

KILLED BY FALL FROM HIS HORSE

Dr. L. M. Ferguson, Well Known Here, Meets Accidental Death.

Dr. Luther M. Ferguson was almost instantly killed on Monday afternoon of this week at Washington, D.C. by a fall from his horse. He was the eldest son of Dr. John C. Ferguson, of Pekin, China, and a grandson of the late Rev. John Ferguson of this city. In addition to his wife and his parents he is survived by four brothers and three sisters. He was wedded only in August last to Miss Edith Grey, of Boston. Mrs. A. F. Sherman, John Street, is an aunt of deceased.

The tragic death of Dr. Ferguson brings to a premature and untimely close a brilliant and highly promising career. He was a graduate of Harvard University in arts and later in medicine. In his academic course he won much distinction. After graduating he took a two-year course in hospital to perfect himself in surgery for which work he displayed remarkable aptitude. His success here attracted such attention that he was appointed by the United States Government to carry out special work for them at Washington.

The funeral was held yesterday at Newton, Mass., where interment took place.

POLICE BUSY.

Activity of Force on Victoria Day—Fire Alarm—Autoists Reported.

No busier time have the police experienced over a holiday than they did yesterday. Many calls were made to outside points so that the men in blue could not always be in the busiest districts.

A treason soldier ate a hearty meal at the Empire cafe but had no money to pay. A Belleville boy settled the account.

An autoist was reported for driving a car without a license.

Fire was reported at five o'clock yesterday afternoon in a house belonging to Mr. J. Sutton, 13 North Front St. No damage was done as the fire was in some boarding next to an unused fire-place.

A drunken man was found near the upper bridge and taken home by an officer. Another drunk was found on Ottawa street and taken home.

Three automobiles were reported for speeding on Mill street last evening. They will be brought into court.

At the Royal cafe some diners broke some dishes. They settled on the arrival of the police.

REFORMED SYNOD IN SESSION.

The Reformed Episcopal Synod opened in Emmanuel Reformed Church on Tuesday evening was concluded yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The Rev. Bishop Brewing, of Toronto conducted the opening service, preaching a powerful sermon on "Work in God's Vineyard." This was followed by a celebration of the Lord's Supper of which the visiting ministers and congregation partook. Those taking part in the service were—Bishop Brewing, Rev. J. B. Donaldson, Ottawa; Rev. Mr. Price, Barrie, Rev. George S. Buckingham of Ottawa, and Rev. A. M. Hubly, Belleville.

BOY WAS RUN OVER.

Autoist Went on as if Nothing Had Happened.

On Tuesday afternoon Ormond Butler, eight year old son of Mr. E. J. Butler, was riding a bicycle on Victoria avenue and was struck by an automobile. The car ran over the boy and the pedal of the bicycle sank into the side of his head. He arose in a dazed condition. The autoist did not stop his car but continued his way as if nothing had happened. The little lad was given medical attention and his condition is still very serious. The autoist is not known.

MISS BRIDGET CULHANE

The death occurred on Tuesday evening of Miss Bridget Culhane, at the residence of Mrs. Dan McCormick, 23 Isabelle street. Miss Culhane had been taken seriously ill last Saturday. She was a member of St. Michael's church. She was a daughter of the late Jas. Culhane and was born in Tyendinaga. All her life Miss Culhane had lived in Belleville and vicinity.

Mrs. B. Conway of this city is a niece and Mr. Daniel Culhane is a nephew.

DEAD MAN'S HILL EVACUATED: HUNS ADVANCE THREE MILES; FRENCH SUCCESS AT CUMIERES

German Force at Cumieres Exposed in Case of Advance—Berlin Claims French Lost Army Corps in Trying to Hold Dead Man's Hill—Haudremont Quarries Taken Last Night—Austrian Plane and War Vessel Sunk—Changes in Ministers to Greece—Steamer Washington Torpedoed—Casement Indicted by Grand Jury.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT CUMIERES WOODS EXPOSES GERMAN FORCE.

PARIS, May 25.—The War Office announces that the French advanced last night and captured the woods between Cumieres and the Meuse exposing the German force which occupied Cumieres yesterday to a flank attack it attempts to advance.

On the Douaumont and Dead Man's Hill front both sides are slackening after the terrific fighting of yesterday.

GERMANS ADVANCE THREE MILES: FRENCH EVACUATE DEAD MAN.

BERLIN, May 25.—It is announced today that the Germans have advanced northwest of Verdun, three miles within the past 73 hours. The French have evacuated their entire Dead Man's Hill position after sacrificing a whole army corps in a vain effort to hold it.

Hill 304 is now held jointly by the Germans and French.

The French position in the Haudremont quarries were captured last night.

CASEMENT AND BAILEY INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON.

LONDON, May 25.—Sir Roger Casement and Daniel Bailey his soldier confederate were indicted for high treason by a Grand Jury. Sir Roger's trial was fixed for June 26.

AUSTRIAN PLANE AND GUNBOAT SUNK.

ROME, May 25.—An Austrian airplane and Austrian gunboat have been destroyed in a battle with an Italian gunboat in the upper Adriatic. The crew of the Austrian craft were taken prisoners.

FAILED IN THEIR EFFORTS.

BERLIN, May 25.—It is reported from Athens that Count A. Debosdar the Italian minister to Greece and J. Guillemin the French minister have been recalled by their governments because of failure of their efforts to obtain permission for the transportation of Serbian troops through Greece.

STEAMER WASHINGTON TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 25.—The British steamer Washington, 5000 tons, has been torpedoed, according to despatches received here today.

BUELOW GOING TO WILSON AS KAISER'S AGENT.

LONDON, May 25.—A rumor that Prince von Buelow is to visit the United States as a peace delegate is current in diplomatic circles here, but up to the present hour it has not been possible to obtain confirmation from any authoritative sources.

The rumor, however, attracts much attention in consideration of the fact that Prince von Buelow was lately summoned to see the German Emperor, and that, as he has not been in office during the war, he can disclaim any share in the conducting of the war.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says it learns from diplomatic circles that Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor, is proceeding to Washington, charged by Emperor William with a special mission.

The Exchange Telegraph Company also says it understands Prince von Buelow will become ambassador to the United States. This information is said to have been obtained from diplomatic circles in London.

RUSSIAN LINES TO EXTEND TO BRITISH FORCE.

PETROGRAD, May 25.—No news has yet been received from Russian sources regarding the junction effected between Russian cavalry and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Goring's force below Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia, and except as a present forerunner of a real union of the main Russian and British forces in Mesopotamia which is expected in the near future by military observers, the event is not regarded here as of

especial importance. It furnishes, however, an interesting indication that the activity of the Russian force in Persia is by no means confined to points mentioned in the official statements.

The Russian cavalry band which joined the British probably set out from Kermanshah along the difficult mountain roads paralleling the western border of the Persian province of Luristan and succeeded in crossing the Mesopotamian frontier somewhere east of Kut-el-Amara.

There are other indications that, instead of striking at isolated points along the Mesopotamian border, the Russians are gradually uniting their various army groups and now present a connected front which curves in a wide arc from south of Bitlis to the neighborhood of Khanikin, northeast of Bagdad. From almost every point along this crescent, pressure is being brought to bear in the direction of Bagdad.

AUSTRIANS HALT DRIVES ON ITALY.

LONDON, May 25.—The fighting on the Italian frontier has suddenly slackened, only a few isolated attacks being reported, and military observers at Rome assert that it has been necessary for the Austrians to replace their losses and to bring up fresh troops for a stronger offensive. It is believed that the Austrian commanders are planning to extend the line of attack, for large assemblages of reinforcements continue to be reported on the northern banks of Lake Garda. These troops intend, it is believed, to attempt an invasion of Italy along the northern province of Brescia.

A semi-official statement issued at Rome says that the Austrian offensive on the Trentino front and the furious efforts of the Germans at Verdun are a concerted effort on the part of the central powers to prevent an expected simultaneous attack by the allies on all fronts. Germany and Austria aim at wearing out France and Italy, counting on the temporary halt continuing in Russian operations. They hope that when Russia is able to renew the fight the other two nations will be so worn out as to need a rest. The statement is made that this simultaneous offensive of all the allies will cause the German and Austrian plans to fail.

This great offensive, it is asserted, will bring about the downfall of the Teutonic powers.

ENEMY REWON BATTERED FORT FROM FRENCH.

LONDON, May 24.—In the fighting which continued with great fierceness before Verdun today, the Germans brought up reinforcements and gained Cumieres Village and the interior of Fort Douaumont, but the French clung successfully to the approaches of the fort and they also rallied. Towards nightfall they retook trenches situated on the southern outskirts of the village.

The German success at Fort Douaumont was due to the arrival of two new divisions of Bavarians who were sufficiently numerous to overwhelm, by nightfall, the French forces in the fort.

The enemy redoubled his bombardment this morning in the region of this fort, which he particularly set out to gain. Furious attacks were made in succession with the fresh troops throughout the day and the enemy was repeatedly driven back with enormous losses. But the weight of numbers launched against this particular point told at last.

The Germans simultaneously made an attempt to outflank the French positions in the Callette wood and they were completely checked by the French gun and infantry fire.

The Germans undertook a powerful offensive against the French positions to the east of Le Mort Homme in the night and generally their attempt was unsuccessful, though after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle they made their way into a portion of Cumieres Village. Over three German divisions confronted the French at this point. They also attacked Fort Douaumont with great determination and failed after a desperate all night struggle. The sacrifice of men by the enemy round this position has been appalling. The Germans assert that Thuringian troops occupied Cumieres Village.

Fashions Latest Whims In Outing Apparel



White Wash Skirts Outing and Sport Skirts IN A STRICTLY NEW YORK SHOWING

Summer Outing Skirts A Special at \$3.00

A very popular model for outing wear, selected the Latest Style effect direct from New York. Made of a super quality dark tan drill with belt effect at top, two side pockets, trimmed with buttons. An Extra Special value at \$3.00.

