

IMPORTANT SUCCESS GAINED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS NEAR YPRES

Outbreak of Afghan Mohammedans Suppressed-Bulgarian Irregulars Wiped Out by Serbian Troops-Rome's Birthday Celebrated-Export of Rubber From Germany is Forbidden

FRENCH WAR OFFICE REPORTS PROGRESS

PARIS, April 21.—The French War Office issued the following report this afternoon. A cannonade of some violence took place in the region of Arras yesterday. Between the Oise and the Aisne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in the wood of Mont Mare close to the Flirey-Essey high road, not only did our attacks make some slight progress but two German counter attacks on the line of trenches we had succeeded in winning on April 20, were successfully repulsed. Belgian aviators have bombarded the arsenal at Bruges and the aviation ground at Lissevegh.

TURKS DRIVE BACK TORPEDO BOATS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—It was officially announced today that during Sunday night six hostile torpedo boats attempted to penetrate the Dardanelles, but were checked by the Turkish forts. Two were hit by shells.

ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, April 21.—The Tages Zeitung today publishes a special despatch saying that 20,000 British and French troops have been landed near Enos in European Turkey on the north side of the Gulf of Saros. A heavy cannonading took place between the Turkish batteries around Enos and the warships of the Allies.

STRONG ACTION AGAINST DARDANELLES PROBABLE.

BERLIN, April 21.—A despatch from Athens says great activity has been noted among the British forces on the Island of Lemnos which lies to the west of the entrance to the Dardanelles, and that all indications point to strong action against the Dardanelles at an early date.

EXPORT OF RUBBER FORBIDDEN.

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—The export of rubber from Germany is forbidden. A Dutch firm which recently ordered two motor cars from Germany was surprised to find that the wheels were supplied with wooden tires.

OUTBREAK OF AFGHAN MOHAMMEDANS SUPPRESSED.

SIMLA, April 21.—An official report of the fighting at Hafizkor, north west of Shabkadz says the attacking Moslems were defeated with a loss of 150 killed and wounded. The most significant factor was the success of the Afghan officials in restraining the Afghan mohammedans from participating despite efforts on the part of Britain's enemies to induce them to join the attacking forces. The statement says that the enemy numbering four thousand men attack the British patrols and that the latter were able to maintain all their positions.

BULGARIAN IRREGULARS WIPED OUT.

NISH, Serbia, April 21.—It is officially stated that during the past few days 200 Bulgarian irregulars have invaded Serbian territory but were engaged and wiped out by Serbian troops.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITIONS CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

HAZEBROUCK, France, April 21.—Emphasis is given to the importance of the success gained by British troops near Ypres by details received here regarding the operation. The captured positions possess considerable strategic importance and had been defended by the Germans with desperate gallantry for weeks. A number of German prisoners who passed

through here after the engagement expressed little regret at having to leave the field for they said they had been in the trenches all the winter.

CELEBRATION OF ROME'S BIRTHDAY.

ROME, April 21.—The birthday of Rome was observed today with great patriotic demonstrations throughout the city, the dominating note of the manifestation was a desire for the complete unity of the country.

RUSSIANS RE-CAPTURE LOST POSITIONS.

GENEVA, April 21.—The Russians were forced to abandon several positions in Uszok Pass last Saturday according to advices received here today. Reinforcements however were sent into action and in a series of counter-attacks all of the positions were re-taken, the Austro-German losses are estimated at 18,000.

BERLIN REPORTS RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.

BERLIN, April 21.—By wireless to Sayville. Despatches published here today announce the complete evacuation by the Russians some days ago of their positions at Tarnow in Galicia because of the fire of the heavy Austrian artillery.

TURKS PROVED ADEPT IN TRENCH WARFARE.

LONDON, April 21.—The Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Turkish casualties in the recent fighting with the British in Mesopotamia were not less than 2,500. According to a report issued by the India Office last Wednesday the Turkish force, consisting of some 25,000 Turks, Kurds and Arabs, attacked the British positions at Kurna, Ahwaz and Shibal on March 12, but were driven off. The British casualties were given as 92 men wounded.

FROM ALCOHOL DURING WAR.

Kingston, April 20.—At a meeting of the House of Bishops of the Diocese of Canada at Port William, the following resolution was adopted and was read in Kingston Anglican churches. "The Bishops of the Church of England in Canada strongly recommend the members of the church throughout the Dominion to abstain entirely from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage during the present war and also to refrain from treating."

AIRSHIP ATTACKED SWEDISH STEAMER.

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—The Swedish Uranus, which arrived today at Halmstad, reports having been attacked by an airship Friday night, off Lowestoft, on the east coast of England. The steamer reports that bombs dropped by the airship exploded only a few yards from the vessel, but that the Uranus suffered no damage.

AIRMEN DESTROY GERMAN STORES.

LONDON, April 21.—"Two French aerial squadrons attacked railway positions along the Rhine Monday afternoon," says the Daily Telegraph's Zurich correspondent, "bombarding successfully the Mulheim and Hahshiem stations. The immense forage stores at Mannheim were set on fire and the buildings and contents were completely destroyed."

ALLOW NO COTTON TO REACH GERMANY.

LONDON, April 21.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons last night as to what steps were being taken to prevent cotton from reaching Germany, Foreign Secretary Grey said that in accordance with the order in council of March 11 every effort was being made to keep seaborne commodities of all kinds from going to that country.

NORTH HASTINGS FARMERS NEED HELP

The following letter from Frederick Adams formerly of Belleville, appeared in the Bancroft Times of last week. The letter speaks for itself. Dear Sir,—I noticed in the last issue of your paper what you say in regard to each subscriber sending one news item. You may not take this as a news item, and it may find its place in the waste paper basket, which time will tell. I have been thinking lately that our M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s were all dead or something terrible had happened them. Not a murmur, not a word. Just at the present time I think is when they should be very much interested in the elections of this year, particularly that of North Hastings. The press all over the Dominion of Canada is doing more than its share trying to interest farmers to do their bit in the coming year's war in which we are engaged, and the Government is sending out a large amount of free literature, everything to make it plain and easy for the farmer, and the Government has also provided thousands of bushels of grain for the farmers in Manitoba and the North-west, but here is the point, have any of our members seen to it that the farmers in North Hastings have either seed grain of any kind or if they even have feed enough to bring their stock through in a shape that would be in the best interests of the country at large? I think not. This section of the country has had three very trying years—frost, grasshoppers and drought, and any man that is above board or even with the world has not been sleeping. The year paper, as well as a number of other news papers, are all the taffy on the different members. Here is the question: If our Government puts away or grants so much money for schools, are we not entitled to that amount, member or no member? And again, if our Government puts up or provides so much for agricultural purposes according to our population? It looks clear to me. Then I say our members just at present should be interested in the welfare of the people of North Hastings and see that the cows and horses and stock of all kinds are coming into the very important spring season of 1915 in a shape that the farmers can do something for their country and themselves. I am quite aware that a little attention of this kind at the present time would be much better than a big hurrah and a glad hand-shake. Yours very respectfully, Frederick Adams, Hermon, April 7th, 1915.

ASK ANGLICANS TO ABSTAIN

Dear Sir,—Permit me on behalf of myself, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 39th Battalion, C.E.F., to convey to you our sincere sympathy in the death of your son, Pte. Harry Nicholls. One of these cases from Lt.-Col. Preston, the officer commanding the 39th Battalion, and the other from the Peterborough boys at Belleville. Lt.-Col. Preston's message is as follows: Dear Sir,—Permit me on behalf of myself, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 39th Battalion, C.E.F., to convey to you our sincere sympathy in the death of your son, Pte. Harry Nicholls. We regret that he was not spared to prove his mettle and bring you honor on the firing line, but he has done his duty just as faithfully as if he had reached the front, and his name should be held in grateful remembrance by all his friends as well as the country for which he died. With sincerest sympathy, I am, Yours faithfully, J. A. PRESTON, Lt.-Col. Commanding 39th Battalion, C.E.F. Belleville.

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TRYING TO RAISE UNIT AMONG MOHAWKS

An enthusiastic audience of the Mohawks of Bay of Quinte greeted F. O. Loft, Toronto, at their council house, on Tuesday evening of last week, to listen to his message as the accredited representative of Col. William Hamilton Merritt, advocating the raising of an Indian unit for the front, which Col. Merritt would equip. The speaker reviewed during a period of continued the fidelity and patriotism of his race, and particularly the Mohawks, and urged his auditors to enlist, and to be prepared, if required to go forth to duty in the present crisis. Chief Sampson Green was the chairman. Mr. Loft is prosecuting a vigorous campaign, and started the movement in a recent meeting on the Six Nation reserve at Brantford. Deseronto Post.

APPOINTED CROWN PROSECUTOR

Colonel W. N. Ponton, K.C., has been appointed by the Attorney General Crown Prosecutor of the court of criminal business at the Assize to be held here on the 27th inst. The presiding Judge will be the Honorable The Chancellor, Sir John A. Boyd.

Trenton W. C. T. U. Protest Against Light Sentence

A prisoner was committed for trial at Belleville, for criminal assault against a girl under 14 years of age. He was sentenced in Belleville for four months for his crime. Trenton Advocate, March 11. It is resolved, that we, the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Trenton, take this method of expressing our unbounded surprise and indignation, at the exceedingly trivial sentence, given in the above mentioned case, particularly as at the time of the trial, this child had given birth to a baby. We as a band of women, interested in the moral uplift and well-being of humanity, feel that we cannot let this crime against our sex go unchallenged. We cannot comprehend how our learned friends in Belleville, whom we would naturally expect to protect the young and weak ones, can place so small a value on "Woman's greatest asset". Her Purity, as to so minify such an enormous crime. A similar case occurred near Wellington, recently, but that guilty man was sentenced by a Toronto judge to two years in Kingston penitentiary. Such cases are becoming all too frequent. If such criminals are allowed to go practically unpunished, what guarantee of protection from such human sharks has any female in this fair Dominion, in which we are so highly favoured to have our homes, and of which we justly boast, "that we have the best laws under the sun." We read in the "Dominion Moral Code" Sect. 232, that the crime of rape is punishable by death, or imprisonment for life, also Sect. 301. Anyone is liable to imprisonment for life and be whipped, who carnally knows any girl under the age of 14 years. Such laws truly are good, but of no value unless put into effect. Let justice be meted out and crime will surely decrease. W. C. T. U.—Trenton Advocate.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY TO REV. H. V. MOUNTEER

Special to The Ontario. MADOC, April 21.—Rev. H. V. Mounteer, pastor of the Methodist church here, passed away very suddenly this morning after only a few hours' illness from pleurisy. He was at Clinton yesterday attending a funeral and was taken suddenly ill while there. He was roughed home and grew rapidly worse. The attending physicians could do little for his relief and later the heart action showed signs of collapse. The end came as stated above. He is survived by his wife and two sons—Douglas, a law student in Porter and Carnew's office, Belleville, and Gordon who is attending High School at Madoc. A brother of Mr. Mounteer was professor of elocution at Victoria College, and the Normal School, Toronto, and he passed away very suddenly a few years ago from diphtheria. Hedy V. Mounteer was born at the village of Westleyville, Ont., about 55 years ago. He became converted at an early age to the Wesleyan Methodist denomination and decided to enter the ministry. He became a student at the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, and graduated after a brilliant course. He entered the conference of the Canadian Methodist church as probationer in 1882 and labored for seven years as junior pastor at Cannifton circuit. After his reception into full connection he filled pastoral terms at Malone, Grafton, Smithfield, Cherry Valley, Cayuga, Oronto, Cannington, and lastly Madoc, where he had almost completed the four-year period. He had accepted a call to Pictou and expected to move to that town this coming summer. Mr. Mounteer was one of the ablest and most outstanding members of the Bay of Quinte conference. After his arrival in Madoc he was appointed chairman of Madoc district, a position he still held at the time of his death. He was also chairman of Cannington district prior to his removal here. In 1906 he was elected secretary of Bay of Quinte conference, and would in all probability have been elected president of the conference for the coming year. He was for two years in succession chosen as delegate to the General Conference. He was exceedingly popular with the congregation here as with the general public, and his sudden and untimely death has come as a great shock to many intimate friends. In an interview with The Ontario, Rev. W. G. Clarke, pastor of the Tabernacle church, and ex-president of the Bay of Quinte conference, expressed himself as deeply grieved to hear of the death of one whom he had known for a long period of years not only as a fellow pastor but as a close personal friend. "He had," said Mr. Clarke, "an unbroken record of success on all his charges. He enjoyed to the full the confidence and esteem of his brothers in the ministry. He was easily one of the best sermonizers in the conference and one of its most useful and influential members. His death is indeed a serious loss to the Methodist church and to the religious life of the province."

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THE BELLEVILLE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SANITARIUM

The Treasurer of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives desires to acknowledge the following contributions received in Belleville by the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association. Collection 2.50 J. H. Haines 5.00 Deacon Bros. 5.00 W. D. M. Shorey 2.00 J. G. Moffat 2.00 A. E. Bailey 2.00 A. Friend 2.00 W. B. Robinson 2.00 O. A. Marshall, D.D.S. 2.00 D. V. Sinclair 2.00 H. E. Fairfield 2.00 Wm. McGie 2.00 Mark Sprague 2.00 M. A. Day, D.D.S. 2.00 J. A. Doyle 2.00 H. F. Coyle 1.00 E. A. Thomas 1.00 Arthur McGie 1.00 W. H. Thomas 1.00 H. W. Adams 1.00 C. M. Sulman 1.00 Jno. Henley 1.00 A. L. Green 1.00 W. Thompson 1.00 Mrs. Jas. Wallace 1.00 C. Elvins 1.00 J. S. McKeown 1.00 Stroud's Store 1.00 E. F. Dickens 1.00 Royal Cafe 1.00 J. A. Kerr 1.00 E. P. Cory 1.00 A. Friend 1.00 F. J. Palos 1.00 W. W. Knight 1.00 Miss E. H. Hitchcock 1.00 Miss R. G. Templeton 1.00 N. A. Irwin 1.00 Andrew Haynes 1.00 Miss F. Allan 1.00 Miss L. M. Aull 1.00 Miss P. Stafford 1.00 Miss L. A. Craig 1.00 Miss A. Caskey 1.00 Miss M. E. McIntosh 1.00 Miss R. E. Vincent 1.00 Miss M. E. Mills 1.00 T. Snider 1.00 Rev. A. S. Kerr50 W. H. Blakeley25 Mrs. A. Hartman10 A. Friend10 W. L. Wallace75 J. LeGault25 J. T. Delaney40 R. McCormick50 D. Dime25 D. N. Waters50 G. A. Morton

KING ALCOHOL AND OTHER KINGS

It is because Britain never before engaged in such a terrible struggle, never before...

King George's Example. At the time King George barred liquor from all his residences until the end of the war...

Intemperance in betting, in speech and in drinking were checked by the Prince of Wales, who, when Queen Victoria practically withdrew from public life after the death of the Prince Consort...

Royal Drunkards. Similarly drunkenness was so fashionable that William IV., another uncle of the Queen and her immediate predecessor on the throne...

Royal Abstainers. There are many heavy drinkers among European rulers to-day the fact is concealed, for the disgrace is realized...

EXPOSITION VISITORS INTERESTED IN BEAUTY AND WEALTH OF DOMINION OF CANADA

The Grand Trunk Railway officials in charge of the Company's Exposition Pavilion report to have attracted in Montreal that over 2,500,000 people have already visited the big fair at St. Francis.

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches

FALMESTON, Ont., June 20th, 1913. "I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'...

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance...

Miss H. S. WILLIAMS. "Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 25c a box...

KINGSTON GIRL RUNS JITNEY

Miss F. E. Graffley First Woman to Operate One in Philadelphia

To a Kingstonian, Miss Florence Evangeline Graffley, falls the distinction of operating the first jitney in the city of Philadelphia...

Miss Graffley was born at 132 Wellington street, Kingston and is a graduate in stenography of the Kingston Business College...

LOCAL ARTILLERY-MEN TRAIN IN GUNNERY

Belleville Boys at Shorncliffe Instructing Second Contingent

Mr. Jesse Harris on Saturday received a letter from his son A. E. Harris, at Shorncliffe...

"I had a surprise the other day when I saw Major Rierdon walk across the barracks square. He came with a cane and a stick in his hand...

Lad Injured in Collision

James Cummings, aged 14 years, son of Mr. John Cummings, had his hip and leg injured in a collision between a bicycle and an automobile...

The boy Cummings was hurled over the hood of the engine against the lower part of the wind-shield, the glass of which was broken.

Mr. Burgoyne thought the lad was killed, so heavy was the impact. In the collision the bicycle was damaged and the fender of the car bent.

Mrs. W. Matison, Pine street, has returned after visiting friends in Toronto, Niagara Falls and Norwich...

PRINCE VON BISMARCK'S HUNDRED YEARS

One hundred years ago Bismarck, the maker of modern Germany, was born. Twenty-four years ago he was retired from office by the wreck of modern Germany...

Had Bismarck been in control at Berlin last July Germany would not have entered this war, because Bismarck would never have her enter a war without having made...

The mainspring of Bismarck's career is to be found in his unshakable belief that a throne is a direct gift of God, and that a nation is the vassal of the King in the same sense that the King is the vassal of God...

As pointed out in Bernhard's "Germany and the Next War" Bismarck's expressed views upon the subject of war did not coincide with his practice...

Bismarck was feared rather than beloved, but his tenants were fond of him, and he was kind to them. He clung to his friends, but if friendship appeared to interfere with affairs of State the friends were sacrificed...

KINGSTON CARGO SUNK

Kingston, April, 16.—The Dutch steamer Katwisk, sunk off the coast of Holland by a German submarine, had a cargo of corn consigned from James Richardson & Sons, Kingston, to the Dutch Government.

Advertisement for Sinclair's clothing store. Features a large illustration of a woman in a dress and the text: 'IT'S because the month of May is coming that we are now having Busy Days in our store...'.

Ladies' and Misses' Suits at \$10.00. At this special clearing price we are offering about 30 Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Suits, in black, navy, new blue, tan, grey and brown...

Special Sheetings Values. We have recently placed in stock a special purchase of the Best Canadian Bleached Cotton Sheetings and we have marked these as special values to sell...

Sinclair's NEW WINDOW NETS AND MUSLINS 10c to 45c per yard. SEE OUR -

Getting Ready for June Weddings. Few stores can be of as much real service to the many Prospective June Brides as ours, for we have more than a local reputation for Dress Silks of all kinds...

Cotton Wash Crepes 15c. Navy Dress Serges 75c. We have just received a shipment of Navy Blue English Dress Serges, Pure Wool Goods and the Best Indigo Dye...

TO HOLD BIG CAMP AT BARRIFIELD PREPARATIONS NOW UNDER WAY

Help is Being Sought For May 1st - Col. Hemming Will Likely be in Command. Quietly, yet with that activity which means business in military circles, preparations are being made for a big military camp at Barrifield heights for the coming summer...

Barrifield is peculiarly fitted for a camp. It has a fine pure water supply, occupies high, dry and healthy heights, and has an excellent environment for manoeuvres of all kinds...

POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE WEDDED

FARNELL-BATEMAN. A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the Tabernacle Methodist parsonage this morning at 10.30...

DIED

CALCUTT - Is Belleville on Sunday, April 18th, 1915. George Calcutt, aged 75 years and 6 months.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. In Use For Over 30 Years. Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Belleville Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions which were not given to the press for publication with the exactness that had been intended when the list of contributors to the fund was published on April 10th...

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargement, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life...

PRINCE EDWARD TORIERS ELECT MR. HEPBURN

Nomination of Present Member For the Next Dominion Election. PICTON, April 18.—At a meeting of delegates of the Conservative Association of Prince Edward county, held at the Town Hall yesterday...

Another Tribute

In Saturday's acknowledgment of the floral tributes sent for the obsequies of the late Vera Platt, the name of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Andrews was unintentionally omitted...

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Sidney Dalby, Audley, Ontario writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past twelve months and have found them an excellent medicine for my little girl..."

STIRLING

Mr. Will Delaney, who just returned from France, accompanied with his bride, were the guests of his uncle and aunt, Mr. Joe and Miss Sarah Delaney.

Death of Child

DORIS FIRTH, four months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Firth, Jones Street, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Capt. P. Mc L. Forin Succumbs to Pneumonia

(From Monday's Daily.) After an illness of some weeks' duration Capt. Peter McLaren Forin passed away this morning at his home on Forin street. About the time of his mother's funeral some weeks ago he contracted a very severe cold which finally resulted in pneumonia...

PRINCE EDWARD TORIERS ELECT MR. HEPBURN

PICTON, April 18.—At a meeting of delegates of the Conservative Association of Prince Edward county, held at the Town Hall yesterday, Mr. R. H. Hepburn, M.P., was nominated to contest the riding in the next Federal election...

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Russell Car

Five passenger Car with side gate, fully equipped quality magnet speedometer, kit everything in operation and good. Almost a new car around with two remarkable features. \$650. Can be seen at C. M. R.

Advertisement for a suit. Features an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: 'Suits \$8.' and 'Lorraine'.

PRIVATE LAID

Impressive Service at Followed by a Mill That Brought the 'Glossy Home' through...

Flags at Half Mast. The funeral of the Nicholls of the 57th and 39th Battalion...

At the Arm. The service at the conducted by Adjutant Hines, of the Salvation Army...

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Lorraine. Advertisement for a suit featuring an illustration of a man in a suit.

PRIVATE NICHOLLS IS LAID TO REST WITH MILITARY HONOURS

Impressive Service at the Armouries Followed by a Military Cortège That Brought the War More Closely Home to Peterborough People.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

The funeral of the late Pte. Harry Nicholls of the 57th detachment of the 39th Battalion took place this afternoon, the dead soldier being laid to rest with full military honors. It was a most impressive event, a solemn pageant that brought the war more closely home to the thousands of people who lined George Street as the cortege passed.

There was a brief service at the family residence, after which the body was taken to the armouries, escorted by a firing party from the 39th Battalion.

At the Armouries. The service at the Armouries was conducted by Adjutant J. A. McElhinney, of the Salvation Army.

His worship Mayor Buller on behalf of the citizens, sympathized with the relatives and friends in their hour of bereavement. He referred to the patriotic spirit that had prompted deceased to enlist for overseas service. In conclusion he asked the parents to accept the sympathy of the citizens at large.

In a stirring and appropriate address, Adjutant McElhinney commended the spirit of the deceased to His Maker. The late Private Nicholls had gone forth to fight for his country and was stricken by a greater enemy than that which he went to meet. Disease had claimed him as it had claimed many others. The parents would find consolation in the fact that they could be present at the service, whereas if deceased were stricken at the front he would pro-

bably find a resting place in a nameless grave. The service closed with the singing of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee."

The Cortège.

The funeral cortege was a most impressive one. First came the firing party, composed of members of the 57th detachment of the 39th Battalion in charge of Sergt-Major Dunkerley, marching with rifles reversed. The 57th Regimental Band with muffled drums playing the Dead March in "Satan" came next, followed by the lower-armed hearse, containing the coffin of the dead soldier, draped in a Union Jack. The mourners came next, and marching behind their carriage came soldier comrades of the deceased, representatives of the 39th Battalion, C.E.F., 3th Canadian Mounted Rifles and the 26th Battery, D company of the 57th Regiment, to which the deceased belonged, was next, followed by a large representation of the 57th Regiment. Then followed Capt. Carruthers representing Lt.-Col. Preston and the officers of the battalion, and Mayor representing the city. A delegation from the Fire Department and from Court Stanley, Ancient Order of Foresters, completed the cortege.

The pall bearers were six members of the 57th detachment of the 39th Battalion.

One detail of a complete military funeral was lacking, no gun carriage being available, owing to the equipment of the 24th Field Battery being on active service.

At the grave after the usual solemn service, the firing party fired three rounds over the grave of their dead comrade.—Peterboro Examiner, Saturday, April 17th.

Cost of an Hour's Fighting

According to a writer in the War Budget, it would cost the Queen Elizabeth, Britain's new super-dreadnought which is working havoc among the forts of the Dardanelles, £250,000 if she were to fight all her guns to full capacity for one hour. The Lion, the flagship of Admiral Beatty, used up about £75 worth of core and shell every time she emptied one of her 13.5 guns at the Blucher.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Houghway's Corn Cure will remove them. Simple and Sure—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by the young or old.

Biggest Nugget Yet Discovered

A silver nugget weighing no less than 2,600 pounds was a few days ago taken from one of the mines of New Ontario. According to the Daily Nugget of Cobalt it is half a ton heavier than the famous Cobalt Gem nugget that caused so much excitement six years ago. In these days of patriotism and production the mines of the north country seem desirous of doing their share for the Empire.

Report Greatly Exaggerated

A report appeared in the Toronto papers on Saturday to the effect that Mr. Sam Moffatt, of town, had been struck by a street car and his skull fractured so his recovery was doubtful. Fortunately the report was greatly exaggerated. Mr. Moffatt was knocked down but not seriously injured and was in Belleville on Tuesday.—Marmora Herald.

"Mutineers" Doing Pack Drill

While in Belleville last week we saw men in the armouries doing pack drill—marching up and down with their full equipment on their shoulders. They are the ones who attempted to take French leave from the Battalion, and have to drill hard eight or nine hours daily, and may then be discharged.—Campbellford News.

Private Ted Dawson Killed

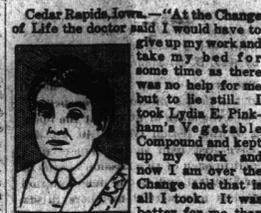
Misses Ivy and Elsie Dawson, Picton, have been notified of the death of their brother Ted, at the front in France. His death is reported to have taken place between March 5 and 8. Ted Dawson was with D Company, Gloucester Regiment. In a letter to his sisters which was published in The Times of Feb. 11, he told of life in the trenches. In that letter he told of looking for Ansem Denike but up to that time had failed to find him.—Picton Times.

Sellers of Bad Meat Were Fined

Scant mercy will be shown to meat vendors by Magistrate Dumble, of Peterboro, if they come before him for violation of the act governing the protection and care of meat. In assessing a Smith township dealer named E. C. Mullen \$10 for a violation of the act, he declared that he often shuddered as he saw dirty-looking horse blankets in which meat was often brought on the market or covered with. He hated to think people were forced to eat it. Mr. Mullen, who is a meat dealer, was that he conveyed meat from place to place for sale without it being protected by a clean covering.

IOWA WOMAN TELLS OTHERS

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Carried Her Safely Through Change of Life.



Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—"At the Change of Life the doctor said I would have to give up my work and take my bed for some time as there was no help for me but to lie still. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kept up my work and now I am over the change and that is all I took. It was better for me than all the doctor's medicines I tried. Many people have no faith in patent medicines but I know this is good."—Mrs. E. J. RICKERS, 354 8th Avenue, West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, back-aches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, spots before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when women's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

If there are any complications you don't understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Going Back to Old Homestead

Mr. Robt. Sullivan of the Dominion Bridge Company's staff, Belleville, was in town over the week end visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Sullivan and taking a general look around. We understand he is quite decided to move into this vicinity erecting for himself a residence on the Old Homestead at Farnsworth's Corners.—Tweed News.

Pleasant Surprise at Stirling

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haight received a very pleasant surprise last night when the members of the congregation and Bible class of the Methodist church met at their home and presented Mr. Haight with a gold headed cane and Mrs. Haight with a gold watch. The address was read by Mr. E. T. Williams and the presentations by Messrs. W. S. Martin and J. Currie. Short speeches were made by Messrs. W. S. Martin, E. T. Williams, R. P. Coulter, J. S. Morton and G. C. Thrasher.—Leader.

A Substitute For Gasoline

After a decade of experiment, a Hull, Que., scientist claims he has found a substitute for gasoline, and at a test before several officials of the public works department, Ottawa, on Saturday last, two tablespoonful of the liquid, mixed with two quarts of water, proved sufficient to run a 2 1/2 horse power engine for an hour and a half without stoppage. The discoverer, who is Gideon Charbonneau, claims he will be able to manufacture the liquid, which he calls "Charbooil" in any quantity at 4 cents per gallon. The liquid does not give off any smoke and the inventor asserts it will revolutionize the automobile and other industries.

To Drill For Iron

The Crowe Lake Land Iron Company are preparing to commence drilling operations on the McGrath property north of Crowe Lake.—Marmora Herald.

Is Ill With Meningitis

Mr. Harry Norman, a fireman on G.T.R. out of Lindsay and son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Norman, 10th concession of Huntingdon, enlisted with the 45th Battalion. While at Belleville he was stricken on March 31st with meningitis. He, along with many other military patients, is being treated at Belleville General Hospital. The latest reports is that he is slightly improved.—Tweed News.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmalee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Report of Red Cross Supply Committee

The Red Cross Supply Committee begs to submit the following report as a summary of the work done, the money and donations received and disposed of since its organization at the beginning of the war.

RECEIPTS	
September	\$480.57
October	81.14
November	2054.84
December	54.05
January	61.65
February	476.47
March	46.80
Total	\$2964.12

EXPENDITURES, WOOL, Etc.	
September	\$236.00
October	109.00
November	141.80
December	557.50
January	150.12
February	292.62
March	475.95
Total	\$1979.99

Hold in reserve in bank \$90.00
Balance on hand 191.18
Total \$2964.12

Comforts sent to our boys at the front:

- 1804 pairs socks
- 246 woolen belts
- 309 caps
- 1124 handkerchiefs
- 240 handkerchiefs
- 277 pairs wristlets
- 82 scarfs
- 144 military shirts
- 8 pairs knee caps
- 20 sets pyjamas
- 73 hospital night shirts
- 36 nightgowns
- 15 hot water bottles
- 72 pneumonia jackets
- 40 pillows
- 119 sheets
- 842 bandages
- 54 pounds tobacco
- 10 boxes cigarettes
- 145 miscellaneous articles

also cigarettes and gum in many socks donated.

The above mentioned articles were sent to the following places—
Sept. 5th—Bale to Valcartier
Oct. 2nd—Bale to Canadian War Contingent to Salisbury Plains
Feb. 31st—Miss Ethel Ridley, Expeditionary Hospital, LaTouquet, in France
March 5th—Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner, London, Eng.
April 17th—Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner, London, Eng. also comforts supplied 2nd and 3rd contingents. \$500.00 sent to Queen Mary Canadian Hospital.

