Announces Fall of Manbeuge--India's Splendid Contribution.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE COLONIES.

RUSSIA'S GREAT FEAT OF ARMS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The latest Russian success, the capture of the fortress of Nicoloff, about 25 miles southwest of Lemburg, is almost as great a feat as the taking of Lemburg itself. The place is not only strongly fortified, but it is surrounded by marshes, extending for 25 miles. Russia evidently has again begun her advance along the east Prussian frontier, the Russian vanguard being reported to-day sixty miles beyond Koenigsburg.

TWO GERMAN VESSELS SUNK.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Bordeaux says two German merchant vessels have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers, Conde and Descartes, aided by the British cruiser, Bristol.

GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED UPPER ALSACE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A despatch to the Central News from Basle, Switzerland, via Rome says, the Germans have evacuated upper Alsace.

INDIA'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.—The Viceroy of India in Council announced that India was contributing 1,000,000 pounds sterling towards the cost of the Indian contingent to the war. This is in addition to applying the gift of the Maharaja of Mysore of fifty lakhs of rupees, approximately \$1,600,000 to the cost of transportation.

GERMANS ANNOUNCE FALL OF MANBEUGE.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—By wireless telegraph, by way of Sayville, L.L.—Official announcement was made to-day at army headquarters that the French fortress of Manbeuge, on the Sambre river had fallen. The Germans took 40,000 prisoners including four generals. Four hundred guns were also captured.

GERMANS LOSE TWO MAJOR-GENERALS.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Via London.—Two more major-generals have been added to the death list of field officers: Generals Von Gotha and Niland, Premier Von Welzsacker of Wurtemberg and Finance Minister Von Breunig of Bavaria, have both lost sons. Prince Frederick William of Hesse was wounded in the breast in the fighting in France. Long train loads of wounded are now being brought from the advanced to the base hospital or forwarded to Lazarettos in the interior of Germany.

FRENCH CENTER ADVANCING.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—An official communication issued this afternoon says the situation remains satisfactory. The German right is retreating before the British. The French center is slowly advancing. The situation on the right is unchanged.

The statement says:—

First—On the left wing although the Germans have been reinforced the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the British army.

Second—At the center our advance is slow, but general. On our right there has been no action of the enemy against the great circle of Nancy. In the Vosges, and in Alsace, the situation remains unchanged.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE RUSSIAN POLAND

ROME, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Messagero, says, the great battle at Rawruska, in Galicia, 32 miles northwest of Lemburg, is over and that the Russians have won a complete victory.

The Austrians are said to be retiring everywhere. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians, are a large number of Germans. The Austrians have evacuated Russian Poland.

IS MANBEUGE STILL HOLDING OUT?

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The war office in an official statement issued this afternoon says, the defense of Manbeuge continues satisfactorily against strong German forces and the heavy German siege guns.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE COLONIES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The official information bureau to-day gave out a message from King George, to the British colonies, expressing appreciation of the manner in which the peoples of the whole Empire at home and overseas have moved with one mind and purpose "To confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind."

GERMANS WERE REFUSED TIME TO BURY THEIR DEAD

REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING UP TO SAVE VANGUARD FROM DEFEAT

DISTRICT DASHES

NEWS CLIPPED FROM OUR MANY EXCHANGES

Iron Mines Close Down.

Work at Bessemer iron mines was suspended indefinitely this week, and the men have all left for their homes.—Bancroft Times.

Surely, This is a Mistake.

The report comes from Maynooth that a number of German sympathizers in that vicinity are subscribing to a fund to assist Germany in the war against England. It is to be hoped that the amount subscribed will be of generous proportions. The letter will likely get as far as Montreal, and those who sent it will find themselves at Fort Henry a few days later.—Bancroft Times.

Lumber Camps Will Not Operate.

The war is already having its effects in this part of the country. All the big lumber concerns have shut, or intend shutting, down, and a great many men that usually spend the winter in the woods will have to seek employment elsewhere.—Bancroft Times.

Conductor Transferred.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ringland and their daughters, Misses Lillian and Alma, left on Monday for Lindsay. Mr. Ringland, who has for the past two years been conductor on the Belleville-Madoc branch of the G.T.R. has been transferred to the Lindsay line. Mr. Ringland, has, during his short stay here, by his unfeeling courtesy, genial disposition and accommodating manners, become very popular with the travelling public and has away with him their best wishes for his continued success.—Madoc Review.

AUSTRIANS BEAT RETREAT

General Retirement Reported All Along This Line.

THREE FORTRESSES REMAIN

Pryemysl, Jaroslau and Cracow Are the Only Barriers Between Russian Army and Their Objective

Servians Have Begun the Invasion of Bosnia—Nicolief Is Captured.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—The Russian forces are making satisfactory progress along the Austrian front, where there have been serious engagements, according to the Russian official statement, which says:

"In the Rawa region, the Russian commander, Gen. Ruzsky, has fought a fierce battle against strong Austrian forces. The Russian troops have delivered an attack against a very strongly fortified Austrian position near Gorodok.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the offensive movements of the Russians have proved favorable to their arms."

Signs of General Retreat.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A despatch to The Evening News from Petrograd says the Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the Rivers Bug and Vistula.

The fortresses of Pryemysl and Jaroslau, on the River San, and Cracow, on the Vistula river, are the only obstacles the Austrians now have to prevent the Russian advance.

Pryemysl is a strongly fortified military camp fifty-one miles west of Lemburg, with 42 forts and 40,000 men, who have been reinforced by the soldiers who escaped from Lemburg and Poland.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Nish, Serbia, says the Serbian army has begun the invasion of Bosnia, and has crossed the River Save near Mitrovitch.

While the Servians attempt the conquest of Bosnia from the north Montenegrin troops expect to effect the conquest of Herzegovina from the south.

REAR ATTACK IS DREADED

Presence of British, Russians and East Indians in North Is Having a Powerful Effect Upon the German Advance—German General Asks Time to Bury Dead, But Is Refused.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Despatches received yesterday from France announced that the Kaiser and the general staff were hurriedly rearranging the disorganized German battle line following the repulse of their troops by the allies on the French coast, caused widespread jubilation here. It is said that the Anglo-French troops violently attacked the Germans, causing the invaders right army terrible losses. The reverses were of such a drastic character that Gen. von Kluck, the German commander, asked for an armistice to bury his dead and gather his wounded. The request was refused.

Gen. von Buelow's army is said to be hurrying to the assistance of Gen. von Kluck in an effort to prevent his troops from being scattered or captured. The Kaiser is strengthening his centre by every available means.

The French centre has been greatly reinforced by both British and French troops, but the Emperor hopes to gain a decisive victory by a new movement.

The following official statement was given out yesterday afternoon by the War Office:—

"The left wing of the allied armies, comprising portions of the force, defending Paris, continues to make progress. The advance reaches the banks of the River Ouse in the region of Montmirail. The Germans are retreating in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux and Soissons.

"Violent encounters have occurred on the French centre between Fere Champanoise and Vitry-Francois in the southern portion of the forest of Argonne. The French have fallen back now there. The Germans have lost greatly near Vitry. The movement of retirement is confirmed on the German side.

"On the French right a German division attacked on the axis of Chateaux Salins and Nancy, but were repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenoux. Farther to the east the French troops re-occupied the crest of Mandy and the peak of Fourneaux.

"There is no change in the situation in the Province of Alsace."

Military observers say that the retreat of the Germans and the rearrangement of their lines are now in progress is believed to be due to fear of attack from the rear by an army of British, Russian and East Indian troops, now believed to be in Belgium and France. Russia's forces in that army is placed at 250,000 men.

Virtually all the news of the fighting in France received here yesterday, deals with the success of the allies left wing in driving back the German right. In spite of the reported reverses to the latter the encounter now taking place between the centres of the opposing forces is the more important.

The Germans, after their powerful swing of their right toward Paris, which enveloped the allies' new progress is believed to be due to fear of attack from the rear by an army of British, Russian and East Indian troops, now believed to be in Belgium and France. Russia's forces in that army is placed at 250,000 men.

The French were faced with the alternative of meeting the Germans or of falling back again and permitting the German centre to move forward to a position where it might envelop the entire French right and force 150,000 to 200,000 men to surrender or to retreat in Switzerland.

However, the French had been reinforced by British and met the attack. The Kaiser's army is pounding the French centre with a force made up of the combined armies of the Grand Duke Albrecht, Crown Prince Frederick William and of Gen. von Hausen.

Violent encounters have occurred in the forest of Argonne, in which, according to the latest advice the French have taken many prisoners, including a battalion of German infantry, a number of rapid fire guns and many gun carriages. Details of the fighting between the British and French columns of the allies' left flank, which is still driving the Germans back on their right wing are hourly expected.

For the first time since the campaign began in France, the German force is opposed by one superior in number. Gen. von Kluck is dropping back, after having suffered heavy losses. The army of Gen. von Buelow is being rushed to his aid.

FIRST DAY OF BELLEVILLE FAIR WAS GRAND SUCCESS

Belleville's "agricultural fair for 1914" opened yesterday afternoon with a satisfactory attendance in spite of untoward conditions which made it impossible to expect a bumper crowd. About twenty-five hundred people were on the grounds at two o'clock for the first day's performance, which was more in the nature of a "Citizens Day". The numerous exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, manufactured articles, roots, vegetables and fancy work had not yet been brought in by the farmers. Sunday's downpour of rain made the ground soggy and the temperature declined many degrees. A cold wind was blowing and conditions were not very comfortable.

At one o'clock, a procession formed at the market square, whence the participants were directed by Ald. McFee as to their route. All the city cadets in shirt-tails out and many a pretty sight. The Fifteenth Regiment Band and St. Michael's Academy band led the patriotic procession. The cadets represented the corps of the Belleville High School, St. Michael's Academy, Queen Victoria School, Queen Alexandra school and Queen Mary School. A good number gathered on Front street.

Other participants in the parade were the fire department and Dr. Akers. He had a bull-dog on a British flag with the words on placard, "What we have we hold." At the park, Mayor Willis opened the fair at two-thirty. "We are meeting again," he said, addressing the public from the judges' stand, "to show the products of the country, no matter what wars are going on. We have the industrial activity of the nation at heart. We must produce to live. Today we have the goods here to supply the markets needful of them."

Turning to the war situation he said "The British Empire will never give up until we show we are the dominant people. There is no such thing as failure. Today the tide is turning against the enemy and the tide will turn more and more as we turn to the support of the motherland. There is no empire that can do so much as we can do."

The mayor then referred to the fair conditions. The directors are satisfied with the attendance. "I now declare this fair open and I ask you all to join in singing 'God Save the King.'" The Fifteenth band played and the people sang the National Anthem with much enthusiasm. Labor Day program was entirely taken up with Wilson's Wild West L.O.U. Oklahoma show. The track was not ready for riding and the turf events could not be pulled off.

The wild west show was very interesting. The members of the company are seven in number and are experts on horseback, in handling and lassoing cattle. Mr. McCoy gave an exhibition of trick and fancy rope spinning. The second number was a polo game, three men aside on horseback. The match was in two 4-minute periods and was followed with deep interest by the crowd.

Steer riding by cowboys was the next number. Eight cattle were let out of a corral one at a time and ridden by the cowboys. Bull dogging was the next number. A wild steer was let out of the corral upon the track and after it had begun to run at high speed a horseman came up and slid from his horse and caught the running animal by the horns, throwing it.

While riding down the track one member of the troupe leaped over and picked up articles from the ground. A great roping act, followed, catching from three to six running horses abreast. This was accomplished without a failure by Mr. McCoy. Roping and hog tying contest of Onabaro steers was the next number. The roping steers will be started off at high speed, the horse will follow up and lasso, throwing the creature. Three legs were tied in hog style.

Other events were potatoes stabbing race on horse back and bucking horse riding contest. The Wild West Show gave a performance last evening at the park. Early this morning, exhibits began to arrive. This year's entry list is far ahead of 1913. Particularly is this so in horses and cattle which number some of the finest specimens ever seen here. Among the exhibitors in horses are:

- HORSES**
T. P. Buckley, Hogan Burtis Co., S. Wellbanks, C. H. Ketcheson, G. W. Collins, P. E. Bonisteel, A. R. Cornell, J. Reid, W. Yacema, P. Mott, F. S. Pearsall, W. Conghey, W. C. Ketcheson, Benedict Bros., J. Fogg, R. Collins, Ashley Stock Farm, D. Burnham, G. F. Hamilton, F. Denyes, F. Gibson, A. Brickman, J. A. Bush, G. F. Reid, J. Shannon, R. Foy, W. W. Anderson, G. W. Anderson, W. E. Anderson, A. H. Anderson, Geo. A. Rose, J. C. Creighton, A. A. Welbanks, N. Vermylica and Son, H. Bradley.
- CATTLE**
The cattle show is large, including all classes. The exhibitors are: J. Waterhouse, G. W. Collins, A. M. Sine, R. O. Morrow, W. C. Ketcheson, H. K. Denyes, Geo. A. Ketcheson, A. E. Phillips, E. B. Mallory, D. W. Valteau, E. W. Brooks.
- SHEEP**
Sheep are exhibited by the following: R. J. Garbutt, J. R. Garbutt, W. A. Martin, R. O. Morrow, G. S. Hogie, C. H. Curtis, W. Robinson, J. C. Creighton.
- SWINE**
In the pigsties are the exhibits of the following: R. J. Garbutt, J. R. Garbutt, W. A. Martin, R. O. Morrow, W. H. Phil-

FOULTRY

C. H. Curtis, R. C. Morrow, A. R. Cornell, E. Pope, G. W. Collins, W. A. Martin. SEEDS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS. In seeds, vegetables and roots, the exhibitors are: E. H. Ketcheson, R. J. Garbutt, P. E. Bonisteel, W. J. Sharpe, P. Mott, S. A. Lockwood, A. M. Weese, W. A. Martin, Mrs. F. Terry, C. M. Anderson, E. Anderson, Mrs. F. Holmes, R. McMurter, Thos. Conter, Geo. A. Showring, A. E. Phillips, E. Carter, A. Brickman, W. W. Anderson, W. E. Anderson.

Horse races are taking place this afternoon. A "Red Cross" tent which has been loaned to the ladies of the Red-Cross Society by Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton. It is being used for the sale of refreshments for the benefit of the organization. Special features on the grounds include a motordrome.

Awards on Cheese at Toronto.

The exhibit of cheese at the Canadian National exhibition, Toronto, was considerably larger than a year ago and the competition correspondingly keen. We are pleased to note that a number of the awards came to makers in the Belleville district. Following is the complete list of awards—

- JUNE COLORED**
1—J. D. Henderson, Smithfield
2—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville
3—Wm. Morse, Trowbridge
4—Ed. Carter, Corbyville
5—Geo. Empey, Newry
6—W. H. Purdy, Belleville
7—J. A. Ferguson, Malorytown
8—J. F. Howes, Atwood
- JULY COLORED**
1—J. K. Brown, Brussels
2—J. Arthurborn, Sebringville
3—E. A. Henderson, Newry
4—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville
5—J. D. Henderson, Smithfield
6—G. Mensies, Listowel
7—H. Hammond, Moorefield
8—E. F. Howes, Atwood
- JUNE WHITE**
1—Geo. Empey, Newry
2—J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville
3—Wm. Morse, Trowbridge
4—H. Yown, Mollsworth
5—H. A. Nosworthy, Woodstock
6—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville
8—P. Callen, Woodstock
- JULY WHITE**
1—E. F. Howes, Atwood
2—Geo. Empey, Newry
3—W. H. Purdy, Belleville
4—H. Yown, Mollsworth
5—J. F. Koch, Gowansdown
6—J. Cuthbertson, Sebringville
7—R. E. Hastings, Atwood
8—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville
- AUGUST COLORED**
1—W. Morse, Trowbridge
2—A. White, Cherry Valley
3—J. W. Trowell, Oxford Mills
4—W. H. Purdy, Belleville
5—Geo. Empey, Newry
6—D. Mensies, Listowel
7—J. W. Simpson, Eardley
C. R. Francis, Carrol
- AUGUST WHITE**
1—H. J. Neeb, Tavistock
2—B. F. Howes, Atwood
3—S. D. Eggleston, Conn.
4—J. D. Henderson, Smithfield
5—H. Yown, Mollsworth
6—H. Hammond, Moorefield
7—A. Gererson, St. Felicien
8—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville
- STILTONS**
1—H. Yown, Mollsworth
2—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville
3—R. E. Hastings, Atwood
4—Geo. Empey, Newry
5—P. Callen, Woodstock
- FLATS**
1—W. H. Morse, Trowbridge
2—P. Callen, Woodstock
3—J. F. Henderson, Smithfield
4—H. J. Neet, Tavistock
5—Geo. Empey, Newry

SPECIAL PRIZE, HIGHEST AVERAGE SCORE
1—Geo. Empey, Newry 95.88
2—B. F. Howes, Atwood 95.57
3—C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville 95.52

BELLEVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

A practice shoot took place at the rifle butts yesterday afternoon. 10 shots each at 200, 500 and 800 yards. Considering the very unfavorable conditions, a strong north-west gale blowing, the score was very good. Practice shoots will take place every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons as long as the weather permits, and all members are asked to attend if possible as the season is now getting very short. A motor-bout will leave Robin's dock at 1:15 p.m. every shooting day. A big competition day is also being arranged. A committee meeting will be held tomorrow night at 8:30 at the police station. Yesterday's scores were:

- J. Douch 127
M. Carr 106
H. Holtum 103
H. Sneyd 100
E. T. Austin 70
- Relieves Asthma at Once.—If you could read the thousands of uncollected letters received by the makers from grateful users, you too would realize the remarkable curing powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, chronic and acute, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased

LESSONS FROM THE WAR

Rev. A. R. Sanderson Preached to Congregation at Holloway Street.

It was an overflowing congregation that greeted Rev. A. R. Sanderson on Sunday evening at Holloway Street church. Lessons from the war formed his theme and experiences in the conflict zone were related. The world is moving rapidly he said. But yesterday we spoke of the South African war and the Russo-Japanese war. Now we are facing a titanic European conflict. "Thank God the British Empire has its greatest man at the head!" We have wonderful implicit confidence in Kitchener. He is the man who does things.

There is something about a man which prizes patriotism above life itself. The Belgians are today honored for their sacrifices of the greatest things of earth. There are few equals to the Belgians. The battle in France is more important than Gettysburg, Majuba Hill or even Waterloo. That battle was fought over an area of seven miles by three miles. The battle line today stretches over hundreds of miles and millions of men are engaged. Enlistment in the battle of life is obligatory, not voluntary. In life we must take sides and be on the right or wrong.

The preacher expressed his belief that Kitchener had laid his plans deep and thought there would be an attack from North Belgium on the German invaders. One night during the passage of the Atlantic, the Scotian found itself between two cruisers. This is a war when men come face to face, although artillery is an important part. There have been many bayonet charges. Speaking generally the pastor said the allies must have advantage of high position. This is true spiritually if man desires to make his life tenable. The man who wants to live in the swamp of expediency and diplomacy cannot preserve the Christian ideals. "We want soldiers in heart as well as in uniform. If it takes every man in the Empire, we must go, whether clergyman or not. The plans of this war have been laid for years. There are hundreds of thousands in Germany who do not want war."

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution has been forwarded to the salesmen of all cheese factories selling on the local board: At the meeting of Belleville Cheese Board Saturday, Jas. Riley, recommended and Alex. Moore, seconded the following motion: "That all patrons of cheese factories supplying milk that is manufactured into cheese and sold on Belleville Board, or of factories whose names are registered on Belleville Board, be asked to supply the milk produced by each and every dairyman of said factories on the 18th day of September 1914.