New York Sport Skirts A Special at \$5.00

A new line just received from New York. Made of a fine silk-finished Repp in the Latest Awning Stripes effect in such stunning combinations as Rose and white stripes and Copenhagen and white stripes. Large flare style and a very Special Skirt Value at \$5.00. Other Sport Skirts priced up to \$10.00.

Oua Leading Wash Skirt Value at 98c is an Exceptional Bargain

Seldom indeed have we the privilege of offering such Splendid Wash Skirt Value as this spring. Our leader at 98c is made of pure quality White Jean, open front style with large pearl buttons. Skirt made in the wide flare effect, waist sizes 24 to 30 and a bargain at 98c.

Another at \$1.00

This Skirt is Tailored of a good quality White Repp, trimmed at bottom with buttons; skirt opened down side and made with patch pocket, size 24 to 30 waist and a special value at \$1.00.

Special at \$1.19

Is a Wash Skirt made of extra fine quality White Jean, open front with 4 large white pearl buttons. The two patch pockets are also trimmed with same sized buttons, waist size 24 to 30. Good wide skirt and special at \$1.19.

Other Wash Skirts priced at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.75

A CHARMING SHOINGW of Sport Millinery

SPORT HATS are destined to be much worn this season, especially the kinds we are now showing. They include all that is new starting with the Panamettes with the jaunty colored Bandeaux priced at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Then the Awning striped effects, some all awning stripes, others just faced with awning stripes, these are priced at \$2.00 to \$4.00. Palm Beach Hats with colored Bandeaux and pretty straw ideas that have Bandeaux of greens, yellows, etc. These are priced up to \$6.00. Let our milliners show them to

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SILK SWEATER COATS FOR OUTING WEAR

IMPORTATIONS DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

You'll want one of these "Chic" Sweater Coats the minute you see them. They are all very stunning, some have the belt effect at back, while others have the separate girdles. Many of the models are in plain shades, others exemplifying the new checked and striped patterns. All the latest shades are represented such as Rose, Copenhagen, Black and White, Emerald, Paddy, Melon, Gold, etc. For outing wear there is nothing more attractive or becoming, and the prices are quite reasonable, when one considers they are all silk:— \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, up to \$12.00



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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

The importance of conserving bird life is gaining recognition throughout the country in a practical way. Lately much interest has been manifested in the construction of bird-houses and seeing that the birds are fed and cared for. That is a fine thing, we can not have too many of our feathered friends around. They twitter and they sing their way into our hearts, they dissipate gloom and cause us to look up and see the sky.

Apart from the considerations which have actuated lovers of nature to protect birds, there are economic reasons for conserving bird life. They are of incalculable value to the farmer, the truck garden and the man who grows flowers, sweet peas and radishes in his back lot. For every bird killed thousands of insects that would have served as our feathered friend's breakfast or family's lunch, are left to fatten on the crops and destroy vegetation. The appetite of birds for bugs and weed seeds is enormous. The gulls of Utah saved the crops by eating up the swarms of grasshoppers which covered that country years ago. Recently a dove's stomach was examined and 9,000 seeds of seven varieties of harmful weeds were found.

Let us conserve the birds. The most of them sing as they work for us.

A GREAT DEMOCRAT SPEAKS.

Nothing more remarkable has been printed in New York than the endorsement given Theodore Roosevelt by the New York Times, which for years, as the leading independent Democratic paper of the United States, has opposed him. The Times in an editorial of over a column in length closes with these words:

It is as a national statesman, and not as a Progressive who seeks Republican honors, that his opportunity comes. An American, he will be preaching the gospel of undivided loyalty and allegiance to the United States; an American arousing populations ignorantly secure to the defenselessness of the United States and the inescapable patriotic American duty of preparedness. To Theodore Roosevelt in all his brilliant and marvellous career no greater or more fruitful occasion has been given. An occasion to stir the inert, to lambaste the trimmers and the crawlers, to utter with all the fiery energy of his temperament and his Americanism the need of a united America, yielding to no alien influences, and no longer the butt of universal derision or an object of pity for the military impotence by which she invites attack.

The Democrats, too, need the lashing of that pitiless tongue. The Times has advised the Americans in the Hon. James Hay's district to apply at Oyster Bay for an antidote to the whiffling weakness of that Little American and Little Army man. It would be glad to have Mr. Roosevelt go into every Congress district whose representative believes in millions for "pork" and as little as possible for national self-defense. Democrat or Republican, the Representative who opposes an adequate army should hear from Mr. Roosevelt. The Times hopes that these men misrepresent their constituents. If it be true, as the Evening Post suggests, that they reflect the public opinion of their districts, there is all the more reason for Mr. Roosevelt to make a missionary tour in these parts of the infidels. If the people in too many Congress districts are snoring contentedly on the edge of disaster, if they have neither eye nor ear for the cardinal necessity of their country, nothing but that tempestuous and elemental vigor can wake them up. Mr. Roosevelt has faults and failings enough, the depressions in a salient and diversified character. But, having his quarrel just, his force is tremendous. His multifarious, engaging personality, which gives him a popularity entirely apart from politics, his deep democratic feeling, nourished by innumerable contacts with all sorts of people; his long, various education in men and nature and books, his humor, subtlety and power to put a new edge on commonplace; his mastery of crowds, the passion of his Americanism; as Rufus Choate said of John Quincy Adams, his "unerring instinct for the jugular vein," make him in a good cause, an unrivalled compeller of men.

He will never have a better cause than that which the Times invites him to preach on the circuit. He has had his fill of glories. His name is blown about the world. To prepare America against war, to unite America in patriotism, there are no nobler laurels. Incidentally, he may reinvertebrate the Republican Party.

CAUGHT IN A CORNER.

For sheer, primitive ineptness, there are none to compare with the Germans. With an absolutely unique psychology of their own, they persist in regarding it as normal and in acting as if it were common to all mankind. What they want to believe or are told by their authorities to believe, they do believe, without question. Why others should or can think or act otherwise than they, it seems impossible for them to comprehend.

Nothing but an understanding of this phase of the German character can enable one to attain their point of view. It appears now that their recent official reply to President Wilson's "last word" was accompanied by a private message that "ninety per cent." of that reply was intended "solely for Germans within or without the Empire." The New York Times, evidently with semi-official information, asserts this. The remaining ten per cent. of the reply, embodying the alleged "order" to German submarine commanders, was for American consumption. The Government of the United States was secretly asked to disregard the insolent swaggering of the first nine-tenths of the reply, and to concern itself only with the supposedly conciliatory closing one-tenth.

Could other heathen than Germans imagine so vain a thing? What Germans "within the Empire" may think of the Kaiser's reply to the President does not appreciably concern Americans. But when it comes to the German Government's privately asking the Government of the United States to overlook the cumulative insolence of the Kaiser's reply because of the encouraging effect which its so doing may have on the Germans "without the Empire" it is to laugh inextinguishably, it being remembered that the only Germans "without the Empire" who count at all in the matter, are to be found in the United States. The Kaiser's infantile German idea is that he can "fool" the Government of the United States by felling President Wilson privately, that his impudent public swaggerings are for German consumption only, and that he can at the same time, with the passive assistance of the President, fool German-Americans into the belief that he is in deep, dark, deadly earnest in flouting and insulting the President of the United States. Only an African "King," a North American Indian Chief or a German diplomat could deem it worth while to attempt such a childish supposed ruse.

Of course, President Wilson has not "fallen" to the Kaiser—far from it. In his rejoinder he has pointedly and contemptuously ignored the main body of the German reply. He has seized upon that part of it which serves his purpose. The Germans thought they had caught him. He shows them that they are in his hands. They loudly proclaimed that they had thrust the issue of peace or hostility upon him for decision. He has completely turned the tables against them by accepting as bona fide their official announcement that they have issued orders to their submarine commanders to observe strictly international law, and by dismissing with contempt the German intimation that they have only issued such orders on condition that the United States compel the Allies to abandon their blockade of Germany. The concluding words of the really final message of the United States to Germany, through President Wilson, cannot be too carefully considered. They are:

"The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot, for a moment, entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should, in any way, or in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. RESPONSIBILITY IN SUCH MATTERS IS SINGLE, NOT JOINT, ABSOLUTE, NOT RELATIVE."

Nothing could be more explicit than this. The American Government accepts, and, for the present, nominally relies upon Germany's "order" to her submarine commanders to wage war strictly in accordance with international law and civilized usage. It expressly refuses to be bound by conditions of any other kind whatsoever, of Germany's suggestion.

American diplomacy, we cannot but think, has scored a signal triumph in this long-drawn-out contest with Germany. It has yielded nothing. It comes out in a commanding position

to maintain and defend. The Kaiser fondly imagined that he was forcing the issue of peace or war directly upon the President who would thus be greatly embarrassed with his own people. The President has deftly shifted the burden. He has not broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, but he has caught the Kaiser in a corner from which he can escape only by a disregard of his alleged order to his submarines, so gross that it will practically amount to a declaration of war on the United States. Surely this was something worth waiting and planning for, in view of the more or less difficult domestic political situation in the United States. If the Kaiser now forces war, as he must do if he departs from the public pledges which he has given, in the order of his submarines, which he sets forth—undoubtedly for purposes of deception—in his reply to the recent American ultimatum, he will have arrayed against himself, by his own silly trickery, the whole American people.

President Wilson has come out almost decidedly ahead in the diplomatic dodging-match. The cleverness and strength of his final Note are its outstanding features. If there is war hereafter between Germany and the United States it will be of Germany's direct making and it will be in open disregard of solemn assurances, and what may remain of her national honor.

THE COMING TEST.

Why should the British Army remain idle while for two months the French have been repulsing the most determined assaults in the history of warfare at Verdun? This is a question frequently asked, not by the French, but by the British, who would have been proud to see their own soldiers sharing the perils and the glories of the battle at Verdun. The answer is given by John Balderson, London correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, who has proved an exceedingly well-informed authority since the beginning of the war. In beginning his explanation he says that two months ago Sir Douglas Haig offered to attack the Germans in front of him, but General Joffre told him not to do so. This should relieve all suspicion that the Allies are not acting in perfect accord. It should be borne in mind, too, that General Joffre is in command of the British armies in Flanders and France. They are expected to obey his orders just as the French armies obey them.