The committee wishes to herewith thank the ladies of:
Albert College
St. Paul's Church, Roslin
Wallbridge Women's Institute
Quinte Women's Institute
Platfield Women's Institute
Corbyville Women's Institute
Massasauga Women's Institute
Ladies of Pleasant View
for the excellent articles donated at the above mentioned places and members of the Patriotic Rainbow Club which has 17 circles throughout the city, the following ladies are convenors of the different circles, Mrs. H. A. Yeomans, president, Miss Libby, Mrs. W. A. Bogart, Mrs. MacLaurin, Mrs. F. Ketcheson, Mrs. W. S. Clarke, St. Agnes School, Mrs. S. D. Laxier, Mrs. Borbridge, Mrs. Strom, Mrs. Scantlebury, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Hyman, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Ketcheson, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Minns, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Finnegan, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. L. W. Yeomans, Mrs. Young.

This cube was sent in the following articles which are much appreciated by the committee:

- 391 pairs socks
- 19 shirts
- 8 pairs wristlets
- 2 pairs knee caps
- 6 scarfs
- 28 pairs bed socks
- 1 belt
- 1 pair mitts
- 2 miscellaneous articles
- \$08.85 in cash

and the following articles from Mrs. Ray, convenor of the "Ye" circle:

- 54 pairs socks
- 22 scarfs
- 25 pairs wristlets
- 3 banda
- 10 sets pyjamas
- 85 pillow covers
- 37 pillows
- 204 handkerchiefs
- 3 miscellaneous articles

Agnes A. McFee, Rec. Sec.

Iron Works Will Soon Start up

The Iron Works is soon to start operations. The 'Post' man last Saturday heard a rumor to this effect, but, thinking perhaps it might be a mistake, as has been the case in the past, started out at once to find Mr. E. J. Edwards to have the rumor verified. When found, that gentleman said the rumor was perfectly true, and that the work of clearing away had commenced on Saturday morning, and work would commence in full swing probably in about two weeks. This will be welcome news to the old employees and as many new ones as may be required. It is not like there will be much difficulty in securing all the labor needed.—Deseronto Post.

Trooper McTavish Was Promoted

Trooper R. M. MacTavish, son of Rev. Dr. MacTavish of town, who has been in training with the King Edward Light Horse in England since last September, has been promoted and is now 2nd Lieutenant of the South Staffordshire Regiment. This regiment is now training on the Island of Jersey.—North Hastings Review.

Special Services

—IN—

BETHEL HALL

(Over Lattimer's Drug Store, Front St.)

WILL CONTINUE

Each Night This Week

(Except Saturday)

Commencing at 8 o'clock

Come and Hear the Evangelists

JAMES G. HILL, of New York
—and—
THOMAS RICH, of South Wales
—ON—

"The Old Book,
The Old Faith
and The Old, Old Story"

"Believe and Thou Shalt Live"

Wall Papers

The new Wall Papers are now in stock. No matter what room you are thinking of doing over you will make a mistake if you do not see our

New Goods

before making your decision. We have the most artistic designs for the lowest prices ever shown in Belleville. We know we can save you money.

THE BEEHIVE
CHAS. N. SULMAN

Floor Oilcloths

We have our New Stock of Floor Oilcloths in all widths from 1 to 2 1-2 yards, excellent floral and block designs, also stripes, at per sq. yard 35c.

Stair Oilcloths, 18 and 22 1-2 inches wide, in best quality, 20c and 17c per yard

CURTAIN RODS

Brass Extension Rods, all sizes, at 5c, 7c, 10c, 15c, 20c, up to 50c each.
White Cottage Poles, with silver ends and brackets complete, 4 feet long, 3 for 25c.

WINDOW SHADES

Our stock of Window Shades is complete. Plain Shades at 25c, 35c, 50c each. Best quality Shades with Lace Insertion, at 50c and 60c each.
Separate Rollers at each 15c.

JAPANESE MATTING

Special values offered in Japanese Matting, 36 inches wide, excellent patterns, at 20c and 15c yard.
Japanese Mats at 10c upwards.

WM. McINTOSH & CO

Chi-Namel Demonstration

The young lady will teach you how to grai, stain and varnish your floors and woodwork

Thursday, 22nd, Friday, 23rd
Saturday 24th

The 40c Paint Sale Still Goes On

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO.

Advertising Pays

FACTS!

THE Clothes we sell have a splendid Reputation—a reputation that has built up and sustained a large trade for us for years!

IT does not follow, of course, that our Clothing is Best simply because WE say it is: but because Men who wear it, for the reason that it IS the Best, say so!

IN a word, the enviable reputation of our Clothes is made by the wearers of them; and we do our best to maintain that reputation.

IF you have yet to learn that a Perfect-Fitting Suit or a Choice Overcoat may be had here, Ready-to-Wear, at a great saving in money, there is no time like the present to prove it.

Suits \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$20 Top Coats \$10, \$12 to \$15

Quick & Robertson

THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES



Suits \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$20 Top Coats \$10, \$12 to \$15

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Seeds Sown in the Ground and Seeds Sown in Our Lives

Written for The Ontario by Miss V. B. Graham, Wallbridge.

A comparison of seeds sown in the ground with seeds sown in our lives, seems singularly appropriate at this season, when the earth feels the great impulse of resurrection; a new life and hope stirring in her bosom.

Man, too, moved in the same way, building on past knowledge, finds himself plowing and hoping for the future. There is something greater, something higher to be achieved than his past endeavor. It may be a law to benefit mankind; it may be only a fence corner to lay up, but the spur of an ideal to be realized is there.

In our busy everyday life we are apt to overlook the importance of the little things that we do. We pick up the tiny brown, low sac in our fingers with a careless hand, and we do not think of the miracle that is before us; for all animate things arise from and are sustained by the virtue that lies in just such little cells. Our bodies, the clothes we wear, the paper we handle, the pictures on our walls, the very brain that moves and plans is dependent on these.

A grain of wheat seems a little thing in itself, but when one thinks of what the millions of bushels of wheat in Russia, waiting the opening of the Danubian, will mean to a poor hungry pinched Europe, one realizes that its power, multiplied, is tremendous.

Each seed is a life. Who of us can foresee the end of its influence? Yet, its power of life is limited by certain restrictions. It must gather substance out of the atmosphere, energy from the sunshine and soil in order to grow and produce. Often, worse, sooner or later, it shrivels and dies.

The natural time for sowing is in the springtime. Sometimes, there are exceptions, but as rule all great crops are sown when the earth renews her youth. Very carefully the farmer studies his seed bed, it is highly important to the crop he wishes to produce. The soil, its moisture and degree of preparation enters into his choice of seeds. Certain fields will grow oats, perhaps the same will not grow wheat. Then he considers the seed, selecting the varieties that will be useful to him, and he sees to it that it is clean, free from obnoxious weeds, and strong. So careful are we becoming, in this respect, that a seed merchant can be punished by law for selling bad seed.

In spite of his care, sometimes, through carelessness, accident or design, undesirable seeds find their way into the bed. Often it may be late sowing deep in the soil and been turned up, as we often see in the case of burdock and mullein, or a bird may have dropped it in its flight. But, whatever the source of its presence, the farmer views it with a keen eye for it crowds out and in many ways lessens the value of his crop.

These are the weed seeds; plants that have not been proved useful to man or beast, or which grow where they are not wanted. These the farmer pulls out ruthlessly.

Perhaps it is well just here to say that what we blindly call weeds may have a real value for us when science has reached a farther stage of development. The cactus was long deemed a detriment in tropical countries but Luther Burbank has discovered a variety that has a great value as food. Many of our weeds produce the best medicines known. This is a mistake for us to condemn them as utterly useless. Let us rather assume that they have a place of their own under all-wise Providence; it is only our ignorance in dealing with, and controlling them, that is at fault. After all we cannot say that "weeds" are unclean, ungodly, unchristian plants that grow where we don't want them.

realizing that this is the rooting period, and that the seed chosen must be clean, strong and free from weeds. Varieties? They are many for the child, grown man has many duties to fulfil. Seeds of knowledge, law, order, industry, ambition, honour, honesty, generosity, thoughtfulness, graces of mind and body. Whatever it likely to be profitable to the child and to the race. Here, too, undesirable plants, the weed seeds of bad ideals and habits crop up, threatening the good. And strangely enough, we are just coming to a realization of the fact that in our ignorance we do not understand how to use and control the restless spirit behind them for good. Some day we may see the way more clearly, but at present our efforts are crude. If we cannot control for good we must tear them away to shield our valued plants.

So we sow and prune, watering and cultivating by good influences where we can, but obliged to leave our work to the seeds to test. Time, opportunity, and struggle does its work and sooner or later our seedling stirs and quickens, the child grows grown to manhood or womanhood, and we realize the truth that the end of man—of all good seed—is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever.

THE STORY OF NEUVE CHAPELLE. (Northern Chronicle, Inverness). Sergeant D. P. Fraser, Kingussie, a member of the local post office staff, in an interesting account of the part of the 4th Camerons took in the Neuve Chapelle battle, said we got our first turn of the trenches over—a turn we are not likely to forget. We went in on Sunday, March 7. They were pretty wet to begin with, but are getting nice and dry now. We sleep in our dugouts to watch turn about. We were to be in the trenches three days, but on Monday we got the word that there was going to be a general advance on the Wednesday. I and a few others were put into position in the line to shell the enemy, and we, a Territorial unit, newly out, held the firing line from Sunday until we were reinforced by the regulars at 5 a.m. on the Wednesday. The men were wonderfully cool and confident the night before the battle and quiet ready at any moment to drive off an attack. At 7.30 a.m. the guns opened like thunder, shot and shells screaming into the air, and men, earth, and debris flying high in the air from the German trenches. We kept up a rapid fire on any who tried to retire. The general advance commenced at 8 a.m. Out across the trenches the men went at the enemy with the bayonet, capturing trench after trench. It was a great sight to see the Germans holding up their hands, waving white flags, and coming in by hundreds. The battle raged for three days, and by Saturday we were quite done up, but we had to hold the trenches until we were relieved on Wednesday. After a day's rest we were sent back into the trenches. Our losses are heavy about 30 killed and 100 wounded. Major John Campbell is wounded and I think he has gone back to England. Lance-Corporal James Macdonald has also been sent back.

Sergeant Donald Macleod and Bugler Campbell were killed. Willie Dugger and myself are slightly wounded. Sergeant D. Macleod has been missing since Friday, the 12th. We lost him that awful night on the way to a bayonet charge. All these were on my platoon, but there are 12 wounded of the 12 platoons, mostly Kingussie and Aviemore fellows. All are in hospital except Dugger and myself. We are still in the field.

Mellis of Dalwhinnie, was also killed. The hospital is presently run by about eight miles behind the village we captured—Neuve Chapelle. It was a terrible battle. I hope we may never see the like again. I am glad to say that the men left behind us were well and fit to meet the Germans again. My wounds are in the head and face, but none of them are deep. The four chaps who were standing by me were killed.

Funeral of Late Mrs. McArthur (From Wednesday's Daily). The funeral of the late Mrs. (Rev.) D. O. McArthur, who died at Belleville, The Rev. A. C. Currie and the Rev. A. S. Kerr conducted service at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, 175 Charles street, after which the remains were taken to Belleville cemetery and laid at rest. The bearers were Messrs. A. J. McLaren, Dr. Moore, J. Kerr, G. Badgley, A. McFarlane and F. Bennett.

A large number of beautiful floral tributes were received as follows:—Wreath, family, pillow, Knox church at Iroquois, wreath, Dickson's Corners congregation; wreath, Shannonville congregation; sprays, A.O.U.W., A. Friend; Miss Grant and Mrs. Graham; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. C. J. Bell and Mrs. Tice, H. R. and F. S. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. A. McCullough, wreath, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Williams and Ruth; wreath, Women's Institute; wreath, Mrs. F. A. Truesdell.

Many people were in attendance at the obsequies; among whom were residents of Melrose circuit, the former home of the late Mrs. McArthur.

BIG PULLEY BURST AT NORWOOD FACTORY

Men Operating Nearby Saws Had Just Left for a Moment's Interval and Escaped Injury.

With a tremendous thud and an accompanying shower of debris, one of the big pulleys in the cheese box factory burst on Friday morning about nine o'clock, while revolving at a high rate of speed. People near the factory at the time rushed towards it fearing that a bad accident had taken place, and such would have been realized had not the men at the saws in front of the pulley left work by mere chance a moment before to go to the pump for a drink.

The broken pieces from the ill-fated pulley swept over the saws like a charge from a cannon, travelling through the air for a hundred feet or so. Messrs. Perry Woodcock and Fred Beck were the men who had been operating the saws in front of the pulley, but escaped injury, beating a hasty retreat around to the side of the building.

That the pulley should burst at such an opportune time is a remarkable coincidence and that there were no fatalities is certainly something to be very thankful for.

A slight accident occurred in the factory on Thursday, when Mr. Wilk's hand was caught in the gears of the pulley, but escaped injury, beating a hasty retreat around to the side of the building.

Iceland Goes Dry Within a few months Russia has "gone dry" and now Iceland follows her example. Nay, not content with prohibiting the liquor traffic, Iceland has ordered all the liquor now within her boundaries to be promptly exported. It may be merely a coincidence that Iceland enjoys the benefits of a Roman outrage; the cable details are meagre, as yet.

It is a pity that the first Lord Dufferin could not have lived to read this bit of news. It would have done more than anything else to convince him that this is a world of change. It was in 1856 that he visited Iceland and bore admirable testimony to the social customs which made essential a vast capacity and a strong head. A social visitor, he informed an appreciative world in his "Letters From High Latitudes," necessitated the cracking of a bottle, with the host, and to refuse to shake hands. A hostess who could present to her first love, "It was the duty of the ladies of the house to keep the guest supplied. Breakfast involved a libation, repeated at intervals, and finally a toast."

One of his companions "put up" for the night at a farmhouse. His hostess escorted him to his room and put a brandy bottle under the pillow; "and he drank three or four glasses, and was acquainted with the customs of the country to understand that it was expected to be empty by morning, or he would have affronted his kindly entertainers."

Partridge Broke Plate Glass Window Last Saturday morning a partridge flew through the plate glass window at the central telephone office in town landing on the inside with a broken neck and other injuries. To go clean through a window of the thickness of plate glass the bird must have been going at a terrific speed for the opening made was not much bigger than the partridge.—Milton Reformer.

Constable George Eilik at 11.20 last night heard water gurgling in the rear of the old "Palace" theater. He investigated among the ruins, found a broken water-pipe, and finally located the valve which he turned, shutting off the water.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Second Quarter, For April 25, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Sam. xvii, 38-51. Memory Verse, 45—Golden Text, Rom. viii, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The armies of the living God defied and the people of God reproached describes the state of affairs at the opening of this lesson (verses 10, 20, 36). I have just read in the papers of a deficit in each of two mission boards of over \$250,000 and of one denomination that has lost 300,000 members in six years. Does there seem to be any parallel, and if so where is the David for the occasion? We have reason to thank God for a man like Rev. William S. G. who is raising more money from the hands of the enemy and slaying more giants than any other man in America today (May, 1914), as far as we are able to judge, because he has learned how to sling stones with deadly aim in the name of the living God. We cannot but thank God also for such a witness as Daniel Crawford, from the heart of Africa, who has been standing for the living God before the preachers and students and hundreds of thousands of the people of our land. Oh, for more such Davids and Daniels! Who is willing to be another such? How pitiful to see the men of Israel sore afraid and fleeing from one defiant Philistine! (verse 24). The words of Joshua are applicable, "O Lord, what shall I say when Israel turneth their backs before their enemies?" (Josh. vi, 8).

David, the shepherd boy, of no account in the eyes of his brethren, found this condition of things when he came to the camp, sent by his father to see how his brethren fared and to bring them some good things from home (verses 15-18), he having returned from being Saul's armor bearer to feed his father's sheep at Bethlehem. Ellab, his eldest brother, misjudged him and spoke unkindly to him, but he meekly replied, Is there not a cause? (verse 29, 30). David's inquiry as to why this man should be allowed to defy Saul, and he sent for David, and he said to Saul: "Let no man's heart fail because of him. Thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine. The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear, He will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine" (verses 32-37).

Saul armed David with his armor-helmet, his coat of mail and his sword (verse 38). Saul's armor was too heavy for David, but he refused to wear it, saying, "I cannot do this; for I have not proved it. So he put it off him, and with his sling and five smooth stones, which he knew how to use, and with his staff in his hand he went forth to meet the giant, the great man of blaspheming flesh and blood" (verses 38-40). The giant disdained him and cursed him, which is about the way that flesh always acts toward the spirit, or mocks, as Ishmael did Isaac (verses 41-44; Gen. xxi, 6; Gal. v, 17). How grand are the words of David, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied" (verse 45). There is a lesson in much more real to David than the visible giant, who made Israel to tremble. He reminds us of Caleb and Joshua, to whom giants and walled cities were nothing, because they saw and believed God. Moses also endured as seeing Him who is invisible. Most people, however, see the difficulties and see themselves as grasshoppers (Num. xiii, 38).

Not notice David's one desire, that all Israel and all the earth might know the God whom he knew, the living God, the God who could deliver from an actual lion and bear. He had no thought of himself nor desire for any glory for himself, but he honored the Lord, and the Lord did honor him, according to 1 Sam. ii, 30. It is great to see a man any more save Jesus only and to say from the heart, "The Lord is my light and my salvation, Whom shall I fear?" (Mark ix, 8; Ps. xlvii, 1). Nothing can be compared to such a confidence in God as David had. Now see him running toward the giant, placing a stone in his sling, and with a prayer to his God sending it in the name of the Lord of hosts and for the sake of His name. Do you wonder that it went straight and struck hard, sank into the giant's forehead and felled him to the earth? The eyes of all the thousands of Israel and of the Philistines were upon David as he ran to meet his enemy, but he gave that no thought, for his eyes were upon the living God, and God's eyes were upon him, according to II Chron. xv, 26.

David had no weapon, so he ran and stood upon the giant (can't you see him?), and taking the giant's sword, cut off his head and carried it away in triumph, first to Saul and then to Jerusalem. He took the giant's armor also (verses 48-58). This was all written for your benefit and mine that we might be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might. I do not understand how neither Saul nor the captain of his host knew who David was, although David had been Saul's armor bearer, but I rejoice to meet Jonathan again and to see him loving David as his own soul and stripping himself of garments and armor to put them upon David (chapter xviii, 4). Then I think of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us.

War Review of the Week

THE past week has been a comparatively quiet one along all fronts and on the seas in so far as the spasms can be relied upon. The public have learned that at the time when the communiques are least communicative is the time when the most important events are in progress, but the probability is that little of real significance has occurred during the past few days in the actual fields of battle.

Of great interest at the moment are the guarded reports from Rome that Sir Edward Grey, Gen. Pau and a Russian delegation have been in conference with Austro-Hungarian statesmen. This would indicate that Austria is looking for a separate peace. That Turkey of prominence were also in Rome is also significant. Both Austria and Turkey may desert their fire-eating leader.

Germany's reply to such a weakening of the part of her unstable partners is becoming fairly evident. Deputies from Zurich, Switzerland, say that travelers from Germany who have just arrived at the Swiss frontier speak of extraordinary delays because of the congestion of the German railways with troop trains. Many say, they are being moved in great numbers in several directions, part of them toward Austria.

This statement may give the first information as to where Germany is going to wage offensive warfare during the spring and early summer. Observers in London have had the idea that another attempt would be made to break the lines of the allies between the Yser and the sea, believing that the possession of the Channel ports is still one of the chief objectives of the German plan of campaign. It has been given up, and the Germans are to fight on the defensive in the west, trying merely to hold what they have, the decision has been come to upon political rather than military grounds. The invasion of Hungary in force by Russian armies would mean the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and possibly a separate peace with Hungary, which would greatly weaken the German powers of resistance. Hungary is to be saved, therefore, if the German Staff can save her. That means the driving back of the Russians from the defiles of the Carpathians. Even if the Ussoz Pass is held against them, the possession of all the important roads across the mountains is essential to the success of the Russian armies against the Hungarian plan. To turn them out by direct assault from the south is impracticable. The only other method is a great drive across the Carpathians, which, if successful, would force the evacuation of the passes.

Such a war plan, might force Russia out of Galicia, it would mean opportunity for the western allies. The Russian army, which is now shot of the French battle-front in Alsace, and a strong drive toward it would be the obvious form of a counter-offensive. The French, who have clung with the greatest tenacity since the war began to the heights of the Vosges overlooking the plains of Alsace, made another spectacular gain on Saturday, the capture of two commanding positions on the banks of the West, one of them the Schaeffer-Kettub, being a little over four thousand feet high and the dominant point in the ridge overlooking Metzeral. With Colmar some fourteen miles distant, Metzeral has railway communication, which is the steady advance of the French in the "Lost Province" may not be causing serious alarm in Berlin, but it is leading to the adoption of precautionary measures along the Rhine. Paris is being thrown up on the river near the Swiss frontier, so that when certain sluice gates are closed wide stretches of the surrounding country can be flooded. The fortresses of Alsace, being put in condition for a lengthy defence, and among the new works are an underground barracks for a large number of soldiers.

The fleets at the Dardanelles are marking time, evidently awaiting the arrival of a large enough body of troops to complete the operations. On Saturday the transport Manitou was attacked and twenty-four men killed. Her assailant, a tiny Turkish torpedo boat, was chased to the island of Chios and forced ashore. There her crew was interned by the Greeks. This clears up the only menace to the transport of troops in the Dardanelles, and among the new works are an underground barracks for a large number of soldiers.

WILLIAM LAFFERTY (From Tuesday's Daily). William Lafferty, 316 Pinnacle St., passed away last evening after an illness of some three months. Deceased was a native of Huntingdon where he was born in 1855. He was a son of the late John Lafferty and had lived in Belleville for 12 years.

By occupation he was a boiler-maker, but had latterly been engaged with the Graham Evaporator Co. Mourning his death are his widow one daughter May and two sons, John and William. In religion he was a member of St. Michael's.

Belleville Club Gets License

The License Commissioners for West Hastings met in this city yesterday afternoon and granted licenses to the fourteen hotels, three shops and to the Belleville Club, Ltd.

This is the first license that Belleville Club has received as the premises are not yet open.

Some months ago petitions against the club license being granted were circulated in Belleville.

Received 25,000 Volts and Lives Lloyd Gladstone, a young man residing at Cardinal, is a patient at the General Hospital in Brockville, terribly burned with coming in contact with a live wire. He was employed on the Hydro-Electric plant at Iroquois when the accident occurred, and it is said that 25,000 volts passed through his body. Both hands and arms are burned so much that it is feared amputation of the limbs will be necessary. Doctors say that death would have resulted had the voltage been less. The shock was such that it threw him instantly from the top of a pole on which he was working, and his fall of forty feet was broken by striking a guy wire some distance from the ground.—Gananogue Reporter.

Capt. O'Flynn Cables "Boys All Well" A cable was received from Captain O'Flynn this morning congratulating his mother on her birthday which was as follows:—

From the Field Post Office: "Belleville boys are all well. Have had no casualties. Many happy returns of the day to mother. Love to all." This is the latest news received and we are glad to know that the Belleville boys are all well.

Charged With Non Support In police court this morning a case of non-support of children was tried, but the charges were dismissed with a warning to the accused father. It appears he is not in good health, and he said he was not able to take care of the two children who are under 10 years of age. The magistrate declared that he was not satisfied that he had done his best under the circumstances for the children.

A physician testified that the man was suffering from stasis with which his heart was badly affected. Mr. J. Anderson for crown and Mr. W. D. M. Shorey for accused.

Wireless From Lieut. Ponton The following message was received this morning by Col. Ponton from his son Lieut. Ponton, France.

Field Post Office of 15th Brigade: "Feeling splendid. No one is downhearted. Delighted with welcome letters. Love to all." "Dick Ponton."

Barn Destroyed Fire last evening destroyed a barn with contents belonging to Mr. Geo. Bowen, 2145 St. Charles street. The loss amounted to \$200.

Broke Into Institution The kitchen of a certain institution of learning in this city was broken into this morning about three-thirty by one or two intoxicated young men and as a result the inmates were thrown into confusion by the smashing of glass doors, which, if successful, would force the evacuation of the passes.

Seed Potatoes for Sale.

Selected Seed Potatoes from New Brunswick, government inspected and certificates attached to each bag, Irish Cobblers, \$1.00 per bag; Green Mountains, 85 cents per bag and a new variety, very highly recommended called Snow, 75 cents per bag. GRAHAM CO., LTD. 22-31w.

Marquis Seed Wheat. Our Government has been testing this wheat for years and find that it yields fifty per cent. more than other sorts; resists rust better, and ripens about ten days earlier. I have a small quantity for sale at \$2.00 a bushel, cash with order.—W. T. Mullett, Motra P.O., Ont. 8-41w, 41d.

FOB SALE. 2 horses, 2 expresses, 2 buggies, 2 sleighs, 2 sets harness, coal mill, showcase, stove and stove-pipe, W. H. Lanning, Grocer, 235, Front Street, Belleville.

FARM FOR SALE. 100 acre Farm, part lots 13 and 14 3rd con. Sidney well fenced and drained, two wells, good orchard and first class buildings. Apply on premises, W. H. Bonisteel, R.R.S. Trenton 22-2mw.

TENDERS WANTED Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, May 1st, 1915, for the sale and removal of the old Orange Hall of West Huntingdon and the erection of a new hall on the same site. Tenders may be made for sale and removal, for erection separately or for both together. The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted. For specifications, etc., write or call upon William Kingston, Chairman Building Committee, L.O.L. No. 300, Stirling R.F.D. No. 2. d-4192w, w-422w.

FARM FOR SALE. In the county of Prince Edward, six miles from Pictou, and one mile from Bloomfield. County road, rural mail, telephone. 121 acres first class lands, no stone, 20 acres apple orchard, out 12 years, all rod winter fruit. Solid brick house, 12 rooms, banked barn, hipped roofed in good repair. New fruiting sheds, supplies. First class fruit, grapes, vegetable and dairy farm. Price right for quick sale. Write G. F. Hepburn, owner, R.M.D. No. 1, Pictou, Ont.

Farm for Sale 95 acres, one mile west of Wellington, on Lake Ontario, well watered, frame house, good barns, 5 acres of young orchard, 5 acres wood land, factory, station, well fenced, good cultivation. Telephone, John A. Bowerman, Wellington, P. O. Edward Ontario. m-33w.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY. BELLEVILLE-CHICAGO BELLEVILLE-MONTREAL FOR CHICAGO Leave Toronto 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. daily. FOR MONTREAL Leave Toronto 9.00 a.m., 8.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. daily. Smooth Roadbed. Highest Class of Equipment. Full particulars and berth reservations at Grand Trunk ticket offices. H. C. Thompson, City Passenger Ticket Agent, phone 608. T. H. Coppin, Depot Ticket Agent, phone 556.

To Correspondents! All local correspondents of The Ontario are notified that the increase of postage that went into effect on April 15th, do not apply to printed copy, manuscript, or correspondence intended for publication. All this will be carried at the former rate of one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. Correspondents to avoid the increase on this low rate must send their manuscript in unsealed envelopes or parcels, with the words "Printers Copy" written or printed on the outside of the envelope or wrapper.

Fined \$20 and Costs In police court this morning a man who assaulted another in a hotel was fined \$20 and costs or one month. The complainant however deserved sympathy for his abusive tongue when in drink that no compensation was awarded him. However the punishment he received was extreme and Magistrate Masson said that no man must take the law into his hands and that the public must be protected.

Obsequies of Late William Lafferty (From Wednesday's Daily). The funeral of the late William Lafferty took place this morning from his late residence, Pinnacle street to St. Michael's church, where the Rev. Father Killeen officiated at a solemn requiem mass. Interment was in St. James Cemetery, the bearers being Messrs. Bone, Aseltine, Black, Barrett, Carney, and Corrigan. Rev. Father Corrigan officiated at the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickie's Syrup.

WELLINGTON

Wilder Brothers had of their store looked at the cemetery needs of the greatest falling of the ground and some monuments will be placed in Mr. and Mrs. Arthur soon have returned to Conn. after spending the day here.

The Methodist Sunday school attendance after Easter W. P. Niles is busy in looking after orders. Now that the farm are here, we have no blackbirds, and crows be Mrs. Fred Geddes and her from Toronto are in central roof. Mr. Geddes went again after Easter. The buzz saw has been busy here, and a lot of sawed.

Mrs. Paul C. Haight e week. Christmas parties are around here. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd of were guests of their daughter W. E. McPaul, last week. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ly back to Wellington for a Mrs. W. Staley and J. Brighton last week. Some parts of the ca will work some this year. We are pleased to see Mahon out again. He h winter Andrew Pettengill h winter porch. Mr. and Mrs. M. Mc daughter of Mrs. E. Dorl week. The Mack family ha the country into town. We are glad to wel back home again aft winter in Napane. Electric lights have Mrs. H. E. Pettengill's Obstetric. The farmers are now land. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hillier on Thursday la. A number of busy outside and inside. Mr. E. A. Titus wa View a day last week. Mr. Norman Young, Friends' College, at a reunion in the city. The tailor shop is of Mr. Garratt's illne. A number around la grippa.

A number of comm week in town this we. Our merchants send account of the spring. We are pleased to Hutchinson out again illness. A number of jobs at the roads. Hotel Alexandra is for summer boarder. A number of busy last Monday evening. Methodist church wa. We had a slight storm on Sunday eve many are sick. John S. Hodges have arrived home Trenton and Belleville. Mrs. Bowerman and field were visitors la. Alex. Patterson. Mr. S. Fox of Chris bought the Clayton party on Novon event. Mrs. G. A. Trump spent a few days at last week.

A number of new in this place on Sund. The foundation is ition for the Fair st. Mr. L. A. Shorte fixing up his dwellin. A good dentist is n in this place. Mr. Graham of To town last week. A number of Logs from here last week. Mr. W. Coliver w meat gr a day last w. A number took a W lake on Sunday aft were at St. Catharin a new auto. Mr. C. Cl for autos. Mr. Roy Fitzgerald Grace, Sask. He will summer. His family is. Mr. H. Webster are away on a busin. A large number we Saturday. Maple syrup is bein. The war tax stamp Don't forget the ext letters, etc., or the the dead letter office. Mr. W. McQuoid i after a very severe. Mrs. W. McQuoid, daughters of Pictou Sunday with Mr. Quoid.