"To be manufactured into cheese to be sold in the usual way along with the cheese of the factory, and the proceeds of the cheese so produced this 18th day of September, be donated to a Patriotic Fund, to insure comfort, clothing food and education to the wives and children and dependant of those of our volunteers who have or may go to war to protect and uphold the honor of our Empire, which we all so dearly love and respect."

"That the cheesemakers of the said cheese factories be asked to manufacture the cheese upon this day, as their gift to the Fund. "That the milk drawers, drawing the milk upon this day to the said factories, be asked to do so as their proportion to the Fund. The reason in selecting the 18th day of September, as the day, it is thought the weather will be cool, and should there be any patron who would desire that his milk should not go to the Fund, conditions will be favorable that he can keep it home, care for it as he would his Sunday's milk, sending it to the factory on Saturday to be manufactured to his own account by Rev. Dr. Herridge moderator of the General Assembly and Dr. A. S. Grant, general secretary of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church. Do not fail to be present.

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

WEDDING BELLS

On Wednesday, September 2nd, a very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Potter of Gunter, when their only daughter, Miss Carrie was united in marriage to Mr. Richard Haggerty son of Mr. Alex. Haggerty of the same place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Cunningham of Toronto, uncle of the bride. The bride entered the parlor with her father to the strain of a wedding march played by Miss Lucilla Potter of Frankford, cousin of the bride. The bride looked charming in a gown of blue silk and carried white pinnies. A large number of guests were present to witness the ceremony, after which they all sat down to a very inviting repast and spent an enjoyable evening. The happy couple left next day for Toronto, Ironton, and Frankford. On their return they will reside near Gunter, where we wish them a long and happy future. The bride's going gown was brown and white hat. The bride was the recipient of many costly and useful presents. Some of the guests from a distance were Mr. Whitefield Cronk of Belleville, Mrs. C. H. Rose, Mrs. J. W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Potter and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rose and daughter of Frankford and the Misses Edna and Alna Ketcheson of 5th Con. Sidney.

Mr. Arthur Wark visited at the home of his brother, Mr. R. Wark on Sunday last. Miss Irene Prentice, and also Miss Bella Prentice spent a couple of days in Belleville, recently. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey of Madoc are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wark, last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. David Chisholm and son Alex spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Gossell, Jr.

Read, Sept. 3.—Everyone is pleased to see those lovely showers. Quite a crowd from the surrounding neighborhood attended the party at T. Mallin's on Sunday night. Our school reopened again. The pupils are progressing rapidly under the able management of their teacher, Miss Enright. Miss M. Cronin, spent a couple of days visiting Mrs. Jas. Byrne. Mattie Leonard made a flying trip through here one day last week. P. Gannon is repairing his barn. Quite a few of the young ladies attended the quilting at Mrs. Dalry's and did a good job. J. Wringe, M. J. Walsh and D. Meagher took in the Toronto fair. The horse buyers passed through here last week and purchased a few fine horses. The Smith Bros. has purchased a new threshing outfit and are doing fine work.

The monthly meeting of the Children Aid Society will be held in the Y.M.C.A. parlor to-night at 8 o'clock. See Miss Campbell's Millinery opening, Wednesday and Thursday. A delightful dance was held last evening in the Johnston Academy Alberta Block, Front street. A large number were present and enjoyed themselves. The city has begun the construction of the concrete walk on the north side of West Bridge street from Cedar St. to the top of Murray's hill. The steam roller has been taken across the river and has been working on Everett and Murray streets, on which excavating material from Front street was recently placed. Captain Percy M. Anderson of the Ninety-First Saskatchewan Rifles is in the city, having come up from Valcartier on leave to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. M. Anderson, prior to his leaving the camp for the front. Capt. Anderson leaves to-morrow on his return trip to Valcartier.

FOXBORO.

Foxboro, Sept. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Prentice of Lodgroom and Mrs. Clara Prentice of Tweed were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice, last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. John McKee of Belleville is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Burd. Mr. Joe. Thrasher of Belleville, spent Sunday in this vicinity. Miss Bella Prentice of Ann Harbor Michigan is visiting at the home of Miss Irene Prentice.

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Fall Announcement

The Formal Opening Display of Autumn Styles on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9 & 10, and Following Days

We take great pleasure in announcing our autumn opening exhibition of MILLINERY, SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, DRESS MATERIALS, SUITINGS, COATINGS, SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, RUGS, DRAPERIES and MEN'S CLOTHING &c. This opening display is certainly the most extensive and interesting we have ever shown at any former season, every department being filled to overflowing with the cream of the world's best merchandise and we might justly say that a forenoon or afternoon could not be better spent than by taking a stroll through the many departments of our store on opening days. Your presence is cordially invited. SEE SPECIAL OPENING DISPLAY IN WINDOWS TO-NIGHT

The Millinery Parlors, Second Floor, Will be the Centre of Attraction During Opening Days

The one word "chic" describes the new hats that we will place on display during opening days. Here you will find dozens of distinctive and exclusive pattern hats which we imported direct from the largest fashion centres of the world, including Paris, London and New York. And not only these, but our own milliners have executed many stunning models, and have flooded the show rooms with some of the most artistic effects. Visit the show rooms during opening days and get a peep at these productions for the autumn season. There is at least one that will become your admirably.

A Special Invitation to Visit the Home Furnishing Department

In this department, on the third floor, you will find a very beautiful and extensive display of the new Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, Lace Curtains and Brass Goods. We invite you to visit this department during the opening days and see the many new things featured there.

Opening Days in the Men's Store

Our Men's Store has always been a scene of activity on opening days, and this year we are sure it will be no exception. In this department we are showing Men's New Fall Suits in the leading makes. Men's Fall Overcoats reasonably priced, Gloves, Novelty Wear, Boys' Suits, Sweaters, Hosiery, Medium Weight Underwear, Stetson and Christie Hats, and a large stock of New Fall Caps. Men's Store through the arch to your left.

Dressmaking Parlors

Miss Peterson, who has charge of our Dressmaking Department, will be in the store during opening days, and ladies wishing to interview her regarding their fall and winter apparel are invited to do so.



SEE OPENING DISPLAY IN WINDOWS TO-NIGHT

The Ditchie Company Limited

The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

COL. HUGHES ON THE WAR.

We had the pleasure on Friday last of listening to a half-hour's address by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, at the Directors' luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition. He discussed the military situation with the utmost frankness and placed no embargo on the bevy of reporters who were present.

We had always entertained a high opinion of the soldierly qualities of our present Minister of War, and no one who really knows Col. Hughes can deny that he possesses unusual independence of mind and the courage that we usually associate with the true man of arms.

We have not agreed with his policy in reference to the erection of armoury buildings in all the country villages over Canada, but it is not now the time to discuss matters of this nature. It is the duty of every Canadian to support with the utmost loyalty the efforts being made to defeat the common enemy of the Empire. We do not think it is altogether fair to charge Col. Hughes with much of our present military inefficiency that has come down to him by right of inheritance through several governments, both Liberal and Conservative.

Col. Hughes readily admitted that both Canada and England were sadly unprepared on land to meet any such military machine as has been studied out and developed by the war-lords of Germany during the past half-century. Our slowness in getting our forces to the front was the result of this unpreparedness.

Then Col. Hughes sketched the various steps that had been taken up to the present time to work into a state of efficiency the composite and varied aggregation of veterans, militiamen and entirely untrained youths he had to deal with at Valcartier.

"I will not allow any Canadian boy to go to the front who has not learned how to shoot," declared the Minister, and the statement was applauded. "The man who does not know how to use a gun is not worth powder enough to blow him up," was the next statement. He has to be furnished with a uniform, and supplied with food on the line of march, and with equipment that he does not know how to use to do any damage to the enemy. He is therefore an encumbrance or so much useless baggage.

He was delighted with the results so far achieved and surprised at the average scores that had been made at Valcartier. He hoped soon to send away an army of 22,500 that would be of real assistance to Great Britain.

He was also delighted on account of the response to the call for volunteers. There were 30,000 in camp at Valcartier and he actually had received 200,000 offers from men in Canada and the United States who were willing to serve in the Empire's cause.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham who was also present in his address commented upon the fact that Canada's gift of her manhood was a free-will offering and not a forced contribution as was the case with the soldiers who were compelled to serve in the countries of Europe.

This great war has already disclosed many weaknesses in our military methods, and the fact that a large part of the money spent in the militia department is simply thrown away. But all these things will be discussed in ample time. The war will serve the useful purpose of demonstrating to the public and to the department where these weaknesses lie, and should lead to radical reform.

THE HORSE IN WAR.

The horse is holding his own in the present war. Despatches mention "clouds of cavalry" screening the German advance. Parties of Uhlan scout far and wide picking up information, which is sent back to the main body. From East Prussia, from Galicia and from France come reports of cavalry engagements. That troopers are the eyes and ears of armies is an old saying that is being verified every day. The aeroplane is very valuable, and so is the automobile, but neither displaces the cavalry. Cavalry can act on the information they gather in an instant, they can see and strike simultaneously. Ploughed ground that might stall an automobile is no obstacle whatever to capable cavalry intelligently commanded. All great armies cherish their mounted troops, and make provision for remounts. If the cavalry competition depends on the supply of horseflesh, Russia has a great advantage over all other European nations. It is estimated that within the Czars dominions are more than 33,000,000 horses, two-thirds of which are in European Russia. According to the latest available statistics, Germany has 4,500,000 horses, France about 3,300,000, Austro-Hungary 3,800,000 and Great Britain nearly 2,200,000. The United States, with more than 20,000,000 horses, is admirably qualified to become a great cavalry country.

WAR IN AFRICA

The war has been literally and actually carried into Africa where attacks and counter-attacks have been made on British German possessions. Out of it, the Boston Herald thinks, may arise a grave peril. It is the possible expulsion of the whites from the dark continent, beginning with those who at this time attempt to carry on a white man's country. Excepting British South Africa, no colony has a sufficient number of colonists to make a successful stand against the natives if they unite in armed rebellion. The very existence of the Governments depends upon the efficiency and loyalty of small forces of natives drilled and commanded by European officers.

German East African forces have come into collision with British East African and Nyasaland forces, and there is sure to be further conflict on the Uganda border, as the German colony touches all the three British possessions. These together have an estimated population of 7,894,000, with only 5,071 Europeans; the military forces number 3042, all natives except the officers and 100 Sikhs; and the police officers consist of 2,800 natives. In German East Africa the population is about 7,500,000, including 5336 Europeans, of whom 3579 are Germans; the troops are 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives; and there is a native police force of 2140. French West Africa has a population of 11,000,000 and of its 10,000 soldiers 7000 are black. The population of the Belgian Congo is at the lowest estimate 8,000,000, with less than 3000 whites.

Is it not madness, the Herald asks, for the whites to fight among themselves in the midst of these black millions? Once set the example of fighting white men with black troops and the peoples of those lands may quickly open their eyes to the possibility of driving the invaders into the sea. Even in South Africa this danger was recognized by the Government during the strike of gold miners on the Rand and the subsequent attempt at a universal strike, and that was why the whole citizen defence force was called to arms. If European nations extend their war to Africa the consequences may be worse for themselves than for the races over which they seek to establish dominion. The lesson is only too easily learned.

This ill wind of war is not without its incidental benefits. On Saturday cheese on Belleville board sold at fifteen and eleven sixteenth cents a pound. At Brockville the preceding day the price was a sixteenth higher. Here, as we believe, record wholesale prices for Ontario and will help to offset some of the very serious detrimental effects of the war, as for instance the lack of a market for apples.

Nova Scotia is making a donation of one hundred thousand barrels of apples to Great Britain. Why should not the Ontario government tender a similar offering? The apples are not saleable here. They would be most acceptable to war-smitten England. Here is an opportunity to render both the fruit-growers and the motherland a signal service.

The Ontario would respectfully call this matter to the attention of Mr. J. W. Johnson M. P. with the hope that will do his best to bring the government of Ontario to take action along this line.

The assertion ascribed to The Tagliche Rundschau that Germany would retain all of Belgium which she occupies in this war is not consistent with the claims for American sympathy made by Germans and German-Americans. The Kaiser would not have a moral leg to stand on if he absorbed Belgium. His case against her is of the weakest. It is merely a case of military necessity, a case that may be conceded, for the time being, under the law of self-preservation.

But if Germany asserts that she has a right to punish Belgium with loss of her independence because Belgium refused to assent to the nullification of her pledged neutrality and thus to become a passive ally of Germany against a nation with which she was at peace, then Germany will forfeit the approval of the neutral world.

Let there be no doubt about this. If there is one nation in the European conflict which has the unmeasured sympathy and admiration of the American people it is Belgium. She has done her full duty under international law, and she has asserted her independence with splendid gallantry and heroic sacrifice. If there is any excuse for Germany's action against her it is only that of the direst necessity, and such excuses cease with a German triumph. If then Germany insists upon taking Belgium, she will be punishing Belgium for doing her duty.

With such action Germany's policy would be stripped naked of moral claims and stand forth in the ugly guise of remorseless conquest. There would be nothing left of her claim that she is defending civilization from barbarism, even if there were much to it now.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Boston Globe makes addition to its sound advice. Formerly it exhorted: "Don't talk war; talk business—and don't let it be all talk."

If any one is trying to make money by filching the pennies from the pockets of the poor under pretence of war stress, the conviction of that man is of infinitely more importance than the prosecution of the burglar or the hold-up man.

"When a fellow is prepared to fight," says an exchange, "the temptation to fight is so much stronger than when he's not prepared." The philosophy of this, as we understand it, is to be prepared to run.

The British people are very fond of giving pet names to their idols. In the last war they all talked intimately and affectionately of "Bobs." And now it is "K. of K." and "J. J.," meaning Kitchener of Khartoum and Sir John Jellicoe in command of the fleet.

A reader of the Ontario has sent in the following query:—

Has any M.P. or M.P.P. suggested that he or any of his fellows is willing to give one half, or even one fourth of his salary to the Patriotic Fund?

The Front Street pavement was completed yesterday at noon, and now Belleville has one of the finest main thoroughfares of any town in Canada. Congratulations to Foley and Gleeson, the contractors who have done so splendid a job in record time, to Dr. Platt, the energetic chairman of public works, and to Mayor Willis, whose administration has been rendered notable by this achievement!

When English soldiers advance at quick step they give a good demonstration of the Tommy trot.

With 600,000 persons in Paris and vicinity out of work France finds the result of the war both at home and in the field far from cheering.

A western man left \$10,000 to a barber who shaved him for two years and never asked him a question. We fear, however, that even this won't cause the habit to spread.

As opposed to the stories of German treatment of Englishmen in Berlin, a correspondent writes the Westminster Gazette: "As a German who has lived in England on and off for twelve years, but never sufficiently long to entitle him to naturalization, I crave permission to thank the police authorities for their splendid behavior. I had to present myself for registration, and the kind, civil, and obliging ways of all officials were worthy of the traditions of this great country. Your country may be at war with our Government, but there are millions of sane Germans who condemn this uncalculated strife between nations who stand for everything that is grand and good."

A subscriber sends us the following data in reference to the War of Rebellion in the United States. Serving in the North there were:—

British Americans (Canadians)	53,500
English	45,500
Irish	144,200

And it has been said, if the U.S. had declared War in 1914 against Mexico, she could have had 50,000 men from Canada, volunteers without request.

The number of Federal troops was 2,859,132.

Cost of War, \$6,180,029,900, sufficient to pay \$100,000 for each nigger, young and old, owned by the slave owners in those days.

British traders with characteristic energy and courage are beginning to adjust their business to war conditions. One hundred tin plate mills in South Wales, employing thousands of workmen, are being reopened with the view of capturing German trade in tin plate in markets which Germany cannot reach. Canadian business men might well profit by the example of their kinsmen in the Mother Country. There are great opportunities for trade expansion in South America. That trade has been very largely in the hands of the Germans. There is no reason why Canada should not be able to capture a considerable portion of the South American trade. The United States has already taken steps to exploit this market, compulsorily vacated by Germany, whose merchant marine has been swept off the seas. Canadians should be at least as enterprising as their American neighbors. The market is there, and we greatly need the business. Halifax is peculiarly well situated to cater to the South American trade, in as much as it lies on the trade routes and is nearer to most South American ports than any American port. Now is the appointed time to enter the field and to build up a trade which should prove to be of great permanent benefit to the Dominion.

The Ontario has been the recipient of many pleasing compliments on account of the enterprise shown in publishing an "Extra" yesterday afternoon giving the public the first news of the important victory gained by the Allies in France and the surrender of Dr. Robinson.

Kipling never wrote a truer word than when he made Canada say:

"Daughter am I in my mother's house, but Mistress in my own."

This expresses Canada the obedient offspring of the British Empire, but the independent, self-governing Dominion from Vancouver to the Atlantic. Immediately on Great Britain's Declaration of war Canada rose to her defence. The lion's growl was echoed by the whelp.

There is no law which compels Canada to do this. Great Britain cannot compel her to contribute to the defense of the Mother Country one man, one gun, one bushel of wheat, one dollar of Canadian money, and yet the Dominion has already sent millions of flour and grain three regiments of equipped men, batteries of guns, and the offer of an unlimited number of volunteers.

The men who gave a good account of themselves in South Africa will not be wanting in valor on Europe's battle-fields.

—Chicago Tribune.

The Ontario wishes to congratulate Mr. J. A. Kerr upon the success of a patriotic movement that he initiated last week at Campbellford Cheese board. He introduced a motion that the salesmen at that board should recommend to their various companies that the patrons donate to some one of the war funds a day's make of cheese. Mr. Kerr's motion "caught on." It passed unanimously and almost without discussion. At Peterborough, Stirling and Madoc boards, held the following day, similar resolutions were heartily endorsed. Then the movement spread to Picton and Napawan, and finally at Belleville on Saturday the same patriotic sentiment held unanimous sway.

This contribution will not represent a large amount to any individual dairyman, but in the aggregate it will reach the handsome total of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

This is plain, practical, common-sense patriotism—the kind that counts most in the present crisis.

The following war lexicon applies to some of our neighbors: "Terrific Slaughter"—Sixteen French and seventeen Germans wounded. "Hurled Back"—The withdrawal of the advanced outpost. "Thousands of Prisoners"—Three German farmers arrested. "Deadly Air Battle"—French aeroplane seen in the distance. "Gigantic Army of Invasion"—Two troops of cavalry on a reconnaissance. "Overwhelming Force"—A sergeant and a detail of twelve men. "Fierce Naval Battle"—Mysterious sounds heard at sea. "Americans Outrageously Maltreated"—One American asked to explain why his trunk contained maps of German roads. "Bottled Up"—A fleet at anchor. "Trapped"—An army in camp. "Rout"—An orderly retreat. "Heroism"—A failure of soldiers to run away in the face of danger. "Decisive Conflict"—A skirmish of outposts.—New York Sun.

TENTING TO NIGHT ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND

Now that our boys are in camp at Valcartier, no doubt this old-time favorite will be frequently heard. It was written in 1862 by Walter Kittridge while preparing to go to the front; and he also composed the music. Like so many other good things in literature and art, it was a first refused publication; but the author popularized it by singing it and when finally published it sold by hundreds of thousands of copies. Walter Kittridge was born in Merrimac, N. H., in 1832; and, excepting the years which he spent at the front, was a public singer: We're tenting to night on the old camp ground. Give us a song to cheer Our weary hearts, a song of home. And friends we love so dear.

Many are the hearts that are weary to-night. Wishing for the war to cease; Many are the hearts looking for the right To see the dawn of peace. Tenting to-night, tenting to-night Tenting on the old camp ground.

We've been tenting to-night on the old camp ground. Thinking of days gone by, Of the loved ones at home that gave us the hand, And the tear that said good-bye.

We are tired of war on the old camp grounds, Many are dead and gone. Of the brave and true who have left their homes, Others been wounded long.