The first of the reasons that decided General Joffre to decline the offer of General Haig was no doubt the conviction that he did not need the British attack to divert the German forces, and the second is, probably, that an even more important role is reserved for the British armies in the near future. A great battle is expected on the British front. Whether it will be inaugurated by a British offensive or a German offensive nobody knows; but the prediction is made that the next great battle of the war will be fought in Flanders. Either the Germans will make a final effort to take Calais and Boulogne, thus straightening out their line, and making difficult, if not almost impossible, military transport between France and England; or the British will try to take Lille, which would force the retreat of all the German armies to the south as far as Soissons. Perhaps the latter probability was in the mind of the Government of Holland when it prepared to resist a possible attempt of the Germans to escape from Northern France by crossing the narrow strip of Dutch Limburg which projects itself between Germany and Belgium.

Mr. Balderson says that, while circumspection must be employed in considering the number of British troops in France and Flanders, he is permitted to say that the number falls short of a million men, despite the statement recently made that there was an army of 2,500,000 men in the field. The numbers of the German army on the Western front can be accurately calculated by the Allies, and there is no reason for concealing them, since it is assumed that Germany already has this information. It is semi-officially stated, then, that there are 85 divisions, or about 1,750,000 German soldiers, in France and Flanders, exclusive of the extensive garrison and supply organizations. The French are said to have about 1,900,000 men, and the British and Belgians about 900,000. In artillery the margin of the Allies is even greater with regard to guns, if not to shells. The Germans are thought to have about 12,000 cannon in the West.

The extraordinary situation there is not, however, the fact that the Allies outnumber the Germans by about a million men, but the disposition of the German armies. Mr. Balderson asserts that, contrary to the general supposition, the best German troops were not sent against Verdun. They remain in front of the British. The only units of the Prussian Guard which appeared at Verdun have been certain reserve brigades. The first-line troops are in the mining region north of Arras. The Germans at Verdun are supposed to number thirty divisions, or 600,000 men; while massed along the British front of some 90 miles are 34 divisions, or 680,000 men. The Verdun front is set down as 40 miles. Therefore, in 130 miles, Germany has 64 divisions, or 1,280,000 men. That leaves

but 21 divisions, or 420,000 German soldiers, to hold the rest of the front. The whole front is 570 miles long. Four hundred and forty miles of that front, therefore, are held by fewer than 1,000 men to the mile.

"Why do not the Allies attack?" asks Mr. Balderson. "I think I might guess the answer, but I may not try." It is evident from his article however, that something of importance is impending; and he asserts that those who criticize the British Generals do not know what they are talking about. All the British commanders now at the front have proved their ability, not in previous wars, but in this war. One of them, for instance, General Munro, was temporarily relieved of command in France, and went to the Gallipoli, and there performed the most brilliant feat, probably, to the credit of any British General in this war, namely, the safe withdrawal of the British armies. The average age of the British generals is about 55½ years; that of the Germans is 63½. Nobody has ever questioned the quality of the British soldier. It seems that both Generals and soldiers are about to undergo the most severe test in British history in the near future. We have ample confidence that they will prove equal to it, and worthy of the highest hopes of the British people.

The impression that peace is near is gaining in strength daily. Germany undoubtedly desires a settlement if satisfactory terms can be arranged. Unfortunately, while positive efforts may be made in this direction, the outlook for immediate success is doubtful. Each of the Allies have heavy demands to make upon Germany, demands to which she is not likely to consent. Great Britain, Russia and France are on the ascendant of power in a greater degree than at any time since the war began. They have not yet had a full opportunity to assume the offensive and strike their strongest blow, without which it seems certain they will not consent to peace. Therefore, while the desire for peace exists, and while some preliminary efforts in its direction are entirely within the range of probability, the outlook for an actual suspension of hostilities appears remote. The Mexican trouble seems to have passed out of serious consideration as a market factor, although still a source of considerable anxiety to the Administration at Washington. Politics also appear to be a factor of minor importance from the business standpoint, and this campaign is attracting less interest than any presidential contest in many years, mainly of course because it is overshadowed in the public mind by war in Europe and our own difficulties with Mexico.—Henry Clews' Weekly Banking Review.

The New York Wall Street Journal hits the nail on the head with this sentence: "The German note says in effect to President Wilson that 'if you will not compel the British Navy to do something which, with all our feet and submarines, we are unable to do, we will resume the murder of United States citizens.'" GOOD-BYE. Good-bye! Farewell! your outbound ship is lying Beside the pier, her British colors flying; And westward flung, the sunset's rose is dying. Through eager crowds your winding column traces In khaki garbed, with even, measured paces, Past waving flags, and rapt and shining faces. All day the city's restless heart was beating, With pulse that reckoned on the final greeting, And throbb which guessed the parting and the meeting. Good-bye! Farewell! with you our hopes will follow To bring you back through war's grim echoes hollow, With Spring's return of daffodil and swallow. The day will come, as God is in His heaven, When hate's black cloud shall melt in war's red levin, With Herod crushed, his mail-clad Empire riven. To you who come, by race and courage fated, You who have wrought, and steadfast watched and waited To freedom pledged, to country consecrated; Good-bye! Farewell! the twilight veils are falling And sluggish tides to seaward now are crawling, While clear and shrill a bugle's notes are calling. Or peace or war, and each will claim its booty; Yet deathless lives the man who does his duty, Death, more than Life, reveals the rarest beauty. Clasp hands and go; we do not stop to borrow From vain regret, nor yield one tear to sorrow; Your turn today! it may be ours tomorrow. Hail and Farewell! The prayers we whisper of you, Shall march with you, shall haunt the void above you, Living or dead, remember that we love you. —Ernest McGaffey in Victoria Colonist.

Other Editors' Opinions

QUEBEC'S TROOPS.

Quebec may not be doing its full duty in this war, but in spite of the Bourassa crowd, and a section of the Nationalists, the Province is doing better than some people think it is doing. The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, in a recent address on "The Habitant and the War" before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, specified the various French-Canadian units now at the front or preparing to go there, as follows: The 22nd, under Col. Gaudet. The 41st, under Lieut.-Col. Archambault.

The 57th, under Col. Paquet. The 69th, under Lieut.-Col. Danseur.

The 150th, under Lieut.-Col. Barre. The 163rd, under Lieut.-Col. Daigle. The 167th, under Col. Readman—an English name, but a Frenchman. The 178th, under Col. Girouard. The 189th, under Col. Pitze. The 206th, under Col. Pagnuelo. The 230th, under Col. De Salaberry. The 233rd, under Col. Leprohon. A stationary hospital, under Col. Beauchamp.

Also a field battery, which was under the late Major Janin.

This makes practically thirteen units of over a thousand men each, about 14,000 soldiers, and more will be raised.—Hamilton Times.

BE NOT DISCONSOLATE.

The iceman was coming out of our backyard when the coalman was going in.

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the iceman, "Seems to me you're working overtime."

"You carry yours in and I melt it for you," retorted the coal man.

It is fun for the iceman and the coalman, but death to the frogs. We are one of the frogs, but without much jump left in us when one of these tragedies is witnessed. Must a householder be made a slaughter to provide vaudeville dialogue for two men whose missions in life are diametrically opposed. The householder is the nut between the ice cracker and the coal cracker, with the weather man working his bloated weight upon the handles.

Yet you may refluence that breaketh over the dim, distant valleys of the winding Thames at this even hour (we have just come back to the mill) augurs for the end of the outrage. There is a New Dawn to break that will dry fields, set the refrigerators to their tasks, put the tinkling crystal in the old brown jug, make us curse the office for not providing individual electric fans and cause the furnace to close its jaws for a whole month or two.—London Advertiser.

LIVING IN THE PAST.

A recent issue of The Outlook contains an interview with Seumas MacManus, the Irish writer and lecturer, on the Irish rebellion. The whole tone of the article is feverish and even hysterical; but it helps, perhaps, to an understanding of why so many of the leaders of revolt were men of literary culture. The article might have been written a hundred years ago. It is directed against conditions that have passed away. It is eloquent in its denunciation of crimes and sins and mistakes of other times; it pays little attention to modern conditions, possibilities and results. It reveals a mind that is still reacting against the barbarities of Cromwell and the iniquities of the Penal Laws.

Seumas MacManus cannot see, apparently, that the Irish revolt was in effect a blow against Irish freedom, whatever it may have been aimed at, that it was an act of disloyalty to Ireland, that it was a manifestation of ingratitude to the England of today, which is not responsible for the sins of the past and which has done so much to atone for these sins, and that in addition it was an effort of inexplicable stupidity. If Seumas MacManus is unable to see this, we may take it for granted that men like Pearse and MacDonagh could not see it. And the explanation that fits MacManus would probably fit both Pearse and MacDonagh. Their minds became saturated with the tragedies of Irish history and the sentimentalities of Irish literature. They lived in and on the past, and their eyes became unfitted to discern and their judgments to appreciate the realities of the present. How else can be explained the fact that they chose the very moment when Ireland's hopes were strongest and her prospects brightest, a time when Ireland had pledged her good faith to England, and when Irishmen of all classes were fighting shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen in the greatest cause for which human beings have ever offered their lives—how else explain the fact that such a moment was chosen to strike at the heart of both Ireland and England?—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

Michigan is still leading all the other States in the production of automobiles.

WHELAN OFFER THE PROPERTY GET UNDER

SEVEN Room Ave., barn, garden, some fr garage.

\$1500—Blea class repair, stor and water.

\$1000—Two Pope

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\$4200 Lot 104 1/2 acres w sure; work; special te

\$650—Frame lot, We

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\$125—Duffer Fine Str 5 lots about 60 f

\$500—Corme Streets.

\$250—Lot Avenue

\$125 EACH lots 40 next to Midgie

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\$75 EACH, N 5 lots, 4

A BARGAIN Sidney Str per to north of

4 ACRES on ba tory site in age and along C house on ground

\$800—Five bert C city. Land sub Seven minutes

\$6000—150 Cann house, bank bet well watered an

145 Acres—O Amstburg T buildings, well about 800 apple school and ches ranged to suit

\$6500—100 Sidne ration, buildings fenced and water

\$6000—125 Sidne and frame dwell watered.