We are sorry to W. Fox fell and inju. We are pleased to back again to the Inter being ill. We are glad to r recent illness. Cleaning house, yay the order of the day. Our milliner is ke. Mr. and Mrs. The spent a recent Sund with Mr. and Mrs. N. requiem mass. Interment was in St. James Cemetery, the bearers being Messrs. Bone, Aseltine, Black, Barrett, Carney, and Corrigan.

Rev. Father Corrigan officiated at the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickie's Syrup.

Substantial mone, rewards are now being offered by the Admiralty to civilians on the northeast coast for information leading to the capture or destruction of enemy war vessels, including submarines, mine-layers, and air. Reports of mines washed ashore.

AMONG OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WELLINGTON.

Wilder Brothers had the foundation of their store looked after last week. The cemetery needs attention, some of the graves are falling in. We understand some more monuments will be placed in our cemetery...

FRONT OF THURLOW.

The farmers are at work early and late these days to get the crop in while the weather is so favorable. They say the land is in fine shape and works well.

HALSTON.

The farmers are busy sowing. Mr. and Mrs. W. Boldrick entertained a number of their friends to a sugar party on Friday night.

REINERSVILLE AND ALBANY.

A number attended the lecture at Reinersville church last Tuesday evening given by Rev. C. G. Williams of Coneseon.

FRANKFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Murphy spent Wednesday with friends in Wooler. On Thursday afternoon the W.M.S. met at the parlour and a very interesting and profitable afternoon was spent.

STOCKDALE.

A very sad thing happened in our village in the early hours of Wednesday morning, when the home of Mr. George Kilbank was burned to the ground and he and his wife perished in the flames.

VICTORIA.

Church next Sunday at 2.45 p.m. The farmers of this locality commenced working on the land this week.

MASSASSAGA.

On account of the re-opening of Mountain View church there was no service at this appointment on Sunday.

CROFTON.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Purcell and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dolan visited at Mr. Fred Purcell's on Sunday. Mr. W. J. Galina who has been under the doctor's care for a few days is able to be out again.

WALLBRIDGE.

Rev. Bunner of Trenton occupied the pulpit on Sabbath evening. Mr. Edgar and Miss Clara Lane visited relatives at Norham over Sunday.

MELROSE.

Mr. Mair student of Albert College occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church Sunday evening.

CARRYING PLACE.

We are glad to report that the anniversary and chicken pie dinner of April 11th and 12th was a great success.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Mountain View church was re-opened Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Wood of Picton. Mr. Wood preached both morning and evening to large audiences.

MOIRA.

The farmers around here are busy with their spring seeding. The W.M.S. held their annual meeting on Wednesday last.

WAR LECTURE AT HOLLOWAY STREET.

The lecture in Holloway St. church Monday night by the Rev. A. R. Sanderson, was to say the least a success.

BARN FIRED BY GERMAN?

Saturday evening, at 6.30, a large conflagration took place on a farm owned by Gordon Young, about a mile and a quarter south of Athens Village.

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS, BELLEVILLE.

Business Suits

Suits that will wear, and then some blue serge that won't wear shiny; gray worsteds that won't show soil; tweeds that you can work in, bung around in, and won't loose shape.

In a word, suits for service.

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Busy Trenton

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The views of Switzerland and the lucid way in which they were described, together with the trip through France and home made it a most entertaining and instructive evening.

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DAYLIGHT SAVING BY ADVANCING CLOCK

Belleville Council is Asked to Petition Legislature to Pass Daylight Measure

Mayor Patten this morning received from Alder B. W. Newman, a letter relating to "The Daylight Saving Proposition." Britain is passing a measure to put the clocks on one hour from May 1st to Nov. 1st, so as to save an hour in the afternoon.

It is expedient and advisable that the principal cities in Ontario, through the medium of their councils, should take the matter up and put a measure through petitioning the Provincial Legislature to pass a statute ordering all public clocks in Ontario to be advanced one hour, the date to commence, say from May 1st of June 1st and end the first of November, which would mean changing the time from Eastern to Standard time for those months only.

And while manufacturing establishments, all institutions, all business houses, and all classes would open their eyes to the fact that it is time by the clock as at the present time yet they would actually be starting one hour earlier and closing one hour later, thus giving one hour additional daylight for other amusements and recreations.

You could not help but see what an immense benefit this would prove to be from an economic standpoint; more work would actually be accomplished in the day; money would be saved by the use of artificial light and the public health and morality would be greatly benefited.

It is not practicable for one city alone to adopt this innovation because of complication with railway and other timetables.

I trust you will consider it of so important a matter that you will introduce it to your council through the finance committee and endeavor to have such a measure put through.

Clerical Union Will Assemble

The members of the Bay of Quinte Clerical Union will hold their annual spring meeting in the Parish of St. Mark and town of Deseronto, Wednesday and Thursday, April 21st and 22nd. There will be a service in St. Mark's church, Wednesday evening at 8 p.m., when the Lord Bishop of Kingston, Dr. Bidwell, will preach, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

A number of clergymen are expected to be present. A meeting of this kind was held some three years ago in Deseronto of which the clergymen there consent have pleasant recollections.—Deseronto Post.

CENTER.

Mr. H. Calnan, Picton, spent a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Roy Giles.

Mr. H. H. Horsely, the Liberal candidate spent a couple of days in Annisburg.

Major H. E. Redner left on Sunday for a two weeks' training in the barracks at Toronto.

The three cent postage which took effect on Thursday recalls to our mind that it was the same class of government prior to '96 that used the 3 cent postage. Why not return the government who do run that department with a two cent stamp and had enough surplus to meet the extra five.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Roblin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mountain View and attended the church reopening.

Several of our congregation went to Mountain View to hear Rev. Wood. Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Stafford, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. C. Giles.

CARMEL.

We are sorry to learn that there is no improvement in the condition of the condition, who has been ill for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Pitman attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Wickert at Foxboro.

Miss Hulbert is visiting at Mrs. W. Simmonds.

The funeral of the late Mrs. M. Frazee took place on Thursday from the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. Ross, Interment was at Foxboro.

Mr. H. Homan had a bee sawing Wood on Wednesday last.

Mr. George Vandewater has purchased a new buggy.

We are sorry to hear that W. S. Gilbert is on the sick list.

Miss Wanda Reid was home for the week-end.

Mr. Knight and Master Percy Phillips, of Belleville took tea at E. S. Gilbert's on Wednesday last.

Mr. Reynolds, who has secured the milk route for the coming season started his work on Monday.

Mrs. Debyshire who has been suffering from neuralgia is improving.

DISEASE CARRIERS PROVIDE A PROBLEM

Transmitters of Bacilli Are Generally Immune Themselves.

SOME NOTED INSTANCES.

Impetus Was Given to the Study of Bacilli by Robert Koch.

When typhoid fever is spread by a "carrier" every one not trained in bacteriology or immunology wonders why the transmitter does not contract the disease. Even the most cultivated persons are often not familiar with these matters, and share this curiosity.

It is to satisfy these questions that a few persons after having typhoid fever acted as hosts for the specific germs of the disease for variable periods—some of several weeks, others longer and some indefinitely.

Through extended studies it was discovered that persons after an attack of typhoid fever could harbor the typhoid bacilli and expel them from time to time. It had already been known that the germs might remain in the gall bladder, in some cases in bone abscesses and in other situations after an attack of the disease; but the entire significance of this was not realized until after the work of the German investigators referred to, who were the first to bring the intestinal carrier to notice.

Workers in other countries were soon engaged in similar researches. It would take too much time to follow even generally these observations but finally it was established that a few persons after having typhoid fever acted as hosts for the specific germs of the disease for variable periods—some of several weeks, others longer and some indefinitely.

Carry Them Three Months.

At first those ceasing to discharge the bacilli after a number of weeks become known as temporary carriers. Later it was found that many carriers of three months' duration from the time of infection would clear up, so it seemed better to think of a common carrier as one continuing for at least a year. The most carefully conducted series of examinations showed that 1.6 per cent. of persons convalescent from typhoid fever continued to expel the germs for at least three months.

If this ratio is applied to the 3,000 or more cases occurring in New York city every year there is an annual production of over 35 carriers of at least three months' duration in addition to the large, though unknown, number who are in this state for only several weeks. It has been shown by several observers that in a general population 0.3 per cent. of all persons are carriers. This, if applied to the 5,600,000 population of New York city, would indicate the presence of over 15,000 such persons. It is fortunate they are not all cooks.

A number of noted carriers have been reported, among whom a baker's wife of Strassburg, reported in 1906, a lodgings-keeper in Göttingen in 1908; Frau B., a midwife at Strassburg, reported in 1909; a dairymaid in New York State, who sold milk used in New York city. There are many others, but probably the most celebrated of all is the case of Mary Mallon, known as "Typhoid Mary," who is known to have conveyed the disease to 26 people in eight years, 1900 to 1912 inclusive.

She was held at North Brother Island till 1910, when she was discharged after giving her parole not to cook and to report to the Department of Health every three months. This parole was broken, and only recently she was found to have been responsible for 31 additional cases.

It is believed that every carrier has had the disease at some previous time. Usually there is a very clear history, but sometimes indefinite illnesses only are related, and in rare cases the person has denied a history of any illness.

Immune Themselves.

The reason these individuals do not themselves come down with the acute attack of typhoid fever at a time when they are causing it in others is because they have acquired an immunity. The presence of these typhoid bacilli in their systems at the time they add their disease has stimulated their blood and lymph and other issues to the development of immune bodies so that the bacilli cannot affect the person though present in certain passages and reservoirs of the body.

The phenomenon seems curious to the anatomist as indeed it may well be to all persons in its ultimate meaning. There are a number of forms of immunity to disease, but the one now considered is known as a naturally acquired immunity. There is a theoretical explanation of it which may be reduced to simple terms in this way:

The cells of the body may be considered as having receptors through which they appropriate nutrition. Some of these receptors have fixation or receptive power for the poisonous product of toxin of invading bacteria or for the bacteria themselves. It is in this way the latter are able to injure the cell. When, however, this injury is done to the cells they manufacture many more receptors which are cast into the fluid tissues, that is, the lymph and blood, where they are free to unite with the toxins and bacteria, thus saving the body cells from their baneful influence.

If a sufficient number of these antibodies, as they are called, are liberated they will neutralize all the toxins which can then be easily destroyed by the various scavengers in the blood; but if the free receptors are insufficient the invader will prevail and the host will develop the disease.

If a person recovers, the blood or lymph will contain a large number of these antibodies, which have brought about the recovery of the patient by their triumph over the bacteria; but more remarkable than this, the antibodies of such a person evermore seem to have an increased aptitude for the production of the antibodies, thus conferring a more or less lasting immunity upon the individual.

This is precisely what takes place in the case of a carrier, and the fact that the typhoid bacilli continue to lurk in certain situations in the body may not, and generally does not, affect them. This is not always true for carriers have been known to contract the disease.

After this consideration of a naturally acquired immunity due to one's having had the disease it is easier to understand how the injection of killed bacteria brings about an immunity. When a person is artificially immunized the toxin and the dead bacilli are fixed by the cell receptors and an overproduction of these bodies is brought about, thus flooding, so to speak, the blood and lymph with antibodies, just as in the case of a person recovered from the disease.

It may be possible to overwhelm such an individual by an extraordinary exposure to infection, in which the immunity, though present, is inadequate. This explains the fact that persons who have been immunized or who have previously had typhoid fever contract it again, despite increased resistance.

The advantages of this artificial conference of this resistance are manifest and the few failures are by no means an indictment of its efficacy.—New York Sun.

Proposal to Organize Cheese Board Was Laid Over

The movement among the cheese factories of this district to organize a cheese board to be held each week during the season at Norwood has been laid over for the present.

The decision reached on Saturday afternoon at a meeting which was intended to be the organization meeting, and which was held in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture, when representatives were present from the following factories—Daisy D., Killarney, Oakdale, Rust, Point, Star and Norwood. Representatives from other neighboring factories were expected and the failure of these to appear and the possibility of their refusal to co-operate led the representatives to arrive at the above decision.

It was the feeling of those present that in order to be successful the movement should have the active support of all the factories in the district, and as the season was now well advanced it was deemed better to delay the matter for another season.

The proposal to organize a Board here is looked upon with favor by the majority of the factories and only needs a little more energy on the part of those interested to bring it to a successful issue.—Norwood Register.

The Way of the Transgressor is Hard

In the Police Court at Peterborough on Saturday Herbert J. Hudgins got one month at hard labor at "Castle Nesbit" on a charge of having stolen a suit case containing some clothing from the King George Hotel in that city. He explained he took the suit case in mistake for his own, which was very much like it and did not notice the mistake until he was nine miles out of the city. He had no opportunity to bring it back for a couple of weeks, when he did get into an express driver to take the Goods Central Hotel, and intended to get a meal and look up the owner. Before he could do this, however, he was taken into custody by the police.—Norwood Register.

CANADIAN COLORS WERE PLACED IN OLD ABBEY

Belleville Officer and Batterymen Marched into Westminster Yesterday With Flags.

London, April 19.—In Westminster Abbey at mid-day today the Organ was playing "O God Our Help in Ages Past," and a little company of the faithful who assemble to intercede daily for those fighting their country's battle were about to disperse, a small party of Canadian soldiers marched through the grey cloister, which were particularly cool and pleasant in the noonday sun at this early period of spring.

They were officers and men of the Twenty-second Field Battery of Canadian Artillery, from Kingston, Ontario, who had come to Westminster Abbey to deposit until the war is over, the colors presented them by "the veterans and citizens of Kingston." The officers were Major W. H. Richardson, Captain C. P. Fee, Lieut. G. T. Cassels, and Lieut. N. H. MacAuley. The colors were under charge of Sergt. Dixon and twelve men, representative of the battery.

The colors were unfurled and the procession reformed. The dean of Westminster, Dean Ryle, preceded by his mace bearer was at the head followed by officers and men, and less than half dozen others, all Canadians, including Major-in-Chief of the 24th Battery, Captain L. W. Cameron, Sixth Brigade, and Mrs. MacLeod.

Later the company made its way to the famous Henry VII. chapel, rich in medieval associations and holding many banners of famous knights, where Dean Ryle offered prayers. Kneeling on one knee an officer then handed the colors to the Dean, who laid them reverently upon the holy table. Dean Ryle added more remarks than this, the colors would remain safe and in dignified keeping until they returned to claim them.

A photograph of the participants was afterwards taken on the steps of the cloisters' entrance. The Dean then conducted the party through parts of the abbey.

SERG. HARRIS SAW STEAMER TORPEDOED

Off Shorncliffe—Vessel Sank Ten Miles off Shore.

Sergeant A. E. Harris No. C10420 No. 1 Depot Battery, Reserve Brigade C.F.A., Shorncliffe, England, writes his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Harris, this story as follows under date of April 7th:—

"I was standing on the cliffs the other day with a gun crew of the Second Contingent, Artillery and we saw a large steamer torpedoed and go down. It was sunk about ten minutes about ten miles from shore. Four sunk later, right off the barracks.

"I have been up to London and saw all the sights and will have something to tell you about in a year's time. The job which Tett, Black, Best and I hold is an easy one—first parade at 9 a.m., also parade at 2 p.m., then through for the day."

Sergt. Harris refers to the irregularity of the mail in these words, "Just received a card from Winchester saying that you had received some of my mail for a long time. Well, I have written three or four times since Feb. 12th, but I suppose the mail is kicking around in New York or somewhere from you in a moment or the troops will never feel better. Shorncliffe is eight miles above Dover and on a clear day you can see the coast of France."

We are known as the "Instructional Staff for the Second Contingent Artillery" which is now at Shorncliffe. That however is only for a short time or until they can spare instructors from Woodwich and then the whole brigade will cross.

Sergeant Harris encloses in his letter a clipping from a paper showing how the people of Devises, Wiltshire, regretted the departure of Sol. Morrison's Artillery brigade. "The Canadians are going and the whole town will regret their departure for they have ingratiated themselves into all hearts by their good nature, light heartedness and kindness. Whatever their destination may be nothing but confidence in the bravery of the troops who have already come with the distinction of their natural character out of the very trying circumstances that attended them on Salisbury Plain."

As the boys and girls are concerned they may be said to have already begun the campaign.

The New License Commission

Special to The Ontario.

TORONTO, April 20th.—Although quite fairly enough there seems to be general disposition to wait and see what the new License Commission will really do, yet there is considerable comment on the strong partisanship of all the appointees to the Commission with the exception of Mr. Agnew, who is a Government official. The other four are not only Conservatives, but strong, often extreme, Conservative workers. Mr. Flaville, during the election of 1914, was particularly violent against Mr. Rowell, and Mr. Dingman and his paper, the Stratford Beacon, was also one of the most outspoken opponents of Mr. Rowell and the Liberal party at that time.

It is known, of course, is well known as an ultra-Conservative and Mr. Smith of Halleybury, although an excellent gentleman, has no sympathy with the Liberal party.

Therefore, from the question of these men's temperance sentiments it certainly cannot be claimed that the Commission is a non-partisan one in any sense.

The other striking feature is that four of the five appointees are Methodists. It looks as if the Government with a Methodist as Prime Minister, is continuing to make bids for the support of the Methodist vote, which is well known to be a very temperance element. Mr. Hearst apparently realized that the Methodist church was badly disappointed at his refusal to adopt advanced temperance reform this season and in an effort to please them has given them four out of five seats on the board.

It is significant that the Christian Guardian, organ of the Methodist Church, in the current issue, openly expresses disappointment with Mr. Hearst.

"The fact," it said, "that the Premier was an active Methodist and was known to be opposed to the traffic in intoxicants, seemed to warrant the expectation that some radical steps would be taken towards minimizing the evils of the traffic. Under these circumstances we may be pardoned if we fully expected that something would be done and we may be excused if we voice our bitter disappointment of the Government's inaction in this regard. It is a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dods's Kidney Pills a trial.

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"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dods's Kidney Pills, make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment acted at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

Angus McFee

Optician Jeweller 216 FRONT STREET.

BORN

WILSON.—At Belleville, Monday, April 19th, to Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, a daughter.

DIED

FORIN.—Died in Belleville on Monday, April 19th; Peter, Mcl. Forin, aged 47 years.

MILITARY CAMP AT BARRIFIELD

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY

Camp Will Open About May 15th and Will Train Reinforcements For Front

Last week it was stated that there were rumors in military circles that Barrifield would be the scene of a big military camp, which would open about the 15th of May, and would run for six months, training men for the front and reinforcements for the first and second contingents for the Canadian Expeditionary force. The matter of a camp is now removed from the realm of a rumor, and Colonel Hume, in making the official announcement that the camp will be a matter of military fact.

The training of a large force of men for so long will mean much to Kingston, and this will be the largest indoor training camp ever held on the heights. Arrangements are already on the way, and tenders for supplies of this camp are being called for. It is pretty generally understood that Colonel Hume, the efficient officer in command of the division will be camp commandant.—Kingston Standard.

Took Unusual Course

Asked if Jurors Were Related to Parties in Assault Case

Crown Prosecutor W. C. Mikel, K. C., took an unusual course in the Criminal Assizes, when, before a jury had been sworn to try a criminal charge, he told the jurors if any of them were relatives of any of the parties interested in the case, or were at all prejudiced, he would see that they were relieved from service. One of the jurors took advantage of the suggestion and left the box.

Albert Cooper, the accused, was a member of the Second Canadian Contingent, and the complainant, Miss Annie Ford, said he had attempted to assault her on the evening of March 30.

Cooper, who has served four years in the British army, denied the charge. He has been six weeks in jail awaiting trial.—Toronto Star.

Big Elm Tree Brought \$31.50

An elm tree with dimensions worthy of note was recently sold by Mr. Jos. Gabourie, of Queensboro, to Messrs. Grant & Son, lumber dealers. It was 37 inches in diameter at the base and measured 42 feet to the first limb. From it was taken three logs measuring respectively 20, 16, and 6 1/2 feet and for which Mr. Gabourie received \$35.50. In addition to this wood to the value of \$5 was taken from the top and limbs, thus the tree netted the handsome sum of \$31.50. We understand that Mr. Gabourie has a number of acres of timber land on which can be found many as large, if not larger trees.—Tweed Advocate.

Ontario's Organized For the Season

A well attended meeting of baseball enthusiasts was held last night at Shrie Hall and the Ontario Baseball Club was reorganized for the coming season.

The officers elected were as follows: President—S. E. Carman. Vice-President—W. D. M. Shorey. Secretary—Maurice LaVoie. Managing Com.—R. Collins, W. J. Thomson, Walter Gerow.

Practice will be commenced at once and it is hoped that the citizens will be able to witness a fine class of ball during the coming season.

Some very promising players are being tried out.

Suffered For More Than Two Years

Then Joseph Gagne Found a Cure in Dods's Kidney Pills

Quebec Man Took his Wife's Advice and is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health.

St. Marguerite Bay Mills, Saguenay Co., Que., April 19th, (Special). "You can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dods's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well known resident of this place and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian Kidney remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from kidney disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dods's Kidney Pills a trial."

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dods's Kidney Pills, make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment acted at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

OUR PLATFORM

is absolute accuracy in eye examinations and perfect eyeglass or spectacle satisfaction at absolutely fair prices.

We feel sure you'll approve of this platform—as evidence of the fact that we stand by it, we can refer you to hundreds of satisfied patients in Belleville.

It's taken our Optometrist over 20 years' solid practice and study to build it!

Angus McFee

Optician Jeweller 216 FRONT STREET.

DIED

FORIN.—Died in Belleville on Monday, April 19th; Peter, Mcl. Forin, aged 47 years.

10 per cent. Discount off Everything in the store (Spools, Grey Cottons and Holeproof Hosiery excepted) Secure your Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Prints, Crepes, Muslins, White Quilts, Pillow Cottons, Sheets and general dry goods this week and save 10 per cent. Wims & Co

Ladies' Fine White Waists ON SALE At Prices Never Heard of Before A particularly good buy from a leading manufacturer places us in a position to offer you Waists at about one half their regular price. The lot includes all new up-to-date Waists that adhere to the season's styles. A great chance awaits you. Don't delay. Attend this sale at once. 100 Waists made of best material, neatly trimmed, sale price 59c Others at 69c, 87c, 97c and \$1.19 You'll appreciate this superb showing, as seeing these goods will give you a better conception of their value. We will deem it a pleasure to show them to you. See windows for some great bargains we are going to offer. McINTOSH BROTHERS

Try the Ideal Candy Co. At 245 Front Street For Home-Made Chocolates and Bon-Bons We have a full line of the best Chocolates and Cream Carmels and all kinds of Fruit Sundaes and Sodas. In our Ice Cream we use only Pure Cream and Real Fruit MOORES & ROUSOS, Proprietors

A. W. DICKENS. A. W. DICKENS. EASTER NOVELTIES We invite your inspection of our Easter Novelties. They're worth seeing. Priced from 5c up to 75c Maple Crispettes The daintiest and most delicious of all pop corn confection. If you are a lover of pop corn, try these. Put up in 5c packages. A. W. DICKENS

WEDDING BELLS McNEVIN—SHARPE On April 7th at the home of the bride's parents, Murray St., Mr. McNevin and Miss Irene McNevin (Wray) Sharpe were united in marriage. The Rev. Chas. Geo. Smith, officiated. MACK—MARDEN On April 19th at the home of the bride's mother, Pinnacle street, Mr. George Earl Mack, Jr. and Miss Jane Ellen Marden, were united in marriage. The Rev. Chas. G. Smith, officiated.

Runaway Charged Soldiers If Germany were heart Frussian militia have been developed state, and lacking in aim there would have been rather astonishing part, blaming Darwinism. He says life of the greater part was not seriously at all, but that in Germany fell upon favored parcel, and brought a thousand-fold. If the reason probably was not understood that some of his disciples there were found in Darwin's d ed texts from which impious doctrines.

STORE HOURS B.a.m. to 6 p.m. Surely one Raincoat and y English Rainco Jeeves, military at \$4.95 Made of a material, collar rolled back, str black and navy Another Special They are made with high mill pockets and bel sewn and cem and fawn, \$5.75 Child SPRING An extensive Children's Spring displayed in set and fancy tweed by trimmed with buttons and conials. All the season repre 4 to 12 years. \$2.50 to \$8.00 Infant Cost \$1.90 to \$3.5 Nicely trimmed (Mantle De Special LADIES a \$12 Smart Spring black and open in fine serges, nored and extra \$12.75. See Our Special Men's Suit Vals at \$15.00 ATHEISM TO BLAME FOR GERMAN Nobody since the has made more peals to "our old his arms than has the as full of pious ex Paul Kruger. Yet, a Gouffey Raupert, a P but a naturalized Bri 25 years, and a pro Catholic end medical chief reason why Ger in this war is becau have lost communion have become pagans. hold it to be simply and inconsistent with belief in God and in order, that after nine Christian thought an tion exhibiting all paganism should tr become dominant in If God and Christiani cannot, and must no real doubt as to the of the conflict."

STORE HOURS 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. THE RITCHIE COMPANY, LIMITED

Phone Number 820
Connects All Departments

Prepare for April Showers

Ladies' and Misses' RAINCOATS

Surely one could not wish to pay less than \$4.95 for a Raincoat, and yet at this price we offer a line of splendid English Raincoats, made of mercerized poplin with set-in sleeves, military collar and storm cuffs. Special value at \$4.95

Raincoats at \$8.50

Made of all wool English Paramatta, an extra heavy material, collar can be buttoned tight around the neck or rolled back, strap on back and well ventilated under arms, black and navy shades, at \$8.50.

Another Special Raincoat Value at \$5.75

They are made of rubberized paramatta with high military collar, storm cuffs, 2 pockets and belt, set-in sleeves, all seams sewn and cemented, in shades of black and fawn, \$5.75.

(Mantle Room)

Men's and Young Men's RAINCOATS

Men's English Paramatta Raincoats—Guaranteed waterproof, in the new sulphur shades, size 34 to 44, and special price at \$8.00

Men's Grey and Tan Rubber Coats—Made in England, where it rains incessantly and where they "know how" to make waterproof coats, sizes 36 to 46, special value at \$10

English Gabardine Waterproof Coats in the new military style and khaki shade, special at \$15.00

Young Men's Balmaceda Raincoats in grey and tan mixtures, straight button close up to the neck, a very swaggy coat for men or young men, priced at \$10.00

Men's Spring Overcoats \$8.50—A very special value this week in grey and brown shades with good serge lining, \$8.50

(Men's Store)

Children's Rain Capes with Hood

The new Coronation Collar Hood cape for girls 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age. Hood when not in use folds into sailor collar. Special value at \$4.00. Other Prices \$2.50 to \$5.00

Another Shipment of NEW YORK DRESSES

Now on show at the dress section, introducing some of New York's latest and most stunning models, in Voiles, Crepes, Poplins and Crepe de Chenes, priced from \$5.00 to \$27.00.

Children's SPRING COATS

An extensive showing of Children's Spring Coats now displayed in serges, cashmere and fancy tweed materials, nicely trimmed with braids, fancy buttons and contrasting materials. All the leading shades of the season represented for ages 4 to 12 years. Priced from \$2.50 to \$8.00

Infant Cream Cashmere Coats \$1.90 to \$3.50
Nicely trimmed with Braid. (Mantle Department.)

Special Values in LADIES' SUITS

at \$12.75

Smart Spring Styles in blue, black and copenhagen, made up in fine serges, mostly plain tailored and extra good value at \$12.75.

See Our Special Men's Suit Values at \$15.00

The RITCHIE Company Limited

MEN See Our Special Suit Values at \$15.00

Timely News from the MILLINERY PARLORS

A visit to the Millinery Parlors this week will reveal many new and stunning Hat Styles just out from the workrooms. Many of the large hats for summer now on show. (2nd floor)

Our Spring Stock of Oilcloths and Linoleums

Now is the most opportune time to buy and lay your new oilcloth, we show a complete range of the very best quality in Block, Floral and Hardwood Stripe designs in 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide, priced at 35c sq. yard.

LINOLEUMS In Floral, Block and Oriental also Hardwood Stripe Designs in 2, 3 and 4 yard widths at 50c to 75c square yard.
Inlaid Linoleum, 2 yds. wide, \$1.00 sq. yard.
Bathroom Linoleums, 50c and \$1.00 sq. yard. (Basement)

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring

Of the Highest Character at Lowest Prices
Our New Head Dressmaker announces the following scale of prices for the making of Dresses and Suits in the most fashionable styles—satisfaction guaranteed.
Dresses, \$10.00 to \$15.00
Cloth Suits, \$12.00 to \$15.00 for the making.



Have Your Shabby Furniture Upholstered Now

That's a problem that in all probability is uppermost in your mind just now. Housecleaning time usually reveals the fact that the coverings of certain pieces of your furniture have grown shabby and should be renewed!

We have a splendidly equipped upholstery department with a skilled upholsterer in charge ready to execute furniture upholstery and repairs of the finest character

Possibly you thought it "might cost too much" to have the necessary recovering done just now, but we are sure that if you phone 820 or call personally and have us give you an estimate on your particular needs—you will have it done at once.

Furniture Covering Materials

We are now showing an exceptionally good range of materials for the covering of furniture—Chintz, Silks, Tapestry and Velours—priced from 25c to \$2.00 yard

ATHEISM TO BLAME FOR GERMANY'S FATE

Nobody since the war began has made more frequent appeals to "our old God" to bless his arms than has the Kaiser. He is as full of pious expressions as is Paul Kruger. Yet, according to Dr. Geoffrey Raupert, a Prussian by birth, but a naturalized British subject for 21 years, and a prominent Roman Catholic and medical practitioner, the chief reason why Germany must fail in this war is because her people have lost communion with God, and have become pagans. He writes: "I hold it to be simply inconceivable and inconsistent with any reasonable belief in God and in a moral world-order, that after nineteen centuries of Christian thought and teaching a nation exhibiting all the marks of paganism should triumph and should become dominant in Europe. ... If God and Christianity be true, there cannot, and must not, surely be any real doubt as to the ultimate issue of the conflict."