We've been fighting to-day on the old camp ground, Many are lying near; Some are dead and some are dying. Many are in tears

CARRYING PLACE.

We are pleased to report that our Junior League social was a great success. Mrs. Vandervoort and Mrs. Grayhart of Young's attended the Ladies' Aid at Mrs. Binglay's. We are pleased to report that Mr. C. Peterson and Mr. R. Harris have returned home. Mrs. Barnard and Mr. D. Nik of Toronto spent last week with their sister, Mrs. Marvin. A number of men are very busy on the county road. Miss M. Martin is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Barnard of Toronto.

WALLBRIDGE.

Miss Marie Seeley and Master Gordon Ketcheson have resumed their studies at Stirling High School. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ketcheson of Bloomfield visited Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Massey last week. At the meeting of the Women's Institute held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Sharp, \$10 was donated to the Red Cross Fund. Mrs. Spooner of Kingston visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ketcheson last week. The W.M.S. table party held last Wednesday at Mrs. Lane's was a success the ladies quilted two quilts pieced by the Mission Band, to be sent to the mission at Muskoka station. The anniversary services will be held on Sunday, Sept. 20th. Dr. Baker of Albert College will preach both morning and evening. Miss Ida Bradley is teaching school near L'Annaple.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Mrs. Spencer has had a fine monument put up for her husband, the late Geo. Spencer. Miss Marjorie Wood who has been visiting at Robin's Mills has returned to her home for the fall term at school. We are pleased to see Miss Kinbar back again as school-teacher. Mrs. and Miss Potter have been visiting near Belleville. Donald Anderson returned to Toronto on Monday, August 31st, after visiting in this neighborhood for six weeks. Mrs. Marvin is the new teacher for the primary class in the Sunday school. Miss Libbie Jordan has been away for a two weeks' holiday. H. G. Spafford is away at Springbrook putting up silos. Last week he was busy at Northport and Bloomfield. Miss Annie Hespeler is visiting Mrs. Wellington Bristol.

STOCKDALE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McCall of Wooler were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bates on Sunday last. Miss Mabel Fleming has returned home after spending a few days visiting relatives at Madoc. Miss Olivia Baber has secured the Rockdale school for the coming term and left on Monday to begin her duties. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Richards visited friends here a few days this week. Mr. and Mrs. Morley Davidson spent Sunday at Brighton. Mr. Vernon Wood, C.P.R. despatcher, Havelock is visiting his parents and renewing acquaintances here. Mrs. Ann Wapmanaker who has been visiting her parents here for the past few weeks has returned to Toronto. Her mother accompanied her home.

GROFON.

Miss Addie Rorabeck is spending a few days with friends in Napanee. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parks and Mr. Ralph Doolittle were guests at Mr. J. Richardson's on Sunday. Mr. Basil Ainsworth of Christian street is moving in Mr. W. Nelson's house. We are pleased to report that Mr. S. J. Munroe is much improved in health. Miss Adria Salisbury of Wellington visited her parents on Sunday. Dr. E. M. Fin, wife and family of Hamilton have been visiting at Mr. W. Nelson's. The picnic on the bay shore was a success, both old and young participated in the games and spent an enjoyable afternoon. Mr. Thomas Morden has returned home after spending a couple of weeks at Melrose.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF the estate of WILLIAM JOHNSTON late of the Township of Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings, Farmer, Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, Chapter 121 that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said William Johnston, who died on or about the Twenty-ninth day of March 1914, are required on or before the 1st day of November 1914, to send by post prepaid or deliver to George W. Lazier, Melrose Post Office, Ontario, one of the Executors under the last Will and Testament of the said William Johnston, deceased, their Christian and surnames of their addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims, and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration; And take notice that after the said 1st day of November 1914, the Executors under the said Will will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the executors of said estate will not be liable for said assets or to any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution. DATED this 5th day of September, A.D. 1914. F. S. WALLBRIDGE, Solr. for the Executors.

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healthy child I always Vegetable a charm. A. F. KR... Lockawan The suc Vegetable and herbs used with who suffer from periodic pain or nervous ham's Veg dard women tressing ill be coming Pinkham's store their and truth stantly pu If you Lydia E. B... dentally I opened woman a

Chapman busy sow Miss H after appearance sister, Mr bank... Mr. L... Moira. Our ch careful ma... The Mi Veronica home on with the The Mi Otaleen position a Millinery Little Tuesday Blakely. Mr. and day at M... The Mi G. Sluab... last, after the Miss... Mr. an Sunday a... The Su Mr. Emel success.

Mounta Hobbs' of ther and B. O. I friends h Mrs. T very sick weeks by Mr. an taking in Mr. Fr has come Miss L bridge w Miss C Island th Mr. W this vicin Last W met at a large a president and spok Society, paper on and alra tion fro was serv port a n afternoon Mrs T to aid th munity v canvassed results a In all mised 67 and hav W.M.S. Wednes Grant went to Will R cattle on

Impri... sed.—I from def... ver. The... unaligh... must be... purpose... lowe Veg... reely on... healthy... effect of... parties



The Silhouette in Passing

THE marked difference in the styles prevailing today from those of even a six-month ago is, to say the least, decided.

Yet who can say that they do not, and are not, of as subtle a charm as they were considered at that time.

Truly the ruffle has dropped, not in favor, but in position—gone literally from "head to foot." Instead of loose bodices we have the close fitting "basque." The narrow skirt has gone, not altogether, but in a very marked degree. The short kimono sleeve has given place to the long glove fitting one. True enough the armholes are larger, but only in a few cases.

The coat styles feature the cape and some very pretty styles are shown.

We cordially invite everyone to come and inspect our New Mantle Department Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 8th and 9th. Visitors to the fair from out of the city are bidden to make this store and its conveniences their headquarters while in the city.

Ketcheson & Earle

HEROIC BELGIUM.

Smaller than Maryland, but with a population, nearing 8,000,000. Belgium was the most densely peopled country in the world. Centuries of effort had made its soil an incomparable garden; its huge industries exported great imports of food. Antwerp stood, perhaps second to New York in the bulk of its commerce. Generations of skilled architects had enriched the doomed land with cities whose beauty was the despair of civilization. To call the roll of towns like Bruges, Ypres, Louvain, Ghent, Courtrai is to bring up visions of pictured beauty familiar to the world. To call another roll beginning with Waterloo and Oudenarde is to name Belgium as the cockpit of past wars; but to give Europe a buffer state for peace, its neutrality for the future was guaranteed by treaty. Having little faith in the false oaths of Emperors, the Belgians taxed industry to sustain an army of a quarter of a million soldiers and reserves. That was Belgium. Today it is a ruin. German arms have crushed a resistance which German diplomacy admits was "legitimate," and military governors "pay" for food and supplies with contributions wrung from defenceless cities. Belgian capitalists are held for ransoms of millions. Many priests are hostages; other clergymen are lying with the dead. Peasants from about Liege are driven like slaves to Germany to help harvest the enemy's crops. Civil life has ceased. The conquerors are wasting the garnered wealth of ages. The Malines cathedral is in ruins, and only 200 of 80,000 inhabitants are reported to be left in the battered city. Louvain, with its beautiful old City Hall, its priceless library, its splendid churches, its

Clothworkers' Hall, hallowed by 800 years of admiration, has been utterly destroyed and many of its citizens murdered because—though this they deny—some of them tried to defend their homes against the invader. Defending their homes is the capital offense which poor men can commit. There is no trial; the word of a commander is sufficient; a rattle of rifles and a gray-haired peasant falls bleeding upon the ashes of his roof-tree. In one village of 500 houses a score only have been left standing. In others the invaders rifle the cash box, shoot a peasant or two and pass on. Crowding the roads to France, to Holland—now one vast hospital—to Antwerp, there crawls a pitiful procession of wounded non-combatants, famished women, grandmothers wheeling babies in handcars. Beside the road these stragglers lie where they have fallen, dying from hunger and exhaustion. Even in their last resort the fugitives may not be safe. Without notice and in defiance of the laws of war, the latest beneficent invention of man, turned to manslaughter use, awakes over Antwerp by night and blows sleeping women limb from limb in their beds, miles away from the prudently avoided forts. Future ages will dilate upon the heroism of Belgium in this year of anguish. Today the world surveys the tragedy of Belgium—the saddest tragedy that has befallen the Low Countries since the days of the Duke of Ayr.—New York World.

The Home Guards and Corps Reserve had an excellent drill last evening in the armouries. Many new men are learning to handle the market and drill.

CREPT INTO HARBOR.

British Submarine Fired Torpedoes at Germans, Then Slipped Out.

HULL, Sept. 8.—Early last week the destroyers and submarines of the British fleet, by close surveillance, discovered a passage between the mines which the German destroyers used in coming out to the North Sea. With that information in hand, a flotilla of submarines and destroyers proceeded to round up the German ships. When the operation was finished one submarine was missing, and had been given up for lost, when she suddenly reappeared with a startling story. The submarine had actually penetrated into the harbor of Bremerhaven, where she fired two torpedoes. The Germans were panic-stricken. In the midst of the panic the submarine "went to sleep" on the bottom of the harbor. In others, the invaders rifle the cash box, shoot a peasant or two and pass on. Crowding the roads to France, to Holland—now one vast hospital—to Antwerp, there crawls a pitiful procession of wounded non-combatants, famished women, grandmothers wheeling babies in handcars. Beside the road these stragglers lie where they have fallen, dying from hunger and exhaustion. Even in their last resort the fugitives may not be safe. Without notice and in defiance of the laws of war, the latest beneficent invention of man, turned to manslaughter use, awakes over Antwerp by night and blows sleeping women limb from limb in their beds, miles away from the prudently avoided forts. Future ages will dilate upon the heroism of Belgium in this year of anguish. Today the world surveys the tragedy of Belgium—the saddest tragedy that has befallen the Low Countries since the days of the Duke of Ayr.—New York World.

Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is the home of that famous compound. From India, Australia and New Zealand, here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West. It is far ahead of all others in its excellence, for in all these countries it is in sale and in demand.

Huge German Losses. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—Private information received here says two German officers now imprisoned at Antwerp estimate the total German losses up to two days ago as between 200,000 and 300,000.

FORCE WIPED OUT

Kaiser's Imperial Guards Annihilated by the British

GEN. PAU IS VICTORIOUS

French Veteran Announces Success Near Percy Whia. Results in Retirement of German Army—Crown Prince Probably Among Dead—Lilies Left Unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A Boulogne despatch to The Evening News says: "A telegram has been received from Gen. Pau, announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British and General Amadee at Percy-sur-Oise, about 25 miles north of Paris.

"The allies were drawn across the northern line with the centre at Percy. The British troops were on the left, and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the Imperial Guard, under Crown Prince Frederick William.

"On both wings, it is reported, the allies were successful. The German left was held by the French and retired to the north.

"The Imperial Guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the crown prince was in their midst."

The official bureau says: "Gen. Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a northeast direction the German forces opposed to them."

The French War Office has made the following official statement:—"The allies are now engaged in a general action on battle lines extending from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin through Meaux, Soissons and Vitry-le-Francois, extending as far as Verdun.

"The fighting is very vigorous and the action of our own troops is powerfully assisted by the British army. The German troops, who had advanced day before yesterday and yesterday as far as the region of Coulommiers and La Perte Gaucher, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, last evening were compelled to retreat.

The following official communication was issued last night:—"First, the allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition from the enemy."

"Second, the situation is unchanged in our centre in the centre of Verdun, our forces alternately advancing and retreating. There have been some partial successes on our right in the Vosges.

"Third, the advancing troops and the allies defending Paris have had several combats on the Ourcq river with the results in favor of the allies.

"Fourth, the Minister of War has telegraphed to the governor of Maubeuge, expressing the Government's admiration for the heroic defence, and saying: 'You stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon.'

"The commander-in-chief has placed the name of the governor of Maubeuge in the order of the day for his splendid defence."

It was officially announced last night that the Germans are retreating from the line of Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun, a distance of 12 miles. It was then said that thanks to the vigorous action of the French troops supported by the British the Germans had "started retreating." Unofficial advices from Berlin also have indicated that a battle of tremendous importance was being fought in the territory described.

Senlis Evacuated. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The French Embassy announced yesterday that it had received a cablegram from its Government at Bordeaux saying that the French town of Senlis was evacuated by the allies, and that the north and south movements of the German army continued.

The despatch was as follows: "On Sept. 5 the north-south movement of the German armies continued. Coulommiers and Epervier are the bases of the German army. This army was attacked by us at Saint Soupleux, on the right bank of the River Ourcq.

"Senlis has been evacuated by us. On the road from Montmiral to Chalons the second army has sent its advanced guard. As for the third and fourth, the heads of their columns are on the road from Chalons and Burgundy.

"The line of the fifth army has reached the road from Triancourt, moving through the Argonne. Our 20th corps was fighting at Gerberville against the sixth German army."

Belgrade Still Holds Out. LONDON, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Rome says that according to reports from Nish, Belgrade is still putting up a magnificent defence and giving an heroic example of the endurance of both the soldiers and the civilians. Even the women are fighting stubbornly. The Servians swear that the enemy will never enter the capital so long as one house stands and one Servian lives.

Huge German Losses. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—Private information received here says two German officers now imprisoned at Antwerp estimate the total German losses up to two days ago as between 200,000 and 300,000.

SHOT IN THE SHOULDER BY STRAY BULLET

Kingston Penitentiary Guard Had Experience Here

A peculiar shooting accident occurred at one fifteen on Labor Day afternoon near Cooper's Mill on Moira street a man receiving a bullet in the left shoulder. Mr. William Cook, a guard at the Kingston Penitentiary, was on Ascltude's bus, having come up from Kingston to visit Mr. Ascltude, who is a friend of his. He was sitting in the middle of the front seat with Mr. Ascltude senior at his left and Mr. Ascltude, jr. at his right driving. They were going south towards the mill when along the deep bank over the flume, when a shot was fired. There was scarcely any noise, but the horses saw or heard something and gave a leap. Just then Mr. Cook said he thought he had been shot. Examination showed a hole in his coat, vest and shirt and blood was flowing from a wound in his left shoulder. Mr. Ascltude, jr. made an examination of "the island" on the other side of the flume but nobody was seen.

They drove home and called a physician who ventured the opinion that the bullet was of 22 calibre. The police investigated the wound and are as yet at a loss to account for the firing of the bullet, except that it was a stray one.

There was some talk about town of it being a case of revenge, but this is not considered seriously by the authorities.

The doctor advised Cook who has been a guard for a number of years, to have an X ray examination at Kingston. Nothing serious is anticipated. The bullet evidently is imbedded in the flesh at the back of the shoulder.

JAMES W. MACKIE DIED IN COBOURG

It was with deep surprise and regret that citizens of Belleville learned yesterday of the death of ex-Ald. Jas. W. Mackie, proprietor of the Belleville House, Cobourg. It was only in the spring that Mr. Mackie and his family had removed from Belleville to Cobourg. While he had been ailing for some years, his condition was not thought to be so serious. He was taken very ill towards the close of the week and died on Sunday night at eleven o'clock. He had been able to be around two days before his death. The cause of his demise was stomach trouble.

The late James W. Mackie was a son of the late James Mackie of Belleville. He was born 57 years ago and spent practically all his life in this city. He was member of the Belleville City Council for several terms. In a business capacity, he was agent for Berlin, Bimhart, and O'Keefe Breweries. In early days he managed the old "Woodbine Hotel," now the Victoria.

Mourning his loss are his widow, three sons, Martin, Stanislaus, and M. J., three daughters, Frankie of Cobourg, Mrs. Charles Peck of Norwood,

New Sweater Coats

The Sweater Coat has come to stay. It has proven itself a useful and necessary garment. Only those who have worn them realize their comfort. Our fall and winter range has arrived and are now on display, including

New Styles, New Weaves and New Colorings

Made with and without collars, plain and fancy stitches, in shades of navy and royal blue, slate and dark grey. Havana, khaki, maroon, cardinal, etc., all sizes for men, women and children. Exceptional values at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$5.00 each.

Flannelettes, Big Values

In white, pink and striped Canadian and English makes; splendid wearing qualities, on sale per yard 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c per yard.

McINTOSH BROTHERS

MRS. WILMOT

VOCAL INSTRUCTOR.

Tone production a speciality. Pupils conscientiously trained for concert work and church positions.

Miss Jessie B. Tuite teacher of expression, will resume her classes in Expression, Dramatic Art etc., at the Conservatory, Front St., on Wednesday, September 9th.

See Miss M. Campbell's

Millinery Opening

which takes place Wednesday and Thursday of this week, when all the ladies are invited to inspect this beautiful display of Millinery

Miss M. Campbell

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

One or two first-class carpenters, capable of following plans. Inquire phone 572 or 461, Belleville, \$3 3/4.




Boys' School Suits

your boy looking bright and clean when he goes to school. A new suit puts vim in the lad. We have just the right kind and at the right prices. You will not find any war prices at this store. See the dandy little suits at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 and even better at these prices than ever before.

Noted for low prices in boys' wear.

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Coats

It has proven Only those who wear our fall and winter including

and fancy stitches, dark grey. Hazes for men, wo- at \$1.00, \$1.50,

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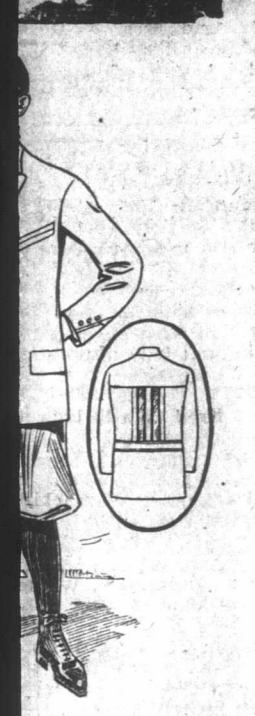
essie B. Tuite f expression, will er classes in Ex- Dramatic Art. he Conservatory, on Wednesday, er 9th.

ss M. Campbell's ery Opening eh takes place ay and Thursday k, when all the ladies to inspect this beauti- of Military

M. Campbell

ot who has been absent uring the summer will pils at the "Studio" on Thursday, 10th, to vocal instruction.

D IMMEDIATELY. to first-class carpenters, lloving plans. Inquire 461, Belleville. e8 31d.



ean when the lad. ht prices. ore. See and \$5.00 before.

CANADIAN NORTHERN TORONTO EXHIBITION Aug. 29 to Sept. 14 FROM BELLEVILLE Single Fare for Round Trip SEPT. 1, 3, 8 AND 10

CANADIAN NORTHERN THE ONLY THROUGH SERVICE TO Quebec City, Valcartier Military Camp AND Hotel Lake St. Joseph

Labor Day Excursions Total stations in Canada, Port Arthur and Lake and to Sault Ste. Marie, Port Huron, and Detroit, Mich., Black Rock, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LABOR DAY SINGLE FARE Good going Sept. 4, 7. Return limit Sept. 7

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION OTTAWA \$4.10 Sept. 15-17-18 \$5.50 Sept. 11 to 19 inclusive

Canadian Northern Timetable. Effective August 18. For Toronto and Intermediate Stations 6:40 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. Sunday only.

Canadian Pacific Timetable. GOING WEST. Belleville local daily except Sunday—leaves Belleville 7:00 a.m., arrives Toronto 11 a.m.

Grand Trunk Timetable. GOING EAST. No. 18—12:30 a.m. Mail train daily. No. 16—2:05 a.m. Fast train (Flyer) daily.

CRISIS IS AT HAND

All Depends on Present Operations East of Paris.

FORCES ARE NEARLY EQUAL

Defeat Now Will Be Fatal to Either the French or Germans, and Paris Is the Stake For Which They Are Fighting—Kaiser Said to Be at the Scene—Position Favors the Allied Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—News received here from the theatre of war in France shows that more than 4,000,000 men are engaged on both sides in that country. Of that number, 2,000,000 are Germans and the rest are with the allies.

