

# Huckleberries

Place your order with us, and we will supply your needs. This season's Berries are of the finest and the prices are reasonable.

FRESH VEGETABLES AND OTHER FRUITS IN SEASON

Try our INVINCIBLE BRAND SHORTENING. Prices on Shortening and Lard have advanced, but we are making a Special of this good brand at the OLD PRICE.

## RATCLIFF & CO.

# BIG SNAPS

## Women's Footwear

Women's Oxfords and Strap Slippers, a few pair AT \$1.00

Women's Pat. Bals Cloth Top at \$1.98

SEE OUR WINDOW

**A. G. LEHMAN**  
FOOTWEAR OF MERIT  
STOUFFVILLE ONT.  
PHONE 4301

# Clearing Prices

Men's fine Shirts reg. \$1.50 Sale price \$1.00  
Men's Work shirts 75c  
Men's Khaki Pants \$1.35  
Peabody's Overalls Reg. \$3.00 Sale price \$2.00  
Men's Running Shoes Reg. \$1.75 Sale price \$1.50  
Boy's Running Shoes Reg. \$1.75 Sale price \$1.25  
All Shoes at reduced prices; call and see them before you buy

## J. L. LITTLE

WEST END, STOUFFVILLE

# COAL, CEMENT, SALT, TILE and FLOUR

COAL—Select Lump Steam Coal, Lehigh Valley Stove, Chestnut and Pea sizes. Solway Coke.

CEMENT—Canada Brand

SALT—50 lb., 100 lb., 200 lb. sacks and bbls.

FLOUR and FEED—Bran, Shorts, Manitoba Oats, Oil Cake, Five Crown Flour for Bread, Jubilee for Pastry

TILE—3 inch, 4 inch and 6 inch on hand

Highest Prices Paid for Alsike and Grain of all kinds

## W. S. COOK

Telephones—Office 169, Residence 171

### STOUFFVILLE MARKETS

August 13th	
Dairy	
Eggs	27 to 28
Butter	29 to 30
Cattle, Hogs, etc.	
Hogs, thick smooth	10.80
Hogs, select	11.80
Butchers	6.00
Cows	3 to 4
Calves	7.00 to 9.00
Common Calves	4.50
Butchers	7.00
GRAIN	
Oats	40 to 46
Fall Wheat	1.00
Goose Wheat	.95
Barley	62 to 67

### Agents Wanted

The careful attention to our customers' orders and the splendid stock supplied for years past warrants us in having a representative of two in this county. Liberal Commissions. Free Outfit. Write at once for Exclusive Territory.

THOS. W. BOWMAN & SON  
COMPANY  
RIDGEVILLE, ONT.  
STAR NURSERY

### FAT HENS

I will pay a special price for Fat Hens. Sam Golden. Apply at Peacock's Livery.

## THE TRIBUNE

Published THURSDAY-AFTERNOON  
TERMS—2.00 a year in advance.  
A. V. Nolan, publisher  
STOUFFVILLE ONT.

## THE OVERSEAS TRIP

When the Melita landed at Antwerp in Belgium about eight o'clock on the morning of June 21st, the party of Canadian Newspaper men were soon at liberty to go ashore. Now we were "on the continent", and glad to be free from the long boat trip of eleven days.

At the foot of the gangway, the Burgomaster and other officials of the city wearing the regalia of their office, met our party and escorted us to the city hall where an address of welcome was read in French, for that is the tongue of these people, and replied to by one of our party from Quebec. During this half hour in the building we saw a number of marriages performed by the Burgomaster, some in one room and others in another part of the building with more "show" to them. By paying a special fee the ceremony may be had under the more gay conditions. The minimum fee is 50c. All marriages are performed by the head of the city and not by the clergy. We also made a tour of the docks, which were a great revelation in so far as size and business done are concerned. The river boats were particularly interesting. They are employed in hauling goods up and down the 54 miles or river, from Antwerp to the sea, and are a large flat boat with but one deck, about four feet above the water, but without any rail. In this boat a family lives. The owner and his wife here spend practically all their lives for it is their only home. Here the family are born, and the little tots run about the flat surface of the boat without any fear of tumbling into the water. Chickens, cats, dogs, rabbits and various animals roam about on the boat, while the housewife spends her time putting out a washing, getting meals, and any spare time she is employed at the helm if the boat is travelling.