Humes Darwin.
If Germany were not pagan at heart Prussian militarism could never have been developed to its present state, and lacking Prussian militarism there would have been no war. It is rather astonishing to find Dr. Raupert blaming Darwin for German paganism. He says that the religious life of the greater part of the world was not seriously affected by Darwin, but that in Germany his teaching fell upon favorable and well prepared soil, and brought forth fruit a thousand-fold. If this is true, the reason probably is that Darwin was not understood in Germany, or that some of his translators and disciples there were atheists, and found in Darwin's discoveries isolated texts from which to maintain their impious doctrines. The reason Dar-

win's teaching has not adversely affected religion in Great Britain is because it was not understood there as being antagonistic to religion. In the broad sense Darwin was himself a religious man. Those who understood him to be an antagonist of Christianity were neither scientists nor Christians.

No Belief in the Supernatural.

However, according to Dr. Raupert, the German savants who accepted the theories laid down by the author of the "Origin of Species" tried to prove that it was a negation of the supernatural. The attack against the person and character of Christ himself in terms that would not have been tolerated in any civilized community. The writer continues: "We are here concerned with great fundamental and root principles which must be recognized if we are to regard ourselves as Christians in any rational and comprehensible sense, and if we are to put our finger upon the ultimate cause which has produced the mortal moral disease from which modern Germany is suffering. The best and most logical thinkers of all times and nations have recognized that Christianity is a supernatural and authoritative religion, the communication to man of truths and laws which his unaided intelligence could not discover for itself, and that it is by the submission of his intelligence to these Divinely ordained laws that his true progress and his highest happiness are secured. It is upon these laws, having Divine sanction, that our modern civilization and the modern Christian State have been built up. Man cannot weigh and measure the infinite by the limitations of his finite mind. He must, therefore, strive to adapt himself to the supernatural order, he must obey the laws which Christ himself has laid down, he must train and cultivate and attune the powers of his soul so that he may understand."

Misled by Their Leaders.

Much might be written about these who had prepared the soil of the German mind for this perverted interpretation of Darwin's theories, but

going no further back we find that the leaders of scientific and religious thought were unconsciously or designedly misleading the people. The idea of a future world having been banished from the minds of the great majority of the German people, they naturally fell back upon the ideal expressed in the words, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die." In recent years this doctrine has become so prominent in German conduct that many publicists have protested. They have seen homes become more and more like homes, husbands and wives taking their independent pleasures, and the growing class of dregs displaying a taste for restaurants and music halls that threatened the very foundations of the family life upon which are founded the well-being and security of the modern state. Cultivated decadence, material wealth and power, however, were a combination that could not be broken by newspaper warnings. Only such a catastrophe as the present war can challenge it.

German People Feared War.

The writer believes that deep down in the soul of the average Prussian is a hatred of the Prussian military and bureaucratic system. From the cradle to the grave he is haunted by the specter of centralized authority. He fears and despises the military caste, but politically helpless as he is, he has found no safe way of ridding himself of it. Dr. Raupert assures us that for years there has been a haunting fear among the German civil population that the military caste would some day involve it in some such war as is now being fought. War having come, feelings of patriotism inspire the ordinary German citizen to fight for what he detests. After the war, when he realizes that he has been misled, and that the defeat of his military rulers is a blessing, and not a humiliation, he will thank his conquerors, and will admit that it was only by outside means that he could have been rescued from the yoke that irreligion and militarism have fastened upon him.

OBITUARY

GEORGE CALCUTT

George Calcutt, sr., a well known resident of Belleville for many years died on Sunday at his residence, 74 Pine street, Belleville. He has been in ill health about one year. He was taken seriously ill only last Tuesday. George Calcutt was born at Barre, Vermont, in 1838. He had resided in Belleville for thirty-four years and had been in the service of the G.T.P. as section foreman until five years ago when he retired with a pension. In religion he was an Anglican, being a member of Christ church. He leaves his widow, four sons, Ernest of Ottawa, Fred and John of Belleville, George of Leamington, Saskatchewan and two daughters, Mrs. Harry Dilnutt and Mrs. James R. Reid of Belleville.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

On Thursday afternoon, April 8th, Mr. Wm. Robinson passed away at his home in the fifth concession of Tyndinaga after an illness of five days of pneumonia. Deceased who was a son of the late Thomas Robinson of Hungersford, was born in that township 66 years ago and has lived in Tyndinaga for the past eleven years. Being of retiring disposition he won for himself many friends who now feel they have lost one who was ever ready to give a helping hand in time of trouble of any kind. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and 1 daughter, Margaret, at home, besides one sister, Mrs. James Crouse of Roslin, and J. P. Robinson, South Riverside, California. The funeral took place from his late residence, Saturday afternoon to St. Andrew's Church, Thurlow which was largely attended by relatives and friends. Services were conducted by Mr. Conrad of Melrose. The bearers were John Goodfellow, William Jordan, Robert Goodfellow, Frank Casey, George Boldrick.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Mr. Welch of N. Dakota is visiting Mr. J. Shannon. Rev. Wood to Picton. Stone church will conduct the reopening services at Mountain View church morning and evening Sunday, April 18. The ladies of the neighborhood will put the finishing touches on the re-decorated church Tuesday, April 13. Mr. Arthur Gorman has returned from his home West Hill where he spent the Easter holidays. Mrs. Thompson is slightly better. Mr. Wannamaker and family have got settled in Mr. C. Sprague's tenement house. Mr. T. Thompson has been pining for Mrs. L. E. Sprague. The Women's Institute for April met at Mrs. Jas. R. Anderson's with a bout 25 in attendance. A contribution was made to the Belgian Relief Fund Miss Zeeb's Cashbox was Toronto Easter week attending the O.E.A. Master Seldon Way has just recovered from an attack of measles. Miss Mildred Parliament was very ill last week with the whooping cough Mrs. S. Armitstead has been quite ill. Mr. Grant Wannamaker went to Belleville on Saturday. Mr. Clement Frederick spent Easter week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jessa Sprung. Miss Myrtle Spencer went home for Easter.

MADOC JUNCTION.

The Easter services here were well attended, the collections for the afternoon and Monday evening amounting to over twenty dollars. The W. M. S. appreciates very much the assistance of the Sidney people and their pastor, Mr. Richmond, also the sermon and lecture by our own pastor, Rev. C. S. Reddick, both of which were so appropriate and helpful. At the close of the Sunday service Mrs. J. Stapley and Mrs. S. Stapley were made life members. Several from here attended the Box Social in Sidney on Friday night in aid of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Arthur Egerton and Miss Helen McWilliams spent the week end with friends here. Mrs. W. M. Montgomery of Sterling visited friends here on Monday.

Another Hastings Boy on Duty

Captain Jack McDonald, son of Mr. A. A. McDonald, barrister of Marmora, and well known in Belleville is now serving as a captain in a regiment of territorial cavalry and is stationed at Canterbury. He is acting as Drill Instructor of the regiment, and our readers who know him and his family will look for good results when Captain McDonald and his squadron reach the front.

Lake of Bays.

One hundred and forty-six miles north of Toronto, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, nestles Huntsville, and the Lake of Bays district. The region is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes, for which that vast portion of northern Ontario is becoming so famous. Here are the lakes and winding rivers and islands innumerable, water absolutely soft and without any admixture of minerals. The scenic grandeur of hill and mountain, the placid beauty of the Lakes, the lovely rivers with their pellucid waters flowing through banks of delightfully variegated foliage, are not surpassed in any country. Good hotel accommodation at reasonable rates. The Wawa at Huntsville is a most commodious 300 people. It is modern in every respect. Hot and cold water in every room. In addition to the numerous bath rooms on each floor, there are forty private bathrooms in connection with suites.

For copy of free literature telling you all about it write to C. E. Hornig, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

Civic Welfare League

Thursday evening, the so-called "Civic Welfare League" held a very important meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building. About twenty well known citizens were present. A committee submitted a constitution which was adopted, and then the election of the permanent officers took place and resulted as follows:

- Hon. Pres.—S. Burrows
 - President—Dr. Yeomans
 - 1st Vice Pres.—J. Elliott
 - 2nd Vice Pres.—W. B. Deacon
 - Secretary—J. L. Hess
 - Treasurer—R. Templeton
- It was decided to hold regular meetings the last Thursday of each month. The constitution so adopted defines the purposes of the organization to be: 1st—The minimizing of the evils of intemperance. 2nd—Encouraging the observance of the curfew regulations. 3rd—Arousing the civic consciousness to the need of better observance of the Sabbath, Industrial, confectionery, etc. 4th—Strict regulations of health laws, pure food, clean yards, clean alleys, signs erected—"Please do not spit on the sidewalk." 5th—The beautifying the appearance of the city. 6th—Public playgrounds. 7th—Public bath-houses at waterfront and swimming taught. 8th—Medical inspection in schools. 9th—The fostering of authentic purity education.

All present then subscribed their names to the constitution and paid the membership fees. Rev. Clarke then gave a brief and vigorous address, reporting some of the outstanding features of the Temperance Convention held recently in Massey Hall, Toronto.

OUR daily news letters from this thriving town furnished by The Ontario's special representative.

Busy Trenton

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

TRENTON, April 14th. Mr. John Farley, K.C., St. Thomas, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Thomson, for a few days. While we were not present at the rendition of the cantata "Ruth," sung on Tuesday evening last, by the Trenton Choral Society, we have been told by several of those who were present that the work was well done and the outside soloists, as good as any ever heard here. Professor Taylor and his one more ready to his belt. The Boy Scouts of the Bay of Quinte District will have an opportunity to compete for a handsome all-weather cap, at the Odd Fellows' demonstration to be held here on Wednesday, July 7th. Mr. H. G. Hammond, General Secretary, is to be asked to prepare a program of events and to provide for the judging. The local boys are starting to brush up their drill and scout lore now, and it is expected that they will make a strong effort to hold many of the prizes in Trenton. As soon as it can be procured from Mr. Hammond, a program setting out the different events, will be mailed to all the known scout corps between Toronto and Brockville. It is expected that several corps from across the line will be present. Mr. Grant Wannamaker went to Belleville on Saturday. Mr. Clement Frederick spent Easter week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jessa Sprung. Miss Myrtle Spencer went home for Easter.

desiring further information should write to Mr. J. H. Tinney, Secretary of the committee. Capt. and Mrs. Sills, of Kingston, are in town. The Matt and Jeff in Mexico! Co. will be at the Geller Opera House, on Monday, April 19th. The attendance promises to be large. Much needed repairs are being made to Dundas street in front of the residence of Mr. Geo. A. White. Two town merchants had a little argument yesterday in which both of them lost their tempers. Not much damage was done. Tenders are being called for the machinery to operate the lock gates on the Trent canal. A protest of the Trenton branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, against a sentence recently given for criminal assault, is printed in this week's Advocate. We are in entire sympathy with the ladies of the W.C.T.U. and think the sentence did not in any way fit the case. We have been urging the council to give us better police protection in East Trenton, and hope that our representations will touch the heart of the Police Commissioners. Don't forget the Odd Fellows' Field Day on July 7th, next.

OBITUARY

MRS. MCARTHUR.

(From Monday's Daily.)
Mrs. (Rev) D. O. McArthur of Iroquois, whose husband was formerly on the Melrose Presbyterian Circuit for twelve years, died yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The remains will be brought to Belleville and will arrive at 4.50 p.m. on Tuesday. The body will be taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, 175 Charles Street, when it will be removed for interment in Belleville Cemetery.

Organize Machine Gun Section

The machine gun section of the 39th battalion, is now in process of organization under command of Lieut. Ross Cameron, Sergeants Arthur Modie and A. Ketcheson are qualified N.C.O's. They took a course at Kingston for this purpose. The section consists of four guns and thirty-two men. The guns have not yet arrived and it is not definitely known when they will be ready for the men.

Capt. Sills of the 21st battalion, C.E.F., Kingston is in town today. He is a former officer of the 49th Regt. A board of officers composed of Capt. Vanderwater and Lieuts. White and Thompson will meet on Wednesday and inquire into the burning of several palliases and hostlers belonging to "A" company.

A court of inquiry will be held on Thursday to investigate the breaking of a rifle belonging to a private of "A" company. The four men in the hospital with meningitis are recovering to all appearance. If nothing unforeseen happens they will be completely cured yesterday, they sat on the hospital veranda and in the evening the medical officer was surprised to hear them all singing "Tipperary" in their ward.

IMMENSE OIL STORAGE TANKS AT PRINCE RUPERT.

Prince Rupert—The Imperial Oil Company is fast constructing the great storage tanks and other facilities for handling the oil trade here. One of the largest sized tanks is already in place. The second one is under way and the foundations for the others are being prepared. In a few months all will be ready for receiving and supplying. Work has started on the wharf which is to serve the company. This wharf is of concrete piles and will be the point at which tank steamers will tie up and discharge their cargo. The pipes for carrying oil to and from the wharf to the tank are being put in. When the engine house and all the tanks and other equipment necessary are in place the oil company will have a very extensive group extending along the rising grounds in rear of the drydock. The tenth pontoon at the G. T. P. drydock has been launched. This leaves only two to be completed. Satisfactory progress is being made on these.

GET FULL VALUE FOR SHEEP KILLED.

The Department of Agriculture proposes to further protect the owners of sheep against loss from dogs. In the "Agriculture Committee" last week Hon. Mr. Duff characterized as an outrage the fact that when a farmer's sheep is killed he can only recover two-thirds of his loss from the municipality. The Minister announced his intention of bringing in legislation that would enable the farmers to recover from the fund made up of dog taxes full value of any sheep destroyed.

Mr. S. M. Sprague of the G.T.H. call office phoned to the police that one of the boys had found a horse and buggy on Emily street. It was afterwards claimed by Messrs. Bell and Scannell, who took the outfit in charge.

Not Exciting Warfare

Kept German Reserves Busy During Neuve Chapelle Fight.

Rev. J. F. Fraser of the city has received the following letter from his son, Pte. H. G. Fraser, who enlisted in Edmonton, and is now in No. 3 Company, second battalion. The letter is dated March 23. "We just got back last night from our fifth trip to the trenches. We haven't had any very exciting times, but though we have officially taken part in one engagement, our small part was to keep the German reserve busy, while an attack was made (successfully) on one of our flanks. The first trenches we held were only 10 yards from the Germans, but the ones we are in now are six or seven hundred yards away. Almost every night we are out fixing the wire entanglements in front. It is rather exciting. The ground between the trenches is all cut up with old diggings, shell holes, etc., and quite a number of dead men and animals lying around. The artillery is playing a big part in this war."

TELLS OF WONDERFUL GAME COUNTRY BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND GRAMMONT G. T. P. RAILWAY.

On the Grand Trunk Pacific line between Winnipeg and Grammont there exists a veritable hunter's paradise. "When I tell you that I have seen red deer so close to the train that I could throw a stone at them; that Moose have been killed by train No. 22, and I have seen a herd of seventeen caribou crossing a lake not more than a quarter of a mile from our main line, I think you will agree with me that the opportunities for hunters securing a head in this region are probably the best in the country," reports Train Agent Wilson.

Mr. Wilson gives the stations from which good hunting trips could be made as follows:—Lewes; many moose in vicinity; Hector, moose and caribou; Bereton, Dett and Ophir, great deal of game of all kinds; Farlane, deer, aboum; McIntosh, moose and caribou; Millidge and Webster, good hunting territory. Splendid fishing is also to be obtained at many points.

TWO MILLION ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND FOR SETTLERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The interior of Central British Columbia has a vast area of rich soil and enjoys splendid climatic conditions. It has hitherto been practically closed to settlement owing to lack of transportation facilities, but with the completion of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through to Prince Rupert, is now attracting attention from experienced cultivators, who realize the great possibilities of this new district. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, while it has not an acre of agricultural land for sale, has just issued a comprehensive booklet of information for intending settlers, with a map showing the natural resources of the various localities. It deals with the Coast district of British Columbia, as well as the Central Interior and is called "Plateau and Valley Lands." Copies may be had free from Grand Trunk Agents.

Congratulated by King

Mr. Green, residing at 514 Patterson street, Peterborough, received a letter on Wednesday, April 14th, from his mother, who resides at Lewes, Sussex, England, advising she has been highly honored by receiving a letter from His Majesty King George, congratulating her on having had five sons "serving" with the colors. Mr. Green was one of them. He joined the 1st Battalion and Canadian contingent, but has been rejected owing to ill health.

Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. It is used according to direction it will break the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but to those who seek a sure remedy and are in doubt what to use, the advice is—try Bickie's Syrup.

Social and Personal

Mrs. (Dr.) J. S. Sprague, George Street, is at West Huntingdon visiting her mother, Mrs. Jaa. Haggerty. Miss Annie Wilson is on her sixth annual visit to Belleville in the interest of the colored mission at Geolph...

39th Battalion Notes Yesterday's battalion orders No 45 contain the following: Orderly officer for today, Lieut. P. R. White, supernumerary, Lieut. J. McCorkeil, Lieut. C. Spafford. Orderly officer for tomorrow, Lieut. H. B. McConnell, supernumerary, Lieut. A. B. Colville, Lieut. W. Ketcheson.

Marmora Public School Burned Another disastrous fire has visited Marmora, starting at 1.30 this (Wednesday) afternoon, in the big Public School, which is a total loss. The children had just gone into the building, but were able to make their exit without difficulty, their excellent fire drill training standing them in good stead.

War Scenes at St. Andrews Church Address by Rev. Chas. Geo. Smith. Rev. C. G. Smith of the Baptist church gave an address Monday night on the scenes and current events of the war, in the schoolroom of St. Andrews Church. The address was illustrated by 100 views thrown upon the screen by the new Stereopticon recently installed by the church.

Police Blotter The civil and military police are taking every means to get the city clear of women of evil name. An autoist was reported for driving for hire without a licence. Another autoist was found to have left his car last night without front or rear lights on the street at nine o'clock.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

Graham Evaporator at Frankford Village Destroyed by Fire

At the village of Frankford in Sidney Township, Friday evening an evaporator owned by Mr. Geo. Graham and operated by the R. J. Graham Company of this city, was with its contents destroyed by fire. The fire started in the boiler room, and spread to the main building, which was a lean to the main building. There is no doubt in Mr. Graham's mind but that the fire was incendiary in its origin. This is the third evaporator that has been burned in this section this year, and all were operated by the Graham Company. The other buildings destroyed were located at Tweed and Shannonville. The company had a large order for supplying evaporated potatoes and apples for use of the British army and were actively engaged in preparing this food when the buildings were burned.

DUTY & INSTRUCTION The undermentioned officer having reported for duty and instruction, is attached to the battalion from date set against his name, and posted to "1" company, Lieut. W. Ketcheson, 49th Regt. 15-15.

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Rise of New Chief of British General Staff was Meteoric

An important military official of whom one hears less than of the Secretary for War or yet of the Commander-in-Chief in the field is the chief of the British General Staff, who from his office in London transacts so large a part of the detail which makes the operations of the expeditionary army possible. For the first couple of months of the war the post was held by Sir A. J. Murray. At his death Sir William R. Robertson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Gen. Robertson's name is not a familiar one to the public because for the most part he has been one of the men whose duties keep them in the organizing branch of the army, but he has no master in his chosen branch, except perhaps the War Secretary himself.



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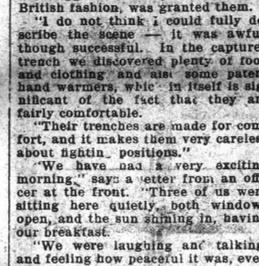
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THE HUNS SCORE. Canadian Soldier Describes the Effect of a Bayonet Charge.

How the Canadian Troops captured a trench, as mentioned in a recent despatch from St. John French is told by Corporal William Bowit, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, in a letter to his parents at West Hartlepool. "On the last day of February," he writes, "just before dawn, our company was ordered to attempt to force one of the German trenches. "As we climbed over the parapet the enemy, by means of their magnesium flares, spotted us, and immediately opened upon us a withering machine gun fire. "We lost men—some of my best friends and comrades—but on we kept plodding through a quagmire of mud, and when we jumped over the enemy's parapet into their trench we had to tramp over dead men. "The rest of the Huns, afraid of the cold steel, fled screaming like children or went down on their knees and begged for mercy. This in the same British fashion, was granted them. "I do not think I could fully describe the scene—it was awful, though successful. In the captured trench we discovered plenty of food and clothing and also some patent hand warmers, which in itself is significant of the fact that they are fairly comfortable. "Their trenches are made for comfort and it makes them very careless about fighting positions. "We have had a very exciting morning," says a letter from an officer at the front. "Three of us were sitting here quietly, both windows open, and the sun shining in, having our breakfast. "We were laughing and talking, and feeling how peaceful it was, even though only a mile, if that, from the firing line, when I heard a peculiar quivering, whistling noise. I saw nothing, but looked closely out of the window. There was no bang, and I felt my thoughts were wrong and my ears had played me a trick. I glanced round at my blankets on the floor and my letters and sundry things on a little table, and debated how much I could move of them. I then went on with my breakfast, and we were all talking and chatting when we heard a loud "swish, swish." Our conversation stopped, we looked at each other, and we all bent our heads close in and hunched our shoulders. Not fifty yards away a puff of black smoke was seen. I was sitting near the window and called out, "There it is," and bang; it burst with a tremendous noise, and a rain of shrapnel came from across the road. "The dead silence and the whistling of the shell only occupied the space of perhaps ten seconds, if that, but it seemed minutes. It was so totally unexpected. It was not at all pleasant. It was dead in line with us, and only fifty yards away. We sat down again, and had not been seated one minute when there came the well-known "swish" and another broke on our left. Heat some men working. The men were all scattering about everywhere."



MAXIMILIAN HARDEN. mination unspeakable scandals in the "Junker" aristocracy of the Kaiser's army. There is, because of his fearlessness, a predisposition in the allied countries to believe what Harden says, and an article dealing with the British soldier which appeared over his name a few weeks ago shows that the Kaiser's legions are beginning to admit the superiority of the British soldier.

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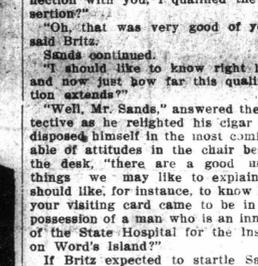
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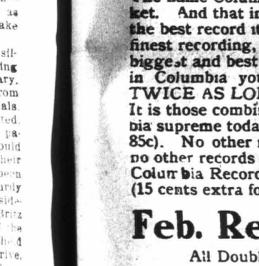
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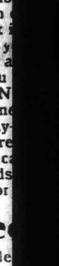
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Column ON 85c No R Doubt UP The name Columbia. And that in the best record of its finest recording, biggest and best in Columbia you TWICE AS LONG It is those combine plus supreme today 85c. No other records on their records of Columbia Records (15 cents extra for

Feb. Re All Double SISTER SUSIE'S ST TIP TOP TIPPERAW WHEN YOU WORE THE BALL ROOM WHEN YOU'RE A L ARRIVAL OF BRIT This is a sple

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New Columbia Records For March ON SALE TO-DAY

85c No Records offer the same value—none so long as the famous Columbia Double Disc Records. They are the best Records on the market today.

The name Columbia stands today for the best records on the market. And that in every detail. In a Columbia Record you have the best record it is possible to get at any price. You have the finest recording, years ahead of any other. You have many of the biggest and best artists and bands, most of them exclusive. And in Columbia you have a record which will unfailingly WEAR TWICE AS LONG as any other make—no matter what you pay. It is those combined points of superiority that have made Columbia supreme today—the best records and the biggest value (only 85c). No other records dare make such specific claims, because no other records can prove them. If you are not acquainted with Columbia Records get the demonstration double disc for 30 cents (15 cents extra for postage).

Feb. Records On Sale Today

- All Double Disc Records—a Selection on each side.
- SISTER SUSIE'S SEWING SHIRTS FOR SOLDIERS \$1.00
- TIP TOP TIPPERARY MARY .85
- WHEN YOU WORE A TULIP .85
- THE BALL ROOM (Funnier than "Cohen") .85
- WHEN YOU'RE A LONG, LONG WAY FROM HOME .85
- ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE .85

New Dance Records

Including latest Fox Trots, One Steps, Tangos, Maxixes, etc.

W. B. RIGGS, - - Belleville

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 98

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending the 30th of April, 1915, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of May, 1915, to Shareholders of record of the 23rd April, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
G. P. SCHOLFIELD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1915.
JOHN ELLIOTT, Manager Belleville Branch.
Shannonville Branch open Mondays and Thursdays.
Foxboro Branch, open Tuesdays and Fridays.
Rednersville Branch open Wednesdays.

Merchants' Bank of Canada

CAPITAL \$7,000,000
RESERVE \$7,000,000
ASSETS, \$85,000,000

Your Savings Account Invited

Interest will be added to your balance every six months. Small or large amounts (\$1.00 and upwards) may be deposited by you at any time. Our statements show figures which guarantee the utmost security for your money. We help you to save money. Cheese factory accounts a specialty. Banking can be done by mail.

A general banking business conducted.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH H. SNEYDA MANAGER

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

Belleville Branch: J. G. Moffat, Manager.
Picton Branch—C. B. Beamish, Manager.

Belleville—Its Beginning and Early History

Maurice D. Lynch in Chicago-Belleville News.
(Continued from March Issue.)
PART V.

Belleville, the municipality, was separated from the County of Hastings in the year 1860. This divorce had a good effect on Belleville, for the town thrived greatly thereafter.

The people of 1860 were determined that the roads leading into the town should be free and the last of the toll roads were purchased from the companies owning them. Some of these roads commanded fancy prices. The road leading to Canniff's Mills, for instance, cost the taxpayer \$4,000.00.

I forgot to mention in a former installment that Canniff was settled in 1806 by the family of John Canniff. The census of 1861 gave Belleville a population of 6,377, and the officers of the town for that year were: Francis McGannay, Mayor; George Taylor, F. Clarke and C. L. Coleman, councillors for Sampson Ward; C. G. Lewis, J. R. Lewis and M. Gillen for Ketcheson Ward; James Brown, J. Rutherford and Dr. Holden for Baldwin Ward; L. H. Henderson, H. Yeomans and John O'Hare for Coleman Ward; R. M. Roy, Clerk; Thomas Willis, Treasurer; M. Nulty, A. T. Pettie and J. Bullen, Assessors; John Kerr, Collector; J. Grant, Surveyor; Zenas Dafeo, Chief of Police.

The year 1861 also saw the inauguration of the Belleville quarterly fair, which was authorized under a by-law passed that year.

Belleville's first Police Magistrate was appointed in 1862, Smith Bartlett was the man who was chosen for the job. In 1863 Captain George James was appointed Chief of Police for Belleville. The Captain was the father of our own Arthur James of the Chicago Belleville Colony.

From 1862 until 1866 Belleville kept on progressing in a staid, respectable and strictly conventional way. The pretty, quiet little town on the shores of Old Quinte was the home of a lot of orderly, well-behaved people who were following their destiny in the accepted way, buying and selling and upbuilding their town marrying and giving in marriage and raising families of fine God-fearing children. In fact a community of people who had their business before them and were attending to it strictly when, suddenly, a monkey wrench was thrown into the smoothly running machinery of their lives and the first thing they knew everyone and everything went up in the air, in a manner of speaking, and they came to own "berchumk" only to realize

that instead of their town being Belleville, The Good, it had suddenly been metamorphosed into a correct imitation of Deadman's Gulch, or Madway City, with all the latest improvements.

For one of the last things the good people of that district ever thought would happen, happened. In the autumn of 1867, marvelous deposits of gold were found in the Township of Madoc and of course, chain lightning chasing through a gooseberry bush was as slow as a one-legged small compass to the way the news flashed throughout Canada and the United States. Belleville was at once the gateway and jumping off place on the way to the "diggings," and into Belleville from all directions poured as motley a throng as ever hit this trail for a bonanza country. The town was stamped by a rush of eager, rough, rude, hard-drinking, hard-sweating, excited gold-seekers, who turned night into day and everything else topsy-turvy.

They were all there. Blase adventurers from the far West, California "forty-miners," bad men, who liked to drink blue vitriol mixed with broken glass and rattlesnake stings, negro-wells from all over God's creation, with a goodly sprinkling of country yokels who had dropped the reins and the plow handles as though they were rehot, once they heard the siren call of the yellow goddess. Men with lots of money which they were willing to invest in the gold fields rubbed elbows with the down and out who had had the price of a ham sandwich, and no one was talked of on the streets but gold, and mines, and assays, and gold again. The first question each one asked when he got to town was: "How do you get to the gold fields? The hotels of Belleville were filled to overflowing with strangers and money madness was in the air.

The sole desire of every visitor, and many townspeople, was to get quickly to the gold fields. There was so much rumor had it, fortunes were being picked up on every hand. Every day several four-horse coaches left town filled to the limit of their carrying capacity with the adventurers, while others went in any sort of conveyance that could be passed into service. Anything with wheels on was good enough for them, just so they kept on moving in the direction of Madoc. Those who didn't have the "bribe" to ride the trail on foot and hiked it; they would not be denied.

(To be continued.)

Obsequies of Late Mrs. Spencer

From Saturday's Daily.
The obsequies of the late Mrs. Augusta Ann Spencer widow of the late George Spencer took place yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Robeson conducted a solemn service, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Wickett, a former pastor at the residence of her father, Mr. J. J. Moorman, second concession of Thurlow. Interment was in Belleville cemetery. A large number paid their last respects to the deceased by attending at the funeral. The bearers were William Grills, Wm. Donaldson, Wm. Bennett, Richard Vivian, Fred Mcbourne and Robert Mitchell.

Belleville, Isabel Lancaster, Kathleen Ware, Violet Cordell, Ed. Florin, Lizzie Robinson, Beatrice Heywood, Violet Pearce, Florence Wilson, Cecil Kaiser
At the conclusion of the program Miss Bradley addressed a few words to the audience explanatory of the work and objects of the All-Round Girls' Club. The membership now numbered 112. The teachers were working without money and without price. Those who did have the "prize" to ride the trail on foot and hiked it; they would not be denied.