Military experts agree with French officers that Paris will not be besieged as long as the French and British armies remain active in the field. It said the possession of the city itself would have a sentimental value.

The Kaiser himself, it is reported, has been directing the new movement. He is reported as having joined the army that is directed by his heir.

The news contained in the French official communication that the Germans had fallen back before the vigorous advance by the allied troops on the line from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Verdun, indicates that the Anglo-French forces have got on the flank of the German right wing, which passed by Paris on the north and was marching eastward to join with the crown prince's army coming south.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The correspondence of the Reuters Telegram Co. at Rome says that a despatch has been received there from Naples, saying: "Steamers arriving from Egypt report that German emissaries are inciting the Mohammedans against England, saying that Germany is everywhere victorious."

Big Clown and Little Clown

The Love Test and the Result

By TEMPLE BAILEY.

He was big and burly, a figure in his fantastic dress to make all the little boys giggle and the little girls stare, half frightened.

"I know," said the little clown, "how you feel. Sometimes I think it would be nice to have a little house and make bread and put the week's wash out on the green grass and have a cat and a fireplace."

"I wish you wouldn't pay so much attention to the big clown," the contortionist told her. "I can't ever get a minute with you."

"Did you ever see anything so pretty?" she asked, and pointed to it. "I have never seen anything so pretty as you are," he said. "And if you will stop this clown business and marry me I will put you in an act that will give you a chance to show people how good looking you are."

"Well, I should say," the contortionist bragged. "I get bigger pay now than any one in the show, and you'd be about double it after I had taught you what to do. It would be swell business."

"Which would you rather do," she demanded, "have a little house in a country town, with a fireplace and a cat and a husband that people looked up to, or would you rather be a headliner in the circus business?"

"Now, the bearded lady, in spite of her masculine appearance, was a wise woman and a sympathetic one. "I'd rather be the wife of the man I loved," she told the little clown, "whether he was in a country village or the circus. It isn't the place that makes us happy; it's the man."

"The German army administration reports that in the west, the allied armies are in retreat between Paris and Verdun, and that the German troops are pursuing them. Paris is empty, and the only scene of animation there is around the railway stations, which are filled with thousands of fugitives. The leading newspapers do not consider that Paris will defend itself to the utmost."

"How did you know?" he demanded. "Everybody knows," the bearded lady told him. "You can't hide it." "Co. I do love her," the big clown confessed, "and I want to take her away from all this and live in a little house in a little town and have chickens and a cow!"

THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA.

Truly, it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good. One Continent's "down" is another Continent's "up." The industries of Europe are, generally speaking, at a standstill and matters will be worse before they can be better.

The whole world is looking to the North American Continent—to Canada and the United States—for much of its provisions, machinery, textiles, boots and shoes, beverages, vehicles, cement, brick, earthenware, fancy goods, furs, glass, garments, paper, soap, tobacco, wood products, and much else.

IT IS TIME FOR BUSINESS HOPEFULNESS, NOT FOR BUSINESS GLOOM.

HOW TO GET IT ALMOST FREE. Clip out and present one weekly six daily coupons like the above together with our special price. Book fare on display at The

ONTARIO OFFICE. 6¢ Daily or 6¢ Weekly Coupon and 98¢ Secure the \$3.00 Volume

THIS WEEK. We are Selling Water Carriers A REGULAR 40¢ LINE AT 15¢ A FEW LEFT TO CLEAR OUT

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO. PLUMBING—HEATING MOTOR CYCLES 314 FRONT ST. PHONE 204

School Opening BUY YOUR SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM US Our stock is the largest and most complete ever carried in the city.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT. Water With Meals. Tests on a poison snake have shown that the common belief that drinking much water at mealtimes tends to make one fat is apparently without foundation.

WAR COURAGE. Many a man in Canada, willing to go a-warring across the seas, is unwilling to fight at home—against the shadowy foes of bad times or of business depression.

HEART SONGS COUPON

Presented by THIS PAPER TO YOU

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WAR COURAGE. Many a man in Canada, willing to go a-warring across the seas, is unwilling to fight at home—against the shadowy foes of bad times or of business depression.

KEEP UP YOUR COURAGE. KEEP UP YOUR ADVERTISING

PARIS IS JUBILANT

Repulse of Germans at Verdun Direct Blow to Kaiser.

WAS DIRECTING IN PERSON

French Take Advantage of Temporary Halt After Defeat of Germans at St. Quentin to Fortify City—Allies Are Resting Until the Arrival of Reinforcements—Advance Is Checked.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Taking advantage of the checking of the German force's right wing, obliging it to retire on St. Quentin, the French are furiously completing with hundreds of thousands of workmen the new mammoth entrenchments about the French capital.

There is a general rejoicing in Paris, in spite of the nervous apprehension felt over the approach of the Tenthousand, because in the battle at Verdun, in which the Germans were defeated, it was reported that the Kaiser himself and the Crown Prince directed the attack in person. This battle is described in despatches from Berlin as the greatest in the history of France, in that 750,000 men were engaged.

The stand made by the allied armies means that they are making a combined offence and defence, being content to maintain that attitude until they are reinforced by the army corps returning from the campaign in Lorraine, their chief objective being to prevent the enemy from cutting them off or surrounding them in the meantime. The southernmost flanks of both armies are now about twenty miles from the northernmost force outlying Paris. When the left wing of the allies reaches Paris, this will place the forces of France and Britain on a new battle line, running from Paris northeast to Rheims, southeast to Verdun, and south to Belfort. This line would be 250 miles in length.

Berlin advices say that when the Germans took Loon and LeFere it was practically without a blow. It is reported that the City of Berlin is decked with flags, and that there is great confidence that nothing can withstand the victorious advance of the Kaiser.

It is stated that the three days' battle which ended in the capture of Amiens by the Germans, the French losses were enormous, due in great measure to the fact that the French officers were unable to control their men, who stormed German artillery positions time and again when there was no hope of a victory.

The official press bureau last night issued the following statement:—"The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained. There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and southward direction."

Paris may take a breathing spell for the time being, according to news received here last night by way of Ostend, Belgium. It is said that the British and French troops have at last taken a definite stand against the wedge-shaped advance of the German right wing, have checked its forward movement definitely, and have driven the invaders back from St. Quentin, a considerable distance from the position of the Germans reported yesterday morning. They were then within about 20 or 25 miles of Paris.

Advices received here say that the French authorities will surrender Paris to the Germans should the latter succeed in passing the outer lines of the defences.

The great outpouring of the population of Paris is still going on, while the wounded French, British and Belgians are being sent to other cities.

French Official Statement. PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following official statement was issued at three o'clock yesterday afternoon:—"Around Paris the movements of the German armies continue without there having been any decisive battle in the northeast."

"In the region around Verdun, the German forces have suffered some checks.

"In Lorraine and Vosges, our troops are meeting with new success."

"The situation in general is unchanged on the Russian frontier in Galicia. The news of the capture of Lemberg is officially confirmed."

The following announcement was made last evening:—"The movements of the opposing armies outside Paris continue without any attempt having been made yesterday by the enemy against our various positions."

ANOTHER SEA VICTORY?

Cialic Report May Only Be Confirmation of Previous One.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Official Information Bureau has issued a statement saying:—"According to information derived from a trustworthy source seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal."

Several theories are advanced regarding the foregoing announcement. One is that the vessels were engaged in the Heligoland Fight battle of Aug. 28; the other that they have been engaged in the Baltic with Russian or British warships. The first theory is the one generally adopted.

"Pubs" Will Close Early.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The licensing authorities of London have decided that after Monday next all saloons must be closed at 11 p.m. The order was made as a result of a request by the military authorities. The question of club bars will be dealt with later. Restaurants will be allowed to remain open as usual for the sale of food only.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MYSTIC BABYLON

"Babylon Is Fallen! Come Out Of Her, My People"

SIGNIFICANT NAME OF THE CITY

Tower of Babel Typical—Ancient Babylon Typical of a Spiritual Babylon—Babylon, Mother and Daughters—Golden Cup In Her Hand—Wine of False Doctrine—Antitypical River Euphrates—Antitypical Waters Drying Up—"Flee Out of Babylon."

Sept. 6.—The Photo-Drama of Creation is still being wonderfully used of the Lord to interest the public in Bible study. Through this beautiful collection of masterpieces of art the Scriptures are being opened to the understanding of all classes of people everywhere.

Pastor Russell's Declare ye among the nations, and publish; set up a standard; say, Babylon, is taken.—Jeremiah 50:2. He said: "While our message for to-day is 'meat in due season' to the Household of Faith, and in every way important to be understood, it is nevertheless a subject difficult to treat without giving offense, without seeming harsh. Bear with me, then, while expressing what I believe to be the Divine Message in as kindly a manner as I know how."

The Scriptures which I may quote in support of my presentation seem harsh, almost to cruelty; but I assure you, my hearers, that I am not responsible for the language of the Bible. My responsibility is to speak the Word of the Lord. In doing this I shall endeavor to present the Lord's words in as kindly a manner as possible, and so far as possible explain some of the harsher expressions; but I must not shun to declare the whole counsel of God—and as fully as I believe He would now have His people understand it.

In the days of Jesus and His Apostles there was no Mystic Babylon. Therefore the expressions in the Revelation of St. John bearing upon Mystic Babylon were prophetic of the systems and conditions which have since risen in the Church. The word Babylon has a double significance. It is derived from the word Babel, and reminds us of the time when the sons of Noah lost faith in the Divine providential care and in the rainbow promise, and endeavored to erect a structure for their own preservation—the Tower of Babel. This attempt led to the confusion of tongues.

Similarly, following the days of the Apostles and of the persecution of the early Church, an attempt was made to erect a great religious system for the protection of the Church, not waiting for the fulfillment of the Divine promise that in due time Messiah would come and establish His Kingdom for the blessing of the world.

The religious "Tower of Babel" was, primarily, Papacy. So far as it went, it was a wonderful structure, but it never accomplished the designs of its founders. It never mastered and established the Church above the power and influence of the civil governments and earthly monarchs.

It was when the Tower of Babel rose to a considerable height in dignity and grandeur that the Lord manifested His Power amongst the workmen and confounded their speech. Disconcerted, the people ceased the further building of the Tower, and each set up for himself. This corresponded well with the Protestant Reformation Movement and the various denominations into which those once Catholics became divided.

Another thought connected with our subject is that the literal city of Babylon was a prototype, a prophetic figure of Mystic Babylon. The name Babylon signifies "The Gate of God"—the gateway by which access to God is to be attained. This in effect was the claim made by Papacy, and the claim which she still makes—that she is a great City, a great Kingdom; that she has a great wall of Divine salvation and protection round about her—a great wall built of superstition and ignorance, say her enemies.

In the Revelation Jesus prophetically pictured the greatness of this City, this spiritual Empire. It is essentially religious, although it includes the great kingdoms of earth, which unitedly are styled Christendom. This great "city," Babylon, is represented as being divided into ten different wards, each of which represents one of the kingdoms of Christendom, and which correspond to the ten horns of the symbolic "beast." Compare Revelation 11:13; 13:1.

As this great "city," or spiritual kingdom, thus included the chief monarchies of Europe, so under another figure Babylon, Papacy, is represented as a woman, in whose forehead is found the name, "Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots." This is shown in some manner the various Protestant systems of Christendom which separated from the "Mother Church" of Rome, but which are still her daughters, still related to her, partakers of her character, traits and disposition. Thus Babylon, with her ten wards includes practically all of Europe; and Mother and Daughters of this same family name include nearly all of the Protestant

denominations as well as the Catholic Mother Church. It should be remembered in discussing this subject that the Scriptural language is figurative—that it does not signify that either the Church of Rome or her Protestant Daughters are immoral. The correct thought is this: Primarily the Church of Christ was a "virgin" company of persons, called out, separated from the world, its acts and its ambitions—called to be saints and joint-heirs with Christ in His Kingdom. To whatever extent systems rose amongst the followers of Jesus and became affiliated with any of the kingdoms of this world—to that extent, Scripturally, figuratively, they committed harlotry; for they were coupled to the world of kings and the Lord of lords, and were to wait for Him, that at His Second Coming they might become His Bride and His Associate in His Throne.

It will not be questioned that Papacy became affiliated with the Roman Empire and sat down on the throne of Rome; nor that the Church of England, as one of her "daughters," became affiliated with the British Government, and now sits, representatively in the House of Lords. It would not be questioned that the Greek Church experienced a similar betrothal and marriage to the Russian Government, the Lutheran Church to the Prussian Government, etc., etc. It is on this account and in this sense that the Church of Rome and her Daughters—mother and daughters, organizations of Protestants—are figuratively called by the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared." (16:12.) If we are correct in our interpretation that the waters of that river signify revenues from all nations, the drying up of the river implies a cessation of the revenue of Babylon, a decline in the contributions which heretofore have made her wealthy—millions coming every year from rich and poor of all nations to her support.

It is in full accord with this Divine prediction of what is yet to come that we hear cries of distress rising from all denominations, both Catholic and Protestant, to the effect that themselves, members of the churches are being "dried up," and this at a time when the world is larger in population and in wealth than ever before.

History tells us that ancient Babylon was captured by Cyrus the Great and his army after a siege of considerable length, which was unsuccessful until his soldiers dug a fresh channel for the river and turned aside its course. Thus was the River Euphrates, the river of life, may the Persian army entered the ancient city suddenly in the night. While these events were occurring, the princes of Babylon, corresponding to the notables of Christendom, were being "dried up," and their security, boasting of the strength of their walls, the impregnability of their gates and the sureness of their waters.

As then they were using the golden vessels of the Lord's Temple from which to drink their wine, so now, in the hour of Mystic Babylon's fall, we may expect something to correspond to this—a spirit of boastfulness, of pride, of intoxication with error, apparently drawn from the Divine Word.

At this moment of their exuberance there appeared in Belshazzar's banquet-hall a hand, which wrote the words, "Mene, Tekel, Upharasin"—the duty of the nations have been numbered by God and are finished; you are weighed in the balances and found wanting; your kingdom is divided and given to the Chaldeans, and every man shall go to his own habitation. (Daniel 5:25-28.) The strong symbolic language used in respect to Mystic Babylon corresponds so well to the prophetic language respecting ancient Babylon that we are warranted in understanding the city to have been a prototype of Mystic Babylon and her fall a prefigure of Christendom's fall.

When foretelling the disaster upon Babylon the Prophets of Israel gave to God's people the message, "Flee out of Babylon; do not touch every man his soul"—his life—and terrible descriptions, which seem grossly exaggerated unless we view the matter from the standpoint already suggested.

That the experience of the ancient city was figurative and prophetic of the much more serious experiences of Mystic Babylon, then long future. If further evidence were required to demonstrate that Mystic Babylon represents a great nominal system, it is found in the Revelation, a part of which is, "Come out of her, My people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." (18:4.) This is the message that we heard and heeded before the disaster comes; for it will come suddenly, as in an hour. Those who do not stand aloof will be involved in the disaster. And it is God's will that they should be involved if, after seeing the truth respecting Babylon and her character, they are not enthusiastically opposed to her deceptions and intoxicating false doctrines. The tribulation upon Babylon will constitute a part of the great tribulation with which this Age will terminate and the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom be ushered in—"a Time of Trouble's end, and the beginning of a nation."

Let God's people remember that loyalty includes action and faithfulness even unto death.

Huge Loss of Life.

Loss of life in the battles of the last two weeks have been the most appalling in the history of warfare. Of 6,000 men in two German regiments in Belgium, only 60 survived. All but 30 of 2,000 British soldiers were killed in the trenches when shelled by German artillery before Nancy. The French have found 2,500 German dead and before Vitrimont 4,500.

Solar Physics Laboratory.

A solar physics laboratory is to be established in Zealand, at Nelson. The site will probably be on a summit known as the Fringe, which has an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level.

our day, is a most masterly organization. Its walls are built of ignorance and superstition, whose foundations were laid centuries ago. Ancient Babylon's great gates of brass, which came down to the level of the Euphrates, represented Mystic Babylon's worldly wisdom, human ingenuity and dexterity of organization, to maintain the control of the symbolic waters and to protect the "city" from a possible approach from that direction.

The symbolic language of the Scriptures then, the word water has two distinct interpretations: (1) Water is a symbol for Truth; (2) Water also symbolizes revenues from outside people and kingdoms. In harmony with this latter thought, we read that the woman with the golden cup sits upon many waters; "and the waters which thou sawest are peoples, and multitudes, and nations and tongues." (Revelation 17:1-15.) It will not be questioned that the "woman" does not represent one nation or people alone; her rule is catholic, or general; for all nations were made more or less "drunk with her false doctrines." The water of the River Euphrates, flowing through Babylon, might therefore be understood to symbolize the peoples and nations supporting Mystic Babylon by contributions, tithes, offerings.

In the Revelation not merely is the name Babylon used long after the fall of the city of Babylon, but of instances that for centuries its site was unknown, but the symbolic description includes also the River Euphrates. Of that great river we read, "The water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared." (16:12.) If we are correct in our interpretation that the waters of that river signify revenues from all nations, the drying up of the river implies a cessation of the revenue of Babylon, a decline in the contributions which heretofore have made her wealthy—millions coming every year from rich and poor of all nations to her support.

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Let God's people remember that loyalty includes action and faithfulness even unto death.

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PICKLING SPICES PICKLING VINEGAR

Finest Qualities Pure Goods Lowest Prices
Heinz's Spiced Beans
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Shredded Wheat Biscuits
2 pkgs. 25c
Robin Hood Oats, pkgs. 25c
Norway Mackerel, tins 30c
Norway Herrings, tins 10c
Snider's Tomato Soup 2 tins 25c
Hecker's Farina in pkgs.
Yorkshire Relish, bottles 20c
Welch's Grape Juice
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Fresh Codfish, tins 15c
Quick Puddings, 3 pkgs. 25c

NEILSON'S Chocolates

PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS

The Lucky-Curve kind that don't ink your fingers or blot. Always ready and never dirty.
Prices \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

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REPAIRING, UPHOLSTERING REFINISHING
Full line of Tapetries, Silks and Leatherette Coverings
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Cooling Beverages

Roy's Ale and Porter, O'Keefe's special Mild Ale, Gold Label Ale, Lager and Stout; Carling's Ale and Porter, and Half and Half Doves Ale and Porter, Dawes Black Horse Ale and Porter, Molson's Ale and Porter, Regal Lager, Bass's Ale, Guinness's Stout, Budweiser Lager, Kegs of Ale, Lager and Porter.

W. A. RODBOURN

307 Front Street. Phone 80, Uptown Liquor Store. Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

COLLIP FLORIST

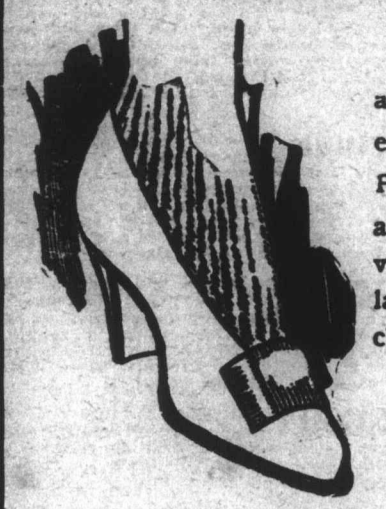
NIGHT PHONE 175—DAY 201
All kinds of Cut Flowers and Plants in Season.
Wedding and Funeral Designs a specialty. Shipped to all parts.
Front Street opposite Geen's Drug Store.

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Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington and also the City of Belleville. Terms Liberal. Satisfactorily guaranteed. Phone 460 at my residence, D. J. Fairfield, 223 Coleman St. Belleville.