100 Acre farm first-cla fenced and water terms.

\$14000—30 Peterboro, 2 100 acres pastur str fine buildin tored, first-class farming.

\$6500—200 Idam, watered on Barn Ploton, two-sto house, large new large cistern, 25 head sheep, wagon house w stable, orchard, fire wood, R.M.I school and black all painted. Go

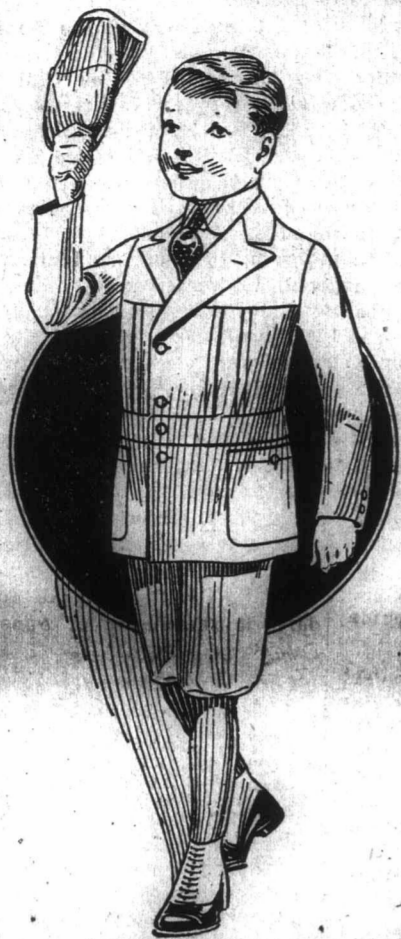
100 Acres on brick h of the best situ close to Bellev markets. Woul farm. Between trees in first-cla

\$1800—Jus good cellar, 7 w light, over one barn and fruit.

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DOUBLE brie lately res with full plum heating, electri stables suitable ing stable. Dec

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You can't insure a Boy's Clothes against wear and tear, but you can put off the day when you will have to buy a new Suits by getting the best Boys Clothes made in the first place!

You'll find them here-- the best that can be formed anywhere--the best that's made. Clothes that we can guarantee in every way.

Handsomestyles, made from choice fabrics-- made expressly for Boy's Suits, that are expected to do duty \$3.50 \$5.00 \$7.00 to \$12.00

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Nothing like Wash Suits for the Little Fellows Summer wear!

The Wash Suit is a relief for the Boy and a comfort for his Mother-- Suits that will wash well as often as you like, sizes 3 to 10 years 75c \$1.00 to \$2.50. If you have small Boys in your family, it will pay you to investigate our Wash Suits.

Quick & Robertson

KING'S WEATHER FOR CARNIVAL

Large Crowds Attended Military Events at Agricultural Park.

ATTACK ON TRENCHES Welcome By Mr. E. Guss Porter--Record of the Games--Baseball Match.

Weather to the King's taste greeted Victoria Day and for the first day in many rain did not fall. Tuesday afternoon and evening were not very promising and a fog wrapped the earth until ten in the morning of the "twenty-fourth". Then it disappeared and until sunset the sun shone from a cloudless sky.

Monday day could have been selected for Belleville's grand military carnival and farewell to the 155th battalion boys who are next week to go into camp at Barriefield. The prospect of a fine program brought out citizens by thousands, and many came to the city from the country and outside points.

Morning Games
The morning's events at Victoria Park were well patronized. Thousands found their way to this spot and many light craft skimmed about in the harbor. Here Wm. Rogers presided over the water sports. Unfortunately not enough notice had been given to have motor boats and punts in shape. However the canoe and rowboat races were the best in years. The rowboat event was in the hands of soldiers and was an innovation in the annual program of aquatic events. The results stood:

Canoe Race--two men in each canoe
(1) Ransom
(2) Bolyea
(3) Mastin
Kiser upset and did not finish.

Rowboat Race--3 soldiers in each boat.
1 Joyce, captain
2 Lyman, captain
3 Nicholson, captain
4 Amour, captain
5 Goodfellow, captain

The bicycle race was for 1 mile, twice around the park roadway. The results were:
1 Reginald Cooper
2 M. Locke
3 F. Nicholson
4 M. Brant
5 W. Anderson

A running race was next pulled off with the following results:
1 J. G. Osler
2 C. Bawden
3 J. Dack
4 B. Brant
5 H. Smith

Running Race for Boys:
1 Desmond Beamish
2 Chas. Kerr
3 Jack Marshall

Events at Agricultural Park.

Shortly after one o'clock the 155th battalion paraded to the Agricultural grounds with an imposing automobile parade. About three thousand entered the park for the afternoon's games. The ground was in very poor condition, lying in water in many places. The track was in such shape that automobile, horse, and motorcycle races had to be cancelled.

About two o'clock Mr. E. Guss Porter, K.C., M.P., opened the program of events by welcoming the large gathering on behalf of the officers and men of the 155th. The presence of so many people showed their sympathy with the soldier boys, who will leave shortly for camp and later for overseas and play no small part in the war. The entire world has a keen and lively interest in the success of the allied nations, who are endeavoring to end this horrible war. He declared the program open with the words: "On with the dance and let joy be unconfined."

Baby Show.
The opening event was a baby show in which five lusty youngsters competed for honors. The contest was keen, but Messrs. J. A. Kerr, A. E. Walker, and Wm. Rogers succeeded in making choices. They awarded the prizes as follows:

1st--Mrs. Rump's baby, 7 mos.
2nd--Mrs. Hilton's baby, 13 mos.
3rd--Mrs. Dack's baby, 5 mos.
4th--Mrs. Potter's baby, 7 mos.
Special--Mrs. Middleton's baby, 5 weeks.

The 100 yards dash, resulted:
1 G. Osler.
2 A. Weaver
3 J. Ackers.

Horse Races, Running
Something which Belleville has not seen for many a year is a real horse race. Yesterday military horses ridden by khaki men put on two speedy half mile events.

The first race was won by Black Bees (ridden by Private Mountroy. Private Vanocott rode Minnie, in 2nd place, and "Pete" came 3rd carrying Pte. Plumpton.

The second race was won by "Phoenix" ridden by Pte. Asseltine; Black Bees was second, ridden by Mountroy, and Pte. took third with Private Plumpton as jockey.

Other Events.
Girls' race, under 16 yrs, 25 yds.
Time 7 seconds.
1 Rita Hunter
2 Helen Jones
3 Mabel Clarke
4 May Smith

Married Women's Race
1 Mrs. Ethier
2 Mrs. Bell
3 Mrs. Hyland
4 Mrs. Wglatston

Boys' Race, 56 and under, 100 yds.
Time 2-5th seconds.
1 Manley Brant
2 Harry Walte
3 Prosper Blanchard
4 Maxwell Embury

This event was crowded with the youngsters and had to be run in heats

Soldiers' Wives' Race

1 Mrs. Bell
2 Mrs. Hyland
3 Mrs. Hilton
4 Mrs. Middleton

Fatman's Race, open to soldiers only

1 Corp. Burke
2 Capt. A. C. McPee
3 Lieut. Weller
4 Lieut. Dunn
5 Corporal Braden

Married Ladies' Race

1 Mrs. Ethier
2 Mrs. Hilton
3 Mrs. Bell
4 Mrs. Hyland
5 Mrs. Adamson

Tug of War

No event attracted more attention than the tug of war in which Trenton and Belleville teams of the soldiers of the 155th were the competitors. The conditions were two in three. Trenton won the first and third. Belleville boys were unlucky in the first pull as for nearly two minutes they held Trenton but the western town's representatives then won out by six inches in a three-minute pull. Belleville clinched the second heat in the get-away, the big anchor, Jack Braden being so dug in the earth that Trenton could not pull him, and his companions out of their trenches. Belleville won by two feet. The victors got away in the opening of the third pull and sat tight on their position, from which the home team could not coax them.

Mr. W. Rogers was starter and Mr. J. A. McPee, timekeeper.

Attacking Entrenchments

The attack on the entrenchments which the platoon under Lieut. Allen and Sergt. Willis made was easily the most interesting event of the day. It was novel and realistic carrying a touch of far off Flanders. The Lewis machine gun had been brought from the armouries and was placed in an advanced position near the foe's trenches. From far in the rear came the attacking party. Several volleys were poured into the supposed trenches, the machine gun firing blanks. The attackers advanced and again fell to fire a volley and then charged. They leaped over the bags of shavings representing trenches, bayonetting the Hun "infantry men" and rushing up to meet reinforcements of Germans whom they put to the cold steel.

The physical drill, leap frog and so forth was watched by many enthusiasts.

BASEBALL MATCH

The Harris Abattoir team and the Ontarios put up a seven innings game of ball which was watched by some fifteen hundred people. In the sixth innings several of the Toronto boys had to leave to catch their train. They were leading by 5 to 3, but the change of players gave Belleville the game by 6 to 5. This was the first time the local players have been on the field this year and their showing against the Abattoir boys was good. Both teams played clean ball. Mr. Ed.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR AMELIASBURG CORRESPONDENT

This is the 18th of May and very few farmers have been able to sow a single kernel of grain yet. It is true there are some who have been fortunate enough to be able to get on the land and do some seeding but at the present time the great majority of farmers throughout this place have not been able to do anything to speak of. A year ago at this time seeding was done and most of the grain, if not all that was sown, was up and looking fine. And it may also be said a large amounting of the planting was done. The present outlook for the farmer is far from encouraging and as everyone will be willing to admit, the condition of the farmer will seriously be felt in the business and living of the rest of the population. I am informed that fifty years ago no seeding was done any account before the 20th of May and that a very successful harvest followed. Whether this was the case or not will likely be remembered by some of our readers, but there are few who will care under present conditions as they exist to predict a bountiful harvest this year. The result of a short crop, especially at the present time when our national energies are being taxed to the limit cannot be allowed to pass without causing serious thought and concern for the future. When the present high cost of living is considered, the scarcity of labor to rush the seeding, should the weather turn favorable, there does not appear to be any good reasons for believing that the situation in Canada before another harvest will be short of heart-rending.