All-Round Girls' Club Gave All-Round Good Entertainment

From Saturday's Daily.
There was a large audience at the assembly room of the Belleville High School last night to hear the program of an entertainment provided by our unique and meritorious organization the All-Round Girls' Club.
Nearly all of those taking part made their initial appearance upon the stage last night. The result was most gratifying to the promoters as well as entertaining to the patrons. The program was a varied one. The first part was a series of choruses in costume with soloist for each number. "The Soldiers of the King" with the girls in red-coats was both spectacular and pleasing, but the other numbers "Tipperary," "The Call of the Motherland," "Why Can't a Girl be a Soldier?" and "Tip-Top Tipperary Mary" were all exceedingly well executed, and met with a responsive burst of applause in each case from the audience.
Part II was made up of solos of a lyrical nature. Those taking part were pupils of Mrs. A. P. Allen and their renditions certainly brought great credit to their instructor. The numbers were—
"Can't You Hear I'm Calling Caroline"—Mr. P. K. Ketcheson
"The Swallows"—Miss Agnes Logue
"At Dawning"—Mr. J. Roe
"The Valley of Laughter"—Miss Annie Sprague
"Somewhere a Voice is Calling"—Mr. Harold Barrett
"The Rosary"—Miss Helen Ketcheson
"The Blackbirds"—Miss Mamie Waters.
Part III was a very amusing farce comedy "Six Kleptomaniacs" in two acts. All the dramatic persons were young ladies of the club who had never essayed anything in the nature of dramatic interpretation before. At least two or three of the girls evidenced the possession of real histrionic ability. Those taking part were—Nellie

Potatoes Slumped This Morning

From Saturday's Daily.
Potatoes reached the lowest figure of the season this morning, namely 50c per bag. So extensive was the offering in this product, that prices dropped from sixty cents to fifty cents. Hay was scarce, only two loads being offered at \$16.50 and \$17.50. Used hay is quoted at \$16 per ton.
Apples are very scarce. 20c per peck or 75c per bushel is the price for ordinary apples. Northern spies are worth at least \$4.50 per barrel.
Hides are a little firmer with the figure of 30c and 34c per pound.
Eggs ranged from 18c to 19c per dozen. Some sold as high as 20c in spite of the large offerings.
Wheat and oats are somewhat stronger, but offerings are few in number.
Hogs today are quoted at \$8.50 live and \$12 dressed. Beef carcass is worth \$11 per cwt. or 13c per pound for hindquarters. Spring lamb is now quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per carcass, and yearling mutton 17c per lb whole.
Fowls remain dear at \$1.50 to \$1.70 per pair. There were not many on the market today.
Maple syrup was sold at \$1.40 per gallon.
Young porkers were plentiful.
The small green onions was refreshing. They are quoted at 5c per bunch.
Farmers are feeding their potatoes to hogs in many sections.

Accepts Pastorate

Rev. A. P. Clarry of St. James' Church, has accepted an invitation to West Belleville Church, Belleville, Ont. Rev. Beal Gratwick of Oshawa has accepted the invitation to St. James' Church Peterborough.

NOTHING IMPROPER IN LAND DEALINGS

Hon. Frank Oliver Issues Statement Defending himself Against Scandals

NOT THEN MINISTER

Mineral Rights of Property Confirmed by Hon. Dr. Roche

OTTAWA, April 17.—Hon. Frank Oliver has issued a reply to charges made against him in the House of Commons by Hon. Dr. Roche on Thursday. The charges were that he had retained coal royalties which should have been paid into the treasury, and that Indian lands bought by a man named Falerne were jockeyed into his own possession. Mr. Oliver states that it was not until he ceased to be minister that he discovered that he did not have the mineral rights of land which he had acquired in 1890. He then got the rights, and Hon. Dr. Roche granted him an extension of time for the settlement of the royalties.

Of the Indian lands bought by Falerne in 1900 and sold to J. J. Anderson, son-in-law of Mr. Oliver in 1910 and sold by Anderson to Mr. Oliver in 1914, the ex-minister of the interior says he can see nothing improper in the transaction. Falerne was to pay \$25,000 for the lands, but after making the first payment of \$5,000 could not pay any more. For four years the government pressed for payment, then Falerne sold to Anderson, who allowed him the \$5,000 he had paid. Anderson paid the balance to the government. Mr. Oliver says he bought the land from Anderson three years after he ceased to be a minister and he declares that in neither of these transactions did he do anything improper, there was no intention to defraud, and the government lost nothing.

OPENING MEETING OF CHEESE BOARD

High Figure of Nearly Seventeen Refused by Most Salesmen

From Saturday's Daily.
Belleville Cheese board opened the 1915 season this morning at the city hall. President James W. Haggerty occupied the chair. Six factories boarded: Sidney Town Hall, 40c; West Huntingdon, 20c; Zico, 20c; Foxboro, 25c; Enterprise, 25c; Moonshine View, 25c.
The total board was 85 boxes, white and 80 boxes colored.
The buyers present were Messrs. Bird, Morton, Sprague, Alexander, Thompson, Watkin and Cook.
Bidding opened at 10 and ran up to 16-18-10 for the board in white and colored. Sidney and Enterprise sold at this price, the rest refused.
The board decided to meet and open on Saturdays at 11:15 a.m., the bidding not to be closed before 11:30 to accommodate the salesmen who come here by train.
Today's war price is the highest on record on Belleville board.

Death of Prince Edward Pioneer

From Saturday's Daily.
John Platt Williams died on Thursday last at his home near Bloomfield after a brief illness from kidney trouble. He was about 80 years of age and was a native of Prince Edward. In addition, to his wife (nee Lydia Haigt) he is survived by one son, William H. of Picton, and three daughters, Mrs. Ed. Smitzer, Michigan, Mrs. W. T. Mullett, Moira, and Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Greenbush, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Nash of Toronto is a sister.
Mr. Williams was a Methodist in religion and was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends.
The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. Interment will take place at the cemetery at Picton.

Funerals

The funeral of the late Mrs. Eliza Jane Watt, of Hawkesbury, widow of the late William Watt, took place on Friday afternoon from the establishment of Messrs. Tickle and Sons, to Belleville cemetery. The Rev. Canon Beamish of St. Thomas' church conducted the last sad rites.
All that was mortal of the late Mrs. Margaret Fraser was laid at rest on Thursday afternoon in Foxboro cemetery. The Rev. W. J. Jones conducted the funeral service at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ross, fifth concession of Thurlow. The choir of Foxboro Methodist church attended and sang several hymns at the last sad rites. There was a very large attendance of residents of all parts of the townships at the obsequies. The bearers were Messrs. Gowsell, Homan, Gay, Ross, and Holgate.

Gets His B. D.

Rev. Albert Earl McCutcheon, Yeomans street, was honored with his bachelor of divinity degree last night at Victoria University Convocation, Toronto.

39th Batt. Smoker in the City Hall

(From Friday's Daily)
The 39th battalion's weekly smoker out-grew its old meeting place in the mess room and so last night the City Hall was used for this purpose. At 7 o'clock the moving picture operator started his machines and for an hour and a quarter the soldiers watched the movie artists perform. Col. Preston then arrived and the musical program of the evening was started. Those from the battalion taking part were Corporal Harman, Lance Corp. McNorton and Lightheart, Privates Allan, Lord, Servinor, McNorton, Farrow, Gummer with Pte. Falls as pianist. All of whose numbers were received with enthusiasm, but the one who won the greatest favor of the audience was Miss Anna Ponton, whose rendering of "The Soldiers of the King" and "Marjory Green" brought forth such a volume of clapping, shouts and whistles as to make the ears ring. During the course of the evening it was announced that similar concerts would be held in the City Hall on following Thursday evenings and that Mrs. Allen had kindly consented to provide the greater part of the program for the coming Thursday night on Sunday evenings, meetings for soldiers would be held in the City Hall, Col. Preston voiced the sentiment of the gathering when he said that the battalion was indebted to Mr. Scott the lessee of the hall for his considerate manner in which he had given them the use of the place of meeting.

Christ Church W.A. Elect Officers

At the Annual Meeting of the Girls' Branch of the W. A. Christ Church the reports for the past year were read and were very satisfactory. The following officers were elected for the coming year.
Honorary President—Mrs. R. C. Blagrove.
President—Miss Laura, Morton.
Vice-President—Miss Minnie Diamond.
Secretary—Miss Lorna Hick.
Treasurer—Miss Isabel Bishop.
Organist—Miss Myrtle Bowyer.

John Murray Gets Indeterminate Sentence

(From Friday's Daily)
John Murray, a stranger in town, who was arrested a few days ago on the charge of vagrancy, was convicted this morning and sentenced to not less than three months and not more than two years less one day in the Central.
Murray had two previous convictions, one in 1904 at Owen Sound and in 1912 at London, at which terms of 6 years and 3 years were imposed.
He pleaded hard for a definite sentence of 5 or 6 months instead of the indeterminate, but Magistrate Masson the latter was better for him. Murray claimed drink was the cause. The magistrate said his attitude in lying at the door of a Bridge street office at night, apparently helpless and then his being found a few minutes later below the C.N.R. bridge did not tend to create a belief that his purposes were of the best.

Obsequies of Late Vera Platt

(From Friday's Daily)
The obsequies of the late Vera Platt, beloved daughter of Dr. E. O. Platt and Mrs. Platt, Coleman street took place yesterday afternoon. The Rev. W. G. Clarke of the Tabernacle Methodist Church held a service at the family residence at which the Rev. H. S. Osborne of Bridge Street Methodist Church assisted. Many beautiful floral emblems had been contributed by sympathizing friends. The attendance at the funeral was large and among those present to pay their last sad respects were the girls of the class of which Vera had been a member at Queen Mary School. They attended in a body escorted by Principal Barragar. The bearers and floral bearers were John Empsey, Harry Weese, Fred Woodley, James Walmaley, Douglas Snider, Harold Doolittle, and Clare Mott. Interment was in Belleville Cemetery.

Former Local Brakesman Dead

The death of Mr. Edward Graham, a former well-known Grand Trunk brakesman, occurred at his home in Minot, North Dakota.
The late Mr. Graham was for a number of years connected with the division of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the capacity of brakesman. For some time he was on the Peterborough-Lakefield run, and later on the Peterborough-Belleville line. About five or six years ago he removed to Belleville and later to North Dakota, where he took up land, following the occupation of farmer. He came originally from Exbury, where he was a member of the L.O.O.F. The survivors are his wife, and four sons, Messrs. W. N. and E. K. Graham, of Peterborough; W. Graham, Toronto, and Nathan Graham, Minot, North Dakota.

Birth Notice.

SPRAGUN—On Sunday April 11th to Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Sprague 247 Charles Street, a son.

Married.

April 15th in Emmanuel rectory by Rev. A. M. Hubby, William Gaskin and Lillian Roberts, all of Belleville.

AWFUL PICTURE OF GERMAN BRUTALITIES

Well Known Canadian in Geneva Writes to Belleville Friend of What He Has Seen and Heard

A prominent citizen has received from a friend formerly of Belleville, now in Geneva, Switzerland, a letter which tells in detail some of the awful scenes witnessed by tourists and Swiss. The writer is a man who has had ample opportunity to know conditions—
"We are still in Geneva and are likely to remain here as it appears to be the best place in Europe at present. We get all the news very quickly as we are close to both the main lines. Through Switzerland via Geneva is the only route open by which a neutral can get from France to Germany or vice versa. It has the necessary permission.
All of the prisoners are exchanged by this route and thousands of prisoners were being shipped off into Germany. Many are being allowed to return on account of the shortage of food. We see hundreds of them every day and they are the most awful looking objects I ever saw. The sufferings that these unfortunates have undergone are too numerous to be described by words. One must see them to appreciate what it is to be taken prisoner by the Germans. Families have been separated; the people are more than half starved; many have been murdered, the women have been outraged and all have been knocked about and beaten by the brutal captors.
There was a train load of young women, many of them Red Cross workers which arrived here some little time ago, about 500 in all. They were all of them in a deplorable condition due to German brutality. They were French and were taken off here and sent to Annemasse which is across the French frontier, about two miles from here. These ladies have been distributed in Savoy and are awaiting until developments are over. The refugees who pass have all had their homes destroyed or burned and have no place to go to and are in the most awful straits. The Swiss are very kind to them and do everything they can for them.
"It is better to be dead than to be taken by them (the Germans). So far as we can see and learn there is nothing too bad for Germans to do with British prisoners, and if what we hear is true, after the war is over and they are able to make some investigations they will find that many have been murdered or starved to death after being subjected to awful brutalities. Prisoners in France are fairly well treated. The Germans say that the English are swine and hypocritical fools and if they think that good treatment of Germans in England will modify the treatment in Germany they are much mistaken.

EIGHTY-FIVE CASES SINCE WAR BEGAN

And Forty-Seven Soldiers Have Succumbed to Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
OTTAWA, April 14th.—In the Commons this morning, replying to a question by J. H. Sinclair, the Minister of Militia stated that since the opening of the war there have been eighty-five cases of spinal meningitis among the Canadian soldiers. Of these forty-seven had proved fatal and in the case of twenty-eight the patients had completely recovered. He stated that the disease was regarded as contagious.

Capt. Carruthers Sadly Bereaved

The Lethbridge Herald refers as follows to the death of Bombarrier Carruthers, brother of Capt. Carruthers, Quartermaster of the 39th battalion, C.E.F., Belleville.
"The Union Jack at the Battery barracks was at half mast this morning for the first time, in respect to Bombarrier Peter Carruthers, who died early this morning, presumably of heart failure. Mr. Carruthers was on guard duty last night and at 2 o'clock this morning was suddenly taken ill. Lieut. Mr. Newburn was immediately called to attend to him. He was called to, but to no avail and in twenty minutes death occurred.
The deceased was an old-timer in this country. He came to Cranbrook some 12 years ago, where he was in the employ of the C.P.R. He was a member of the famous lacrosse team of Cranbrook, and played in Lett-bridge many a time against the local team. He was one of Cranbrook's star players seven years ago when he was moved to Lethbridge, where he was freight conductor between Frank and this city. While in Lethbridge he resided with Mr. W. N. Scott, 1215 4th Avenue S. On January 4th he volunteered, and since then has been with the 39th Battery. Proof of the appreciation of his worth was shown some time ago when promotion was offered him. His modesty caused him to refuse the stripes, and it was not until April last that he accepted the rank of Bombarrier.
Bombarrier Carruthers was born in Ottawa in 1880. He is survived by his father, who lives there, and several brothers and sisters in this country, among them being Mrs. Reynolds of Granum. His father was notified this morning.
Naturally his sudden death was a great blow to his comrades of the 29th Battery, among whom he was very popular and greatly beloved.
Major Stewart, in an interview this morning, spoke very highly of him, saying that he was as good a soldier as he was lacrosse player."
Bombarrier Carruthers' remains were laid at rest in Ottawa. Capt. Carruthers attended the last sad rites.

The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

"WAR TAXES" NOT FOR WAR.

The new "War Taxes" that came into effect yesterday would be paid far more willingly by the Canadian people if it were not for the knowledge that not one cent of all that may be collected will go to pay the cost of the war. It will merely be spent in supporting the graft and extravagance of the most recklessly corrupt government ever known in Canada's history. We will borrow from Great Britain this year, One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars to finance the war expenditure. Besides that we must borrow Eighty Million Dollars more to finance the ordinary expenditures of the government for the year. In the face of falling revenues and the huge outlay that has to be undertaken on account of the war, there should have been retrenchment and rigid economy. Instead of that the government goes on madly, recklessly, extravagantly. This year our revenues will total only \$120,000,000, while ordinary expenditure will reach the enormous total of Two Hundred Millions. If by some unaccountable freak of public opinion the present government should be returned to power for another five-year term in the coming forced election and this saturnalia of waste continues to the end of that time, our Dominion will then be in as bad a position as British Columbia is in now. In that province the government of Sir Richard McBride has spent or given away everything in sight until there is nothing more to spend or give away to the grafters. The province is bound hand and foot to corporations and smooth promoters. Little wonder is it then that Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, and chief financial adviser of the Borden government has issued the following warning to the Canadian people.

"In the years to come we shall be bending our backs to a taxation such as, in this country which has been singularly free of taxation, we have never known before, and so also will our children for generations to come."

THE COMING ELECTION.

It was fondly hoped by many sanguine souls that the war, with its mighty issues and great sacrifices, would exercise a salutary influence upon our social and political life. It was believed that those who remained at home could not be unmoved by the heroism of those who abandoned all, and took every risk, to fight their country's battle at the front. It was imagined that the temporary truce in party warfare would be an object lesson to the public on the worse than futility of ordinary partisan strife.

We regret to say that, so far as Canada is concerned, none of those anticipations have been realized. Whether it is because we are too far removed from the scene of combat, or because of some inherent defect in the character of our people, it must, however, reluctantly, be confessed that this greatest of all world-struggles has apparently left us unimproved as a people. We are, alas, "doing business as usual." We are apparently going to do still more nefarious business, so far as the Government of the Dominion is concerned, if the general belief that an early election is to be forced upon the country is to be credited.

That a General Election is to be called in the near future—without apparent justification or excuse—seems to be as good as certain. The Government appears to feel that its followers will stand for anything.

There is not even a pretence of necessity for an appeal by the Government to the electorate at this time. Parliament has a year and a half to run before the expiration of its legal term. There is not a single issue now calling for settlement at the polls. The country is a unit with reference to the war and all necessary expenditures and efforts in connection with it. Absolutely no questions have arisen between the parties. Liberals stand exactly where they have always stood with regard to the tariff. So do Conservatives. There has not even been any severe or undue criticism of the Administration with reference to improper expenditures in connection with the war.

The rascalities charged by the Opposition concerning certain military outfitting contracts are practically admitted by the Government. They could not be denied. What is there, then, to submit to the electorate? Let those who, silently or otherwise, are backing the Government

in its intended action answer if they can to their own consciences. It is not for us to judge them. We, ourselves, must frankly admit that we are free from the influence of partisanship. Still, we think that even partisanship should be decent. At such a time as this, it should merge more or less in patriotism, in regard for public decency in consideration for the rights even of opponents.

Let us attempt to look at the situation dispassionately and try to see if any reasonable plea can be put forward for unduly exciting the political feelings of our people at this time, and dividing them on unreasoning party lines. It must be acknowledged that no such plea has so far been forthcoming from those who rightly or wrongly are believed to be intending to precipitate an election more than a year before it is due. Should the Government call an election now, neither they nor their followers would be able to deny that they were doing so for purely selfish purposes—because they think they can thereby gain a party advantage at the sacrifice of public interests.

There is no demand for an election from their opponents. There is none from the country. There is none from anybody but interested partisan schemers. In the Motherland, although the time is almost up, the Opposition are actually begging the Government to prolong the life of the present Parliament by special Act, so that there can be no General Election until after the war. The Government, therefore, have announced that they will favorably consider the request. Here, the Opposition are ready to accept an election, should one be prematurely called, although they have made it perfectly clear that they are quite willing to await the statutory date in the autumn of 1916.

The rank and file of the Government's supporters in Parliament are naturally not eager for an election. They were elected for a full term, more than a fourth of which is still to run. Many of them must know that there will be no return for them when they are again forced to appeal to their constituents. Others must be aware that their cases are extremely doubtful. Yet, at the crack of the party whip, they must all cringe and submit.

And who wields the party whip? Obviously not the Premier, but a small clique in his party, to the ambitions and machinations of which he, as well as his supporters in Parliament and the country must bow. Sir Robert Borden has apparently been completely cowed by the machine managers of his party. The "ring" which cares less than nothing for him or his principles as a gentleman of his party or the interests of their country, is bent on having an immediate election, because it, hopes thereby, while public attention is distracted by the war to snatch a partisan victory which can be utilized, later on, to the advantage of the sordid interests and ambitions of its members.

It is for the Canadian electorate to decide what action it will take in such an emergency. We feel very confident that there is sufficient patriotism and decency among the Conservatives and Independents of this Dominion to rebuke the "Manitoba wonder" as he deserves, and in the only way that a person of his political morals and constitution can comprehend.

ABOLISH THE SENATE.

Hon. Robert Rogers has found his excuse for plunging this country into a general election in the midst of war. The poor, old, decrepit Canadian Senate is to be the goat for King Robert and his Germanic subjects.

The Senate was pursuing the even tenor of its slumbers, little dreaming of the pent-up flood of indignation that was raging in the manly breast of the Honorable Bob, when suddenly his clarion call resounded throughout the Commons.—"Them Has-beens has got to go. The people is demanding it in thunder tones."

Robert, the Honorable, and The Ontario do not often see eye to eye. But with this particular plank in his platform we heartily agree. Senate Abolition—that is the thing. Let there be no half-measures, no maudlin talk of "reform." The thing to do is to dig up the evil by the roots and save our money. It costs this poor debt-ridden country rather more than a quarter of a million per annum to maintain the exhibit of venerable curios, and, candidly, we do not think the show is worth the price.

As far as the Senate goes, our policy is total prohibition, but we are not wildly excited about it. We will be perfectly contented if our hopes in that regard are not fully realized until after the war. We have had to put up with the Senate and all its senile eccentricities for nearly half a century. Why then has it become so suddenly necessary to terminate its earthly career?

Canada should be bending every energy to the prosecution of this war. The Canadian people unitedly desire that the government should support Great Britain in her hour of supreme trial to the utmost of its ability. That strong, united support cannot be given if our people and even our soldiers in the trenches are separated into hostile parties through the bitterness of what must prove an exceedingly bitter election.

The people who can prevent the perpetration of this crime are the influential Conservatives to whom the success of their party at the

polls is secondary to the success of the British cause on the battlefields of Europe. We have talked with a number of such Conservatives—men who have never cast a Liberal vote, and they have strongly expressed their disapproval of the forcing an election at this time, and have threatened revolt against a policy that they consider little short of treasonable. Earnest protests from a sufficient number of these men might still avert this disgrace, not only from the Conservative party, but from all Canada.

Appeals from the Liberal side can accomplish nothing. They are interpreted as cowardice and the fear of the result of polling. To men of the type of Bob Rogers it is inconceivable that any Canadian citizen could have any other thought than the welfare of his party. Patriotism, in the large sense of placing the interests of the nation and the Empire before those of mere tactical advantage in the realm of politics, is to him the doctrine of idealists and fools.

As we have before pointed out, the Liberal party has no fear of the result of an election. It would do nothing more at the worst than to leave them where they are now—in opposition. But the revolt of shocked Canadian sentiment could scarcely do otherwise than return them to power if they were compelled by their opponents to fight an election during the war.

The men who hope to use the war as a means to gain political advantage, and who sacrifice the interests of the Empire in their lust for power, are, worse traitors than the men who steal the war funds by their trafficking in rotten boots, opaque binoculars and spavined horses. They are worse because their power for mischief is greater. Both classes are far more formidable enemies of Great Britain than the most devoted soldiers of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

No intelligent Canadian is going to be deceived by all this suddenly trumped-up rubbish about the Dominion Senate. We all know well enough that had there been no war there would have been no election, until almost the last hour of the five-year parliamentary term. Hard times came before the war and the government realized that its race was ended when the war came along as the fortunate solution to relieve unemployment, to give us many millions more of money for our wheat and other products, and to be the convenient scapegoat for all our evils. This sudden concern about our obstreperous Senate is nothing more than the device of a political trickster with whom party dominates every patriotic interest.

Get this fact clearly into your mind, for it is a fact that cannot be successfully denied, if there had been no war there would have been no election. Therefore the Hon. Bob Rogers is seeking to use the war as the doubtful means to rehabilitate the doubtful fortunes of his party.

We do not know, and we do not particularly care what the general policy of the Liberal party is with regard to the Senate. We have seen no general statement of what the policy of the Conservative party may be. For our own part we favor abolition as the most sensible thing to do. This is the view we have taken for many years, and in that opinion we are upheld by so influential a journal as the Toronto Daily Star. But, as we stated before, the end of the war will be plenty of time to discuss the project in all its bearings and free from the pent-up passions and biased judgment of a war-time election.

Canada's first business is, and should be, the successful prosecution of the war. The Senate can afford to wait.

THE SIGNAL.

Premier Borden's heated and provocative speech in the House of Commons on the soldiers' voting proposal, and the announcement on Saturday by Hon. Robert Rogers that the Senate would be the issue leave little room for reasonable doubt that the Government has made up its mind to plunge the country into the turmoil and strife of a General Election. The heat which the Premier displayed, and the fact that the speech which he read had been carefully prepared, both go to show that the Premier's design was to arouse party spirit, and to intimate to his followers, that the Government had finally yielded to the demands of the partisan schemers and was getting ready to take an early plunge.

There was no occasion for the Premier's stump speech. The criticisms which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of the Opposition offered to the Government's proposal were not in any sense partisan, but went to show that the scheme which the Government had submitted to the House was ill-conceived in principle, and as ill-conceived in its details. One has only to think of the suggestion of taking the votes of the men serving in the trenches, amid all the horror and tragedy of war, and expecting them to pass seriously upon a question of political concern in Canada, to recognize at once the reasonableness of the Opposition criticism.

There was no occasion for the Premier's heat, and there is no excuse for bringing on a General Election at this time. The Government's term of office will not expire until October, 1916. It has a majority of between 40 and 45 in the House of Commons. The great issue before the country is that the war in which the Empire is engaged shall be carried to a triumph-

ant conclusion. Every measure which the Government has proposed, providing for Canada's participation in this war, has been loyally, cheerfully and wholeheartedly supported by the Opposition. Not a voice has been raised, on the Liberal side, against the war votes of 150 Million Dollars for war purposes, and the Liberal Party in Parliament and out of it would as cheerfully and readily give its assent to the voting of twice that sum, and indeed, any sum within our capacity to pay, if it were required for the assistance of the Empire in this life and death struggle.

This is not to say that the Opposition will forego its right and its duty to demand that this money shall be honestly, economically and prudently expended for the purpose for which it has been voted. The Liberal Party stands ready to vote millions for the war but not a dollar for graft, and there can be no truce which will silence criticism of the cold-blooded way in which the friends of the Government have profited out of the country's necessities, or prevent the denunciation by all right-thinking Canadians of the truly shocking revelations which have been made in the Public Accounts and other Committees at Ottawa, with reference to such contemptible transactions as the rake-off on bandages and medical supplies for the soldiers at the front.

The only occasion on which the Opposition has challenged the Government, in a formal vote, during the session was as Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out, when the Government had changed the whole fiscal policy of the country, and had taken advantage of a time when Britain was at war to impose a fresh embargo upon British trade with the Dominion. There is then no excuse for making an appeal to the country in the midst of the most crucial operations of the Great War, unless it be that the Government is brazen enough to make an issue of the operations of the middlemen and rake-off men, who have been permitted to fill their pockets with the money loaned to Canada by the Imperial Government, expressly for war purposes, and to seek justification of the series of the most revolting transactions which ever disgraced the public life of any country.

If, as the Winnipeg Free Press says, the Dominion Government go to the people this summer it "will be because the Conservative leaders think they can turn the war to their political advantage. They propose to capitulate, for their glory and profit, the terror, the bloodshed, the suffering of this Satanic war. They put themselves on the same moral plane as the scoundrels who have found in the equipping of our soldiers an opportunity for looting the money from the public treasury. If they thus group themselves with the grafters they will suffer the same public condemnation. If the Borden Government goes to the people, the mere fact of thus going will be sufficient reason for its defeat."

For our own part we can only reaffirm that if the Government now decides to put its fortunes to the test, it will be overwhelmed by an outraged public opinion. The Liberal Party will not hesitate to accept the challenge, and it need have no fear of the result. If it is to be war, let it come!

The Winnipeg Free Press is correct in stating that "the people of Canada are literally sick over the disgusting revelations of graft and cupidity at Ottawa with relation to the supplying of equipment for our soldiers in the field. The dirty hand of the corrupt heeler has taken toll from everybody. The responsibility for this disgrace rests upon the Borden Government. When it made the fitting out of the contingent an opportunity for the exercise of party patronage it made these scandals inevitable."

ROLL OF HONOR.

What is the finest death to die,
And the fairest end to make?
To fall as your country's foeman fly,
And to die for Freedom's sake!
To die with the young, the strong, the brave,
A flush on your eager soul,
Your body borne to a hero's grave
And your name on Honor's Roll!

Lead us into battle, shining overhead,
Youngest of the angels, bravest of the dead!
Lead us in your beauty, lead us in your youth,
Lead the ranks of freedom, lead the hosts of Truth;

Go before our armies, burn above our strife,
Stars in England's Heaven, heirs of endless life!

Mother, why do you weep so long?
O father! why do you sigh?
Louder in heav'n is the angels' song
As the hero souls go by!
Up, brothers, up! and strike again,
'Till you break the tyrant's rod—
The hero lives in the hearts of men
And his soul is glad with God!

Lead us into battle, shining overhead,
Youngest of the angels, bravest of the dead!
Lead us in your beauty, lead us in your youth,
Lead the ranks of freedom, lead the hosts of Truth;

Go before our armies, burn above our strife,
Stars in England's Heaven, heirs of endless life!
—Harold Begbie.

Other Editors'

Opinions

SINCERITY AS A MENACER.

Of the early Roman emperors those who persecuted the Christians were the good men, sincere and honorable according to their light. The bad emperors, the rulers whose reigns were simply periods of debauchery, did not bother with the Christians. What the early disciples of the Master whose doctrine had stood the test of the ages had to fear, therefore, was sincerity misdirected.

Sincerity misdirected is a modern menace to the common weal. Floods of goodwill and enthusiasm for what is wrongly conceived to be the right are still abroad in the world. The more sincere these misdirected efforts are, the greater is their influence and, consequently, their danger.

Examples of this can be found in many human activities. In none, however, is the example so prominent as in the so-called "Peace Movement."

Human government must have its roots in human nature. Until then, the world will be a cesspool of unrefutable evidences, of a change for the better in human nature, we must be content, sad as is our lot, to move towards the abolition of international war by slow and steady progress towards an ideal state of civilization, or as near an ideal state as man may progress.

One does not have to be an optimist to share the conviction that humanity in general has made noteworthy progress since the days when the ruling passion of every nation was an international hatred. We have lived to see great nations on friendly terms, holding for each other a cordial regard and a respect that have stood the test of delicate and irritating incidents. But one does have to be an optimist of a rare type indeed not to realize that considerable of what has boasted abroad as "progress" is artificial and insincere, too poor a basis to support a world free from the menace of war.