Faultless in Preparation—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parment's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

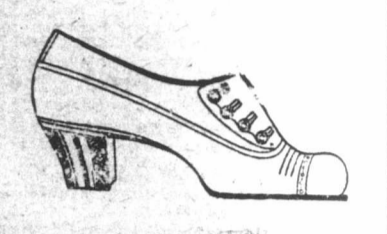
Odd Lines of Oxfords and Pumps



Notice our Window Display for Above Lines

Which we are clearing out at a greatly reduced price, as quoted below. We have them in Patent, Gunmetal, Calf, Black and Grey Suede and White Canvas, or Nubuck Pumps. Regular prices \$2.50 and \$3.50, now clearing from

75c to \$2



A.W. Vermilyea & Son

THE STORE OF QUALITY & SERVICE

REOPENING OF THE FUR SEASON

Latest Styles in Furs, Special Attention given to Remodelling and Repairing your old Furs
First Class Workmanship
J. T. DELANEY
FURRIER. Phone 747
Over Blackburn's Jewelry Store

Furs

Ladies, why not have your Furs remodeled now at summer prices and be ready for winter? All Work guaranteed.

WOODLEY'S

273 Front Street. Phone 221

Short Bread

A popular product of our bakery is Short Bread. We discount making this during the hot summer months, but we have resumed its manufacture again.
Some nice and fresh to-day.

CHAS. S. CLAPP

5c cake.
Automobile storage and care
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Call and see us whether you do business or not.

OUR LINES

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Real Estate Agent
Pure Bred Stock a Specialty
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Phone 183. Address Anglo American Hotel or Route No. 2

You May Have

pictures with damaged frames—have them repaired at the New Scantlebury Store. You may have unframed pictures—have them framed by Scantlebury. It will not cost much and will be done right. New Mouldings, New Methods, New Stord, Low Prices.

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The Decorator 312 Ft. St.

Just a Reminder

STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIRS
Should be looked after at once. Now is the time to have your heating apparatus put in shape for the winter.
We are prepared to furnish repair parts for all makes of stoves and furnaces.
Call up 182.

THE JNO. LEWIS CO., LTD.

The Stove Store

If You Desire

Down-to-date Decorating, Painting, Paper-hanging and Wallpaper, command a specialist with experience. C. B. Scantlebury, at the new Scantlebury store, is a specialist in decorating. his experience will save you time, annoyance, mistakes and cash. Stock all new, bright, clean and well selected. The New Scantlebury Store, next Smith Hardware.

What Happened To Jones

And a lot of other People is Described in 5c HOME PAPER
TAKE IT REGULARLY

Fords

clearing out at price, as quot have them in al, Calif, Black and White Can-Pumps, Regu and \$3.50, now o \$2

Son SERVICE

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why not have hers remodeled summer and ready ncer? All guaranteed.

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AND FURNACE REPAIRS

oked after at once. time to have your status put in shape. prepared to furnish for all makes of rns.

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u Desire

date Decorat- ing, Paper- and Wallpaper, a specialist erence. C. B. ry, at the new ury store, is a in decorating. rience will save e, annoyance, and cash. S-ock ight, clean and ted. The New ury Store, next ardware.

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with damaged have them re- the New Scan- Store. You may framed pictures they framed by ury. It will not ch and will be nt. New Mould- Methods, New ow Prices.

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DR. MATHER WRITES FROM LONDON

Dr. W. M. Mather, formerly of Tweed, in writing to a friend from London under date of August 18th, 1914, says:—

"You will naturally ask, 'What about the great war?' At the present time London is a great military camp literally. Every where nearly where there is any space at all you will see young fellows being drilled by army officers and the enthusiasm about the war is unbounded. There is no great cheering, waving of flags, boasting or expressions of ill-will against the Germans in general, but the feeling against the Kaiser and his war party is bitter enough. The people here deplore the war, they know full well from past experience what a grim, gruesome thing war is, but they are glad to see the strictest kind of discipline taken by the authorities here. Fifteen thousand extra policemen were to be sworn in yesterday. The large post office on Newgate Street is barricaded by strong wire netting all around and a strong detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets parade around the building all the time. The source of the city water supply is being guarded by a strong force of military guards. A rumor is doing the rounds of a day or two ago that some Germans had attempted to poison London's water supply but this story is doubtful. There are about 250,000 Germans in this country and just what to do with them is a serious problem for the British government. To send them home would only make more enemies for England and France to fight, and to keep them here means a great expense especially in food stuffs and the latter is needed here. They claim that there is food enough for four months and that if the British fleet can keep the trade routes of the Atlantic free, there will be no danger of starvation. The gift by Canada of 100,000 bags of flour is magnificent and is very highly appreciated here. I never was so proud of my native country when I read of this generous gift of flour and the contingent of 20,000 men that Canada is sending. Canada will lose no credit here for this splendid Old Country, the land of our forefathers, of prudence and liberty. I was somewhat ashamed of my country to do with them in a serious need here. Glasgow Infirmary asked me if we had a fleet in Canada and could assist the home fleet. I had to say that Canada had no fleet. It is too bad that our politicians can't sink their party nonsense and join hands in building a fleet for Canada. The people here knew better than we in Canada the danger of German aggression and when they were not found napping, they were ready for action the moment war was declared and it would have been a sorry day for her if she had not been ready.

TONIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT

matineu to Germany, few slept. Tramp- algar Square, Bell Mall, London Em- bankment, and surrounding places were literally packed with people who would not leave until Germany's answer was received and war declared.

The declaration of war was read the next morning (Aug 5) from the steps of the Royal Exchange. Since then the greatest secrecy has prevailed. Troops with field guns, wagon trains the munitions of war, motor cycles, etc., could be seen all over the city and going no one knew where, not even the soldiers knew where they were going. Some places of business here have lost half of their employees who have volunteered. The hospitals have lost most of their dressers and house surgeons, and nurses are gone by hundreds. At University Hospital every house surgeon dresser and intern have gone. At London Hospital and other hospitals they have put in extra teachers to hurry along young fellows who are anxious to qualify and enter the army and navy.

The Press all over England deserv- ingly with the "Bells of the Post" as presented by the Perry Players, a company of clever artists, one of the best seen here in repertoire. The story of the play had a western set- ting with a dash of cowboy and a tinge- ture of army life. A strong story of a plot for big stakes with unprincipled cunning, relieved by a rich comedy afforded a pleasant evening's en- tertainment. Dan Molloy as Major A. P. O'Flynn was very amusing, and a clever comedian, his monologues and songs between the acts being liberally applauded. Hazel Corrine was petite and pretty as Belle Brew- ster, and has established herself in the favor of the local theatregoers. Wm. Tennyson was excellent as the young ranchman, and the supporting cast was very capable. To-night the Russian drama "A Royal Prisoner" will be presented with a wealth of cos- tumes and scenery. "The Million Dollar Mystery" the photo play which so many are following in print.

THE DRAMA

Perry's Peerless Players.

On Monday, Sept. 7, for Six Nights and Saturday Matinee, Perry's Peerless Players will open the regular fall winter theatrical season by presenting The Travelling Salesman.

Read what the Brockville Times of Sept. 3, has to say of Perry's Players.

PERRY PLAYERS MAKE A HIT.

A large audience was well entertained last evening at Griffin's Theatre with the "Bells of the Post" as presented by the Perry Players, a company of clever artists, one of the best seen here in repertoire. The story of the play had a western set- ting with a dash of cowboy and a tinge- ture of army life. A strong story of a plot for big stakes with unprincipled cunning, relieved by a rich comedy afforded a pleasant evening's en- tertainment. Dan Molloy as Major A. P. O'Flynn was very amusing, and a clever comedian, his monologues and songs between the acts being liberally applauded. Hazel Corrine was petite and pretty as Belle Brew- ster, and has established herself in the favor of the local theatregoers. Wm. Tennyson was excellent as the young ranchman, and the supporting cast was very capable. To-night the Russian drama "A Royal Prisoner" will be presented with a wealth of cos- tumes and scenery. "The Million Dollar Mystery" the photo play which so many are following in print.

THE BIG FAIR OF 1914.

GYPSIES SENT OUT OF TOWN

For the past week the Agricultural grounds have presented a very busy scene; a host of workmen, under the direction of the fair directors, have been busy cleaning up the grounds and buildings and repairing stalls, fences etc., for the comfort of patrons and exhibitors and everything is now ready for the big fair and Wild West Show on the 7, 8, and 9th, which ar- rives this afternoon and will be guard- ed on the grounds over Sunday.

If the enthusiasm and energy of the directors is an indication, the Belle- ville Fair of 1914, will be a big record breaker. They certainly are a very busy lot these days.

Let every citizen turn out and help along the big show by making our Labor Day procession what it should be and by displaying down for the admission of 25c for a big 50c show. The procession will take place Labor Day at 1 o'clock sharp. Mer- chants with floats and decorated wag- gons form up at 12.30 p.m. sharp.

LONG PROGRAMME OF EXCITING STUNTS

As Given by Wilson Bros. 1, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

The program of sports and contests as given by Wilson Bros. is an en- tirely new and exciting one. It con- sists of many other interesting events to command the attention by patrons. The program is as follows:—

1. Bill Douglas of Wild Lake, Ontario, will show his horse jumping over a running horse and throwing his rider by hand.

2. Wild West riding contest.

3. Bill Douglas of Wild Lake, Ontario, will show his horse jumping over a running horse and throwing his rider by hand.

4. Wild West riding contest.

5. Bill Douglas of Wild Lake, Ontario, will show his horse jumping over a running horse and throwing his rider by hand.

6. Wild West riding contest.

7. Bill Douglas of Wild Lake, Ontario, will show his horse jumping over a running horse and throwing his rider by hand.

8. Wild West riding contest.

9. Bill Douglas of Wild Lake, Ontario, will show his horse jumping over a running horse and throwing his rider by hand.

10. Wild West riding contest.

SCHOOL SHOES



We are ready for the boys and girls that want School Shoes. Ever tried this store on School Shoes? If not we believe you're missing the best School Shoes in town. Try a pair and you will say they are the best you ever had. All leathers & styles.

The J. J. Haines
The Houses
Belleville, Naperville, Trenton, Smith's Falls

WEDDING BELLS

COLLINS-ROBERTSON.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 7th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson were the happy couple. The bride, Miss Kathleen Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson, was given away by her brother, Mr. Wm. Robertson. The groom, Mr. Wm. Robertson, is a well known resident of St. Catharines. The wedding was performed by Rev. Father Quinn. The bride and groom were accompanied by their families. The reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Prendergast. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's aunt. The bride and groom were accompanied by their families. The reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Prendergast. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's aunt.

RECRUITING COMPANIES UP TO FULL PEACE STRENGTH

Officers of Fifteenth Regiment seek for recruits. Last night's drill.

The peace strength of the Fifteenth Regiment is up to full strength. The officers and men of the regiment are all well and happy. The regiment is now in full training for the coming year. The officers are all well and happy. The men are all well and happy. The regiment is now in full training for the coming year.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ELECT OFFICERS

The Ministerial Association of the City of Belleville has elected its officers for the coming year. The officers are:—

President: Mr. J. J. Haines
Vice-President: Mr. Wm. Robertson
Secretary: Mr. J. J. Haines
Treasurer: Mr. Wm. Robertson

STOCK PATTERN DINNERWARE

We have just placed in stock our first shipment of our stock pattern dinnerware and will ask the ladies of Belleville to call and see this line. Something entirely new in design and at a price that will surprise you.

We also have the flower leaf or "gold spray" pattern in all the different pieces at the lowest price ever.

Get our prices on Fruit Jars before purchasing elsewhere. Save you money.

School supplies and books of all kinds at lowest prices.

Sale of Ladies' and Men's Raincoats, still on at \$3.75. Regular \$5.00. Great values.

Now is the time to buy Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats and Suits. Regular \$10.00 for \$5.00; reg. \$15.00 for \$7.50; reg. \$20.00 for \$10.00, etc.

Great bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, sale, at prices 75c, 89c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.69 each.

AROUND THE CITY

Presented With Keystone.

Upon leaving town to reside in Toronto, Mr. R. J. Garrett was remem- bered by Golden Rule Masonic Lodge, and presented with a handsome com- plexion of a watch guard. The pre- sentation was accompanied by words of appreciation by R. W. Roy, G. C. Watson, on behalf of the Lodge, for his services as secretary. Mr. Garrett made a suitable reply, thanking the Lodge for the token of esteem and with the sincere wish that the Lodge would continue to prosper and flourish.

Fishing Rules.

By recent order of the Ontario Fish- eries Department, the following rules are in force for the fishing season:—

1. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of September.

2. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of October.

3. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of November.

4. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of December.

5. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of January.

6. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of February.

7. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of March.

8. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of April.

9. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of May.

10. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of June.

11. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of July.

12. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of August.

13. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of September.

14. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of October.

15. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of November.

16. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of December.

17. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of January.

18. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of February.

19. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of March.

20. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of April.

21. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of May.

22. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of June.

23. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of July.

24. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of August.

25. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of September.

26. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of October.

27. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of November.

28. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of December.

29. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of January.

30. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of February.

31. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of March.

32. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of April.

33. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of May.

34. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of June.

35. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of July.

36. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of August.

37. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of September.

38. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of October.

39. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of November.

40. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of December.

41. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of January.

42. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of February.

43. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of March.

44. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of April.

45. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of May.

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WEDDING GIFTS

Every year we sell more furniture for wedding gifts. It adds to the beauty and comfort of the home. Furniture is doubly appreciated by the bride, who is always interested in her new home. A addition to your regular suites for dining room, living room, etc., we have a nice assortment of odd pieces, Sewing Trays, Crut Stands, etc.

The Thompson Furniture Company
Undertakers' building, Belleville, Ont. Phone: Day, 62; Night, 295

THE YOUNG FELLOW WANTS MORE DASH

The Young Fellow wants more dash, snap and ginger in his suit than does the older and more Conservative man. He wants more coloring and class to the fabric and more curves and fashion- kinks than would please his father.

We appreciate the spirit of the Young Man's requirements and have Suits as smart as his heart can desire.

New patterns and colorings in Scotches, Cheviots, Tweeds and Worsted, entirely new!

Suits of English Model with narrow shoulders, fitting coats, high cut vests and smaller trousers.

Call on phone to have your suit made to order. We will guarantee to give you the best value for your money.

Robertson's
Priced Moderately --- \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20

Live Wire Clothes

The Young Fellow wants more dash, snap and ginger in his suit than does the older and more Conservative man. He wants more coloring and class to the fabric and more curves and fashion-kinks than would please his father.

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Robertson's
Priced Moderately --- \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20

THE CITY

Presented With Keystone.

Upon leaving town to reside in Toronto, Mr. R. J. Garrett was remembered by Golden Rule Masonic Lodge, and presented with a handsome complexion of a watch guard. The presentation was accompanied by words of appreciation by R. W. Roy, G. C. Watson, on behalf of the Lodge, for his services as secretary. Mr. Garrett made a suitable reply, thanking the Lodge for the token of esteem and with the sincere wish that the Lodge would continue to prosper and flourish.

Fishing Rules.

By recent order of the Ontario Fisheries Department, the following rules are in force for the fishing season:—

1. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of September.

2. No fishing is allowed on the 1st of October.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BAKERY.

The undersigned, the Assignee of the late J. Edgar Thompson of the City of Belleville in the County of Hastings, Baker and Grocer, insolvent, will offer for sale by public auction at the premises 322 Front Street, Belleville, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon all the goods, Chattels and Effects of the late J. Edgar Thompson, Baker and Grocer, including Groceries, Baker's utensils, 30 bags of Flour, 1 Bread Wagon, 1 Sleigh, 1 New Top Boy, Harness, 2 Sets Harness, etc.

The property is in first class position and a good opportunity is offered to any one desiring of opening a Bakery in Belleville. TERMS CASH.

For further information apply to J. Edgar Thompson, Assignee, 322 Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

St. Agnes School.

School will open for the year on Friday, Sept. 14th at 9.30 a.m. COURSES:—

1. English, Grammar, Spelling, Dictation, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Euclid, History, Geography, Science, Music, Art, Physical Culture, and Domestic Science.

2. Special courses in Music, Art and Physical Culture.

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SOOR THE BREAD AND TEA IN PARIS ALL THAT LOCAL TOURISTS COULD OBTAIN

English Gold of Little Value in Switzerland-Pathetic Sight With Alsatian Artillerymen-Scotch Regiments at Boulogne-Scene in London.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The departure from Switzerland of the Hughes party to which Rev. and Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Kelse belonged was against the advice of the British consul at Bern, the capital of the country. He said it would be utterly impossible to get out for a month or six weeks and strongly advised the party not to attempt to leave. He stated that the result would be as at Geneva where thousands of refugees could not obtain accommodation and had to lie in the streets. However the party did not take the consul's advice and started for Geneva, where the hotel which had been engaged by the management of the tour, was found ready to receive them. The tourists with Dr. James L. Hughes took the first train out on Monday morning, August 10th, having seen in the two weeks the most interesting places in Switzerland.

"One of the trying experiences of tourists," said Mr. Sanderson "was that while many were well provided with checks on Cook's and other banking houses, they found them of little value. Once was declared the banks closed and Cook's and an exchange. I was the only one in the party fortunate enough to have American traveller's cheques. In Lucerne I saw the name Standard Bank on a building and on going in found that some even with bills on the Bank of — could get no money or exchange, but I was fortunate enough to have American traveller's checks, which I had procured from Mr. John Elliott in this city. These were cashed at par by the bank into Swiss money." At Interlaken, just before he left the country, Mr. Sanderson got English gold in exchange for Swiss bills from a soldier who was going to fight.

If there had been excitement and incident enough up to this time, the privations were nothing to what had still to be borne in France. Instead of taking eight hours to get to Paris, we were 33 hours on the trip, traveling all the way through the South of France in a very much overcrowded train. This was extremely trying, especially for the ladies, we had no provisions and had no means of getting any until we got to Lyons. In this city a German spy was shot and the Belleville travellers saw a crowd around on the platform. They however did not see the body of the spy. A French officer "a fine old gentleman of high military rank," talked to the guide of the party and said that just before the train had arrived the man had been found with plans of Lyons on his person.

It was there the tourists had the pleasure of sitting on a truck with a little sleep or snooze on trucks on the railway platform at Lyons. They were not allowed to leave the railway yard.

Practically no sleep was secured all the way from Geneva to London, the trip taking about three days and nights.

"When we reached Paris the next day, we found it under martial law and all we were able to procure at the hotel was a cup of tea and some sour bread and butter. The bread was dark rye bread. We could get nothing else. Everything was changed in every way.

Just before our arrival the manager of the Astoria Hotel in Paris and three assistants had been shot by the French. The authorities had discovered a wireless in the hotel.

Some time was to have been taken up in visiting Paris, but this was given up.

On the trip to Boulogne there were no provisions to be bought. The people were without water. An attempt was made to pump water, which some of the tourists sipped, but the Belleville travellers did not. Even at a distance a putrid smell came from the water.

On the way from Paris to Boulogne we had the pathetic experience of meeting some of the 1,000 Alsatians who had deserted the German artillery at Liege. These men would not fight for the Kaiser against the French and were accepted by the French government to take their place in the French artillery, being all experienced gunners. We heard them singing their war songs. One lady in the next compartment whose husband and three brothers had gone to the front was trying to escape

Ready Help

In time of physical trouble caused by indigestion, biliousness, resulting from torpid liver, inactive bowels, is always given, quickly, certainly, safely by the most famous of family remedies

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

with her children. The Alsatians came up to her, and stroked the children's heads and would weep and say how they had left their wives and just such little ones in their homes in Alsace and would show pictures of their families. The scenes so bore upon the hearts of others that they broke down and wept. The Alsatians were bound to give their lives in defence of France.