At the present time many people find considerable difficulty in providing for their families the real necessities of life. If such a condition of affairs exists today what must the situation be within another year. While we sympathize deeply with the thousands struggling for the necessities of life in the war zone, there is a grave probability that many within our own borders will experience to no small extent some of the hardships now being endured by those of other lands.

The reports are so conflicting of the progress of the war towards a successful conclusion that it seems almost vain to hope for peace this year. Why there should be so many different accounts differing in detail and are reported as coming from responsible parties, we are at a loss to understand. All these reports surely cannot pass under the eye of a censor. If they do what then can be the object of deceiving the people to the extent they are being deceived? Both reports cannot be true, and the permitting of such reports, if known to be untrue, to be published, can have no other result than to keep those who are interested in the successful result of the war in a state of feverish excitement, alarm and nervous bewilderment continuously. Most people would be better satisfied to know the true conditions of affairs even if the reports were not satisfactory to the Allies, than to be kept from day to day in a state of uncertainty as to the real situation of affairs at the front.

While it may be premature to express any opinion as to the final outcome of the shell investigation now going on at Ottawa, there appears to be good reasons for considerable talk over the matter anyway. If one desires to get at the truth of the matter it would seem that the only way is to attend the sessions of the Committee, where there would be no cooked reports to suit either political party. The Tory papers report very satisfactory work having been done by the gentlemen appointed to let these contracts, while the Liberal papers place an entirely different construction upon the whole transaction. It is very fortunate the two learned judges

Thomas was umpire. The teams were as follows:
Harris Abattoir Pitcher Thompson
Catcher Sproule
Moxon First Base Price
Gerow Second Base N. Woods
Morrison Third Base Banting
Kelleher Short Stop Newlands
Fagg Center Field A. Woods
LaVole Left Field Myles
Symons Right Field

Callaghan Reid
The 155th canteen was operated by Mrs. A. P. Allen and a bevy of young ladies who sold out the entire stock of refreshments before the close of the program.

The Fire Department's apparatus made a fine showing in the street parade.

will not be obliged to pass judgment or make their report from the accounts handed out to the public by the party papers. In all likelihood the judges' report, when made public, will be cut to fit by the party papers the same as they are now doing with the reports of the sessions. Both sides will claim a win and the grafters who have been devoting so much time and ability to show their love for Canada and the Mother Country will simply pocket the rake-off. It does not often happen that those men who are so very anxious to shout loyalty and patriotism do so just for the sake of being heard. Too many of them are loyal and patriotic just so long as it pays to do so, and when there is no money in it they cool down in a hurry. Sir Sam's Col. Allison, in whom he had so much confidence, is reported to have been fairly well paid for his patriotic fervor. No wonder he declined accepting any salary or expenses from Sir Sam. It would not have looked a bit nice to have done so when he expected to share in that million dollar distribution. The best of us get taken in by pretending friends but had Sir Robert Borden and Sir Sam Hughes listened to Andrew Broder, who they know could be trusted, a whole lot of this robbery might have been avoided. Some will say there was nothing crooked in the deal whatever; that the prices submitted to the War Office by the shell committee were satisfactory, and if the sub-contractors saw fit to pay for believing that the situation in Canada before another harvest will be short of heart-rending.

The ladies of the 155th Battalion suddenly on Saturday afternoon overtook him. His demise that what moment reaching their found to be man's body. An Trenton on May failure to be the On Tuesday o'clock the funeral his father's re platoon of the courted the rem comrades of the pall-bearers. Th with relatives, zers, even star premium. After service, conduc the military ag cortage proceed There is left bereaved moth Mrs. M. Cross; William, Les Frank and Orv Claude had a disposition wh friend. Our most hea tended to the G

"White Riengskin"
A
Beauty
To be
Sure
An All white Boot For Lovers of all White Footwear

White Sole and Heel of Louis Design
Brim Full of Style

THE HAINES SHOE HOUSE

TEN DAYS SALE

OUR BIG SALE IS STILL ON

Goods Cut in Price in many cases 20 per cent to 25 p.c.
Thursday we put on sale a big range of Ladies, Kimon- as, New York Makes. All styles and colors from 79c to \$1.19, worth double.
Also Children's White Lawn and Embroidery Dresses 2 to 14 years, all at Cut Prices.
We are still selling Ladies' and Children's Hosiery at Slaughter Prices.
Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Voiles, Tub Silks, Ginghams, included in this Cut Price Sale.
Ladies' Purses up to \$1.00, sale price 49c.
Genuine Bargains in all Lines, come right in and see for yourselves

Wm. McIntosh & Co

BICYCLES

CLEVELAND \$38.00 Cash
RAMBLER \$29.00 Cash
We'll give you a good deal on your old Bike

THE CYCLEMOTOR

Is a small, inexpensive and easily operated motor which can be attached to any bicycle \$70.00 each.

THE SMITH HARDWARE CO.

THE KHAKI CLUB
The Khaki Club of Dundas Street, entertained the men of the 155th Battalion Monday evening. They gave an attractive program of piano forte music and singing. The performers were Mrs. MacColl and Miss Milburn. Mr. Fred Burke sang the song of the Anvil, also "The Lighthouse Tower." His rich bass voice made the songs very much appreciated by the audience. The choruses were also enjoyed and showed a great deal of talent among the men. At 9 p.m. refreshments were served and also enjoyed. A warm welcome, also stationery, a quiet, attractive writing and reading rooms awaits all the men in khaki at any time. Great Britain has 3,493 munition factories. Nineteen States in the Union now have prohibition laws.

GREENLEAF'S LIMITED
Are getting their new premises into shape. They now solicit your patronage for their FOUNDRY, their MACHINE SHOP though incomplete is in operation. OXY-WELDING & BLACKSMITH WORK can be taken on. Work at the old garage and in the other departments is being attended to as usual. Together with their other goods, they carry a large stock of DOMINION TIRES. For information, phone 32.

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, Farnelle'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. One tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

4TH CONCESS
The death of the 155th Battalion suddenly on Saturday afternoon overtook him. His demise that what moment reaching their found to be man's body. An Trenton on May failure to be the On Tuesday o'clock the funeral his father's re platoon of the courted the rem comrades of the pall-bearers. Th with relatives, zers, even star premium. After service, conduc the military ag cortage proceed There is left bereaved moth Mrs. M. Cross; William, Les Frank and Orv Claude had a disposition wh friend. Our most hea tended to the G

Mr. and Mrs. few friends on the soldier's b spent the week before going to Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Allan McCle Mr. Wm. W. de the parents Mr. and Mrs. spent Sunday ents. The ladies of entertained ou Town Hall las After a hearty program were. The boys were a military pur Miss H. Gibb A. McKinnon of Mr. and M Belleville on M Mrs. Rattray and Miss Helen in Trenton. Mrs. Frank on Saturday.

6TH CON
Mr. George pulpit on Sand Mr. and Mrs. ed Mr. Walter. Miss Ida M. Beattie Dafoe of Mr. and M. dale spent Sun parents, Mr. ar Mr. Cameron Sunday in this Miss Blanch line visited he Scott one day l. Mr. and Mrs. ton visited fri on Sunday last. Mrs. Bert L. days in Havelo There are a mumps on this Mrs. C. Scott Mrs. W. Hould Miss Lena S. Miss Beattie S. Holden on W

WALLB
Mrs. H. B. M. has returned a week with h Ketheson. Mr. and Mrs. ville and two and Mrs. Jas. H. The Mission, last Friday of furnishing a sp Mr. and Mrs. Masters' Harol near Stirling v Phillips on Sun Rev. Mr. Pa versty, preach morning. The Wallbric men's Institute meetin on W May 31st, at Phillips. Prospects fo pears are look are all in bloss on account of

BLR
Some of our quite desponde vest will be thi ing such very it impossible to Mr. and Mrs. to Stirling on day with M. an We are sorry in poor health. Mr. and Mrs. ren, Mrs. W. C. spent Sunday e

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO.

THE DAILY ONTARIO is published every afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Building, Front Street, Belleville, Ontario. Subscription \$3.00 per annum.

THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$2.00 a year to the United States.

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY WORRIED.

According to cable advices, Bulgaria and Turkey, allies of Germany and Austria, are in a bad way. They have appealed to the Teutonic allies for aid and that aid is not forthcoming because Germany is using every man she has got on the western front and in keeping the Russians out of Prussia and Austria is similarly occupied in fighting the Italians on one side and the Russians on the other.

Turkey threw her aid on the side of Germany when it became evident that the Entente Allies were determined to open the Dardanelles in order to allow Russia an outlet from the Black Sea so that she could throw men and provisions to the aid of Britain and France. Bulgaria came in later when Czar Ferdinand became convinced that the Teutonic allies were going to sweep the Balkan States clean and he wanted to take part in the division of the spoils.

A great British and French army is mobilized at Saloniki, Greece, and everything indicates that it is about to move forward to attempt to crush the Bulgarians. The time for such a movement appears ripe. In order to meet this advance, and being unable to get aid from either Germany or Austria, Bulgaria has withdrawn her troops from the Roumanian frontier. Roumania has been a great source of worry to Bulgaria as she has played fast and loose with both sides, with distinct leanings to the Entente allies. Unless hard pressed for men Bulgaria would not have withdrawn these troops.

The drive which Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia is making through Asia Minor has caused the Turks to appeal to Germany for aid. The Turks are reported much worried over this Slav drive which threatens to overthrow Turkish rule in Asia. There are two Russian armies advancing through Asia Minor. One is sweeping everything before it in the North and the other is headed for Bagdad to engage the Turks who captured the British garrison at Kut-el-Amara and is besieging the British army sent to the relief of Amara, but which was unable to reach there. The Russians are flushed with victory and are stopping at nothing on their way.