We have read that man is master of his fate, but we should not forget that the nature of man is master of mankind.

War is hell, but it is not all hell. There is nothing hellish in the soul-stirring sight of millions of men, free citizens of the British Empire, making out to sacrifice their comfort and their lives, their stake in this life and possibly, something of their opportunity in the next, their cherished personal care of their families and the heart-warming association with their friends, all the seductive pleasures modern science has contributed to the enjoyment of our life, in order that a little "infernal state" of Europe might get justice instead of cruel wrong, and some future generation might enjoy the blessings of freedom and peace. We search in vain the pages in modern history, the days of artificial or pretended "peace" for a manifestation of God-like qualities to parallel this one.

So let our ultra-pacifists deprecate what they are pleased to term the degradation of man in this year 1915. Man was degraded to a lower level when he pretended peace and prepared for war. In those years, he exhibited Satanic qualities the Master of Germany himself cannot equal today, in all his fierceness and brutality. In those years, he sowed the seeds which corrupted and destroyed. Purified by this present experience, as no other order could purify him, man may turn in all humility but with all courage and confidence, to the work of building anew. That he could not do while the canker of war festers into his system, he could only pretend, as he did pretend.

DRINKING AND THE WAR.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener recently said he was having serious difficulty in getting armament supplies in the quantities expected. "I cannot," he said, "too earnestly point out that unless the whole nation works to supply the manhood of the country to serve in the ranks, but also in supplying the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment, successful operations in which we are engaged will be very seriously hampered and delayed. I have heard rumors that the workmen in some factories have an ideal that the war is going so well that there is no necessity for them to work the hardest. I can only say that at the present moment, and for the next two or three months, the question of supply is, and will be, a very serious one, and I wish all those engaged in the manufacture and supply of these essential, not only that the arrears in the deliveries of our munitions of war should be wiped off, but that the output of every round of ammunition is of the utmost importance, and has a large influence on our operations in the field." In these words Lord Kitchener gave solemn warning of the military necessity of reforms in industry, mentioning the drink problem particularly, and appealing to the public spirit and patriotism of the workers concerned. The appeal has been ignored, and Lloyd George has now laid bare startling facts relating to delays and arrears in armament works holding up even repairs of battleships. There is only one remedy and that is sharp restriction of the liquor traffic. Even the great brewing interests in Britain recognize that thoroughgoing measures in that regard may be necessary if the country is not to be hampered in the prosecution of the war. Whatever the British Government thinks to be necessary in the premises will get almost unanimous approval. First of all, unanimity is essential. First of all, unanimity is essential. First of all, unanimity is essential. First of all, unanimity is essential.

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Notice to

On account of the many of our young men who have been called to the war, farm help is scarce. The coming season in need of help are to leave their names to the Agent or write to Standard Bank at the said bank to 12 a.m. and from D. J. FAIRFIELD, Employment Agent, man street, Belleville.

Captain Gardner, Kingston, has returned after inspecting the 39th Battalion. He is perfectly satisfied with the Belleville and was doing very well.

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We make a specialty of high-grade Painting and Repairing of all kinds of automobiles.

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MORE PRODUCTION AN OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE FARMER

WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE ONTARIO BY J. H. K.

Following swiftly the call for men to man the country's guns, has come another cry, scarcely less imperative, the cry for more production. And well might the need of a "bumper crop" be pointed out to the tillers of the soil from the end of Canada to the other. The farmer of 1914 sowed and reaped and turned his surplus of produce into dollars to be laid away for the "rainy day" perhaps, but we are about to proceed with the work of producing the crop of 1915, we are all pretty well convinced that the anticipated "rainy day" came pretty nearly being realized with a vengeance, though in a different way from the one of our imagination, for which the aforesaid dollars would have been a doubtful remedy. At any rate there is a far more pressing need for production than the mere accumulation of dollars. We are bound to remember that we of Canada have many thousand of our sons and neighbors' sons, who are today being helped to "hold back the enemy, that we may work to produce precious food and that the soldiers of our whole British Empire, must be fed with food bought and paid for, in the world's markets. Food our army must have and plenty of it, the lack of it even for a few days would spell defeat sure and certain. It is all very well to say that the British War Office, with their staff of quartermasters, will look after all that, and to be sure they will; but suppose there were to be no surplus of produce in the various countries, which export or, if that surplus were not sufficient, the supplying of the army with food must become a very serious matter. It is extremely doubtful for instance if the whole of Canada in the last had a surplus to export sufficient in quantity to even feed the City of London and its suburbs with its population of eight or nine millions of people. As the war progresses it becomes more and more apparent that food is going to play a great part in deciding the final outcome. Our leaders in the field evidently place less value on time and money, than they do on human life as represented by our men in khaki and should this policy be adhered to, the net result to us will be a demand for more and more food.

Germany has a little less than two acres of land for each of her 70,000,000 of population and most of that land is not very good quality we are told. But economy is being practised in Germany to a degree hardly believable to us in Canada. There is no doubt, yet still it is hard to see how they could possibly carry on a long war when once they are strictly on the defensive. Unfortunately they are not confining themselves altogether to defensive operations and it is still apparently possible for some great strategic leader to arise and employing hitherto unheard of tactics or favored by circumstances unforeseen, astound the world by his achievements. There is another reason why we in Canada should aim at more production; there is a debt we owe viz. the naval protection we have enjoyed and which has been developed largely by borrowed capital and the promoters of our various railroads, etc., found it extremely easy to procure funds abroad inasmuch as they could give a guarantee of unity at home and concord and sympathy with the mother country, which recent events have proved beyond a doubt to be extremely genuine. And whether or not we again stand in need of money with which to develop our country's resources, Canada with her loyal and united people backed by the British navy will certainly be considered a pretty safe country in which to invest capital.

The food is good, in his opinion splendid for active service. His platoon has been very fortunate and has not had any casualties except one man was wounded by a shot through the chest part of the leg but expects to be back again to duty inside of three weeks. The wounded man is a fine chap, an artist, and the Captain said he would be delighted to have him back in his platoon again. He is very much delighted with the good luck the Belleville boys have had and writes in the most comforting and cheering manner that the boys will be home again this summer. He especially mentions the appreciation of the soldiers for the splendid socks which are being sent forward. It is of the greatest importance that the soldiers' feet are all right and he says the men cannot have too many of them. He mentions having received some from his friends which were very much appreciated. On the 24th of March he was in reserve having the usual rest after service in the trenches. The Captain says that the box sent forward by the ladies of the XV. Regiment here, had not yet been received but he expects it will come along in the course of a few days. It will be acceptable, especially the socks.

Trenton High School Boys Who Have Enlisted



Back row, kneeling, from left to right:—Sergt. Lorne Foster, 21st Battalion, 2nd Contingent; Pte. Ed. Matthews, Army Service Corps 2nd Contingent; Robert Whyte, Principal Trenton High School, Corp. J. McKinnon, 21st Battalion, 2nd Contingent; Sergt. G. H. Hurst, 21st Battalion, 2nd Contingent. Sitting—left to right—Sapper Angus Mowat, Queen's University Engineers, 2nd Contingent; Sapper Orloff Alyea, Queen's University Engineers, 2nd Contingent; Sergt. J. H. Thomson, C.A.M.C. No. 11, Duchess of Connaught Hospital, 1st Contingent.

OBITUARY

MRS. AUGUSTA SPENCER

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Augusta Ann Spencer, widow of the late George Spencer and second daughter of Mr. J. J. Moorman to the second concession of Taurlog died at the home of her father last night. She had been ill for three years past. Deceased was 43 years of age. She was a life-long Methodist, mourning her death are her parents, one daughter Ethel, one brother W. H. Moorman and one sister, Mrs. W. J. Huffman of Brockville.

Died at Hawkesbury

(From Thursday's Daily)

Mrs. Eliza Jane Watt of Hawkesbury, widow of the late William Watt, a former resident of Belleville died at Hawkesbury, Ont., yesterday at the age of almost 90 years. The remains were here early tomorrow morning and will be buried in the family plot in Belleville cemetery. Messrs. George, Willoughby and Alexander Anderson are nephews, and Mrs. Steel and Mrs. McCauley are nieces of the deceased lady.

Mr. Elmer Luck Arrives in City

Mr. Elmer Luck and his two daughters arrived in the city this afternoon having come here direct from New York where they landed yesterday. It will be recalled that Mr. Luck was pursuing a post-graduate at Leipsic university when war broke out and was for several months detained a prisoner in Germany. Mr. H. E. Ketcheson went with his car to the station and took the travellers to the home of Rev. J. Egan. Mr. Luck's father-in-law, Front Street North, where they will remain for some time. A number of other friends met Mr. Luck and the children at the depot.

IVANROE

Too Late For Last Week. Our school teacher, Miss E. Parker has resumed her duties after the Easter vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Foster of Moira, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mitz on Sunday.

Rev. J. R. Bick spent a few days of last week with relatives in Bobcaygeon.

Mr. Fred Roy of Rochester is visiting friends here.

Mrs. John Kilpatrick and Mrs. S. T. Tammion of Crookston visited Mrs. J. Tammion of this place one day last week.

The concert given in the Guild Hall, Crookston on Monday evening in the interests of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was a decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaw visited Mr. and Mrs. Blake Ketcheson of Moira on Wednesday last.

MELROSE

Too Late For Last Week. Farmers have commenced seeding in this locality.

A number of young people are just recovering from measles.

Mrs. MaDill of Toronto and Miss McBain of Dresden are guests of Dr. Lang.

The thanksgiving entertainment in the Presbyterian church last Thursday evening was well attended. All enjoyed the evening.

Mr. Richard Morden is erecting a new garage on his house.

Mrs. William Johnson who has been visiting relatives a few weeks has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpkins spent a few days at the home of his brother, Mr. Ed. Simpkins.

Mr. Cecil Lang has purchased a new bicycle.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Dickson English is not very well.

Mr. A. J. McLaren of Belleville, spent Sunday with Mr. English.

MOIRA

Too Late For Last Week. The first thunder storm of the season passed over this vicinity on Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Kingston visited her son, Mr. Sam Herity of Belleville accompanied by his mother a few days last week with friends in Madoc.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Fred Haight is recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis. We hope to see him around again soon.

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Whelan and Yeomans REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE GET UNDER YOUR OWN ROOF BELLEVILLE, ONT.

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

Notice to Farmers On account of the enlistment of many of our young men, and the interruption of immigration caused by the war, farm help is going to be scarce the coming season.

SMUT Don't Have Smutty Grain Use Formaldehyde (Formalin) Sure Cure - 40c lb. Waters' Drug Store

Delivery Wagon For Sale We have a second-hand delivery wagon for sale at a bargain. CHAS. S. CLAPP

To Have Brass Band It is expected that in a few days the 39th battalion will have organized a military brass band, which will be taken to the front with the regiment.

"THE PROTECTION OF OUR BIRDS"

Lecture Last Evening by Professor Hewitt Before Ladies Canadian Club

"The Protection of Our Birds" was the subject of a very interesting lecture by Prof. Hewitt of Ottawa before the Belleville Women's Canadian Club at the High School last evening. Prof. Hewitt had with him many excellent views illustrating the life of birds throughout the year. The best birds, the food to provide them, the advantage of bird houses, were all noted.

Dr. Hewitt urged the ladies not to wear the plumage in their hats which meant the death of the most beautiful birds at the courting season, when their feathers are the brightest. Views were thrown on the screen, showing the proper method of flight of the parent bird for food, the deadly work of the fowler searching fine feathers, and the starving young ones.

Mrs. J. E. Willis presided over the meeting. Mrs. J. W. Johnson moved a hearty vote of thanks, seconded by Mrs. John Bell.

Prof. Hewitt returned to Ottawa today.

JOINT AND MUSCLE PAINS BANISHED BY NERVILINE

IT CURES RHEUMATISM.

Thousands of people, chock full of the joy of living, happy, glad, bright people, that Nerviline has cured of their pains, all tell the same wonderful story of its power to drive out the aches and tortures of rheumatism and kindred ills.

"My goodness, but Nerviline is a miracle-worker," writes Mrs. Charlotte Chipman, mother of a well-known family residing at Mount Pleasant. "Last month I was so crippled up with sciatica and muscular rheumatism as to be almost unable to do a bit of housework. My joints were so stiff and the muscles so frigidly sore that I even cried at times with the pain. For years we have used Nerviline in our family and I just got busy with this wonderful, good old liniment. Lots of rubbing with Nerviline soon relieved my misery and I was in a real short time about my work as usual."

No matter where the ache is, no matter how distressing the pain can rub it away with Nerviline. For forty years it has been curing lumbago, sciatica, backache, colds, chest trouble and all sorts of winter ills. Keep a large 50c. family size bottle handy and you'll be saved lots of trouble and have smaller doctor bills. Small trial size 25c. at dealers everywhere.

To Have Brass Band

It is expected that in a few days the 39th battalion will have organized a military brass band, which will be taken to the front with the regiment. There are a number of musicians in the regiment. Bandmen at the front perform the duties of stretcher bearers on the Cross looking down upon the passers by. He said it was a

SEVERAL SOLDIERS ARE RECOVERING

At Hospital From Meningitis—Every Precaution Possible Taken

(From Thursday's Daily)

The third death in the ranks of the 39th battalion from cerebro-spinal meningitis, leaves five men sick in the hospital. Two of these were among the first four stricken and are on the way to recovery. Another has a good chance to pull through.

A medical officer stated this morning that every precaution is taken now to eliminate the disease and it is believed that a short time will see it disappear.

The Flexner serum used at Belleville hospital cost \$25, each dose being worth \$5.

The officer also said that there seems to be an epidemic of meningitis all over the world this year.

He quoted the instance of a western Ontario city showing that there were six deaths among civilians and none among soldiers. This is proof that in need of money will reach out to the world this year.

He explained that while there were 160 soldiers at Ottawa St. school, fully three-quarters would return to camp in a day, or after having had swabs made of their nasal cavities. None of them may even be carriers, but they are segregated only as a precautionary measure.

The disinfection of clothing is an additional precaution. It is not really necessary that every article of clothing in air over a couple of minutes, but it allays fear.

LETTERS FROM CAPT. O'FLYNN

Several letters were received this week from Captain O'Flynn by his mother. In one he enclosed two bank notes for one franc each, one issued by the corporation of Ballinal, dated August, 1914, and redeemable three months after the signature of peace. Another one issued by the Bank of Lillie just before Lillie was occupied by the Germans. They are quite interesting and will be carefully preserved.

The Capt. writes cheerfully, says he is well and hopes to be home this summer. He describes a certain brewery in which he was quartered. The top of the building is in ruins having been subjected to shillery fire but the cellars are in perfect condition and bomb proof and they found their quarters very comfortable indeed.

He sur Lieut Ponton every night but during the day they are separate, and says that his friend Dick has gained in weight and really is in better health than when he left Belleville. He also mentioned meeting Pat and Ted Yeomans and Mr. Hesseman in the trenches. They are connected with the artillery. All three of the Belleville boys are well, in good spirits and doing splendid work.

He was about to speak of a few days last week with friends in Madoc. He is pleased to report that Mr. Fred Haight is recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis. We hope to see him around again soon.

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OBITUARY

A number of people in this locality are suffering from la grippe. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Salisbury and family spent Wednesday last with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Redick visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ketcheson on Friday last.

Mr. D. Haight has purchased a new Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Welsh attended the funeral of the late Mr. Robertson of Tyendinaga on Saturday.

Mrs. D. Thompson has returned home after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. C. Elliott of Lodgecroft.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ketcheson, Mr. John Morton and Mrs. M. J. Morton attended the wedding at Chapman on Wednesday last.

Mrs. P. J. Salisbury is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. Vanderwater of Foxboro.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Denyes of Zion on Sunday afternoon.

MADOC. Mr. W. Elliott left for the north country to resume his duties as teacher, after spending the holidays with his parents.

Miss Helen Bristol has left to resume her duties as teacher at Woodstock after spending Easter at home with Mr. and Mrs. M. Bristol.

Dr. Fraser spent Good Friday in Belleville.

Mr. W. Brooks was a visitor in Belleville on Good Friday.

Mr. Claremont of Marmora spent Sunday in town.

Brook Shorey and Jack Orr of Belleville spent Thursday in town at the Blue House.

Messrs. T. Blue, Chas. McDoald, R. Phillips and J. Phillips motored to Belleville on Friday.

Messrs. B. Tanner, Stuart Aloumbuck, Thos. Bailey, Louis Aouard and V. Cox motored to Belleville Sunday.

Mr. Charles Gardiner, and family of Foxboro motored to town to spend Sunday with Frank Smith of the Ford Garage.

Dr. Fraser and Frank Smith motored to Marmora on Sunday.

W. C. Mikel of Belleville was a visitor in town on Thursday last.

The Misses Hannah Brownie and Turner have returned to their duties in the school here after spending the holidays at their respective homes.

Mr. Bert Embury of Toronto is at home. Mr. Parker Embury is very sick.

Miss Alice Barnum of Woodstock is spending a month with friends in Madoc.

A rumor from a reliable source is that a mill to make lime is going to be built near the lake which will employ from 50 to 100 hands at once.

Mr. Steve Wellington has got three new cars made by the Dodge Bros. of Detroit here on exhibition of which he has accepted the agency for.

Tanner Bros. have added two new Ford cars to their livery.

Mr. A. Y. Snyder and wife have returned after spending the holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. H. Palson has returned after spending the holidays in Montreal.

Mr. Fitten spent the holidays in Toronto and Picton.

Mr. Jake Cronk of Listowel is visiting his mother here.

OBITUARY

MATTHEW CASSAN.

A widely known and popular resident of Seymour, Matthew S. Cassan, passed away on Thursday last at the advanced age of 86 years, after an illness of about four weeks. Of a genial disposition the late Mr. Cassan had made a large number of friends, and for many years was popular in hunting circles.

Born in Ireland in 1828, the deceased came to this country when a young man and resided in Seymour ever since. His wife deceased him several years ago, and he is survived by a family of six sons and two daughters: Mrs. Frank Reid of Bobcaygeon, Mrs. Edward Platt of Toronto; Messrs. Matthew of Iroquois, James of Minneapolis; Joseph and Arthur of Toronto; Charles of Belleville and William at home—Campbellford Herald.

Death of J.W. Chisholm. John W. Chisholm of Roslin, died in Belleville Tuesday. He was the victim of an accident a few weeks ago, when a wagon wheel ran over him while he was moving some goods. He was born in Oranmore townshp. By occupation he was a farmer. He was single, 60 years of age, and a son of the late Allan Chisholm. The remains will be taken to Foxboro for interment.

An Irishmans Views of Education. Civilization which is responsible for all the woes of life, such as washing, shaving, and buying boots, is responsible for this also. Potatoes are more productive than Latin roots, are twice as nourishing and cannot be perished.

Teach a girl how to recognize an egg by the naked eye and then teach her how to cook it. Teach a boy how to discover the kind of trees eggs grow on and what is the best kind of soil to plant them in. Teach a girl to keep her hands from scratching, her tongue from telling lies and her teeth from dropping out prematurely and she will, maybe, turn out a healthy kind of mammal having a house filled with brightness and laughter. Teach a boy how to prevent another boy from mashing the head off him, teach him how to be good to his mother when she is old, teach him to give two-pence to a beggar without imagining that he is investing his savings in Paradise at fifty cents and a bonus. 'Here Are Ladies,' by James Stephens

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, 384 University St. Montreal.

An exterior view of Saint Sophia, the most famous mosque in Constantinople. It was a Christian church for 400 years previous to 1453.

The Weekly Ontario

Morton & Herity, Publishers

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

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$1.50 a year to the United States.

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TELEPHONE MAIN 99, with private exchange connecting all departments.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

Sir Robert Borden is to be commended for the courageous stand he took last Thursday in the House of Commons when he condemned two Conservative members, W. F. Garland and A. Dewitt Foster, for their disgraceful conduct in connection with war purchases. Sir Robert did no more than his duty, but the discharge of duty in this case meant the display of determination and sanity such as is too often lacking in our public men.

The governments of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, one after another sought to defend the notorious crooks within their party in the polluted years of the early nineties and the result was the disastrous defeat of 1896. Sir George Ross permitted the grafting element to become dominant in his government and his party was hopelessly shattered in 1905. In Manitoba and British Columbia the governments of Sir Rodmond Roblin and Sir Richard McBride are tottering to destruction because they have not learned the simple but age-long truth that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

N. W. Rowell, when one of his followers was accused of a much less grave offense than that of stealing funds appropriated to help Canada win this war, as of sending crippled horses to imperil the lives of our brave volunteers whose safety depends on having strong, swift, sure-footed mounts, or draught animals for the artillery—N. W. Rowell stood up in his place in the legislature and repudiated this follower, when followers were few, and, as a consequence, the name of N. W. Rowell stands high in Ontario for all that is honorable, sincere and true.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier parted company with several of his lieutenants, some of them very influential, during his regime, because some of them did not live up to his rigid code of honor. No man has ever been able to point the accusing finger at Sir Wilfrid Laurier and truthfully assert that he made easy the way of wrong-doers.

With the lessons of recent history lying before us so obvious and unmistakable, it seems strange that any statesman or politician should do otherwise than what Sir Robert Borden did on Thursday.

Wrong-dealing and crookedness bring their own punishments to governments as to individuals. The administrations of Sir Rodmond Roblin and Sir Richard McBride are headed straight for the scrap-heap and gehenna just as certainly as is the government of Sir Robert Borden unless he succeeds in deposing Dictator Rogers.

Sir Robert Borden, unfortunately for himself and his party, has not always asserted himself, where a display of strength and determination would have added immensely to his prestige with the Canadian people.

Like George the Third, he ascended a glorious throne. He was backed by a huge majority. The revenues were tremendous and prosperity abounded throughout the country. But, at the very outset, when forming his government, he allowed Bourassa to dictate, and name three of his cabinet members from Quebec, and permitted a ring of Toronto "patriots" to force upon him a garrulous and conceited fledgling for the all-important post of finance.

The result has been seen. Nearly four years of Sir Robert's numerically powerful government and not a single great act of statesmanship! But the negative results have protruded themselves everywhere. Less than four years of weak government have destroyed our annual surpluses and created huge deficits, reduced our manufactories to silence, headed off the swelling tide of immigration, provided us with soup kitchens and a vast army of the unemployed, stranded British trade by imposing a prohibitive duty during the time of war, produced an unheard-of aggregation of eight thousand volunteers for the Patronage list to fatten on army contracts, and paralyse the loyal efforts of the people of Canada to help Britain in the present world conflict.

With a strong man of the Sir James Whitney type at the head of the Dominion government, most of the unsuccess, the sinuous uncertainty, the disgrace and abuses of the past four years would have been impossible. The time needed strength, direction, certainty, but Sir Robert had none of these to give, except upon such rare occasions as when he administered the rebuke to his two machine-made followers last Thursday.

For, let it be said that just as certainly as

effect follows cause so are the Garlands, the Fosters and the Sevignys the product and offspring of the system that created that huge Patronage list. Every name on the list was there for a purpose, and that purpose had no relation whatever to the general good of Canada. Sir Robert has reaped only what he has sown. The unholy plundering of the money, patriotically paid by self-denying Canadians to uphold the Empire and the cause of freedom, is the natural, legitimate consequence of subordinating moral and national needs to the one supreme aim of building a big machine that will make certain the winning of elections.

It is probable that the recent investigations of the Public Accounts Committee did not disclose more than a minute fraction of the robbery that was going on throughout the dominion. As far as the cover was permitted to be taken off, it brought to light an appalling and sordid disregard of any consideration for the country's welfare, going through every branch of the public service.

The government deserves no particular credit for granting the investigation, for it came as the result of a most insistent and widespread demand from all over the country. But once the investigation started, the government showed uncommonly good sense in providing facilities to bring out the facts. Any other course would have been suicidal. But the hush-up policy has often been a favorite with politicians notably with such weighty exponents as W. J. Hanna, T. Howard Ferguson, and T. W. McGarry.

There is a more dangerous enemy to the nation and to freedom than the war-grafter, but yet his machinations are regarded with singular complacency, and that is the man who is destroying democracy at its very heart by fighting and winning corrupt elections. We have time and again witnessed the slimy operations of these public enemies in many of the constituencies of Ontario. But public opinion is strangely tolerant, and some of the most devious of the corruptionists are held in great popular esteem.

There is no greater need in Canada today than to arouse the public conscience to the dangers that threaten democratic government because of the blasting plague of electoral corruption.

It is idle to pretend that the men who fight with improper means at election times are all confined to the one party. Unfortunately they are found in plentiful numbers on both sides of the political fence. They pollute and poison the springs of representative government at their very source. They go about with their whisky and their filthy money and lay their unclean hands upon the Magna Charta and attempt to undo the whole fabric of British freedom. They traffick with the low, the purchasable, and set them up to neutralise the votes of the citizens who think and who have convictions. They win their foul way to seats in our law-making bodies, and the miasma spreads to the statute books, and to the whole body politic.

In Belleville, in Ontario, in Canada, the greatest need is a clean public conscience such as will make impossible the recent shameless debauchery of public life disclosed at Ottawa. Government is usually but a reflex of public opinion.

Sir Robert Borden showed courage in his castigation of Garland and Foster, but he was not big enough or courageous enough to carry out the most important plank of his Halifax platform—to appoint a public prosecutor to deal with electoral corruption. Had the premier met this issue squarely and earnestly and carried through a reform measure regardless of the protests of the Honorable, the Minister of Elections he might have gained a reputation for strength and statesmanship such as few men in the realm of government possess.

"FRIENDLY TONES."

The alleged "friendly tone" of the American Government's latest note of protest to the British Government seems to be being worked to the utmost by the Old Country press, with an industry which, otherwise directed, would make a success of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. Why should American Notes to the British Government be otherwise than friendly in tone? But then why should such notes be forthcoming at all as present?

If there is one thing more obvious than another in the maritime situation brought about by Germany's determination to resort to piracy and murder on the high seas, because she could do nothing effective by means of legitimate naval warfare, it is that in the retaliatory measures which the Allied powers have seen fit to adopt, they have shown the most marked consideration for the rights and even the prejudices of neutral nations, and of the United States in particular. This is well known to and freely admitted by the respectable press of the United States. The American people not only show no disposition to protest, but, on the contrary, give every evidence of a pronounced disposition to advocate the making of decided sacrifices for the benefit of the Allied Nations who are fighting the battles of the world on the fields of Flanders and France.

The United States will be one of the chief beneficiaries of the heroic struggle of the Al-

lies to establish freedom and justice in Europe and throughout the world by the suppression of arrogant, aggressive and organized tyranny. The war for the rescue of Belgium from beneath the heel of the ruthless oppressor, who has crushed her with barbaric ferocity should, and we believe does, appeal peculiarly to every decent-minded man, and woman in the United States. Then why should the American Administration in "friendly" tones or otherwise, keep on protesting concerning technical questions which might easily be adjusted after the war? Why should President Wilson and M. Bryan, for it is mainly they two who are doing it, persist in worrying and distracting the attention of those who are struggling with all their might for the freedom of humanity while the United States, as a nation, is concerning itself mainly with its own trade interests?

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, it must be admitted, are getting a bit tiresome in spite of the "friendly tone" of their protesting notes. It would be much more to their credit if they were to devote some of the energy which they are concentrating on such protesting, to settling problems nearer home, which concerns their country's honor; and quite probably, its interests, much more deeply. Mr. Wilson may have impressed his students of other days by deciding nothing whilst looking supernally wise and uttering occasional oracles. He has about reached the limit of successful tactics of that kind in American and international affairs. Mr. Bryan may be an admirable tea-meeting orator, but he is not otherwise imposing. It is high time for both of them to quit "protesting" with an eye on the German-American vote in the next elections, and take into consideration the feelings of the ninety per cent. of decent Americans who are tired of that sort of thing.

The present American Administration has made for itself far from a brilliant record in foreign affairs. Even its policy of looking wise and saying nothing with reference to Mexico was preferable to its policy of saying much and not being able to look at all wise with regard to the great European struggle now in progress for world freedom.

THE VETERANS' LOSSES.

Casualty lists are becoming terribly monotonous in this country, but the full shock of hundreds daily slain has not come home to us as it has to those in the Old Land. And even in Britain, little as to the losses to individual regiments was known in the Old Country until the London Daily Citizen collected the significant figures. The Citizen tells the story of the partial destruction of the famous old regiments as follows:

Chiefly, no doubt, owing to the duty of gunners to sacrifice themselves in rearward actions, as in the retreat from Mons, but partly owing to the severe struggle to hold the advanced salient at Ypres in early November, the Royal Field Artillery have lost most heavily of all—namely, 234 officers and 2,772 men, announced officially up to last Thursday week. Among the cavalry, the 9th Lancers have lost most (31 officers and 289 men up to the same date), probably also owing to the retreat from Mons. The 4th Dragoon Guards come second (21 officers and 277 men), and the 11th Hussars and 18th Hussars follow.

Among the infantry, all the Guards' Brigade has suffered heavily, the Coldstream Guards leading the whole infantry roll of honor with 122 officers and 2,286 men. The Scots Guards come next with 69 officers and 1,868 men. Then the Grenadier Guards with 74 officers and 1,585 men, and the Irish Guards with 51 officers and 809 men. Of the "Rifles," the 60th, (K. R. R.) stands second among all the infantry with a roll of 122 officers and 2,138 men; while the Rifle Brigade has lost 69 officers and 1,126 men. Of Highland regiments, the Gordons have lost 80 officers and 1,893 men; the "Cameron's" 59 officers and 1,350 men; the Black Watch 75 officers and 1,228 men. Of English line regiments, Worcesters have suffered most (72 officers and 1,841 men) the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) coming next with 84 officers and 1,869 men, closely followed by the Bedford's, Northants, and Dorsets. The Royal Irish have lost 56 officers and 1,291 men. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 53 officers and 1,311 men; the Welsh regiment, 49 officers and 1,110 men. Of Departmental Corps the R.A.M.C. have lost a terrible number of officers (116) and 373 men, chiefly early in the war; the Army Service Corps, 10 officers and 332 men. In all these numbers, the officers' loss is approximately up to date; the loss of men up to about February 10.