We reached Boulogne at midnight. There was no accommodation. Hotels were packed everywhere. Here we found some 40,000 Scotch soldiers from Glasgow who had just come in to Boulogne that day and were waiting for reinforcements before going to the front. They were filled with enthusiasm. The finest lot of men perhaps Britain has, is found in the Scotch regiments. Not a smile but grim determination was written across every man's face.

"We left Boulogne on the morning of Wednesday, August 12th and took boat across the channel. Of course there were thousands crowding a board. In the passage of the channel we felt ourselves fortunate as near the English shore, we were aware of the power of Britain on the sea as well as a mine was to be seen on a gunboat. Everything was peaceful and quiet.

"We were never more thankful in our lives than when we stood on English ground beneath the Union Jack."

By this time London had gained the equilibrium after the first week of war. They saw many thousands of the flower of the life of Britain marching to be entrained. The response is wonderful. Lawyers and doctors and the best citizens in the land are going as privates in the ranks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Kelse saw the British mobilizing in Hyde Park, at the tower and witnessed the scenes of patriotic devotion in front of Buckingham palace.

Mrs. Sanderson saw Prince Edward of Wales the heir to the British throne marching with his regiment. That day the Prince marched 17 miles.

"There was nothing that would provoke a smile on the British soldiers' faces," stated Mr. Sanderson, who was told by an officer that they averaged 5 ft 9in in height. What he saw of this was the German troops led him to be the best of the former superior to the Germans in size and in efficiency.

All the Germans have put khaki covers over their metal helmets to prevent their being marks for enemy snipers.

The English soldier does not weep at departing. He will not deign to shed tears, but he is very grave and has a set expression on his face of undaunted courage.

At the Tower of London, the Scotch Guards band played Tosti's "Good Bye." The scene was pathetic. This same lyric had been sung by Mrs. Sanderson at a concert aboard the liner crossing to England from America.

The party were lucky with their baggage. They left their trunks in London. Tens of thousands of Americans lost theirs in Germany. These they will never see again. The Hughes party carried their grips and thus lost nothing.

The tour was carried out in detail as arranged. The only short cut was at Paris, where they did not stay as expected owing to the conditions.

The party sailed home on the Allan liner Scotian, with cannon at the bow and stern and marines aboard besides rifles and ammunition in store for emergency, but always under guard.

One night the boat was held in the English channel and the returning tourists saw the wonderful searchlights all along the English shore. The boat had just got nicely under way in the morning when she ran within 15 feet of what looked like a mine. The naval captain aboard called a nearby cruiser to investigate.

The guns on the Scotian were sighted every day on icebergs, but never discharged. These icebergs were very numerous. Members of the party who had been across before had never witnessed such beautiful bergs. Plenty of porpoises and three whales were seen.

For five days the passage was very rough. The trip lasted eleven days before the Scotian docked at Montreal.

English gold even was with difficulty exchanged in Switzerland and France. One had to spend more than half of a sovereign in goods or meals in order to get change.

The returned tourists are in good health and recovering from the nerve-racking exploits through which they have passed.

Mr. Sanderson wrote many cards from Strassburg to Belleville friends but none managed to get through because written in English. He has not heard of any having been received here.

COMPANY DRILL FOR FIFTEENTH AT ARMOURIES

One Hundred Men Instructed in Squad Drill by Sergt. Sharpe Last Night.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

About one hundred men of the Fifteenth regiment responded to the call of their captains at the armouries last evening. The object is to re-cruit the companies up to full strength. Most of the officers of the regiment were present. Some of the men were in uniform and all whether in military garb or civilian were put through squad drill by Sergt. Howard Sharpe.

This drill will be resumed tomorrow evening—Friday, and will be continued on every Friday evening until further notice.

One noteworthy feature of the drill last evening was that there were scores of young men spectators at the hall. A military man pointing to the long rows of them, suggested that these men being idle evenings should drill, that they might as well be doing this as looking on.

Tomorrow evening's drill will likely see a much larger number out for drill.

Last night's drill was enthusiastic. Many of the recruits were members of the regiment but some were recruits.

M'GILL GRADUATES AND THE WAR

The following letter has been sent to every McGill Graduate.

At a time like the present, when the destiny of the Empire is at stake, McGill University and its Graduates should come forward and do everything in their power to help the common cause. The individual Graduate probably does not fully realize the influence the Graduates as a whole have in Canadian affairs. Over 5,000 educated men, holding important positions all over the Dominion and elsewhere, are a tremendous power and influence, particularly if their efforts are concentrated on certain fixed objects.

It was felt by the Executive of the Graduates' Society and by the Committee in charge of the Reunion, which it had been proposed to hold in the Fall of 1915, that in the present crisis in the Empire, something should be done; and it was decided to write a letter to every Graduate asking him to use all his influence towards patriotic ends.

In order to make our influence felt in a definite way it was thought that a fund should be started to which EVERY Graduate of the University would contribute. The contribution of each individual would be for the raising of a sum of ONE DOLLAR which would represent his patriotic vote and the significance of his intention to do everything possible to assist Canada in the responsibility laid upon her by the war.

The vote of the McGill Graduates will be deposited in cash form to the credit of the Canadian National Patriotic Fund.

DO THIS NOW.—You are therefore invited to fill in and return to accompanying cheque form, which will be cashed at par, or to enclose one dollar in some other form.

An immediate response is necessary if this action is to have all the effect that is hoped for from it.

For the Executive,
John L. Todd, President.
William Stewart, Secretary.

It may be that some letters have not reached their destination—Remittances should be addressed to Mr. Geo. C. McDonald, 179 St. James St., Montreal.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RIFLE CLUB

The suggestion has been made that as many members as possible of the Home Guard and Corps Reserve join the Civilian Rifle Association for the benefits which they will derive from membership. They will have the privilege of shooting twice per week at the rifle butts in Thurjow and twice weekly in winter at the range in the armouries, the use of the club's rifles and ammunition and instruction. The entrance fee is only two dollars.

The Rifle Club has developed the marksmanship of its members to a wonderful extent. High scoring has resulted at each of the shoots as a careful study of the marks made week by week shows.

Any further information may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. D. J. Corrigan at the police station.

Be Safe

Don't take too many chances with your health. Use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years and it has proved itself to be the most reliable of thousands of cases.

Sicklerdick, Alta., Jan. 23, 1913.
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."
H. H. HANCOCK
A bottle—4 for 25, at druggists—or write for copy or book "Traveller on the Horse" free.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

LACERVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-Tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollar's worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

Mrs. W. N. KELLY

"Fruit-a-Tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, and direct to prescribers at a wholesale price by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT AT PLAINFIELD

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A Patriotic Concert was held last night in the hall at Plainfield.

The Chairman W. C. Mikel, K.C., in opening the meeting referred to the fact that Canada was at war with one of the most powerful nations in the world and what the people in Plainfield section might have an effect in turning the tide. Everyone ought to feel that the destiny of the country depended on his efforts. Our soldiers are fighting heroically against great odds. We must expect reverses for a time, because our enemies have been preparing to defeat us for years.

Germany wants colonies. The German Emperor, no doubt, has plans for the acquisition of Canada. Some people console themselves with the thought that if worst comes to worst, Canada would join the United States. Depend upon it, Germany will give us a country a chance to get Canada but herself if England should lose this colony, besides it is ignoble for us to think of letting our country go to any other nation. We should rather be prepared to fight to the last drop of blood for our country.

It is the duty of every citizen to be prepared to preserve for our children the liberties our forefathers fought for and bequeathed to us. Belgium is today laid waste by a cruel heartless enemy, whose cities destroyed, thousands of men, women and children are shot down without cause. Two months ago, if anyone had prophesied this he would have been regarded as crazy, especially as Belgium's freedom from attack was guaranteed by all nations.

Our freedom depends on the efforts of the people of our own Empire which is being pressed hard. If anyone told you an invading army would be in Canada by Christmas, it would look just as unreasonable as the Belgians say yet it is possible.

Col. Pontor also delivered an address.

Col. W. N. Pontor, K.C., spoke earnestly and convincingly of the need of the present service here in the country and the service to be rendered by the work of their hands—in comfort and life savers for the soldiers at the front, and in keeping alive the sacred fire. Service by the older men in organizing and raising protective Home Guard and Reserve corps associations, links in the chain, and in moulding public opinion to a realization of the imminent danger to Canada—the prize of German victory, service by the young men by rallying to the colors of their county regiments and enlisting for the strenuous work of soldiers of the king—at home and abroad.

There is no abroad—the unity of the Empire is now formed by the Red Cross work; the Patriotic Fund work for dependents—the personal needs of our own men—all furnish outlets for our generous contribution. Comradeship is intensified by co-operation. Our honor is involved in this war. Our cousins to the south have become our brothers in sentiment and sympathy. The churches can add their benedictions to our arms, bearing the brunt of the fighting, and the song of the weak against the strong, and striving now for permanent peace by the blotting out of the greatest despot since Napoleon. Colonel Pontor closed by effectively rendering the song of the camp "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."

Vocal music was contributed by Mrs. Clark, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Ida Pittman, Joseph Gow and the Choir.

Receptions were given by Mrs. Clark, Miss Blanch Collins, Miss Jean McLeod, Miss V. Reay, and the Rev. Mr. McLeod. The Rev. Mr. Hoffman also delivered short addresses.

The meeting which filled every part of the hall to overflowing, decided to call a meeting to form a permanent organization to help the cause of the war and the women's Institute have also called a meeting.

LITTLE RED CART ON PAVEMENT

The little red street cart has appeared on Front street pavement at last. All that is now needed are the white wings for the street cleaners.

The cart is in the form of a large pall supported by a wheel and has a handle. It will be used for refuse removed from the pavement.

Greater efforts are being made to keep the new street clean. A system of cleaning will soon be in operation.

AT THE ALTAR

Kennedy—VanAllen

On Wednesday, Sept. 2nd at 18 Stone street, Donald Campbell Kennedy of Toronto, marine engineer on the Randolph-McDonald dredge now in the harbor, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Winnifred VanAllen, by the Rev. W. G. Clarke, of the Tabernacle Methodist church. There were a large number of invited guests present. Mrs. Wagner, George street, played the wedding march. The bride was assisted by Miss Thompson, of Deseronto, while the groom was ably supported by Mr. McMahon of Prince Edward. The popularity of the young couple was evidenced by the many costly presents they received, including a handsome secretarial from the groom's friends on the dredge. The happy couple left on the 1.55 train for points west. Their many friends will join in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

RIFLE SHOOTING

The local Rifle Association held its weekly practice shoot at the butts, yesterday. Considering the weather, some good scores were made, a strong wind and bad light making good scoring difficult. Conditions 7 rounds each at 200, 500, 400 yards. Highest possible score, 105.

J. Douch 96
D. J. Corrigan 91
A. Hartman 89
M. Carr 88
C. Thompson 78

SERVIAN WAS FINED \$100

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Viola Serkivanikov, a Servian at Point Anne, was yesterday convicted by Magistrate Mason of having had liquor for sale. A large quantity was secured on Viola's premises on August 29th last. Viola was not present in court and her pleader not guilty through his solicitor, Mr. Carnew.

Viola was fined \$100 forthwith or three months in jail.

Another liquor case from the Point was dismissed.

Mr. P. J. M. Anderson represented the department and Mr. Stokes of East Hastings was present as inspector.

PARIS STRONGLY FORTIFIED

Mr. D. V. Sinclair has just received from New York City a map of Paris and its environs. The map shows how Paris is the most strongly fortified city in the world with fifty-one forts and batteries. Since 1871, the French have spent \$800,000,000 on the fortifications of Paris. The fortified area is over 500 square miles.

LETTERS FROM VALGARTIER CAMP

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. Jesse Harris is in receipt of a letter from his son, Corporal A. E. Harris with the Thirty-Fourth Battery at Valcartier Camp. The communication states that the Belleville battery boys are attached to the second Ottawa battery, First Brigade. The time of the men in camp is fully occupied from 5.30 a.m. to 10.15 p.m.

Conditions are peculiar at Valcartier, the men not coming out until ten o'clock in the morning.

The letter conveys the information that the Belleville boys are well.

Mr. Frank L. Hogan has received a letter from the Belleville boys who work in the medical corps with the Fifteenth volunteers. The boys are all well and from the tone of the epistle they do not seem much depressed by the long sojourn of drill.

POULTRYMEN ELECTED OFFICERS

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Belleville Poultry Association met last evening and arranged to have the annual winter fair on Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th.

The officers were elected as follows: Pres.—W. J. Thomson
1st Vice Pres.—Geo. Foster
2nd Vice Pres.—Edgar DeShane
Secretary—Thomas Moore
Treasurer—T. Sullivan
Directors—J. Cooper, E. G. Denike, T. E. Ketcheson, H. McKnight, H. Freeman, A. S. Large, J. Traissard, R. Colling, James Taylor, F. G. Kennedy, W. Moore, E. S. Waite.

Crown Attorney Anderson and Mr. Wm. Carnew were in Deseronto this morning at the hearing of a charge of theft preferred against a man by the name of Simmons. Mr. Carnew represented the latter who was committed for trial.

Sick Headaches

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may debase, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which causes them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

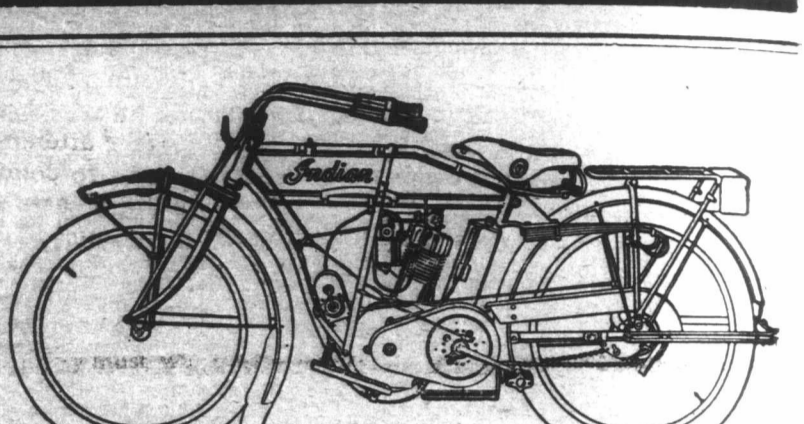
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

WE SHOULD LEARN HOW TO SHOOT

Lord Kitchener's statement that he does not care whether the volunteers know anything about drill, or whether they know their right foot from their left as long as they know how to shoot and to shoot quickly, is the statement of a man who knows the game of war from practical experience.

When the Boer war demonstrated so clearly the supreme necessity of the soldier being able to shoot accurately it seems incredible that the Canadian Militia has devoted so little time to this first requisite in military training. We have had a superabundance of armoured, uniforms, dress parades, and company drill, but anything approaching conscientious rifle practice has been carefully eschewed.

Everybody is wondering why the Militia department is so amazingly slow in getting this first contingent of volunteers away to the assistance of the Motherland now so desperately beset. It is just a month to-day since war was declared and still not a soldier has left our shores.

It is probable that Col. Hughes is doing the possible with the mixed army of volunteers at Valcartier, a large proportion of whom have never worn a uniform before. To teach these even the rudiments of martial maneuvering and to give a moderate degree of accuracy in rifle practice requires time.

All this unreadiness is a tribute to Canadian love of peace, but it is a sad commentary upon our business methods. Last year we spent over fourteen million dollars upon our militia department, and surely we have the right to expect a better showing for our money.

This is in marked contrast to Australia and New Zealand whose first contingents long since set sail from their shores.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of over-seas forces. In a recent report on the military system of Australia, declared that the whole of the regulars and three-fourths of the actual serving militia were sufficiently trained to take part in a modern battle at a few days' notice. With a fortnight's warning the remaining fourth plus 20,000 members of the rifle clubs would be available also. The Commonwealth is evidently well prepared for the present crisis.

However this is not the time to discuss past politics, omissions or mistakes. We are what we are. We are also confronted by powerful enemies in the last limit of military preparedness. The question is how can we soonest prepare ourselves to meet this menace to our freedom and our nationality.

This first contingent will soon be leaving, and will probably be followed by a second and a third contingent.

Why are not preparations already being made for such an eventuality? Why have not definite orders been issued from Ottawa for conscientious rifle practice and drill on the part of every militia regiment in the Dominion?

Why has not the Fifteenth regiment for instance, been given instructions from the department to spend so much time every week at the butts and in drill at the armouries? These are questions that everybody is asking and the wonder increases as the inactivity continues from day to day.

The organization of the Home Guard and the Patriotic Relief Associations is all right. There will be plenty of work for all these societies to look after before the war is over, but the real thing just now is to get as many men to the front as quickly as possible who know how to handle a Ross rifle.

These lines are written, not in any spirit of fault-finding, but rather in the hope that something will be done, so that we may do our share in the quickest and most efficient manner to bring this disastrous war to the speediest possible termination.

He gives doubly who give quickly.

WITH THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

We had the experience last week of spending a few days in a district in Ohio where the Germanic element of the population greatly preponderates. So much do the Germans outnumber the others that in the democratic county ticket now in the field for judge, sheriff, recorder, and the other elective offices of this election-burdened state, out of a total of thirteen, twelve are of German descent.

The war was a far more prominent topic of conversation than the election. We are surprised to find, however, that even in this Teu-

tonic stronghold there was almost practical unanimity in favor of the British side. A few individuals we found whose racial sympathies inclined them to espouse the German side of the controversy, but in no case could we get anyone to say he viewed with approval the despotic military pretensions of Kaiser Wilhelm. We asked some of those who appeared to be pro-German in their sentiments how they would feel about it if they thought there was any prospect of German militarism being introduced into the United States, and they intimated that they would fight it to the last ditch.

We explained that we were dominated by similar sentiments in Canada. We had nothing to gain by the war, and neither had England. We viewed it with revulsion as an international calamity. But we pointed out that there were more deplorable evils than war. One of them was the loss of national honor such as the German Emperor would have brought upon Great Britain in his proposed agreement for the taking away of brave Belgium's independence. We further attempted to show them that the Kaiser sought to dominate Europe with his mediaeval military caste and one-man government, and to the British citizen these impositions were synonymous with slavery.

We do not know that we convinced any whose sympathies were strongly against us of the righteousness of our cause, for blood is thicker than water, and racial prejudice dies slowly. But we believe we did leave with many of them a truer conception of the real causes of British participation in the contest.

However these anti-British expressions were comparatively few and by far the greater number of German-Americans were heartily with us in their sympathy.

DIFFERENT NOW.

Entirely misleading comparisons are being drawn between the practically unbroken succession of Russian defeats in the war with Japan and the considerable Russian successes in Prussia which are described with convincing details from St. Petersburg and are not denied from Berlin. It is easy to argue that measured against the same foes the Japanese proved much better fighters than the Germans, but there is nothing which warrants any such conclusion.

The circumstances are entirely different now, from the Russian point of view. Very heavy handicaps carried by the Czar's armies in the war ten years ago do not exist in the present war.

Then Russia was forced to fight at the end of a single-track railroad about 5,000 miles long. There was no other way to send men and munitions of war to Manchuria. The Japanese were able to hold the upper hand, as a rule, in respect to numbers. They had the flower of their army in action. The battles they won were all gained at no great distance from the sea their ships commanded. The Russian had to oppose the whole strength of Japan with only a fraction of the total resources of the Russian empire in trained soldiers.

Now it is Germany that must fight Russia with but a relatively small part of the German field army. The flower of the Kaiser's forces are necessarily occupied on the French frontier. Russia has to deal with but 20 per cent. or about that proportion, of the first line of the German army. The remainder of the troops in Eastern Prussia are reservists and older levies. Austria-Hungary has not detached from the main Russian army any such part of its strength as the German military establishment has given to the campaign against France.

The theater of war is close to the Russian frontier at points where the Russian fortresses are most heavily garrisoned in time of peace. The country is opened to the Russian cavalry and the greatest centers of Russian military strength are not far distant. It is vastly easier to get the real power of the Russian army into action than it was at any stage of the war against Japan.