If the Russian campaign in Asia Minor proves a success and the allied troops succeed in defeating the Bulgarians in the Balkans these activities may have a most important result in determining the deadlocks which exist on the East and West fronts of the war in Europe.

A GREAT AUTOMOBILE FEAT.

The automobile has scored a notable triumph in E. G. Baker's transcontinental trip. With a single companion, a newspaper man who went along merely as a passenger, Mr. Baker made the distance from Los Angeles to New York, nearly 3,500 miles, in seven days and a half.

That is only twice the time taken by the fastest through trains, which use a route more than 200 miles shorter. And in some respects the automobile put the railroads to shame. Mr. Baker used only one car, and drove it every mile of the way himself. It takes twenty-two locomotives to make the same trip, and many dozens of crews. The train, it must be remembered, has a smooth track all the way, and the automobile has to travel through mountains, deserts, plains and swamps with all sorts of highways and sometimes no highways at all. Mr. Baker was delayed by mud, sand, by rocky trails, by the blowing out of tires in the hot desert, by the accidental loss of fuel and oil. And yet, for long sections of the trip, he made better time than the United States mails. A letter mailed at Los Angeles before he started, and addressed to him at Dodge City, Kan., arrived there two hours after him. A post card was mailed to him at Emporia, Kan., just after he had passed through, addressed to him at New York. He beat it by an hour.

This is not only a great sporting achievement for the driver, it means something for the development of the automobile. As a test of mechanical perfection and endurance, it is worth incomparably more than all the purposeless racing, of highpower cars on speedways. For this was a standard car such as hundreds of thousands of citizens are driving every day. And if such a car can cross the continent now in seven days and a half, what may be expected after a few more years of automobile evolution and improved highways?

A MORE INTIMATE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP.

Not only in this country but in every country there is one common and very generous fault among the general run of men. It is this, that they persuade themselves with little argument and almost always without reason that men of wealth, high station in life, or great personal success, not only in business but in all other activities, including politics and statesmanship, are, by the processes of fortune, divested of their natural interest in their fellow beings. Nothing is more untrue and those who allow themselves to fall under such a delusion are doing harm to themselves and an injustice to others.

Doubtless there are some men in big business, as there are in small business, who are charmed by the thought that because they are successful they must find for themselves a place high above the common run of humanity, but in nearly every case of that sort success is possibly more a result of accident than of merit.

The permanently successful man is usually a good man and few, if any, good men will lose their interest in the humanities of the world. When Henry Rogers, the great right hand of Rockefeller, went back to the village of his humble origin, after a long absence, and while at the very summit of his great business success, he was given a reception of extraordinary dignity and formality. The small big men of the town put on their frock coats, stiff colors and plug hats and met him at the depot like a super-serious delegation of country lodge men at the reception of the corpse a deceased brother. Poor Rogers was about frozen when a big small man—the ne'er-do-well of the village—broke through the line of living icicles, reached out a hairy hand and shouted—

"Welcome home, 'Hen', old friend."

He was the boy pal—the swimming hole chum—of the great oil magnate and to the end of his life Henry Rogers cherished the recollection that one man in the village of his birth had remembered his 'kid' name and was big enough of heart and soul to use it. His greeting had the human touch and that was what Mr. Rogers wanted to get upon his return to the old birthplace. He did not go there to be glorified because of his tremendous success in New York. While he scored great achievements he never failed to be human. It was because he was human that he returned to the old home intending to be a boy again for a few days.

The barrier so frequently set up between the average man and the very successful man, in nine cases out of ten, more the work of the former than of the latter.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT BRITISH FLEET.

If one point has been made clear above all others by the war it is that Britain was wise, and again wise in devoting all her spare energies to the development and strengthening of her Fleet. That Fleet has been the savior of the whole situation for Britain as well as for her Allies. But for it, the war would have been decided in favor of Germany, probably within three months of its commencement. Yet ever since the beginning of the war a constant outcry has been maintained by a hysterical element in England that all was lost; or likely to be lost, because, a conscript British Army, of continental magnitude and training had not been established in the United Kingdom in readiness for the war. The fact has been entirely ignored that the United Kingdom could not possibly have borne the combined burden of such a Fleet and such an Army. Had the Army been strengthened the Fleet must necessarily have been weakened. The nation had to choose between Fleet and Army. As usual, wisely and without hesitation it elected to put its trust in its Fleet.

No one will deny, no one can doubt for a moment, that had Britain possessed a great Army, as effective as her Fleet at the outbreak of the war, it would have been an invaluable national asset. But what would have been her plight had her Fleet been, say, a third weaker than it was and her Army four or five times stronger? It would have needed to be at least that much stronger to have been in any considerable degree effective. Had the Fleet been a third weaker could the enlarged Army have been safely or promptly landed in France, where alone it could render valuable service? Has not everything which has happened since the war began tended to justify completely the wisdom of the United Kingdom's decision between the rival claims of Army and Navy? The Fleet has kept the seas of the world. It has enabled the people of the United Kingdom to live in peace and security in the midst of the most horrible alarms of war that the world has ever experienced. It has safeguarded the whole wide Empire. It has protected the coasts of Britain's Allies. It has shielded the sea-borne commerce even of neutral nations. It has made the ultimate favorable termination of the war as good as a certainty from the start.

Nor was the Army neglected as the snivelers would have the public to believe. On the contrary, it made up in fighting ability what it lacked in mere numbers. It was the most efficient fighting force, in proportion to its size, that

Britain has ever possessed or the world ever seen. It proved in the retreat from Mons and at the Marne battle that it was a match for from three to four times its numbers of the cream of Germany's boasted troops. It and it alone, small as it was, saved the situation and turned almost assured German triumph into definite German defeat in the initial strategy of the war.

And it was not by any means the whole British Army. Back of it, and immediately available for service were three hundred thousand Territorials thoroughly equipped and second only to the Regulars in training and fighting ability. The whole British military forces ready for almost immediate action when war was declared numbered upwards of half a million men. Two hundred thousand of them were landed in France within a month. The remainder arrived in time to stop Germany's second great advance in the direction of Calais. The Fleet, the overpoweringly effective Fleet, enabled all this to be done without fear or peril. It justified France in hastening her every available soldier to the front without thought for her coast defence. While doing this it swept Germany's commerce from the seas, and hunted her warships into the holes and corners of the earth.

In addition to this tremendous and unique service, the British Navy ensured ample time for the enlistment, organization and training of the most wonderful army of citizen-soldiers in all history. It secured abundant time for the turning of Britain into one great factory for the production of munitions of war. While this was in progress, the Fleet with the co-operation of the rapidly-growing British armies in support of the Allies, has so managed that our domestic interests have never been in serious peril. The Germans have been steadily and securely "held" in preparation for the day when we shall finally fall upon and crush them. At no time since the Battle of the Marne have we had serious cause to fear them or to doubt the ultimate outcome of the war. We have made mistakes. We have had reverses. But we have had no cause for serious fears—thanks always to the Navy.

Never in all history has a nation shown itself wiser, stronger, more admirable than the world-wide British in this unprecedented struggle, and the preparations for it. Yet during all its continuance the whinnings of the wiselings have been heard even above the din of colossal strife and endeavor. They foresaw all that was coming! If only their advice had been followed all would have been well! If a great army had been recruited five years ago, we should have been better prepared, regardless of the fact that an attempt to raise such an army would not only have precipitated the war much sooner but by weakening the Fleet would in all probability have caused it to end in disaster. What answer can be made to fools? We are told in one passage in Holy Writ to answer a fool according to his folly; and in another, forbidden to so answer him. The combined Scriptural injunctions would seem to suggest silence.

HISSING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The New York Times has admitted to its columns a letter from one Sweeney, who, with evident desire to check the strong pro-British sentiment of the Americans, says that he has been informed that it is the custom in Canada to hiss the Stars and Stripes when they appear at public places. The Times can be assured that so far as present conditions are concerned, the statement is not correct.

Mr. Sweeney's informant, no doubt, had in his mind the conditions of a short time ago, when insult was offered to all things American by many men in Canada from whom better things might have been expected. These men had the excuse—a very poor one, it is true—that they were playing a political game and that they served their own ends by creating an anti-American feeling as a means of defeating the men who cultivate better relations between Canada and the States. The leaders of this anti-American movement covered the dead walls of Canadian cities with portraits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrapped in the American flag, and they heaped insult upon him and upon the flag in many ways.

But that was four years ago. The miserable game succeeded. The men who played it so successfully won place and power and titles through the mistaken confidence of people who thought these men were in earnest. Now the various "Sirs" would like that record to be forgotten. They have numerous joy rides to New York and Washington. They are full of honeyed words for the Yankees with whom they wished "no truck or trade" in 1911. They bow down before the High Priests of Wall Street and ask for Yankee money to pay the expenses of Tory extravagance at Ottawa.

Mr. Sweeney has misinformed the New York Times as to present conditions in Canada.

SOMETHING NEW IN LABOR TROUBLE.

The strike of the men in the factories of the International Harvester Company and the manner in which this great corporation is meeting it provides a new incident in labor troubles. The men had no grievance and frankly stated so. The high price being paid to laborers in munition plants impelled the Harvester men to ask

if the International Harvester Company would not also pay these extraordinary wages. So they made demand for large increases, which the International Harvester Company could not pay. On the other hand the International Harvester Company did not notify the men as is the usual procedure of an intention to fill their places with strike breakers; they merely said that they would not pay the exorbitant wages; gave the men to understand that the International Harvester Company is engaged in making a munition of peace, not of war, and then said, "If you quit we will close the plants."

The Harvester people have adhered to this plan. They have treated the men with consideration. There has been no ill feeling between the striking men and their employers. The president of the company, Mr. McCormick, recently, in a public interview, complimented the 10,000 strikers upon the good order they had maintained during the strike. The Harvester people have invited them to go back to work next Monday and have said that any man who goes back will not lose any of the privileges or pensions that belonged to him by reason of long-time service, if he goes back Monday. If he does not come back Monday, then when he does come back he must come back and start in as a new employe. It's an entirely new way of meeting a strike. It may establish a precedent of value.