THE "SQUEALERS."

The Tory organs, finding that mere suppression of reports of the sittings of the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, did not serve their partisan ends, now follow German strategy and are endeavoring to make a "counter attack" on the veracity of some of the witnesses examined under oath. For instance, a witness who told that some old spavined horses were bought from him cheap is threatened with all the penalties of the law. It would be more satisfactory to the people of this country if the Government announced its intention of prosecuting all persons who bought horses for it, and who selected

the cheapest kind of old skates in order that their "rake off" might be the larger.

It seems to us that the demand for old spavined horses arose out of the fact that these were the cheapest horses which could be purchased and consequently the opportunity for stealing was greater. The evidence is that one man failed to get a purchaser, but when he understood what kind of horses were desired he telephoned home to "bring down the old mare," and promptly found that she was acceptable because cheap. The whole business is well described by Mr. Carvell as, "the most contemptible steal ever pulled off in Canada."

It is a pity that Parliament is about to prorogue and thus automatically end the sittings of the committee. If the probe were to go further it might be found that those who are now publicly calling for the prosecution of witnesses who told the truth might themselves have to face a judge and jury.

The man who yells loudly that he always keeps his word probably does so because no one will take it.

Just after we had mastered Przemysl the Russians captured it. And now Pavlova announces that Stephina Plasowiczka is coming with her.

The lid is off at Ottawa. Sir Robert Borden could not restrain his voracious followers. The war graft investigation has already revealed the most scandalous state of affairs in the history of Canada. Even in the face of peril to the Empire and the physical well-being of Canada's young men at the post of danger on the front, the soulless, greedy "contractors" exacted exorbitant profits from their dealings with the government. Our soldiers were shod with rotten boots with which one of them said he had but to wiggle his toe in and the leather burst. But, as one of the contractors explained, the shoes were not intended to withstand the conditions in a damp climate! In other words, they were stock shoes made for city wear, and hundreds of them were burned as useless—and probably to conceal their defects when a demand arose for an investigation.

Brest Harbor, where the Dacia is now at anchor, is one of the first naval ports of Europe. Its only entrance from the sea is by a narrow channel, scarcely a mile wide. In the middle of this channel the Mingan rocks are situated, and these natural obstructions increase the danger and difficulty of the access of any hostile ships that might have designs upon the city. Most people know that Brest is the strongest maritime fortress in France. Very large sums of money have been spent upon the harbor and fortification works in recent years. The safety and excellence of the anchorage are of the utmost importance to the French navy; and it is said that as many as four hundred men-of-war can ride at anchor at one time in the shelter of the harbor.

MY CREED.

I do not fear to tread the path that those I love have long since trod; I do not fear to pass the gates and stand before the living God. In this world's fight I've done my part; if God be God He knows it well; He will not turn His back on me and send me down to blackest hell. Because I have not prayed aloud and shouted in the market-place. 'Tis what we do, not what we say, that makes us worthy of His grace.

—Jeannette L. Gilder, in Putnam's.

GOTT MIT UNS.

"Gott Mit Uns" is the war poem that was awarded the prize by Harvard University. The committee, Dean Le Baron R. Briggs and Professor Bliss Perry announced their decision a few days ago. The author was C. Huftingdon Jacobs of Los Angeles, Cal. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard has been one of the most pronounced champions of the Allied cause in the United States. The poem is one of the strongest satirical arraignment of German pretensions that have appeared since the opening of the war.

No doubt ye are the people; Wisdom's flame Springs from your cannon—Yes from yours alone. God needs your dripping lance to prop His Throne.

No doubt ye are the people. Far from shame Your captains who deface the sculptured stone Which by the labor and the blood and bone Of pious millions calls upon His name.

No doubt ye are the folk. 'Tis to prove Your wardenship of virtue and of lore Ye sacrifice the truth in seeking gore Upon your altar to the Prince of Love. Yet still cry ye who still in darkness plod, 'Tis anti-Christ ye serve and not your God."

Other Editors' Opinions

AS A BUSINESS MEASURE.

United States secretary of commerce, W. C. Redfield has given expression to some seldom covered aspects of the tariff question in a dispassionate and logical communication on the subject to a press correspondent in Norristown, Pa., and the views of this practical and thoughtful official are applicable to a large degree wherever the protective system is in operation.

Mr. Redfield accepts as true that the public conscience recognizes in many ways that industry is charged with a public interest. For example, a man may not so run his mill, says the public conscience, as to do a social wrong, by working under such physical conditions as to injure the health of his men and women workers or to cram the childhood by undue child labor, or so to underpay employees as to cause them to live in grinding poverty. The public conscience would say in such matters that the public interest in that business is such that it ought not to do these things. The various compensatory, minimum wage and other laws are themselves witnesses to this sentiment.

Another phase of this public interest in an industry is the relation of that industry to the public when the former calls upon the latter to be taxed on its behalf in the shape of a tariff. On this question, quite irrespective of the wisdom or otherwise of a tariff, one stands on firm ground in saying that an industry must come with clean hands industrially before it can claim that the public should be taxed to make it prosperous. By this is meant, what the ordinary business sense would seem to imply, but does not always do so, that the said industry shall continuously do its utmost best for itself before it looks to the public to be taxed on its behalf. This utmost best is not a fixed but a progressive objective. There is no limit to it. This utmost best of today is not that of last year, and will not be that of next year. This utmost best should be applied to the keenest of self-criticism, to equipment, to location, to management, purchasing, operation, to every phase of the business that bears the cost of production here in where the taxpayer's property is taxed. Leaving out of the wisdom of a tariff from a fiscal point of view and admitting whatever element of temptation towards constantly encourages the manufacturer to depend upon something other than himself, some power stronger than he, and this dependence upon a stronger power is a temptation towards inefficiency, and takes away the spur towards that keen professional criticism which a lawyer finds necessary if he would retain his professional standing in which a manufacturer is constantly spurred by the demands of the practice and which presses upon a journalist if he would maintain the prestige and power of his paper. The tariff, in short, makes an appeal to industrial manufacturers but encourages us in our belief in our inability to do things. Perhaps the most striking illustration of this fruit of the tariff in our own country is furnished in our land where the tariff has provided suitable or sufficient boots for our citizen army within the last few months. After forty years of protection our bootmaking industry was found to be flabby, inefficient, incapable.

Mr. Redfield does not deal with the consequences of protection upon either our economic system or our political life but obviously these are inseparable from a general view of the operation of a tariff. Interests, it is not expecting or demanding tariff favors, would not influence our policy, nor would we be expected to be taxed to make unprofitable or badly managed industries paying propositions for their owners. All these aspects of the problem are to be considered and if considered dispassionately and without prejudice must result in progress. The electors are often misled by a confusion of issues—it is a favorite method to distract attention from one salient fact but even this is losing its effectiveness in the present state of public thinking. The tariff must be stripped of all sentimental considerations and looked upon as a business measure. It is for the people to say whether protection is or is not good business. It has nothing whatever to do with race or nationality, although often used as a means of inspiring racial animosity and international ill-will. And as a business measure the tariff system cannot stand critical scrutiny. Moreover, the Motherland has demonstrated to the world in the past 60 years that while freedom in trade there is practically no limit to a country's commercial progress; and in half that time Canada has demonstrated the complete failure of a protective tariff immorally, fiscally and morally.—Ottawa Citizen.

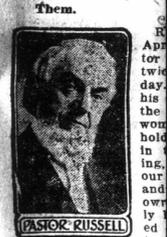
JAPAN'S TRIBUTE.

The courage and heroism of King Albert of Belgium have excited universal admiration. All the nations, with the exception of Germany and Austria, have sought to honor him. The latest nation to confer an honor upon him was Japan, who presented him with one of the finest of their world-famed swords. The blade was four hundred years ago by the greatest sword-maker of the day. These Japanese swords are so keen edged that a silk handkerchief fluttering downwards will cut into two places in its contact with the blade. As a matter of fact, nowhere in the world are there such perfect blades made as in the "Land of the Rising Sun," and in no country does the sword hold such a high place of honor as in Japan. For these reasons their gift of a jewelled handled, finely tempered sword to King Albert probably means more than the ordinary decoration which the country bestows upon the honored great of another land.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

WHY SEVEN WIVES DESIRE ONE HUSBAND

Bible Picture of sent-Day Re Condition

Woman a Symbol of Jewish Marriage To Union of Christ and The True Church



reproach." (Isaiah 42:14) Many of the Old Testaments are highly figurative, but we have aptly for concluding this intended for the Spirit of Peter 1:12.) Our Apostles quoted the prophecies and applied the lesson to the church, and Paul assumed that our able to the present. In that throughout Scripture the close of this Gospel trouble and contrast the inauguration of the

Throughout the Bible a woman is a symbol of a corrupt woman of a day. Our Lord compared the end of this Age of virginity—part wife and part prostitute. The end of the Age of virginity—part wife and part prostitute. The end of the Age of virginity—part wife and part prostitute.

With the Jews, when a betrothal and binding document by or for the contract but no actual marriage about a year. But it was required that he be faithful to her as expected of any true marriage custom dealings with the Church is exposed to our Lord entered into a formal contract with Him. part the contract is previous promises of the betrothed, and she shall be joint-heir in His Millennial Kingdom's part of the covenant of the Jews' consent to our Redeemer's death.

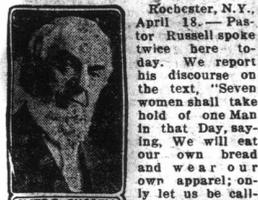
The interim between the promises and our debt of the Jewish made exact fulfillment of found in the history of a whole. Our Church was espoused Pentecost, and has her resurrection church honor and immortality, the union—for centuries.

In His last Message recorded in the Revelation continues to picture betrothed virgin, under strictest obligations and faithfulness do this Gospel Age, who sent as making the marriage. To be have on the wedding it must be "without or" any such thing 5:2-7). The robe imputed righteousness which covers her eye and in an, spot or wrinkle would be a cause the betrothed virgin, and would be removed pressed out by the ment made therefore by Bridegroom; for robe and gown dirt it might be kept the world."

The Revelation of this Age robe Church will be no have passed into the state of the Bride united to her Lord. Not the symbolical

WHY SEVEN WOMEN DESIRE ONE HUSBAND Bible Picture of the Present-Day Religious Conditions.

Woman a Symbol of the Church— Jewish Marriage Typical of the Union of Christ and the Church —The True Church a Betrothed Virgin—The Marriage of the Lamb— "The Spirit and the Bride Say Come"—Who Are the Seven Women?—Who is the Man?—Why He Tiras From Them.



ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 21.—Russell spoke twice here today. We report his discourse on the text, "Seven women shall take hold of one man in that Day, saying, We will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by Thy name, to take away our reproach." (Isaiah 4:1.) He said in part:

Many of the Old Testament prophecies are highly figurative. Doubtless they had some measure of application at the time they were written, but we have Apostolic authority for concluding that they were intended for Spiritual Israel. (1 Peter 1:12.) Our Lord and the Apostles quoted continually from the prophecies and invariably applied the lesson to the Church. Hence we are abundantly justified in assuming that our text is applicable to the present. Its peculiar expression, "in that Day," is usual throughout Scripture in referring to the close of the Gospel Age, with its trouble and confusion incident to the inauguration of the Millennium.

Throughout the Scriptures a woman is a symbol of the Church—a pure woman of a pure Church, a corrupt woman of a false Church. Our Lord compared the true Church in the end of this Age to a company of virgins—part wise and part foolish—and likened Himself to the Bridegroom who had come to the end of the Age to receive His espoused Church to Himself in glory, John the Baptist pictured the matter after the same figure, saying, "He that hath the Bride is the Bridegroom"; and St. Paul amplifies the figure by declaring "I have espoused you (the consecrated Church) as a chaste virgin unto one husband, which is Christ." (John 3:29; 2 Corinthians 11:2.) Here, as in the parable of the Ten Virgins, the Jewish marriage is set forth as the type of the union between Christ and the Church—a very different figure from modern marriage customs.

With the Jews in olden times, when a betrothal took place and binding documents were signed by or for the contracting parties, but no actual marriage occurred for about a year. During that period it was required that the espoused be faithful to her espousal as is now expected of any true wife. We see the harmony between the Jewish marriage custom and the Lord's dealings with the Church. No one is espoused to the Lord who has entered into a formal and definite contract with Him. On our Lord's part the contract is the great and precious promises of Scripture, assuring the espoused that if faithful she shall be joint-heir with her Lord in His Millennial Kingdom. On the Church's part the contract is our covenant of consecration, faithfulness to our Redeemer even unto death.

The interim between our personal acceptance of the Lord's gracious promises and our death corresponds in a measure to the betrothal period of the Jewish maiden; but the more exact fulfillment of our justifications is found in the history of the Church as a whole. Our Lord's virgin Church was espoused to Him at Pentecost, and has been awaiting the coming of the Bridegroom and her resurrection change to glory, honor and immortality—the marriage, the union—for nearly nineteen centuries.

In His last Message to the Church, recorded in the Revelation, our Lord continues to picture the Church as a betrothed virgin, unmarried, but under strictest obligations to purity and faithfulness down to the end of this Gospel Age, where she is represented as making herself ready for the Bridegroom's coming and for the marriage. To be ready she must have on the wedding garment, and it must be "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing." (Ephesians 5:27.) That robe represents the imputed righteousness of Christ, which covers her every unintentional blemish and imperfection; and the spot or wrinkle represents the sin which would be a cause of such grief to the betrothed one that the stain would be removed and the wrinkle pressed out by the gracious arrangement made therefor by the Heavenly Bridegroom for He presented the robe and gave directions by which it might be kept "unspotted from the world."

The Revelation shows that with her resurrection change at the end of this Age the "espoused virgin" Church will be no more. She will have passed into the more exalted state of the Bride—married, or united to her Lord and the Bridegroom. Not the symbolic picture by which

she is represented—"The New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven." (Revelation 21:2, 9, 10.) That is, the Heavenly Kingdom, the new rulership of the world, is then pictured as the Bride. The grand work of the Church in glory is also pictured as the work of the Bride—"The Spirit and the Bride Say Come, And whosoever will, let him take of the Water of Life freely."—Revelation 22:17.

At the present time not only is the Church not the Bride, but she is not privileged to say, Come, to whosoever will; for with the calling of this Age there is a measure of election. Our Lord declared, "No man can come unto Me except the Father which sent Me draw him." (John 6:44.) Moreover, there is no River of the Water of Life now. That bountiful provision is for the future Millennium. Now, as our Lord explained, those who become His consecrated followers are granted to have in themselves "a well of water springing up into everlasting life."—John 4:14.

The heathen and children in Christian lands when they begin to study the Bible are perplexed and inquire, Which is the Church of the Lord? They see churches of various names claiming to be branches of the Church; and they ask, Which did Jesus establish? The answer implies confusion and reproach. All claim genuineness and originality, but none can show any existence of its present organization earlier than the Third Century. When we contrast their elaborate and formal services with the simplicity of the early Church, as described in the New Testament, we are sure that they cannot be the same. When we compare their doctrines with those of Christ and the Apostles, as set forth in the New Testament, their claims fall to the ground for lack of support.

To illustrate: The Scriptures teach that there is but one God, the Father, and one Lord Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 8:6); that the Father, who is above all, sent His Son to be our Redeemer; that when the Son had faithfully accomplished that work, the Father raised Him from the dead and exalted Him to His own right hand, or place of honor—next to Himself. Our Lord Himself said, "My Father is greater than I." (John 14:28.) But the various churches, each claiming to be the original, are telling us that there are three Gods, "equal in power and glory." Some explain that the three Gods operate as one; others teach that these are but three different manifestations of the one God.

All this has tended to undermine the faith of the more rational members of these various churches. So disgusted have people a general become with their inability to harmonize their various creeds and doctrines formulated in the Dark Ages that many of the brightest minds have abandoned them and sought to frame new and more rational conceptions. But the great Adversary, as the Apostle forewarned, has manifested himself as an angel of light and leader into all truth, and has captured their college and seminary professors and the most prominent minds. With wonderful unanimity they have become Higher Critics and Evolutionists. In the name of all that is holy and good they are persuading the leading minds in the various churches that the Bible is not the Word of God; that it is not reliable; that while Jesus and the Apostles were honest enough, they were not brilliant scholars, and therefore could not detect the falsities of the Old Testament, upon which all of their teachings are based.

These wise men of our time assure us that the story of Adam and Eve is, at very most, an allegory, which no right mind might interpret in twenty different ways; that there never was a Garden of Eden; that there never was a sentence upon Adam because of his disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit; that the serpent delude us when they declare that by reason of Adam's disobedience sin and death entered the world. Since they deny man's fall, they therefore deny the need of a Saviour. They deny our Lord's words that He came "to seek and to save that which was lost."—Luke 19:10.

Denying that there was any sin, they deny that Christ died for our sins and rose again for our justification, which is set forth in Romans 4:24, 25. They ignore the Apostle's statement that by one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death passed upon all men, because all are sinners. (Romans 5:12.) Thus do they make void the Word of God and set up, instead, human theories of the golden age, in which all are required to bow down and worship if they would be called respectable, intelligent.

All this while the true Church has been "in the wilderness," as the Scriptures explain. (Revelation 12:14.) In other words, she has been in disfavour, ignored, and unknown to the worldly-wise. Some of her members have been scattered throughout the various denominations and some have been outside of all these. The popular institutions known as churches are worldly; their aims, ambitions and methods are worldly. Hence they can be regarded as religious sympathy, fellowship and co-operation between the majority in these systems and the minority who are true to the Lord and His Word.

Our Lord's parable of the Wheat and the Tares pictures the situation exactly. He and His Apostles sowed the good seed. Subsequently the Adversary sowed errors, and brought into nominal Christendom many who were Christians in name merely and who professed morality for personal profit—either to escape eternal torment or to gain present advantage. Look where we may over the field of Christendom, we see comparatively few true disciples of Christ, willing

and gladly walking in a footstep in the narrow way of self-sacrifice and service. We see the vast majority ignorant of the Truth and of the grace of the Lord—not knowing from what they were redeemed, not knowing to whom they have been called, and not knowing the trials and difficulties of this present time, for all the faithful ones.

We see that the fruits of the Spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, love, peace—are of the wheat class, are not esteemed by the tares. The tare class is full of earthly ambitions, schemes, and they give evidence that they are of the earth earthy. Some of these tares are fine, noble people in many respects; but they have never consecrated their lives to the Lord's service even unto death; they have never entered the narrow way, which alone leads to glory and honor.

Having in mind the numerous brands of Churchianity and their various conflicting doctrines, we wonder that the Scriptures use the word Babylon—confusion—as a name for these systems as a whole. One can put his finger with some degree of definiteness upon those things of confusion, and his followers know what they believe; the same with those of Buddhists, Brahmists, etc., but not so with Christians; for their doctrines are legion.

The confusion of doctrine, and the various branches of Churchianity has brought reproach upon them all. The heathen are inquiring how it comes that there are so many kinds of Christians, and how it is that they all get their conduct from the same Book. This reproach is keenly felt by the leading minds of all denominations. Consequently their creeds are very generally ignored, but the organizations still uphold those creeds as held to most truly. The systems are worshipped, and the creeds repudiated.

We have seen that in Scriptural usage women symbolize the churches; that the true Church is represented by a virgin, and the false systems by harlots, unfaithful to their espousals and associating with the world. (Revelation 17:5.) Throughout Scripture the number seven is well recognized as the symbol of completeness. Accordingly we assume that in our text it signifies all the churches of this world, but does not include the true Church, which is not of this world and does not follow its course.

We have come to the time when these seven women—all the various sects and denominations—are with one heart feeling the reproach of their situation. And what is their conclusion as to the proper course to be pursued? We answer that it is prophetically voiced in our text. The one Man represents our Lord, the Heavenly Bridegroom. Our text signifies that all the churches of this world have come, or are about to come, to the place where they desire to be called the churches of Christ, but care to have nothing more to do with Him. They wish to hold their sectarian names and titles, and at the same time to be called Christians. The name of Christ is almost their only asset. For the doctrines of Christ they care nothing; and for any thought of redemption and covering of sins through Him they care nothing. It is merely His name that they desire. "We will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; merely let us be called by Thy name."

Still associated with these various earthly systems are some members of the true Church, but they will not long remain therein; for one by one they are hearing the voice of Truth calling to them. "Come out from among them, My people; that ye be not partakers of her sins and receive not of her plagues." (Revelation 18:4.) The more these women desire to eat their own bread and to wear apparel of their own making, which is more the Lord's true people amongst them will awaken to the situation, and find that they have neither part nor lot there.

The true Church does not wish to eat her own bread; she wants the Bread that came down from Heaven. She does not prefer her own schemes, her own theories, her own plans of salvation, her own methods; she desires that which God has provided as her daily portion—the Household of Faith—things new and old from the Storehouse of Divine Truth. Neither does she espouse virgin of the Lord desire to wear her own apparel; for she comes to the Lord as a filthy rag. (Isaiah 64:6.) More and more does she appreciate the robe given her by the Heavenly Bridegroom—the wedding garment, which she puts on in the presence of her Redeemer, the justification furnished by whom was symbolized by the skins of the sacrifices given to Adam and Eve to cover their nakedness.

The Message of the Lord has gone forth to His Church of the present Epoch, counselling all who claim to be His that they trust not in uncertain riches, but that by faithful sacrificing of the earthly interests they buy of Him the gold tried in the fire, the Divine nature, and that they maintain the white raiment of justification, that they may see clearly the things that make for their peace and the things that make for the riches of grace, the knowledge of which has not entered into the heart of the natural man. Therefore let His true people anoint their eyes with the precious oil of the Holy Spirit, and see the glorious situation of the Lord's espoused.—Revelation 3:14-22.

Red Cross Efficiency. A splendid specimen of British Red Cross efficiency was furnished by the arrival at Brentwood recently of a Red Cross train, bearing British soldiers who had been wounded in the battle at Neuve Chapelle. Within 24 hours the men were brought home to England, and were in the Coombe Lodge Hospital at Brentwood, Essex.

Other Editors' Opinions

IS IT A DREAM?

Don't you feel like rubbing your eyes sometimes, asks the California Outlook, to see if you are really awake? And if it were only not so if the world could only wake up and find it a horrible dream!

This is the dream—can it be real? The Christian world has repeated the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, the Outlook declares. The industries, the education, the science and the philanthropy of half the world are suspended. The majority of the able-bodied men in Europe are now freezing and soaking in barrow trenches and killing each other by the hundreds of thousands. The two civilizations to which the world has owed most of its progress for a thousand years are now warring against each other, each announcing that it can survive by the destruction of the other. The war so far is a deadlock. Neither side expects to gain much ground. Women have only two purposes left—to grub the fields, while the men are gone, and to bear children, who shall rehabilitate a Europe of generation after next. With brutal directness as an avowed governmental policy, the soldiers have been bred to their women before being sent out to die that the breed may not disappear. And in Germany, the brood woman will be cared for by the state, so that the ranks of recruits for the levy of 1935 may not be jeopardized. But in Belgium there is no state to care for them. There, in the course of nature, the birth-rate must go down as rapidly as several months and all the babies will starve to death. Born in an impoverished shelter by the roadside, to a mother whose ration is one baker's bun and one bowl of cabbage soup a day, babies by the thousands are coming into the world in Belgium. On that ration, mother's milk does not exist. There are no cows in Belgium and milk cannot be had for money, work, love or crime. Calmly, the world recognizes that these babies must all starve. But each individual mother is fighting to the last limit of desperation to save her own child, and if she can beg or borrow a drop of milk she will give it. In some parts of Poland the conditions are nearly as bad. And with most of the wage-earners of Europe drawing a cent a day in the army, the individual problem of the women and children of the "poorer classes" must be desperate. A family in Europe today that knows whether all its members are dead or alive. Every household in Europe is looking daily for the report of the death or maiming of some member, and few families in Europe know how soon it will be penniless, and no laboring family knows how soon its surviving members may be starving. No nation in Europe knows the evening without next year. The laboratories of Europe, where the secrets of nature were being delved for the relief of human life, are all closed. No one writes books, paints pictures, composes music, or does any other work. Among the millions in the ranks must be some whose genius would have made them the greatest of their race. The scientific researches left unfinished must be lost, and the world will never see the life of the world forever—and they will never be resumed. The current of civilization has been turned backward, into a raging torrent of barbarism.

It is a dream; a nightmare. But there is no power to awaken the world from it.—Wichita Deacon.

DANGERS OF THE STREET.

A great deal has been heard of late of the prevalence of young girls on the streets at night as if the evil was of recent origin. The Post has drawn attention to the matter, and has again, and pointed out the terrible responsibility resting upon the parents who exercise no restraint over their offspring. The number of young girls indulging in this dangerous practice keeps increasing, to say nothing of those who deviate from the paths of virtue and become criminally bad. Parents and guardians should realize the responsibility which is placed upon them when the Almighty bestows the most valuable of blessings—children, possessed of all their faculties. Yet they seem utterly indifferent, entirely callous to the dangers that beset their offspring when they are allowed to wander at will around the streets at night. Rarely can a person walk down any of our main thoroughfares in the evening without seeing girls of all ages unattended by older persons (as guardians) and unprotected from the dangers that beset them on all sides. When girls in their innocent and exuberance of spirits and the things that do to them will go where they choose and come home when they get ready, who is to blame for the sorrow and remorse brought into the home, but the parents? The streets are not a fit place for girls at night. The years are not many gone when the strictest watch was kept by mothers and fathers on their daughters. The peril of a doubtful companionship seems constantly pointed out, and girlhood was taught that the jewel of womanhood was virtue. Now the fire-side is neglected and deserted, the simple truths of life are forgotten, and young to be learned by experience, and just such experience sent a young girl to an early grave in Peterboro a few days ago. Can it be that family prayer, which according to a father's story, is a responsibility which a father and mother have become a byword? Is it that men and women who bring children into the world have no sense

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Notice to Farmers
On account of the enlistment of many of our young men, and the interruption of immigration caused by the war, farm help is going to be scarce the coming season. Farmers in need of help are therefore advised to leave their names with the Immigration Agent or with Mr. John Elliott, Standard Bank. The Agent will be at the said bank daily from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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of duty to their Creator and to themselves?
This article is not written to preach a sermon or have we magnified conditions. Attention has simply been drawn to a state of affairs that is painful and evident every night on our streets.—Lindsay Post.
Pills That Have Benefited Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmentier's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

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LETTERS ABOUT THE WAR FROM WIDELY SEPARATED COUNTRIES

Prof. and Mrs. Balis Send to The Ontario Copies of Several Exceedingly Interesting Missives from Correspondents Among the Nations Now at War.

Prof. and Mrs. Jas. C. Balis, Commercial Street, have during the past few days received the following very interesting letters from friends in countries widely separated, some of them living right near the war zone:

Wales, March, 1915.
My dear friends—
Everything brings war near home to us, though we can never feel it here as it is felt on the Continent. I am so far removed from military people and affairs ordinarily, that I do not know when I last spoke to a soldier previous to this war. Now I'm continually writing to them, for they are the young fellows who come to see me and are frankly friendly as with each other. Of course, they are most of them gone; hence the writing. And I have no time to write! But they write me, what can I do?

This war places us pacifists in a queer position. Our ideals are quite opposed to military glory. We think that if only the people of all lands had the first say, they would not want to fight each other. But what has happened? The first thing that I knew that we had an intention of going to war was that it had already been declared. I supposed it was a time for action rather than deliberation, and never was a war waged by us with such unanimity. But what about the other belligerents? Are we to suppose that the peoples of Germany and Austria wanted to fight? I'm still hoping that once this war is over, our enemies will allow their sentiments of friendship to assert themselves. The fact that Germans can make themselves so much at home in America shows that there is no natural hatred between them and the Anglo-Saxon race. I'm trying to think that for every "pal" of engaged in the war, there is an enemy counterpart who has gone forth to save his country, as he has been taught to think from the English menace. Yes, the English menace, or why utter the idiotic "Gott strafe England!" For my part I feel quite sure that the English people never had any designs on Germany, but I think it unfortunate that a certain set should for years past have been representing a fight. France is the hereditary enemy! Waterloo was a magic word in my youth. But there again, it was Napoleon, rather than the French, that was the enemy. If the Kaiser and his lot can be sent somewhere out of harm's way, we shall be quite content to make friends with the German people. I dare say you will put me down for a pro-German. You who are neutral won't mind that. Perhaps it is because I am pro-German that I hope and pray that the Allies may win, and win speedily. It will be the best thing in the long run for Germany, I verily believe. Though I have never set foot on the Continent, Germany is far from being a foreign country to me. In my early youth my brother used to sing: "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" By good old Auntie, I feel quite sure that in Germany, Austria and Turkey there must be thousands of people who deplore and detest this war, but dare not say so. To many, no doubt, the Kaiser is a heroic patriot like King Albert, struggling to save his land and people, but to an increasing number he must be surely a blunderer and a nuisance, though they dare not say so. I suppose some of you know of the Associated Councils for fostering friendly relations between the two peoples. Ours used to publish the Peace-maker, while theirs used to publish Die Eiche, of which latter I had a copy a little before the war-cloud arose. Die Eiche, while it appeared, was frankly and solidly on the side of peace and friendship. Its writers are now muzzled or are trying to think they had been gulled by England, but surely their views must reassess themselves one day.

J. B. A.

North of France, March, 1915.
My dear friends—
"Come and spend a quiet summer," wrote my aunt, and we accepted her invitation gladly, delighted at the prospect of spending some weeks under the hospitable roof of the old 11th century chateau. A large stone house with a turret at either end, standing in a deep and grassy moat, it has a very picturesque aspect. It was twice taken by the English in the 15th century and in '70 the Germans

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—

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

paid it a visit. Little did we guess how soon it was to be repeated! We had only just arrived when the war rumors began, but nobody believed such a horrible contingency possible, and far out in the country as we were, we kept our peace illusions till the last. On August 1st in the evening, we rang up the neighboring town and a chill fell upon us all as the answer of the office came, "Private communication stopped"—on mobilization. The actual mobilization only took place the following morning, when my aunt's oldest son, who is mayor of the village, received the official telegram.