In view of these facts there is nothing more misleading than comparisons between the Russian defeats ten years ago and the initial successes of their armies in Prussia in the present campaign. The conditions are wholly different.

The following anonymous bit of verse we saw in a frame on the walls of a real estate agent's office in Ohio. It contained so much of commonsense philosophy that we copied it off and now pass it on to our readers.

"Don't hunt after trouble, but look for success. You'll find what you look for; don't look for distress."

If you see but your shadow remember I pray That the sun is still shining but you're in the way.

Don't grumble, don't bluster, don't dream and don't shirk. Don't think of your worries but think of your work.

The worries will vanish, the work will be done. No man sees his shadow who faces the Sun."

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

The Daily Mail's correspondent behind the British lines describes the charge of the ninth Lancers which occurred at an unnamed spot during the recent series of tactical retreats as a second Balaclava. He says, "Terrible havoc had been caused in our ranks by shells from a battery of eleven German guns posted inside the forest near the Belgian frontier. It seemed impossible to silence their fire until the ninth Lancers made their appearance riding straight at the guns after debouching into the open and charging under a hail of melinite and lyddite."

"I have not been able to get reliable figures as to the distance they rode but they reached their goal. Nothing could stop them. They reached the guns, killed the gunners and put the guns out of action. Even like their prototypes of Balaclava they rode back. On their return they fell in greater numbers still from the attack of the German batteries posted at vantage points around the valley."

At the Battle of Balaclava, October 25, 1854 by some confusion of orders, between 600 and 700 of the British light cavalry brigade charged the whole Russian army, got possession for a little while of the enemy's artillery, and cut their way back through a body of 5,000 horse. They lost, however, two-thirds of their own number. When Tennyson wrote The Charge, he evidently had before him the description of the Times correspondent.

Half a league, half a league,

Half a league onward,

All in the valley of Death

Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!

Charge for the guns!" he said;

Into the valley of Death

Rode the six hundred.

"Forward the Light Brigade!"

Was there a man dismayed?

Not tho' the soldier knew

Some one had blundered:

Theirs not to make reply,

Theirs not to reason why,

Theirs but to do or die;

Into the valley of Death

Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to the right of them,

Cannon to left of them,

Cannon in front of them

Volley'd and thunder'd:

Stormed at with shot and shell,

Boldly they rode and well,

Into the jaws of death,

Into the mouth of Hell

Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,

Flash'd as they turned in air

Sabring the gunners there,

Charging an army, while

All the world wonder'd:

Plunged in the battery-smoke

Right thro' the lines they broke;

Cossack and Russian

Reel'd from the sabre-stroke

Shatter'd and sunder'd.

Then they rode back but not

Not the six hundred.

Cannon to the right of them,

Cannon to the left of them,

Cannon behind them

Volley'd and thunder'd;

Stormed at with shot and shell,

While horse and hero fell,

They that had fought so well

Came thro' the jaws of Death,

Back from the mouth of Hell,

All that was left of them,

Left of the six hundred.

When can their glory fade?

O the wild charge they made!

All the world wonder'd.

Honor the charge they made!

Honor the Light Brigade,

Noble six hundred!

—Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

The fortifications of Paris consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry 18 feet high, extending for 22 miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of 17 detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city 34 miles long; and, third, an outer girdle of forts 75 miles long on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine. Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defence in itself, the forts being linked together with redoubts, with bastion and glacis, which permits a cross-fire against approaches from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which extends 400 square miles.

It isn't only sugar and flour that has gone up on account of the war. Surgical instruments are quoted at a distinct advance. Won't it be hard to have to go without an appendicitis operation just because some soldier needs to have his leg cut off?

ADMIRALS ALL.

Effingham, Grenville, Raleigh, Drake
Here's to the bold and free,
Beaumont, Collingwood, Byron, Blake,
Hail to the Kings of the Sea!
Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honor be yours and fame!
And honor, as long as the waves shall break
To Nelson's peerless name!

Admirals all for England's sake
Honor be yours and fame!
And honor, as long as the waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!

Essex was fretting in Cadiz Bay
With the galleons fair in sight;
Howard at last must give him his way.
And the word was passed to fight.
Never was schoolboy gayer than he,
Since holidays first began;
He tossed his bonnet to wind and sea,
And under the guns he ran.

Drake nor devil nor Spaniard feared,
Their cities he put to sack;
He sing'd His Catholic Majesty's beard,
And harried his ships to wrack.
He was playing at Plymouth a rubber of bowls
When the great Armada came;
But he said "They must wait their turn, poor souls."
And he stooped and finished the game.

Fifteen sail were the Dutchmen bold,
Duncan he had but two;
But he anchored them fast where the Texel shoaled
And his colors aloft he flew.
"I've taken the depth to a fathom," he cried,
"And I'll sink with a right good will,
"For I know when we're all of us under the tide
My flag will be fluttering still."

Splinters were flying above, below,
When Nelson smiled the sound;
"Mark you, I wouldn't be elsewhere now,"
Said he; "for a thousand pound!"
The Admiral's signal bade him fly,
But he wickedly wagged his head;
He clapped the glass to his sightless eye,
And "I'm damned if I see it," he said.

Admirals all, they said their say
(The echoes are ringing still);
Admirals all, they went their way
To the haven under the hill.
But they left us a kingdom none can take,
The realm of the circling sea.
To be ruled by the rightful sons of Blake
And the Rodney's yet to be.

Admirals all for England's sake,
Honor be yours and fame!
And honor, as long as the waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!
—BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

STIRLING'S VOLUNTEERS

A call comes from the Motherland,
And our Dominion hears;
The bravest of her sons respond
As gallant volunteers.

Pride fills our hearts for those who go,
Undaunted, unafraid,
To help defend the Empire's flag,
With sister nations' aid.

"To fight for King and country dear,"
Are words that thrill each breast,
And home, were soldiers' thoughts oft turn
To lose they love the best.

We cannot honor them enough
These boys of tender years,
In each rests some fond parent's hope,
Our loyal volunteers.

Both thoughts and prayers will follow them
Afar beyond the sea,
And may the One Protecting Arm
Forever round them be.

God grant the war may soon be o'er,
And victors they return,
A band unbroken to their friends,
Who for them oft will yearn.

For Britain's King, and Britain's flag,
We'll give three rousing cheers,
And three times three for those who go
As Stirling's volunteers.

—S. E. F. News Argus

The Muscovite hammer is already striking hard, and if the anvil to use the metaphor of the London Daily Graphic, holds firm we may well believe that the German military machine will be dealt a smashing blow. It may come suddenly, but the probabilities are all the other way—that the struggle will be long and costly. Yet there is nothing so uncertain as war and the fortunes of war.

They speak of the war as responsible for the downfall of civilization, and yet the hobble skirt was in fashion two years before the first gun was fired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 13, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxv, 1-13. Memory Verses, 1-4—Golden Text, Matt. xxv, 13—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Notwithstanding all His teaching and His many mighty works, the question of Isa. lxi, 1, still remained, "Who hath believed our report?" Many of the chief rulers believed on Him, but because of the Pharisees did not confess Him for fear of being put out of the synagogue, for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God (John xii, 42, 43). After His many woes upon the Pharisees He spoke of the desolation which would come upon Jerusalem until His coming again because of their rejection of Him (Matt. xxiii, 33-39).

Instead of admiring the magnificence of the temple, as His disciples desired Him to do, He said that the whole thing would be thrown down and not one stone be left upon another. As He sat upon the Mount of Olives against the temple Peter and James and John and Andrew asked Him privately of the end of the age and when these things would be (Matt. xxiv, 1-3; Mark xiii, 1-4; Luke xxi, 5-7). His reply is given in these three chapters and is of greater length than any other recorded answer to a question. Dr. Weston says that to no vision but that of Jesus was the coming overthrow visible. He saw what seems to occur to no student of history—that the destiny of a nation, as that of an individual, is determined by its relation to Christ.

In every sentence of the discourse there seem to resound Christ's opening words, "Take heed that no man deceive you." Wars and rumors of wars will characterize the whole age, but the believer must not be troubled (Matt. xxiv, 6). At the end of the age there shall be a time of trouble such as never was before and never will be again, and immediately after that tribulation shall the Son of Man come in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory (Matt. xxiv, 21, 23-31). He will find things as He coming in glory as they were in the days of Noah (Matt. xxiv, 27-39).

The lesson of today and next week is found only in Matt. xxv, which chapter consists of three parts—the ten virgins, the talents and the judgment of the nations. The middle portion we have already considered in connection with the parable of the pounds. Unless we learn to distinguish between the Jew, the gentile and the church of God (1 Cor. x, 32) we may miss much in the matter of interpretation, but the great thing is to get the heart lesson for ourselves—the message from His heart to our hearts.

He is still, at the time of our lesson, dealing specially with Israel (the Jews) and has only mentioned the church as something yet to be built (Matt. xvi, 18), but wherever we read in the Bible there is a message for the heart of man.

The message for my heart in chapter xxv is that I must let no man deceive me; that I must patiently endure; that I must be watchful, ready, faithful, doing. In the story of the ten virgins I learn that lamps are no use without oil, that mine should always be trimmed, filled and burning brightly, never flickering or dim or going out, and that I must be ever ready and watchful. From Zech. iv I learn that to have a constant supply of oil I must know and abide in Him who, as my great High Priest, not only redeems me, but ever lives for me, and as my King or Lord controls all my life, desiring to work in me to will and to do of His good pleasure. Then shall I know the meaning of "Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts" (Zech. iv, 6). Then shall I, controlled by the Spirit, make good use of the talents intrusted to me and hear His "Well done, good and faithful servant."

May it by His grace be our happy privilege, dear reader, yours and mine, what a terrible thing it will be to be only professing His and to hear Him say, "Verily I say unto you I know you not" (verse 12; compare chapter vii, 21-23). Compare also the wise and foolish of chapter vii, 24-29. What a mercy that the door is not yet shut (verse 10; Luke xiii, 25). What a blessing to be shut in with Him, as Noah was in the ark (Gen. vii, 1-16).

As to the interpretation of the parable, it specially concerns Israel, for the coming of the Son of Man (verse 13) is always the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ in power and glory to judge and to reign, which means His coming with His saints after He shall have received them unto Himself. Both the Vulgate and Syriac translations give the first verse of our lesson thus: "Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, who, taking their lamps, went out to meet the bridegroom and the bride." It is the return of Christ after the marriage of the Lamb and has some special reference to Israel.

If you cannot put your hand on the Syriac translation get a Roman Catholic Testament, which is a translation of the Vulgate MS., and verify for yourself this translation. If you cannot agree with others as to the interpretation of this or any other passage do not fail to get your own heart message from the Lord.

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Seven Keys TO Baldpate

By EARLDJERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER I.

"Weep no more, my lady."

YOUNG woman was crying bitterly in the waiting room of the railway station at Upper Asquewan Falls, N. Y.

A beautiful young woman? That is exactly what Billy Magee wanted to know as, closing the waiting room door behind him, he stood staring just inside. Were the features against which that frail bit of cambric was agonizingly pressed of a pleasing contour? The girl's neatly tailored corduroy suit and her flippant but charming millinery argued—well, should he step gallantly forward and inquire in sympathetic tones as to the cause of her woe? Should he carry chivalry even to the lengths of Upper Asquewan Falls?



No, Mr. Magee decided he would not. The train that had just roared away into the dusk had not brought him from the region of skyscrapers and derby hats for deeds of knight errantry up state. Anyhow the girl's tears were none of his business. A railway station was a natural place for grief—a field of many partings, upon whose floor fell often in torrents the tears of those left behind. A friend, maybe a lover, had been whisked off into the night by the relentless 5:34 local. Why not a lover? Surely about such a dainty, trim figure as this courtesier hovered as moths about a flame. Upon a tender intimate sorrow it was not the place of an unknown Magee to intrude. He put his hand gently upon the latch of the door.

And yet dim and heartless and cold was the interior of that waiting room. No place surely for a gentleman to leave a lady sorrowful, particularly when the lady was so alluring. Oh, beyond question she was most alluring. Mr. Magee stepped softly to the ticket window and made low voiced inquiry of the man inside.

"What's she crying about?" he asked.

"Thanks," said the ticket agent. "I get asked the same old questions so often on like yours sort of breaks the monotony. Sorry I can't help you. She's a woman, and the Lord only knows why women cry. And sometimes I reckon even he must be a little puzzled. Now, my wife—"

"I think I'll ask her," confessed Mr. Magee in a hoarse whisper.

"Oh, I wouldn't," advised the man behind the bars. "It's best to let 'em alone. They stop quicker if they ain't noticed."

"But she's in trouble," argued Billy Magee.

"And so'll you be most likely," responded the cynic, "if you interfere. No, siree! Take my advice. Shoot old Asquewan's rapids in a barrel if you want to, but keep away from crying women."

Mr. Magee, approaching, thought himself again in the college yard at dusk, with the great elms sighing overhead and the fresh young voices of the glee club ringing out from the steps of a century old building. What were the words they sang so many times?

"Weep no more, my lady,
Oh, weep no more today!
He regretted that he could not make use of them. But troubadours, he knew, went out of fashion long before railway stations came in. So his remark to the young woman was not at all melodious.

"Can I do anything?"

A portion of the handkerchief was removed and an eye which, Mr. Magee noted, was of an admirable blue, peeped out at him. To the gaze of even a solitary eye Mr. Magee's aspect was decidedly pleasing. Mr. Magee thought he read approval in the lone eye of blue. When the lady spoke, however, he hastily revised his opinion.

"Yes," she said, "you can do something. You can go away—far, far away."

Mr. Magee stiffened. Thus chivalry fared in Upper Asquewan Falls in the year 1911.

"I beg your pardon," he remarked. "You seemed to be in trouble, and I thought I might possibly be of some assistance."

The girl removed the entire handkerchief. The other eye proved to be the same admirable blue—a blue halfway between the shade of her corduroy suit and that of the jockey's costume in the "See the World—Join the Navy" poster that served as background to her woe.

"I don't mean to be rude," she explained more gently, "but I'm crying, you see, and a girl simply can't look attractive when she cries."

"If I had only been regularly introduced to you and all that," responded Mr. Magee. "I could make a very flattering reply." And a true one, he added to himself, for even in the faint flickering light of the station he found ample reason for rejoicing that the bit of cambric was no longer agonizingly pressed. As yet he had scarcely looked away from her eyes; but he was dimly aware that up above wisps of golden hair peeped impudently from

underneath a saucy black net.

"My grief," said the girl, "is utterly silly and—womanish. I think it would be best to leave me alone with it. Thank you for your interest. And—would you mind asking the gentleman who is pressing his face so feverishly against the bars to kindly close his window?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Magee. He turned away. As he did so he collided with a rather excessive lady. She gave the impression of solidity and bulk. Her mouth was hard and knowing. Mr. Magee felt that she wanted to vote and that she would say as much from time to time. The lady

glared at my nerves sometimes. Nothing to do but work, work, work, and then lay down and wait for tomorrow. I used to think maybe some day they'd transfer me down to Hooperstown—there's moving pictures and such goings on down there. But the railroad never notices you—unless you go wrong. Yes, sir, sometimes I want to clear out of this town myself."

"A natural wonderment," sympathized Mr. Magee. "You said something just now about Baldpate Inn?"

"Yes; it's a little more lively in summer, when that's open," answered the agent. "We get a lot of complaints about trunks not coming from pretty swell people too. It sort of cheers things." His eye roamed with interest over Mr. Magee's New York attire.

"But Baldpate Inn is shut up tight now. This is nothing but an annex to a graveyard in winter. You wasn't thinking of stopping off here, was you?"

"Well, I want to see a man named Elijah Quimby," Mr. Magee replied. "Do you know him?"

"Of course," said the yearner for pastures new. "He's caretaker of the inn. His house is about a mile out on the old Miller road that leads up Baldpate. Come outside and I'll tell you how to get there."

The two men went out into the whirling snow, and the agent waved a hand indefinitely up at the night.

"If it was clear," he said, "you could see Baldpate mountain over yonder looking down on the falls, sort of keeping an eye on us to make sure we don't get reckless. And halfway up you'd see Baldpate Inn, black and peaceful and wintry. Just follow this street to the third corner and turn to your left. Elijah lives in a little house back among the trees a mile out. There's a gate you'll sure hear creaking on a night like this."

Billy Magee thanked him and, gathering up his two bags, walked up Main street. A dreary, forbidding building at the first corner bore the sign "Commercial House."

"Weep no more, my lady,
Oh, weep no more today!

Hummed Mr. Magee critically under his breath and glanced up at the solitary upstairs window that gleamed yellow in the night.

"At a corner on which stood a little shop that advertised 'Groceries and Provisions' he paused.

"Let me see," he pondered. "The lights will be turned off, of course. Candles and a little something for the inner man in case it's the closed season for cooks."

He went inside, where a weary old woman served him candles. "What sort of a candle?" she inquired, with the air of one who had an infinite variety in stock. Mr. Magee remembered that Christmas was near.

"For a Christmas tree," he explained. He asked for two hundred.

"I've only got forty," the woman said. "What's this tree for—the orphan's home?"

With the added burden of a package containing his purchases in the tiny store Mr. Magee emerged and continued his journey through the stinging snow.

"Don Quixote, my boy," he muttered, "I know how you felt when you moved on the windmills."

It was not the wail of windmills, but the creak of a gate in the storm that brought Mr. Magee at last to a stop. He walked gladly up the path to Elijah Quimby's door.

In answer to Billy Magee's gay knock, a man of about sixty years appeared. Evidently he had just finished supper. At the moment he was engaged in lighting his pipe. He admitted Mr. Magee into the intimacy of the kitchen, and took a number of calm judicious puffs on the pipe before speaking to his visitor.

"My name's Magee," blithely explained that gentleman, dragging in his bag. "And you're Elijah Quimby, of course. How are you? Glad to see you."

The older man did not reply, but regarded Mr. Magee wonderingly through white puffs of smoke. His face was kindly, gentle, ineffectual. "Yes," he admitted at last. "Yes, I'm Quimby."

Mr. Magee threw back his coat, and sprayed with snow Mrs. Quimby's immaculate floor.

"I'm Magee," he elucidated again. "William Halliwell Magee, the man Hal Bentley wrote to you about. You got his letter, didn't you?"

Mr. Quimby removed his pipe and forgot to close the aperture as he stared in amazement.

"Good Lord," he cried; "you don't mean—you're really come? Why, we—we thought it was all a joke!"

"Hal Bentley has his humorous moments," agreed Mr. Magee, "but it isn't his habit to fling his jests into Upper Asquewan Falls."

"And—and you're really going to?" Mr. Quimby could get no further.

"Yes," said Mr. Magee brightly, slipping into a rocking chair. "Yes; I'm going to spend the next few months at Baldpate Inn."

"It's closed," expostulated Mr. Quimby. "The inn is closed, young fellow."

"I know it's closed," smiled Magee. "That's the very reason I'm going to honor it with my presence. I'm sorry to take you out on a night like this, but I'll have to ask you to lead me up to Baldpate. I believe those were Hal Bentley's instructions—in the letter."

Mr. Quimby towered above Mr. Magee, a shirt-sleeved statue of honest American manhood. He scowled.

"Excuse a plain question, young man," he said, "but what are you hiding from?"

"I'm not hiding," said Magee. "Didn't Bentley explain? Well, I'll try to, though I'm not sure you'll understand. Sit down, Mr. Quimby. You are not, I take it, the sort of man to follow close

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(To Be Continued)

PARIS IS UNEARTHING THE KAISER'S SPIES

Many Agencies Found, One Run by a Woman Who Got Many Plans—Newspapers Meagre, But Public Yields—None May Issue More Than One Edition a Day.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Paris newspapers are having rather a dismal time just now. They appear with great splashes of blank spaces, showing the strenuous finger of the press censorship. Both editors and public however, cheerfully acquiesce in these measures in a thoroughly patriotic spirit, being fully aware of the necessity of not giving information to the enemy. Another severe step is the decree of the Prefect of Police prohibiting each newspaper from publishing more than one edition in every 24 hours.