Blood infusion will no longer require the sacrifice of blood from one person to save the life of another if an invention of a New York physician meets the claims now being made for it. It is a formula for artificial blood which closely approximates the characteristics of real blood. It is composed chiefly of gelatine solution, sodium chloride and distilled water. The danger from hemorrhage is due not so much to the loss of the actual corpuscles in the blood as to the loss of volume. A number of experiments with this new formula indicate that it will serve as a substitute for human blood, at least in many cases.

Someone has learned that Benjamin Franklin originated the daylight saving plan. One night in 1784, while visiting in Paris, Franklin failed to close the blinds in his room and was awakened by the sunlight. He wrote to a friend that except for this incident he would have slept six hours longer. He made a few calculations and found that the city of Paris alone would save 96,075,000 pounds of wax, tallow and oil by using the light of the sun during the six summer months instead of candle light. He made no effort to induce the Parisians to adopt this new discovery and they continued to waste daylight and burn midnight oil.

Completion of the fifty-mile Marseilles-Rhone canal, which will permit small Mediterranean steamers to enter the Rhone river, indicates that not quite all of France's energy is being consumed by the war. A four-and-a-half-mile tunnel through the Rove mountain, the canal's chief obstacle, has been successfully bored, practically ending the six years of labor put in on this great public work. Unlike the Turkish railroads in Palestine, this project seems to have been pushed to a conclusion in spite of the war rather than because of it. Yet its advantage where huge armies are depending on water-borne munitions and food can readily be grasped. To the French canal system, already the most extensive in the world, it will be an addition of prime importance.

DISCOVERING A FRIEND.

If sorrow never happened and trouble never came
The only thing you'd know about your neighbor
is his name.
If all your days were bright and fair and certain
was your place,
You'd only know a fellow by the features of his face.
Acquaintances upon this earth are all you'd ever own
If care had always passed you by and grief you'd never know.

Time was I used to nod to one who lived across
the way,
I knew his name, and he knew mine. We passed
the time of day.
But nothing did he mean to me and nothing I
to him
Until one morning sorrow came and all my
world was grim,
I saw his face, I felt his hand and knew he'd
come to lend
The strength I needed, and right then I found I
had a friend.

'Tis not in sunshine friends are made, but when
our skies are gray.
The splendid souls that men possess are never
on display.
We cannot tell what lies behind the hasty nod
or smile,
Nor what of worth will come from it in just a
little while.
We only know that when we face the cares that
life must send
We realize the passerby has changed into a
friend.

—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

Other Editors' Opinions

WAGGING TONGUES.

It was rather thoughtless of Baden-Powell to be alive when so many people had him killed off some months ago. By coming to life he has shown an annoying disregard for the reputation of the gossippers and the tongue wigglers.

The story that Baden-Powell was shot as a spy in the Tower of London has been circulated in Guelph. It was "tipped off" to this paper several times. The last time the information was conveyed in a whisper, much like you hear on the stage when the hired assassin tells the "villyun" that the switch has been fixed, and the train is bound to plunge into the valley below.

Chicago papers, of course, went one better. They used the story. They shot Baden-Powell some months ago. He must have the constitution of an ox to come to now, and write that he is not dead, and was never hit.

Baden-Powell is busy "doing his bit." And the chances are that it is a bigger "bit" than many of the carpet-slipper critics who were assassinating him from away across the ocean.

It might not be a bad idea if some of us could only cultivate that delightful habit of keeping our mouths shut.—Guelph Mercury.

THE BEST WEAPON WANTED.

Sir Robert Borden is perturbed over the publication of the letter which General Alderson is said to have written condemning the Ross rifle. The Premier even doubts the authenticity of the letter and hints that it may be a forgery. Anyhow, he expresses his own confidence in the efficiency of the Canadian service arm, and Hon. Robert Rogers follows up by repeating the familiar formula that it is the best service-rifle in the world. However, the Premier's admission that some weeks ago he had sent a request to Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-chief, to order a thorough investigation of the qualities of the Ross rifle, with exacting tests of its endurance under heavy strain and rough usage, indicates that the official mind has been troubled with doubts.

But if the complaints that have been made about the Ross rifle were warranted by the facts, Sir Robert says, the complaints should not be published because they are likely to cause unnecessary alarm. In this opinion the Herald does not agree with the Premier. It has never been denied that the Ross rifle is, upon the whole, a good weapon. What is charged is that it is inferior to the Lee-Enfield, the British service arm, and that the Canadian troops prefer the latter. If it is a fact that a sufficient supply of the Lee-Enfield to arm the Canadian troops is not immediately available, the Canadian people will be satisfied to have the use of the Ross weapon continued. But it is undoubtedly their desire that Canadian soldiers be armed with a weapon as good as the best, and if the Ross rifle is found wanting in any important detail it should be replaced by a better weapon as soon as practicable.—Hamilton Herald.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE.

Can anything be done to give architectural quality of the one-roomed and two-roomed school house? Apparently yes. At least, the Manitoba Department of Education is preparing a set of designs for these structures, and in the set are various architectural effects. These designs, with full information as to quantities and costs are to be at the disposal of the School Boards of the Province. The Department, it is true, has in the past supplied standard plans for the small rural school, but no such variety as the new set of designs will afford has ever been offered hitherto. One reason for this revision of plans is significant. It is the greater use to which the public schools will be put in the future as community centres. There will be a double gain if this strong trend towards the socialization of the schoolhouse should result in an aesthetic enhancement of the countryside. This is one of the many things which we have been too busy to bother about in the past. Undoubtedly much can and should be done. Who can deny the strength of suggestion upon children of the little schoolhouse as a feature of the landscape, or of the continuous envisaging of its interior with whatever attempt has been made at mural decoration? Above all, the pictures on the school walls, with their potent influence on the child mind, should be carefully chosen.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Rudyard Kipling prefers the night hours for work, and frequently sits up until 3 a.m.

The Salvation Army originated in the town of Whitby, England, about the year 1878.

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SOLDIERS

Salvation Arm
155th Batt.

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Editors' Opinions

TONGUES.

thoughtless of Baden-Powell when so many were killed of some coming to life he was dying in disregard for the gossipers and the gossiper.

Baden-Powell was the Tower of London in Guelph. In this paper several times the name of Baden-Powell was mentioned in a whisper on the stage. The assassin tells the switch has been in is bound to follow below.

of course, went used the story. Baden-Powell some must have the come to now, is not dead, and busy "doing his" are that it than many of the who were away across the

bad idea if some cultivate that deepening our mouths recurry.

WANTED.

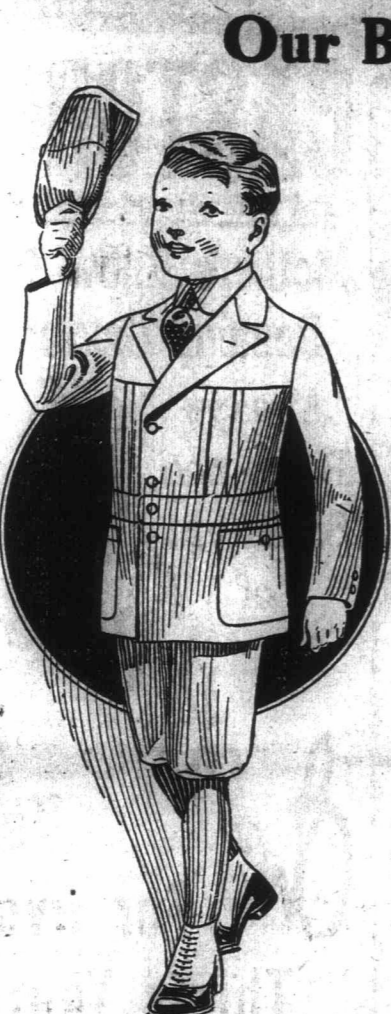
is perturbed of the letter which said to have written Ross rifle. The authenticity of it may be, he expresses his efficiency of the and Hon. Robert up by repeating that it is the best world. However, fession that some sent a request to the British Com- order a thorough qualities of its heavy strain and that the om- equipped with

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SCHOOL HOUSE.

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Our Boys Clothes

You can't insure a Boy's Clothes against wear and tear, but you can put off the day when you will have to buy a new Suits by getting the best Boys Clothes made in the first place!

You'll find them here-- the best that can be formed anywhere --the best that's made. Clothes that we can guarantee in every way.

Handsome styles, made from choice fabrics-- made expressly for Boy's Suits, that are expected to do duty \$3.50 \$5.00 \$7.00 to \$12.00

Tub Suits

Nothing like Wash Suits for the Little Fellows Summer wear!

The Wash Suit is a relief for the Boy and a comfort for his Mother -- Suits that will wash well as often as you like, sizes 3 to 10 years 75c \$1.00 to \$2.50. If you have small Boys in your family, it will pay you to investigate our Wash Suits.

Quick & Robertson

GRADUATION AT BRIDGE STREET

Interesting Ceremony on Sunday Morning When Children Receive Bibles.

PASTOR'S BRIEF ADDRESS Tribute to Mr. Dan A. Cameron Choir Leader Who Has Enlisted.

May and flowers form happy surroundings for children. Such was the atmosphere for the children's graduation at Bridge St. Methodist church Sunday School on Sunday. The entire school occupied the center and front of the church at the morning service. The platform was decorated with flowers of the spring. Rev. H. S. Osborne and Judge Deroche, superintendent, presided.

The graduates from the Junior to the Senior Primary are able to repeat the Creed, the 23rd Psalm and the Lord's Prayer. They were Helen Lattimer, Lorna Ridley, Alice Sulman, Dorothy Diamond, Carl Sills, Spencer Leavitt, and George Foster.

The graduates from the primary to the intermediates department are able to repeat the ten commandments, the books of the Bible, the names of the apostles, and the new commandments, while the honor graduates repeat also Matthew V, Psalm I and 1st Corinthians, Chapter 13. Mrs. Osborne presented the honor graduates with medals and all graduates received Bibles.

The graduates are: Annie Barnum, Margaret Stewart, Clayton Hicks, Teddy Riggs, Kenneth Emerson, Murray Splan, Stewart Eye, Willie Gilbert. Honor Graduates are Marion Wiseman, William Deroche, and John Kerr.