We also visited the Antwerp Cathedral, the third largest in the world, which was heavily shelled by the Germans, and which was the first evidence we saw of the Great War. The Germans captured the city in 1918.

That same afternoon we entrained for Brussels, stopping at Malines where we walked over a mile of cobble stone street to the palace of Cardinal Mercier, where we were received by this great man in truly hospitable manner. He referred feelingly to the part the Canadians took in the war. Cardinal Mercier was a personal friend of the Kaiser, and while his city was in the hands of the enemy he made many entreaties to the Kaiser for mercy, which often resulted in harsh orders being modified. The Cardinal is one of the twelve who has the honor to select the Pope, and in fact he was approached to accept the position, but refused to leave his people in Belgium, where he is referred to as "The soul of Belgium."

Once back to our train we soon arrived in Brussels for it is a short span between cities and some of us went to a theatre that evening, it being Saturday. On Sunday morning we placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier, and then visited the House of Parliament. Here we assembled in the very room (the Senate Chamber) where the German war lords held their councils, and where Nurse Edith Cavell received her death sentence. Each seat bears a plate with the name of the Senator who occupies it, but the one in which Nurse Cavell sat, bears no name and is never occupied.

At noon we had an audience with the Burgomaster of Brussels in the Hotel De Ville in the same room and on the identical floor on which the officers danced the night before the Battle of Waterloo. It was of paneled oak and as highly polished as a piece of furniture. From a position on the balcony we looked down into a city square and witnessed the staging of the Corpus Christi, a Roman religious demonstration, participated in by about 2000 men, women and children in ancient garb, accompanied by band music and singing. Christ was depicted in about six different stages of his earthly career, from a babe in the cradle to the final climax demonstrated. Him being crowned King of Glory. This spectacle was witnessed by tens of thousands of people, either in the square or along the routes of the procession.

The important event of our visit in the capital city of Belgium came that Sunday afternoon when the party journeyed to the Palace of King Albert to be received by his majesty.

At the palace gates stood armed guards, who allowed us to pass without question, but once inside the great halls we were requested to leave our hats, coats, and any parcels or cameras in the checking room. Then we assembled in a beautiful room in which hung some eighteen large dazzling chandeliers with nearly fifty lights on each. In this room we formed into single file and passed into the reception room in the centre of which stood the beloved King Albert in his stately military uniform. As we neared him one of the aides look our names and repeated them to the King in a loud voice. We shook him by the hand and passed out by another way. It was a gracious act on the part of the king to receive this Canadian party, but it goes to exemplify the good feeling the Belgium King and his Government hold for Canada.

Our next points of interest have more to do with the war. We went to the military barracks in Brussels to visit the spot where Nurse Edith Cavell was shot. The place in the

rear of the building is marked by a flat marble slab being laid on the ground, where the chair stood in which the girl sat. Four brass points mark the identical spot where the chair legs were fastened to the ground. Miss Cavell was blindfolded and roped to the chair, being the fifth one to be meted the same treatment that day. One of the victims, a Belgium girl of 20 years refused to go blindfolded to the chair and faced the firing squad in a daring manner, stating that she had shown how a Belgium girl could live for her country, and she was now prepared to show them how she could die for her country. The firing squad stood on the porch of the barracks about twelve feet distance. During the explanation of these horrible details, most hearts were saddened, and many a tear was shed as our party filed past. The marble slab and placed a flower thereon as a token of love and respect for the girl who had been so outrageously treated.

The thought welded stronger than ever in my mind that war is hell, and woe unto the perpetrators.

Monday morning, by special train we travelled from Brussels to Liege a city of 170,000, situated about 40 miles from the German border. Before the war this city was surrounded by 12 forts, for the most part located behind natural earthen positions. When the Germans opened hostilities in 1914 this city was the first centre of attack. Within two days eleven of the twelve forts were demolished, and the city was occupied by the enemy. This remaining fort was calculated to protect the main road between Liege and the city of Brussels, and its guns were built all pointing away from the city. However with this handicap this single fort held off the enemy from pressing on from Liege for ten days and during that time the British with feverish speed were rushing re-inforcements across the channel. Had it not been for this single fort delaying the progress of the enemy the channel ports would have been occupied before serious resistance could have been offered, and the war might thus have been fought on British soil.