That same day all the men of an age to serve had to leave, and many were the painful leave takings enacted under our roof, as in France, the servants are frequently married couples. Our life from that day on was rather monotonous as the carriage horses were requisitioned at once, and as we and our neighbors had had to part with our chauffeurs, the motors remained at home. In the France there is only one chateau on every village, and in the distances from one to the other are considerable, so it was impossible to organize sewing parties or ambulance classes, as is done in England. The arrival of the postmen was our only excitement. We never expected to have any fighting in our part, as everyone believed the war would take place in Belgium and in Alsace Lorraine.

On the 25th of August we heard the cannons were far off and the gendarmes passing on their daily rounds assured us the sound came from the practising grounds at— We readily believe them, as in all the papers was the assurance that the enemy would never pass Lille. On August 29th, in the evening, my cousins were sent to the neighboring town to tell us that the town was uproar, as the enemy were approaching rapidly, passed—which was bringing. One hundred and twenty bussons from Paris had arrived bringing infantry and ammunition. We opened the windows, in the black night thousands of lights were twinkling and there was a distant roar from all directions. Besides this was the tramping of horses, for from every village the inhabitants, seized with absolute panic, were fleeing in carts on foot, leaving all their goods behind them. It had all come so suddenly we felt as if we were having a bad dream. As you can imagine, nobody went to bed, and at 1 o'clock we were all ready to run to the doors when we heard regiments coming. We thought at first it was the Germans and were immensely relieved when it proved to be a regiment of French cuirassiers. We hastened to provide them with food and accommodation for the few hours they were to spend under our roof.

They left early on August 30th, full of confidence, a brilliant array of finery and splendid horses. Meanwhile the roar of the cannon got nearer and nearer, at our door in fact, a few weeks later! However on the 30th it did not last long, and soon afterwards a new evening procession of regiments passed our gate. We had friends and relatives amongst them and one and all reassured us, the enemy had been repulsed very far and we could sleep in peace. Sleep in peace we did, after our previous bad night, and in German artillery were also resting two hundred yards from our very door! The French army had retreated in the interests of the country and according to a necessary strategy the advance of the Germans had to be tolerated and so we, in the end, had to put up with them.

Early on Sunday morning, August 31st, two Prussian officers appeared and requested to see my aunt, and her sons. Very politely, one said, after introducing himself after the customary click of the heels, "We know you require the large one for one of our generals; but it will be paid for after the war by the French Government, as it is always the Government of the vanquished country who pay for requisitioned horses and cars." My cousin escorted the smiling captain to the garage and he expressed much satisfaction at the perfect condition of the car, and has he and his companions got in he said with great politeness, "Perhaps after all I can send you this car back from Paris in a few days." We contained our feelings as best we could and watched him tearing down the road with heavy hearts, for at the moment we feared the very worst. The morning passed by peacefully, not a sound was to be heard, at 2 o'clock we went to Vespers in the pretty little church just outside the bridge and arched gateway leading into the large courtyard of the old chateau. A very small gathering we were as the villagers had all fled the previous day.

The priest had just given the Benediction when a child rushed in, crying, "Les Allemands les Allemands!" and at the same time we heard the tramping of horses and the rattling of artillery. The Cure with a gesture restrained the people ready to rush out, and in a few solemn words recommended them to have prudence in their acts and words so as not to bring vengeance upon themselves. We walked out calmly, and there, sure enough, were the Germans, in their gray clothes, with their closely shaven heads they looked like the barbarians that they are. As they appeared they all stopped their horses at a word of commandment, and the general and his staff got down from their motor car and advanced towards my aunt. The general introduced himself and his officers to us all and said, "Believe me Madame, I will do my utmost to maintain order. My first wife was a French woman, my second one was Belgian, and I can understand my desire to cause you as little inconvenience as possible." The General then kissed our children and proceeded to the chateau, where with renewed excuses he gave orders to have the telegraph wires cut, and the rest of the afternoon, watching our enemies at work, with curiosity and very unwilling admiration. There were 3000 in all in our village, and hundreds in our courtyard before us. They were evidently in great awe of their officers, and had been given strict orders, for not even a flower bed was damaged. He gave the order to have the tables served with hot soup from their portable kitchens; they told us fresh bread was baked daily in these same large ovens. After the meal the dozens of chocolate boxes with which they seemed provided, all bearing the names of well known Brussels confectioners. The courtyard was strewn with them after they had been greedily emptied.

The villagers told us that several soldiers went from house to house, offering for sale at a very low price a large stock of boots and shoes which they consigned to having stores in the Amiens shops. "Buy cheap," they called out, and the money will help us to get to Paris!" As you can imagine, neither the villagers nor the soldiers were appreciated by the villagers, who however, dared not give vent to their anger. Meantime the General had a notice posted up all over the village, warning the people that if they did not comply with the orders issued, they would be shot; and that all houses were to be left unlocked and open all night with the lights burning. We were also informed that after 6 o'clock p.m., officers were limited. There were no more than six officers more were to be our enemies, so as to prevent unseeing the subjects of conversation. We had been advised to dine with our enemies, so as to prevent unseeing the subjects of conversation. We had been advised to dine with our enemies, so as to prevent unseeing the subjects of conversation.

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Paint on Fussam's Corns. Instant relief, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical relief. Fussam's Corns kills the pain, destroys the roots, cures a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of Fussam's Extractor to-day.

straw, tended by German doctors who had nothing at all to dress their wounds with. We sent them provisions and tore up all the old sheets, blankets, and the like. The first the German doctors received these visits with apparent gratitude but as time wore on their smiles turned to frowns we concluded that they had received bad news, and we proved to be right for one day they all disappeared, taking their patients with them as prisoners. Just at that time a few Germans took up their abode in a cottage at the entrance to our village, and cutting down the telegraph poles made barriers across the road, forbidding anyone to pass beyond it. They remained a couple of days and then departed in haste, saying they were no longer safe. The following day, early, the peasants rushed up to our house to say that French troops were passing through. We were delighted and ran out to see the well-known Belgians, and the many relatives and friends we all owned in various regiments. All day long the troops passed through without a single break, and sitting in a cart we watched them. Suddenly some of the German women were seen running in a field like so many frightened rabbits. Quick as lightning they were pursued by a machine gun motor, the fugitives turned and fired, and received in return a volley of shots. One man fell, the others thought wounded and were shot a few hours later. The man who fell, a young lieutenant, was only slightly wounded. He gave the order to have his arms. My cousin spoke to him in German and told him he would not be hurt. He seemed wild with terror and gasped out, "Are you sure I shall not be shot?" "Thank God!" see the French are not as cruel as I thought." He was hoisted into a motor and the long procession of troops which had been halted by this incident proceeded on its way. Throughout the afternoon, however, various German patrols were sighted which seemed to have lost their way and their heads, as they ran right into our troops, and soon firing was heard on all sides. The villagers were told to stay in their houses for fear of stray shots, we had to remain for some time in a cottage from whence we sought refuge at the chateau belonging to a cousin of ours. We stayed there for several hours until we heard no more shooting and it was almost dark when we ventured on our homeward journey of half a mile. Our car was stopped four times by our own officers, who would give our names and explain whence we came, as from that day private motors were forbidden to circulate. We were once again, to our joy, under French rule. The next day we heard the cannon once more, but three weeks silence, and the seemingly never ceasing stream of French troops continued passing under our very windows. Every night we had our own officers, and we received them gladly. They gave us what news they could, and through the military post we were able to send our letters out, but we would of course not reply, and we all longed for news of our own. Our French soldiers had had a hard time of it in the Lorraine, and still harder lay before them, but they had France in their hearts, and informed me that in two days a similar situation would be made into Paris. I suggested that the Russians might eventually make an equally splendid show in Berlin, but he said no German was to be trusted. The English, they were not so good as they thought they were too busy at home. He then confessed his amazement at all our villages being empty. The inhabitants were all fled, and he called the old butcher and told him to go and fetch a dish in the kitchen which he desired to taste again! Inwardly boiling, the man had to comply with this ill-bred request. The officers retired at once after coffee had been served in the drawing room, they kissed our hands and the General thanked my aunt profusely for her hospitality, and in return for her hospitality we all said to ourselves, they left early, but an orderly was sent round the house to wake the servants and my cousins were sent for to preside over the morning breakfast. Behind our backs they watched them leave with the fervent hope that we should see them no more. After this unwelcome visit we lay in the neighboring small towns the German flag was hoisted and patrols frequently passed through our village stopping sometimes at the chateau, and seemingly to ask their way, but in reality to see what we were all about. Needless to say all the post offices were closed and wires out, so we remained forty days without means of communication with the outside world, a strange position to be in the 20th century and within from Paris, under ordinary circumstances. My cousins procured a passport from a German officer, to enable them to go to the neighboring town. They went to visit two hundred wounded, installed in a village a few miles from us. These unfortunate men, French for the most part, had been picked up in the fields around and taken to a half ruined chateau, where they lay on



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If mothers of boys, anxious to save money, really would take the trouble to look around and examine carefully, we would not have enough boys' suits to go around. If you have not been a customer of this store for boys' wear, suppose you try it once.

Oak Hall

may, in looking out of the windows we saw that the batteries had been erected five hundred yards from the house, and soon there appeared a number of men requisitioned to dig trenches around the park. Our situation was becoming serious and the officers under our roof urged us to leave on account of the young children. A daily train was running from the town of Ypres, so in a farm wagon the only vehicle left to us, we made for it. All along the road we saw the shells falling. Refugees in carts or on foot, with wheel barrows and perambulators were to be seen all along the way, a melancholy procession they made indeed! At M— we were able to find places in the train which was crammed and in two hours we were in Paris. It is a month since I left there and the chateau is still intact though the shells are still falling five hundred metres from it. Those of the family who remained under first aid to the injured and rendered the comfort of the soldiers billeted on them daily. The owners of the neighboring chateau have also stuck to their posts, and their wives have done likewise, testifying once again the bravery of the women of France.

D. de B.

MILITARY FUNERAL FOR PTE. NICHOLLS

Third Death Among Soldiers in 39th Battalion of Spinal Meningitis

(From Thursday's Daily)
Harry Nicholls of 57th Peterboro detachment "D" company, 39th battalion passed away in Belleville hospital at an early hour this morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He had fallen a victim of the dread disease less than three days ago. Nicholls had however during the past week or so not been feeling in the best condition. The death of Private Harry Nicholls makes the third in Belleville camp so far, all of the one disease. Private Nicholls was only 19 years of age. He was a son of Mrs. and Mrs. Daniel Nicholls. The young man prior to enlistment lived on a farm in Peterborough county. The remains were removed this morning to Messrs. Tickell and Sons Company's morgue and prepared for burial. Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon Lt-Col Preston and the officers and men of the 39th battalion marched to Messrs. Tickell and Sons' morgue and escorted the body to their depot for shipment on the flyer to Peterboro by way of Port Hope. No service was held at the morgue. The Fifteenth Regiment band was in attendance and played funeral music. Before the hearse marched a company with arms reversed, while the rest of the regiment followed the remains. The bearers were Privates Raymond, Worrell, Leach, Lighthill, Sargent, and Gummer. An escort accompanied the remains to Peterborough. The men of the 57th detachment sent a floral anchor as their tribute to the late Private Nicholls.

Mrs. Coughlin, Dundas street reports that some one took from a clothes line a small "middy" suit. Two pairs of socks were also taken from a neighbor's line.

Your Harvest

will be in proportion to the quality of the seed you sow, and if you buy garden or farm seeds from us you may feel assured that you have the best quality obtainable. Our stock is complete. We will appreciate your inspection of it at any time.

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The Definition of a Guarantee
The best guarantee is the one that you never use. The superiority and high quality of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.'s Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines, Well Drills, Pumps, Saws and Grinders' continued endurance gives you such a guarantee. Let me show you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT
O' SULLIVAN AND WILLIAMS
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Next to Kyle House.

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The funeral of the...
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W. D. M. SHOREY. Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Solicitor for the Dominion Bank and the Township of Ameliasburgh. Money to loan on mortgages on easy terms. Office 5 Campbell Street, Belleville.

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W. H. HUDSON. Presenting Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co., North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Sun Fire Insurance Co., Watford Mutual Insurance Co., Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co., Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co., Farm and City property insured in first class companies and at lowest current rates. Land valuers and agent for selling, purchasing or renting property, both in city or country. Office No. 17 Campbell St., Belleville.

CHANCEY ASHLEY. Presenting Royal Fire Insurance Co., Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co., Western Insurance Co., Canada Fire Ins. Co., Perth Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Travellers Accident Co. I represent the above companies, care of the farmer to the nearest railway station, has a distinctly encouraging effect upon agricultural production. While the good roads may be regarded as a free gift by the community to the individual farmer, the fact is that it is usually more than repaid in the expenditure of the extra wealth earned by the farmer as a result of construction. The farmer is a large consumer of the manufactures which do much to maintain cities. The last Dominion Census gave a list of products in value to approximately \$40,000,000 which found their market almost entirely in Ontario and they are but a small proportion of the goods purchased by the farmers throughout this country. The Ontario Government appears to be determined to adopt a general road plan for the development of the rich new areas of the province. As new centres spring up along the Canadian Northern and the National Transcontinental Railways, the settlers will be equipped to practically guarantee their continued growth and ultimate prosperity.

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LET US DEVELOP AND PRINT YOUR FILMS. WE KNOW HOW. THE BELLEVILLE PHARMACY. The Kodak Store.—Bridge St.

Obsequies of Late Mrs. Macauley

The funeral of the late Mrs. Macauley of Frankford took place this morning at 11 o'clock. A large number were in attendance at the obsequies. The late Mrs. Macauley was the mother of Judge Macauley of Toronto and Dr. Macauley of Brockville.

Ontario Encourages Her Northern Pioneers

The marked prosperity in France, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany was due to the networks of excellent roads which provided the farmers of those countries with a never failing means of communication with their local market centres. Today, in the zones of war, the public road is the pivot upon which the schemes of the strategists turn, but when peace is concluded, the highways of Flanders and of north-eastern France will be among the most important factors in bringing about restoration of conditions which prevailed before Germany attempted to reach Paris through Luxembourg and Belgium. In Canada, in the early days, road building was systematized by the military, but, during the last century the military aspect has been lost in the evolution of the service demanded of the good road in the national work of distribution of products. The people, to a greater extent each year, are coming to appreciate the possibilities for development through the extension of better roads throughout the Dominion. When they become finally convinced that good roads are complements of the through railway lines, there will be an epidemic of road construction, and the hopes of economists who have been pleading with Canada to increase her production will be advanced a long way towards realization. The Province of Ontario through its Northern Development Branch has demonstrated in a striking manner the beneficial effect of better roads upon agricultural districts. Commissioner Whitson, who has supervised for three years the road-building activities of the service in New Ontario, in addressing his report to Premier Hearst says:— "When inspecting the different districts along the roads which have been constructed during the last three years, I find good progress is being made by the settlers; along these roads, nearly all the vacant land suitable for settlement is being taken up and improved. In the valley of the Railyton River, exceptional progress has taken place; the settlers were merely marking time; since the construction of roads, he has taken courage and is now clearing up large areas of land, and in other ways improving his social condition. This will apply to almost all the sections where good roads have been constructed. It has encouraged the settlers to build schools and has made it possible for the children to attend them. This in itself has done much to stimulate settlement, as in the past the want of schools and their inaccessibility for lack of roads, I have found to be one of the great obstacles in the way of settlement." Since 1912 the Northern Development Branch have been engaged upon the construction of 1,705 miles of roadway, chiefly in the great clay belt of the Railyton district. At the height of last season from 4,500 to 5,000 men were employed. There were constructed 708 miles of road, of which 255 were now out of the forest. Grading operations were completed with 295 miles; 198 were surfaced with gravel or crushed rock; 214 were partly graded or improved by cutting down hills, and by ditching. Forty bridges were constructed. The experimental farming plots were established at suitable locations. Last year's work involved an outlay of \$802,578.19. Since 1912 the expenditure by the Branch in this development has been \$2,076,837.77. This constructive programme is the result of a recognition of the true relations between the long and the short haul in our transportation work. The chief roads in Canada are widely separated and the through railway lines are an absolute necessity to general development. But, as Commissioner Whitson points out, the high way, stretching from the gate station of the farm to the nearest railway station, has a distinctly encouraging effect upon agricultural production. While the good roads may be regarded as a free gift by the community to the individual farmer, the fact is that it is usually more than repaid in the expenditure of the extra wealth earned by the farmer as a result of construction. The farmer is a large consumer of the manufactures which do much to maintain cities. The last Dominion Census gave a list of products in value to approximately \$40,000,000 which found their market almost entirely in Ontario and they are but a small proportion of the goods purchased by the farmers throughout this country. The Ontario Government appears to be determined to adopt a general road plan for the development of the rich new areas of the province. As new centres spring up along the Canadian Northern and the National Transcontinental Railways, the settlers will be equipped to practically guarantee their continued growth and ultimate prosperity.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (cause by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Germany's Baseless Intellectual Claims

Says Bernhardt We Germans now claim our share in the dominion of this world, after we have for centuries been paramount only in the domain of the intellect. Here he speaks for the German people. There is no reason to doubt that the Germans believe that they are the intellectual superiors and masters of the world. The delusion is not confined to the Prussians, to the Junkers, or to the military caste. It is a national hallucination, but it might be dispelled if the circulation of the Canadian Magazine were large in Germany, for in the April number, under the heading, "Britains Intellectual Empire," Mr. C. Lintner Sibley discusses the question of Germany's intellectual greatness, and shows what has been indicated before that the aggregate contribution of Germany to the thought and discoveries of the world has been small in proportion to her population, and insignificant in comparison with her claims. He admits that Germany stands well to the fore in the matter of philosophy. Gentile was a genius, and Lessing, Herder and Home were brilliant, but their names were forgotten had ever lived, world literature would have been not much poorer. No one would disparage Mozart, Wagner, Beethoven, Haydn and Handel. Any nation might well be proud to have introduced them; but if we turn from metaphysics and music we find that Germany does not loom up as the exclusive or indeed the principal home of genius. There never was a German who achieved such a triumph as that of Newton, when he discovered the law of gravitation, and revolutionized scientific thought. There was never a German to whom credit is due for such a discovery as Harvey's, when he found that the blood circulated in the body, thus reconstructing the science of medicine. There was never a German who gave to the world such a boon as Jenner when he introduced vaccination. There is not a hamlet in civilization that does not owe him a debt of gratitude for the lives saved.

Britain Leads in Locomotion. In the matter of locomotion, as Mr. Sibley says, Britain has been the first and Germany nowhere. Telford and Macadam evolved systems that have profoundly affected their generation and those to follow. In the coal mining districts of England and Wales, run upon wooden rails before the day of William Jessop, who invented the iron rails and iron wheels. The steam engine was the invention of Watt, who got his idea from the experiments of other Englishmen. Besides inventing the steam engine Watt invented the "sun and planet" gear by which vertical motion was converted into rotary, one of the greatest mechanical inventions of all time. To Watt must go also the honor for having invented the flywheel. The first steam propelled road carriage was made by Trevithick, and the first locomotive was made by James Watt. The first steamship was the invention of Stephenson. The first steamboat is credited to Fulton, but before this American achievement there were steamboats in Scotland. The propeller came from a Nova Scotia farmer, born in England, a twin, triple and quadruple screws were first thought of by British subjects. Iron and steel ships are also.

The Dreadnoughts, the super-highway, stretching from the gate station of the farm to the nearest railway station, has a distinctly encouraging effect upon agricultural production. While the good roads may be regarded as a free gift by the community to the individual farmer, the fact is that it is usually more than repaid in the expenditure of the extra wealth earned by the farmer as a result of construction. The farmer is a large consumer of the manufactures which do much to maintain cities. The last Dominion Census gave a list of products in value to approximately \$40,000,000 which found their market almost entirely in Ontario and they are but a small proportion of the goods purchased by the farmers throughout this country. The Ontario Government appears to be determined to adopt a general road plan for the development of the rich new areas of the province. As new centres spring up along the Canadian Northern and the National Transcontinental Railways, the settlers will be equipped to practically guarantee their continued growth and ultimate prosperity.

Britain Leads the World. In the manufacture of clothing Britain leads the world, with such names as Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton and Cartwright. In all the essentials of mining engineering Britain stands easily first. Fairbairn, Neilson, Nasmyth and Bessemer are the great names in the iron and steel industries. Tabular bridges are British. The telegraph, the telephone, the cable, owe nothing to Germany. Wireless has no German origin. The sewing machine the threshing machine and the steam plow are far from being pro-German. The great pioneering work in electricity was done by Faraday and Davy, and Thomson and Edison is no German. The barometer was not made in Germany, and when we mention such names as Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and Lister we name some of the giants of science who owe nothing to Germany. One of the greatest industries in the German Empire, that of the manufacture of rayon dyes, was due to the work of Perkins. Many more names might be mentioned, a half dozen good British names for one German, to prove that Germany's intellectual supremacy is a baseless claim, and that, considering the present war the world would have been better off if never a German had been born into it.

PHILLIPSTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ketcheson and Mr. and Mrs. B. Phillips spent Easter Sunday with friends at Foxboro and attended the evening service in the Methodist Church there which was conducted by the W.M.S. President, Mr. W. J. Phillips, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Jones. The service was fine throughout, the singing by the choir and others being especially good. We are all glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips to our community again they now occupy the house where Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson lived formerly. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster attended the funeral of the late Mrs. N. Denyes on Sunday p.m. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ketcheson spent Tuesday of last week with friends at Moira. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips spent a day last week at Mr. Percy Caverley's. The Misses Caverley of Foxboro spent Thursday evening at Mr. Bert McKee's. Friends of Mrs. G. Chambers, nee Miss Edith Phillips, regret to learn of her illness, her home is at Strirling. Mr. M. B. Phillips and Mr. H. Phillips, of Alton, on Sunday p.m. to see their sister who is ill. We were all shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mr. John Chisholm "Bachelor" who lived with his brother Mr. Alex. Chisholm near Zion's Hill. He was in the act of driving out of their yard which is on a side hill with a load of furniture when the load slipped forward throwing Mr. Chisholm from his team and in such a position that the wheel passed over his body, he died in Belleville hospital the following week. The farmers are busy with their seeding, but all wheat looks well and in such a position that the wheel passed over his body, he died in Belleville hospital the following week. The farmers are busy with their seeding, but all wheat looks well and in such a position that the wheel passed over his body, he died in Belleville hospital the following week.

SIDNEY CROSSING.

Too Late For Last Week. The funeral services of the late Mrs. John W. Young were conducted at St. John's church, Bayshore on Monday. Deceased was ill only 74 days of bronchial pneumonia, and 74 years of age. She was a woman most highly respected and a kind friend and neighbor. She was a member of the Ladies Aid, and a worker in the Ladies' Aid. Rev. Mr. Sharpe her pastor, conducted the service assisted by Rev. Mr. John. Miss Dolly Moon and Mrs. F. Aikens sang very sweetly. The floral tributes were beautiful, a pillow from the husband; anchor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hyde, sheaf, Miss Jean Boyce, pillow, Aikens' Church Ladies Aid; spray, Mrs. W. Yates and Mrs. G. G. The remains were interred in Belleville cemetery. Much sorrow is felt for the bereaved husband and friends. Mrs. Wellington Jones is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Judson Kelley. The funeral services of the late Mrs. Webster Kelley were conducted at White's Church, Bayshore on Thursday last by Rev. E. Howard of Brighton. Deceased was a widow and had been ill for some time and was 87 years of age. She had been a member of White's Church over sixty years and was a woman highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. Her friends and relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Downey sang very sweetly "Jesus Way is the Best Way" assisted by White's Church choir. The floral tributes were beautiful, a pillow from the husband; anchor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hyde, sheaf, Miss Jean Boyce, pillow, Aikens' Church Ladies Aid; spray, Mrs. W. Yates and Mrs. G. G. The remains were interred in Belleville cemetery. Much sorrow is felt for the bereaved husband and friends.

German Brutality with Violin Student. Ambassador Gerard arranged his exchange. The young companion named Mr. Luck was an Australian named Joseph Viad, aged 19 years, who had been a student of the violin at Leipzig, a Conservatory of Music. They put him into prison the first week in September in the common jail in Leipzig and gave him as cell mate a convict who was tubercular. There he was for five months. In spite of his protests on his condition of health he was cursed up and down by the officials. Finally in January Viad was so bad that he could not walk or sit up. Then he was put into a hospital, where he had been given medical treatment was meted out to him by the doctors and nurses. Mr. Luck, knowing the young Colonial, interested himself in Viad's case, and he had been given a hospital, where he had been given medical treatment was meted out to him by the doctors and nurses. Mr. Luck, knowing the young Colonial, interested himself in Viad's case, and he had been given a hospital, where he had been given medical treatment was meted out to him by the doctors and nurses.

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CHRONIC SKIN DISORDERS NOW OVERCOME QUICKLY

There is no hope of getting rid of a disagreeing skin complaint until the blood is purged of every trace of uric acid matter. Wonderful results follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which provide the blood with the elements it needs to become rich and red. Quickly indeed the blood is brought to normal strength, is filled with nutrition, is given power to drive out rashes, pimples, pesty complexion and kindred ills. Don't delay. Get Hamilton's Pills to-day; they go to work at once and give prompt results. Mild, efficient, safe for men and women or children. Get a 25c. box to-day from any dealer.

ELMER L. LUCK, STUDENT AT LEIPZIG, IMPRISONED TWICE IN GERMANY

He Tells Story of His Experiences—Story of German Cruelty—How He Was Exchanged—Explanation of Teutonic Savagery.

"As far as I know, I am the first Canadian to be exchanged and I got out of Germany through my efforts to get a young fellow out, who is in a dying state. Suddenly I found after I had given up all efforts to leave the country that I was selected to take him to England and the two of us were exchanged for two German consular officials." So stated Prof. Elmer Luck, M.A., of Edmonton, who has just arrived in this city with his two little daughters after the most grueling experiences in the heart of Germany from August last until March 1915. The young man, a former consular official, was a victim of the circumstances led to his escape. His ambitious, summed up in three years of study in the land of Kultur, shattered by the outbreak of war which prevented him securing his degree of doctor of Philosophy; his understanding of the German character rudely shaken into a vision of the inner workings of the machine made mild, constant fears for the safety of his children, left motherless in a foreign country two years ago; imprisonment on two occasions in common jail where he was put on the regular prison diet—these and similar harrowing experiences would have crushed a man of less powerful mind and physique than Mr. Luck, but he has survived in a fairly good state of health. At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mr. Luck arrived at the residence of his father-in-law, and mother-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. J. Egan 36 North Front street. Mr. Luck is a Deseronto boy, who attended Albert College, Belleville, and Victoria College, Toronto and is a graduate of that University. He was for some years in a professional chair at Edmonton and in the summer of 1912 left with his wife (born in Miss E. H. Egan) and two children for Germany for post graduate work in Anglo-Saxon philology. Two years ago, Mrs. Luck died after a long illness. The shock was a great one to Mr. Luck, who was left to take care of two little daughters and continue his research work at the University of Leipzig. His health failed and he was recovering nicely when war broke out in August. It was at the residence of Rev. Mr. Egan that the representative of "The Daily Nation" met Prof. Luck and was given a first-hand account of some of the most striking things that had come to his way.

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under the verboten. Verboten is everything. They think just as they are told to think and possess no individuality. They do not reason and they don't dare to do otherwise than they are taught. The press will not and dare not publish the non-German side of the conflict. Two German in high rank were prisoners in England and were exchanged. They had received such excellent treatment that they themselves wrote accounts of British fairness to prisoners, but do you think the Leipzig papers would publish their story? Not a single paper would tell their story. A German paper is in mortal fear of suppression, unless it possesses some laudable ambition to surpass all other papers in its pro-German attitude. The other side is never shown up in Germany. People take all they read as truth. A German, used to being ruled, lords it over his servants and his wife, and takes out his spite against foreigners.

Holland's Feeling Against Germany. "I was surprised at finding in Holland so bitter a feeling against Germany. I was warned not to speak German on the streets if I wanted to avoid any unpleasantness. And that in a so-called neutral country. The general opinion in Holland is that it will not be long before Holland enters into the war.

Present German Attitude. "At the present moment the Germans will tell you they are going to win, because of their absolute blind confidence in the Kaiser. He is a real God to them. They are sure they are going to win, but they do not the faintest idea how it is going to happen. The confidence in the Emperor is so implicit that if he said men and women were to die for the good of the country they could do it. "If anyone does not think that, he dare not express his opinion. If there is any feeling against the war, it is only in the individual."

At the outbreak of war, all was enthusiasm in Germany, wives and sweethearts marched along with the men carrying their rifles. Mr. Luck had seen women walk along with the soldiers until they had to stop through weariness. The day a soldier was to leave for war, he would appear with a large bouquet of flowers on his chest and another bouquet on the spike of his helmet. These he wore all day. At first there was great cheering, but they grew silent without a sound, for they knew it means almost certain death. "The last few months I've seen young boys not over 14 years of age marching off side by side with men with grey beards. I don't know the kind of men they are getting now.

Germans' Eyes On Canada. "The Germans had in mind getting a hand on Canada, or part of Canada. They spoke of it in the streets. The fundamental cause of the war is that the Germans want territory. Canada is 18 times the size of little Germany, which has a population of 70 millions. Every line of work is so filled up that there are dozens of men for a job and a man never gives up his position because he fears he will never get a second chance in life. They need territory and they came to the conclusion to take it. Prof. Luck says while the Germans have always eaten horse meat, the papers these days are full of advertisements of juicy horse meat. No one is now sold bread unless he has a ticket from the chief of police which entitles the bearer to about four ounces per day. No one knows how much food Germany possesses in store. "I shall never forget the taste of white bread at Rotterdam."

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Presentation to Captain Hudson

At the meeting of King Baldwin Preceptory last evening in the Masonic Hall, Capt. Sir Knight W. H. Hudson, registrar of the preceptory, and an officer of the 39th battalion was made a presentation on behalf of the Knights Templar. L.-C. Sir Knight S. S. Lazier presided and made the presentation. Addresses were made by Sir Knights W. N. Ponton, J. F. Wills, F. E. O'Flynn and the newly elected officers. The recipient acknowledged the gift in a very grateful speech.