A flag exercise by the kindergarten class was much appreciated. The primary class sang "We are Little Christian Soldiers."

Following this came the reception of a number of members of the school into the church. In receiving them, the Rev. Mr. Osborne impressed upon them their duty to Christ and the church which is God's representative in the world.

Rev. Mr. Osborne complimented Judge Deroche on the work of the S. School and the children on the impressive manner in which they had taken part in the graduation exercises and thanked the staff of the school for their assistance in the past four years.

Tribute to Prof. Cameron.

The pastor referred to the choir's loss of Mr. Dan A. Cameron, their leader, who is shortly to don the khaki. "We are sorry to lose Prof. Cameron," said Mr. Osborne. "He has toed the mark as so many fellow Canadians are doing and has offered himself as a soldier to his country. Every one appreciates his capacity for leadership. Mr. Cameron and I have always got along in a satisfactory way. The music has always been satisfactory to me and at times supremely satisfying. So we wish him Godspeed as he goes out of the choir into the future."

Rev. Mr. Osborne after referring to his approaching departure, gave a short talk to the children on the appeals of Moses to Hobab not to leave the Israelites and go back to his own land. "Come with us and we will do thee good," and when this failed -- "Come with us and you will be instead of eyes to us." These are the appeals of the church--for our own good and for the good we can do others. Other voices call but not all offer good or offering it, again and again the offer fails. The second appeal always stands. Every man, woman, youth, maiden has a special contribution to make the world better. Every person sees things from a different viewpoint.

In the afternoon at the Sunday School Mr. Chas. A. Macfarlane of the Tabernacle gave an address and Miss Anning spoke on her experiences in Turkey and the Balkans about the time war broke out.

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Belgium, April 26th 1916. Dear Mrs. Osmond: Parcel from you and Miss McKnight received, and indeed it was just what I was in need of most. The women seem to know just what a soldier wants, where a man would not think of such a parcel. You people in Belleville are very kind to us boys. Often someone sends a large parcel to be divided among us. If things keep up the way they have lately there will be but few of us left. There are not very many as it is, every day some are wounded or killed. The boys that are still waiting should get a move on and help put an end to this. We have been here almost two years now, so we want to get back home. It is getting more like summer here, which does not last very long. There is more rain than sunshine. This is a fine evening, we have been watching the airmen having an occasional duel,

for my part I will have it out with Fritz on the ground, not a mile or two in the air.

The guns are even shaking the ground, and the little shack I am leaning against is dancing a kind of Irish jig. When I first came out here I could not sit down while the guns were kicking up such a dust. Mr. Snell is very kind to me for he sends me tobacco and Belleville papers every week, so I get a lot of the news. The city must look nice now with the streets paved, we will all be glad when we get back. One year ago today we were in the great battle of Ypres which lasted for quite a few days.

I received a splendid parcel from Miss McCormick and some other girls, which I enjoyed very much. Have answered some of the girls, and intend to do so with the others as soon as possible. I am not very good at quick answering any more, it must be that the war is telling on me or I am getting old but I do not look or feel so as the boys tell me. Tell the girls to keep up their good work for we all think a great lot of the Belleville girls. Quite a lot have been married lately, we hope some will be left. Will close for now thanking you again for parcel E. H. Coulter.

PRESENTATION TO SOLDIER

Pte. Wm. Boyd of 155th Batt. Made the Recipient of Testimonial.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Simmons (Carmel) on Friday evening in honor of Pte. Wm. Boyd of the 155th. The occasion was to present him with a wrist watch. The following address was read by Miss May Clarke and the watch was presented by Miss Ethel Elridge. The address was as follows:

Dear Willie,-- We a number of your friends have assembled here upon this occasion first to show our appreciation of self-sacrifice, in taking upon yourself your share of the responsibility in upholding the honor of the right of our country and empire and secondly to spend another pleasant evening together before you cross the waves to face in our stead our common foe.

We realize the stand you have taken for your King and country is a generous one, you have heard the clear call of duty. You have answered the appeal. We know only too well that answering the call of your country means much sacrifice to you and when we think of the fact we are only too proud to think of you as one from our midst, and now since you have donned the king's uniform we would say "wear it well." May it ever stand as worn by you for honor, courage and bravery, always remembering when you reach the battle lines that upon you rests the responsibility of upholding the high repute of such battles as Mons and Langemarck.

These will be trying times for you but you will be inspired and encouraged by the thought that he who makes sacrifice truly for right and duty may through faith in one God hear his Son say "greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends." As a small token of our appreciation we would ask you to accept this wrist watch as a reminder of friends you leave at home and the prayers and good wishes of the whole community go with you. We trust that you may be spared to return in safety and a lasting peace may be yours.

Signed on behalf of your friends, Misses Clarke and Elridge. Mr. Boyd made a suitable reply after which lunch was served before departing.

MANY BELGIANS BABIES SUFFER

Lack of Milk Makes Situation Bad for Innocent Victims of the War

During the earlier days of the work of the Belgian Relief Commission provision was made to care for the thousands of babies, who would suffer as a result of the food shortage in Belgium. These helpless, innocent little victims of German cruelty would, it was seen, be among the first to feel the pinch of famine. Their parents could adapt themselves to almost any kind of ration but the babe must have milk. Among the first things the German invaders did was to rob Belgium of its cattle. These were either slaughtered or driven over the border into Germany for the purpose of providing food for the German army. The result may be quickly imagined. There was immediately a famine of food for infants. But the Belgian Relief Committees had foreseen this as they have scores of other similar situations and thousands of tins of condensed, and evaporated milk

"White Riengskin" A Beauty To be Sure An All white Boot For Lovers of all White Footwear

White Sole and Heel of Louis Design Brim Full of Style

THE HAINES SHOE HOUSE

TEN DAYS SALE

OUR TEN DAY SALE IS NOW IN FULL SWING.

Goods Cut in Price in many cases 20% to 25% Tremendous values in Dress Goods, Voiles, Tub Silks, Crepes, and all kinds of Wash Goods. Towellings, Linens, Cottons, Sheetings, Flannelette Sheets, Ladies' House Dresses, Blouses. Hundreds of dozens summer Hosiery, 10 cents to 50 cents pair. An immense range of Children's Dresses, white and colored at greatly reduced prices. A few more Ladies' Rain Coats at \$3.49 and \$5.00. Men's Shirts, Pants, Overalls and Suits, all included in this sale.

Have Cents Save Our Dollars.

NOTE--Store open Kings' Birthday.

Wm. McIntosh & Co BICYCLES

CLEVELAND \$38.00 Cash RAMBLER \$29.00 Cash

We'll give you a good deal on your old Bike

THE CYCLEMOTOR

Is a small, inexpensive and easily operated motor which can be attached to any bicycle \$70.00 each.

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N. Barclay	T. Hay	J. Nicholls
W. H. Beers	F. Hill	Peter O'Connor
John Blair	J. Hunter	J. Radford
A. M. Brimmell	G. Haylock	G. C. Reynolds
Wm. Butcher	E. Harrison	A. Rhodes
J. Bedford	C. Hogg	Fred Roberts
Murdock Cameron	R. Ineson	W. Rogers
George C. Childs	A. Innes	A. Roberts
W. Crosbie	William J. Johnston	T. Sims
T. Cokes	W. Jackson	R. Smith
W. Coe	A. Kipping	Charles W. R. Smith
H. Clark	A. Kinrade	C. Stitt
J. Chapman	Lt. T. Loughrey	N. Stitt
Alliston Conacher	William LeRoy	G. Stoddill
Harry Dafern	F. Leach	George Thomson
S. A. Deayton	C. Little	Lt. A. Trethewey
G. Downey	F. Lucas	+ Lt. J. Vandenberg
David Davidson	F. McCormack	R. Warren
W. Davidson	J. K. McCool	W. Watson
Charles Dye	C. McCarthy	Jos. Walker
P. Emmitt	Wilfred McMaster	F. H. Whetsel
W. Evans	A. G. Mather	R. Wilson
W. Ferguson		A. Winkworth

☐ KILLED + WOUNDED - PRISONER

W. B. RIGGS, AGENT, BELLEVILLE.

SOLDIERS AT CITADEL.

Salvation Army Officer Addressed 155th Batt. on Sunday Morning.

The last divine service of the 155th Battalion was held yesterday in the Salvation Army Citadel. The large hall was well filled with citizens and soldiers and was decked with flags in honor of the occasion. The speaker was Major Walton of

Montreal, who has three sons at the front. Coming from a man who has made such sacrifices for the Empire, his sermon had the true ring. Officers and men were much pleased with the discourse. The text of the address taken from St. Paul: "Quit you like men: Be strong." Captain Ruston read the lesson and Ensign Leader sang a solo. The hymns were peculiarly appropriate: "Sound the Battle Cry," "Stand up

for Jesus," and "Onward Christian Soldiers." During the service the brass band of the 155th played a voluntary.

Baldness is caused by a microbe which destroys the hair root and closes the pores. The Rexall "93" Hair Tonic arrests this process. Sold at all Rexall Drug Stores, 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.--J. S. McKeown.

were shipped into the country. Thousands of infants who would have perished were thus saved and the avowed purpose of Germany to reduce Belgium to the last extreme was defeated. Now the supply of condensed milk has dwindled to a minimum. Babies are suffering for food. Their want is pitiful and more so when the more generous giving of those who can give would save hundreds of lives of these little ones. This is but one of the scores of things the Belgian Relief Committee, 59, St. Peter Street, Montreal, is looking after. This is why it appeals to Canadians to help. There is much to be done and much money is needed to do it.

David Corkey, of Wayne, Neb., has eight sons, all of whom are ministers. John L. DeMar, the famous cartoonist, was once a railroad brakeman.

The fastest trains in Germany run at the rate of 55.15 miles per hour.

War is now costing the nations of Europe more than \$90,000,000 a day.

The 100 ruble banknote of Russia is barred with every color of the rainbow.

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, Farnell'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. One tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