The Germans believed that great resistance awaited them at this single fort, or it might easily have been taken days before it fell. Only 350 men defended it.

The commander, Col. Messens, told our party the story, walking over the ruins and explaining in detail the movements of the fight. He started the defence with 550 men, which were reduced to 350, who he assembled them in an underground passage and told them that their fort alone stood. They had an opportunity to surrender, but to a man they asked to fight on. On the tenth day the ten-foot wall of the fort was blown in and under it 250 brave soldiers still lie for the ruins were never removed from them because of its immense weight. The Colonel was thrown into a corner, in an unconscious condition, being picked up a German prisoner. He and six men were the only survivors. For 24 hours before the fort collapsed shells rained on the position at the rate of 25 per minute. The concussion of the German big shells wrenched the great fort guns off their turrets and turned others completely over.

Col. Messens wore a karki uniform and spoke to us through an interpreter. A beautiful monument is erected near the ruins, to the memory of those whose lives were lost in the defence of this fort.

The following day (Tuesday) we moved on to Lille, a less important city, but nevertheless one of many thousands of people. These European people call a city like London, Ontario, a town. Liege, for example is regarded as a small centre, but its population numbers 200,000. Brussels has a population of nearly 700,000. Little fans into the thousands, also, but I do not know the exact population. It is a very ancient city with many narrow streets and dingy lanes. My stopping place at this point was the Hotel de l'Europe, a fine hostelry with a large courtyard in the centre. While the city was in possession of the Germans this hotel was made the headquarters for the German General Staff, and the room occupied bore marks of the German officers' spurs and heavy boots for they left the property in bad disrepair. Several of the lady employees still engaged in the place were there and waited on the Germans. They were paid for their services, but the owner is just now getting the walls of the various rooms put into clean condition again, after the rough usage of the invaders.

They told us that one night the German Military Staff held a big banquet as they frequently did, but on this occasion a messenger came back from the lines in great haste and handed a note to the General in command, who spoke a few words hastily in German to his men at the tables. Instantly all arose and rushed from the building, and in a half hour a shell from the allied lines or a bomb from an aeroplane dropped into the courtyard within a few yards of the dining hall. The spot where it struck is still quite visible, for it badly damaged a tree.

The first battle line over which we travelled from Lille is known as the Ypres salient, which includes Hill 62 where the King Government has erected a beautiful memorial in memory of the Canadians who fell at this place in 1916. The memorial overlooks what was known as Century Woods, and is approachable through an avenue of maple trees, probably the only maples in Europe. They have been grafted on to roots of some local varieties. Standing on the rise of ground beside the memorial we could see in the distance St. Julien where the Canadians were gassed.

We were travelling towards Ypres, and the roads were so dusty, all the mud the soldier boys told about during our days, must have been turned into dust, for it was like great clouds. Along the wayside new clouds (continued on page 8)

## W. H. SHAW'S

# 39c. SALE

## THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY

- 300 Odd Pieces of China, reg. 50, 75 and \$1.00 SALE PRICE 39c.
- Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose, reg. 50 and 75c, pair SALE PRICE 39c.
- Ladies Summer Vests, reg. 50 and 60c. SALE PRICE 39c.
- Ladies Summer Vests, reg. 25 and 35c. SALE PRICE 2 FOR 39c.
- Ladies Summer Bloomers, white crepe, reg. 75c. SALE PRICE 39c.
- Ladies Gingham House Dresses, each SALE PRICE 39c.

## Sale starts Thursday at 9 a. m.

- Ladies and Childrens All Wool Dress Goods, reg. 75c. yard SALE PRICE 39c.
- Boys Caps, reg. 75c each SALE PRICE 39c.
- Mens Fine Sport Shirts, reg. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each SALE PRICE 39c.
- Boys Fine Sport Shirts, reg. \$1.00, and \$1.50 each SALE PRICE 39c.

Many other items not on this List at 39c.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY. REMEMBER THE DATE, NINE O'CLOCK A. M. THURSDAY

# W. H. SHAW

PHONE 9512 STOUFFVILLE

Store remains open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings

Closes Friday at 12 o'clock

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