Quite a number of German spy agencies have been brought to light in and near Paris. There is no longer any doubt that a band of Germans arrested in a villa at Sevres, where M. Clero was the victim of a crime a few years ago, constituted a spy agency. Associated with the band which comprised the Holzhauf couple, Richard Bayer, Otto Weber, Ferdinand Berns and a lad named Fritz Schupphaus, who acted as the decoy, Handmann well dressed and witty, had managed to obtain entry in smart society. He sought the company of military engineers, and has been able to pro-

vide plans for fortifications, railways, and aviation. At the villa, letters to Germany's military authorities and others addressed by them to her have been found.

The French government, following the example of England, will almost certainly annul German patents taken out in France protecting German inventions. This was the information given to the Tribune correspondent today at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. The number of these German patents is enormous. The official French patent office says the daily average of patents granted is forty, of which eighteen protect German articles or inventions.

Some objection to the proposed measure arose because some of these German patents are exploited by important French companies with French capital. A technical committee is now studying the problem to find a way of securing immunity in such cases. The Paris Chamber of Commerce, however, unanimously urges the annulling of all German patents as the first step toward replacing German with French inventions, articles and industries.

LOCAL CITIZENS AT RED CROSS CONCERT HELD AT STIRLING

The Stirling Argus gives the following remarks on the addresses delivered by citizens of Belleville at the Red Cross Concert in Stirling this week:

"The first speaker introduced was Mr. Allen, who has the contract for the Stirling Public Library. He has just arrived home from England and the continent, and gave a brief description of some of the events that took place at the time that war was declared. One thing that forcibly impressed him was the sense feeling that reigned as the troops marched through the streets of London on their way to the front. Not a cheer, not a sound by that vast multitude that obeyed them march past; all dumbly silent; were it not for the cadence of the marching feet a pin could have been heard in its fall. He made the remark in closing that the war situation was much graver than Canada was aware of and urged all to be liberal to every movement that tended to help those at the front.

Mr. Sneyd, of Belleville, was called on and urged the people of this district to give all the aid possible to the Red Cross and other patriotic societies, as he predicted a long hard struggle ahead of Britain before victory perched on her banners. He also urged the men to get into line and form a home guard, as they had done in Belleville and other places.

"On the Reeve calling Col. Fenton, Belleville's celebrated patriot and after-dinner orator, to the platform, prolonged applause greeted him. He said he felt at home in Stirling as he had on four other occasions addressed a Stirling audience. Stirling—what historical memories the name brought forth—Stirling Castle with its stirring events of by-gone days. Perhaps the Red Cross Society of this Stirling was inspired in its good work by the fact that Stirling Castle, the hospital for the brave wounded soldiers of Britain. Perhaps the good people were not aware of all the cheer and comfort they gave the boys at the front by working at home for them. It was the noble work of the ladies that steeled the arm and hearted the heart of our boys; it was this mothering of our boys by all our women folk that helped to ease the heart and alleviate the terrible strain, for every woman had that feeling in some way towards our boys who had volunteered for the front. It was the sympathy of the mother who had no son at the front for the mother who had that helped to sustain her. It was that same feeling that sustained his wife as their own son had marched away.

But, he continued, we are feeling a terrible war where the carnage is appalling. Does it not make one feel that light reprieve and just would never issue from our lips again when we read of the titanic slaughter of precious lives—human beings just like ourselves.

That is why we must be up and doing. We are sending twenty-one thousand of our boys to the front now but we will in all probability have to send one hundred thousand. Let the young men of Canada remember that we are fighting for the very life of our glorious Empire. We will win, as we have always done, but the cost will be great, and we must all be prepared to sacrifice something from the greatest to the least.

I want to take an optimistic view of the terrible situation as possible, but I give you my word as an old soldier and an one who has read carefully the signs of the times, that if Germany succeeds in getting into Paris the war will reach our shores, for these nations now standing neutral will be sure to join forces with the winner.

It has been told me, the Colonel continued, that there are some people

present from Rochester, N. Y., and I want to tell them that we appreciate their encouragement and good will. The Paris Chamber of Commerce however, the good will of the United States the silliance of any other nation. We are congratulating each other on our hundred years of peace; we will make it a thousand years of peace if the United States will not forget you—hands across the lake to you.

If the war reaches our shores every man capable of handling a gun will have to do so. What are you men of the old 49th doing? Remember, this same old 49th Regiment is the old regiment of Sir Isaac Brock, who fell at Queenston Heights fighting for Canada. I will give you men of Stirling forty-eight hours, the Colonel impulsively added, to get organized into a home guard, as has been done in Belleville. Get able, as soon as possible, to handle a rifle so that you can shoot straight. Not that we wish to take life or to be offensive, but to be able to give a good account of ourselves when we are put on the defensive.

In conclusion the Colonel wished to remind the leaders that the boys at the front had ever the dear ones at home on their hearts and minds—nothing could dim that sweet memory, not even the crash of battle, and therefore their efforts toward the alleviation of their discomforts and suffering was fondly remembered. He recited the old battle poem, "Song of the Camp" (said to be a great favorite with Col. the Hon. Sam. Hughes) from which we quote the following verse:

They sang of love, and not of fame; Forget was Britain's glory; Each heart recalled a different name. But all sang "Annie Laurie."

After the Colonel had closed his very fine address, every word of which sank deep in his hearers' minds and hearts, three cheers and a tiger were given for the Red Cross Society, the Colonel and the 15th Regt. Band, who had responded with three cheers for the people of Stirling. After partaking of more refreshments, the crowd dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

As a result of their successful Garden Party the Red Cross realizes some two hundred and forty dollars.

LETTER FROM VALCARTIER CAMP

A friend received a letter this morning from Mr. Ernest Carr of the city who is with the Second Battery, C.F.A., First Brigade, states that all the Belleville boys are well and are getting used to the genuine military life. He states that they have not been medically examined yet, but has no hesitation in saying that they will all pass O.K. He says he is anxious to get to the front.

CHILD DROWNED

Napanee, Sept. 3.—This afternoon the 18 months old child of Mr. John Jennings, proprietor of the Market Hotel, fell in a hole in the floor of the fire hall into the eastern and was drowned. The father was called from his hotel, three doors away, went down into the eastern on a ladder, and brought the body up. The child was about twenty minutes in the well and all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain.

GOOD PRICES WERE REALISED AT SALE

On Wednesday Mr. D. J. Fairfield, auctioneer, had a sale at the farm of Mr. K. A. Cornell, 25d of Fairview. The prices obtained on livestock and high cows went for \$70 per head, a brood sow sold for \$45 and eighteen sheep were bought at \$11.50

WEDDING BELLS

FORD—HASLEP.

At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2nd, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haslep, West Bridge street the married took place of their eldest daughter, Miss Annie Mac, to Mr. James Ford of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ford, formerly of this city. A number of invited guests were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. A. L. Geen, a relative of the groom, Mr. S. Loney of Toronto, acted as best man and Miss Lillian Haslep, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. To the strains of a wedding march played by Miss Dorothy Ford, sister of the groom, the bride entered the drawing room leaning on the arm of her father. She was attired in a wedding gown of ivory satin with overlaid tulle and embroidered net and pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She also wore the traditional bridal veil trimmed with orange blossoms. The bride's maid wore a gown of pink brocade satin and shadow lace, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The drawing room was appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens for the occasion. The guests were entertained handsomely. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts, including a number of checks. The groom's gift to the bride was the King of Hearts, a diamond and pearl bracelet, to the bridesmaid a cameo ring, to the pianist a camera, and to the best man a club bag. At the conclusion of a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Ford will take up their residence in Toronto.

A REAL FIGHTER IS EARL ROBERTS

Even the Kaiser Called Him the Greatest General of His Time—Won the V.C.

As all the world knows, Earl Robert, colonel-in-chief of the Overseas forces of the Empire, is an Irishman. He was born in Cawnpore, the son of General Sir Abraham Major and Isabella, the daughter of Major Dunbury, of the Sixty-second Foot. He was educated at Eton, and later on went to the military school at Sandhurst. Afterwards he was gazetted to the Bengal Artillery as second lieutenant. As a mere strapping usaw service throughout the Indian Mutiny, taking his part at the siege of Delhi and at the relief of both Lucknow and Cawnpore. On one occasion he had a horse shot under him, an experience that was twice repeated in later years, and on several occasions he was mentioned in despatches. At the close of the war, though still a youngster, he was made a major. In the Abyssinian campaign, which closely followed, he won the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in the Lushai Expedition he won his colonelcy. In 1878 he was promoted to Major-general.

Before these honors came to him, however, Roberts, then a lieutenant, had received the greatest distinction which can fall to a British soldier. While he was on his wedding tour he was commended to attend the Queen at Balmoral Castle, and there was given the V.C. The exploit in which this coveted decoration was won occurred in the Indian Mutiny, in the course of a pursuit of a number of rebels, who faced suddenly round, and firing on their pursuers, stood at bay. In his book, "Forty-One Years in India," Lord Roberts has given a matter-of-fact account of the deed.

"I saw Youngusband fall," he records, "but I could not go to his assistance as at that moment the British sowars was in dire peril from a Sepoy who was attacking him with his fixed bayonet, and had I not helped the fellow and disposed of his opponent he must have been killed. An instant later I descried in the distance two Sepoys making off with a standard, which I determined must be recaptured; so I rode after the rebels and overtook them, and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one, whom I cut down, the other put his musket close to my body and fired, fortunately for me the piece missed fire. I carried off the standard."

His Famous March

In 1879 Roberts made the march from Kabul to Kandahar that will be forever associated with his name, not merely as a military feat, but because of the lasting peace with Afghanistan that has followed in the course of the Afghan campaign. Roberts was mentioned in despatches not fewer than twenty-three times, an honor almost without parallel in modern British military history. The Burma campaign and the South African War further served to add to his laurels as a soldier. This "little red-faced man," as Kipling calls him, has been publicly proclaimed by the Kaiser, himself no mean judge, as the "ablest soldier of his time." From William II, he received the decoration of the Red Eagle, being the first non-German to be thus honored, and in explaining his action the Kaiser compared him with the ablest military geniuses of the past, and declared him to be the greatest of to-day's generals.



EARL ROBERTS

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Political economists have lost much ammunition, many of their guns will have to be recast before again they can fire this charge which is taken from a popular work of a British authority:

"It is commerce which is rapidly undergoing war obsolescence, by strengthening and multiplying interests which are in natural opposition to it. And it may be said without exaggeration, that the great extent and rapid increase of international trade, in being the principal guarantee of the peace of the world, is the most permanent security for the uninterrupted progress of the ideas, the institutions, and the character of the human race."

IRON WEDDING RINGS

It is estimated that nearly half the Viennaese artivocres have given up the golden wedding ring. In exchange the perous making the sacrifice secures an iron ring bearing the inscription: "Gold I give for iron."

POUNTING UP ON HISTORY

Librarians in Canada report that they have had a great rush for books dealing with the history of the countries in the war zone.

MEREST TRIFLES HAVE CAUSED WAR

A King's Clean Shave Started One and an Old Bucket, Still in Existence, Another

Opinions may differ as to whether the dispute which led to the present war should have been considered sufficient to justify the loss of blood and treasure, but it is certain that many great wars in history have resulted from much more trivial causes. A visit to the royal barber by Louis VI. of France plunged two nations into a Franco-English-Judo internecine war which lasted 300 years.

According to the story, the Archbishop of Rouen persuaded the King to remove his beard, in common with his subjects. The act led to so much friction with the Queen that at last Louis divorced her, to become a few months later the wife of Henry II. of England. From this marriage centuries of bloodshed may be said to have followed.

In an iron case in the tower of the cathedral in Modena, Italy, there is to this day a bucket which 900 years ago was the cause of a terrible war. Soldiers of Modena in a mischievous mood stole the bucket from a public well in Pologra and refused to return it. The states were rivals and were jealous of each other, and fights between soldiers of the two followed. This spark kindled a fire of war which devastated a large part of Europe, and led to the imprisonment of the King of Prussia, son of the German Emperor.

BROKEN TEAPOT STARTED WAR

A broken teapot started a war in China 250 years ago which cost half a million lives. The teapot was the cherished possession of a dignitary high in favor with the Emperor. When traveling through a lawless province in the northwest of China some of his retinue who had fallen behind the main body were intercepted by a band of robbers, and among the spoils the teapot was found and contemptuously thrown on the ground and broken.

The mandarin reported his loss to the Emperor, a force of soldiers was sent out, and a long and terrible war ensued.

The manipulation by Count Bismarck, then Prussia's Foreign Minister, of a telegram set Prussia and France flying at each other's throat in 1870. The French ambassador went to Bms, where Emperor William I. then was, to ask him not to approve the ambition of Prince Leopold to become the King of Spain. The King refused to give definite answer, but Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern withdrew his son's candidacy. A report of the conference was submitted by telegram to Count Bismarck with authorization to publish it. Bismarck altered the text, and in the changed form gave it to the news papers and through them to France. As Bismarck wrote it the report was unfavorable to France, and the international war with all its horrors followed. Years later Bismarck confessed the to-geery.

OVER A GLASS OF WATER

The war of the Spanish succession in which the great Duke of Marlborough played a brilliant part, was said to be the outcome of a glass of water at a ball at the Tuilleries in Paris. One of the court ladies had expressed a wish for a drink of water at the hearing of the British and Spanish Ambassadors, who hastened to get it for her. Returning each with a tumbler they found the fair bird had down and was dancing with a French statesman. The English diplomat, accidentally it is presumed, brushed against the Spaniard and upset the glass he was carrying. This ridiculous incident inflamed the jealousies of the nations and turned the balance in favor of war.

The Seven Years War was largely started, according to his own confession, to the vanity of Frederick the Great in wanting to see his name figure largely in the gazettes.

The Sepoys believed that cartridges served out to them were greased with the fat of animals unclean alike to Hindu and Mohammedan, and the Indian Mutiny was precipitated.

The Turko-Russian War was said to have been started by the hammer with which a Herzegovian blacksmith killed a tax collector who had insulted his daughter.

The stealing of a Castle lady's dress by a Moor led to many years of fierce warfare between the Spaniards and the Moors.

Borrowing a tobacco pipe and falling to return it kindled a civil war which lasted for years among the rival races in Pamira and Afghanistan. A dispute as to the relative attractions of snails and vipers as food started fifty years of fighting between Milan and Pisa.

Autos Haul Huge Guns

One of the most modern of the German guns is a howitzer which is hauled by motor cars. Its calibre is 11 inches and the piece is 21 feet long. Its shot weighs 134 pounds, which at an elevation of 44 degrees can be thrown about 5 miles. The charging of this weapon takes eight men. Naturally a piece like this is not easily transported about the country and is useful only against fortresses.

Against this the French have a howitzer of 197 inches calibre which with its total equipment weighs 25 tons. When being moved it is in four pieces, the piece, the carriage, the axle and the platform, and a battery of six pieces exclusive of ammunition requires 24 vehicles that weigh 130 tons.

Kitchener Fought Prussians

Few people are aware that the first man to fall in the Franco-German war of '70 was an English officer of aristocratic birth who was serving with the German Uhlan's against Spanish-Americans. Large numbers of officers fought on both sides. Lord Kitchener fought for France in that war as a volunteer.

KITCHENER THE GRIM

Stories of Kitchener's bluntness are legion.

"Sorry to report the loss of five men through explosion of dynamite," was the gist of a telegram he received one day during the Boer War from a captain at the front.

"Do you want any more dynamite?" was the immediate answer.

His grim, laconic humor was well illustrated by his reply on one occasion to the War Office authorities who were pressing a certain weapon upon him.

"Keep the gun," he wired. "I can throw stones myself."

No man has a greater faculty for estimating a man's capabilities at a glance. Men do the impossible at a word from him.

"Twelve hours in which to carry this despatch?" he remarked to an officer on one occasion. "You must do it in six." Was the officer, who had asked for twelve hours, did it in five.

Time to Kitchener is everything. While engaged in building a bridge for the advance upon Pretoria, the engineering officer, apprehensive of Kitchener's bluntness, hinted his fears to Lord Kitchener, explaining that a different mode of construction would be much safer than the one employed, which, might, indeed, cost the lives of twenty or thirty men. Kitchener listened patiently, and then asked, "How much longer would it take to do the work by this safer method?" "Not more than an hour longer, sir." "Very well, do not change the plans. You will continue the work as it is begun."

The Tribute

Not by the valor of Belgium, nor the lightning sabre of France, Not by the thunder of Britain's fleet, and the Bear's unchecked advance, Not by these fears, Lord Kalsar, tho' they shatter a tyrant's just, Is your heart most darkly troubled, and your soul brought down to the dust.

But by the great affirming of the lands we have knit as one; By the love, by the passionate loyal love, of each separate free-born son, Canada cries "We are coming!" and Australasia "We come!" And you scowl that no Boer is rising at the beat of your German drum.

And the sons of Ind bear witness— We have grumbled, but now no more; We have shared your glorious righteous Peace, we will share your righteous War. Trust us to guard your honor, one with yours is our breath; You have dealt us an even justice, we are yours to the gates of Death.

Here in these rain-swept islands where we fought for the things of peace Where we quarrelled and stormed in factions, at a stroke all factions cease. And there in the vast dominions, more free than your Prussian lord's, The women are shouting for England and the men are drawing their swords.

—By Harold Begbie—in the London Daily Chronicle.

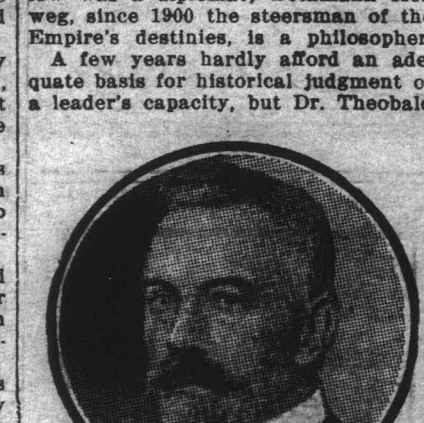
THE KAISER'S HENCHMAN

Von Bethmann-Holweg Usually Credit ed With Sincerity, Abandons It

Germany has had five Chancellors, Bismarck, the incomparable, was the statesman; Caprivi and Hohenlohe, respectively, soldier and courtier; Bulow was a diplomat; Bethmann Holweg, since 1900 the steersman of the Empire's destinies, is a philosopher. A few years hardly afford an adequate basis for historical judgment of a leader's capacity, but Dr. Theobald

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HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLWEG

Von Bethmann-Holweg's Chancellorship has been uncommonly barren of promise.

It would be far beside the mark to charge the Sage of Hohen-Finow with utter lack of statesmanship qualities. Modest and retiring by nature, there is nothing of the flamboyant in his make-up.

He is generally credited with being sincere and honest, but this reputation suffered severely by his attitude at the beginning of hostilities with Belgium, it having been reported that he was both surprised and chagrined at Britain's regard for a "scrap of paper"—the solemn pledge that Belgium territory should not be violated, a pledge guaranteed by both Great Britain and Germany.

The Length of Wars

Following is a table showing the time occupied in deciding some of the big struggles of the past fifty or sixty years:

Wars	Duration
Crimean.....	1854-55 724
United States Civil.....	1861-65 2,458
Franco-German.....	1870-71 406
Russo-Turkish.....	1877-78 234
Spanish-American.....	1898 101
Bosnia.....	1898-1903 605
Russo-Japanese.....	1904-05 678
Balkan.....	1912 285

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