

News From Eastern Ontario Points

THE DISTRICT NEWS

CLIPPED FROM THE WHIG'S MANY BRIGHT EXCHANGES.

In Brief Form the Events in the Country About Kingston Are Told—Full of Interest to Many.

On Friday last the co-workers of Sam Dunfield in the Bates & Innes mill, Carleton Place, waited upon him and presented him with a wrist watch and Bible and an address. A very quiet marriage took place March 14 at the Presbyterian Manse, Chesterville, when Miss Hazel Dillabough, Dunbar, became the bride of Herbert Durant, Chesterville.

Rev. J. C. McLeod, Lanark, was called to his old home in Nova Scotia by the death of his sister. A short time ago Mr. McLeod made a similar journey for the purpose of attending the funeral of his father.

Grand Black Chapter. Brockville, March 15.—The Grand Black Chapter of Ontario East has chosen these officers: W. P.—J. W. Featherston, Ottawa.

D. P.—T. K. Allen, Kempville. A. D. P.—T. H. Thompson, Madoc. Grand Chaplain—Rev. John Putnam, Eganville. D. G. Chaplains—Rev. George Nickle, Napanee; Rev. J. H. Kidd, Buckton.

G. Reg.—W. J. Rhodes, Queensboro. D. G. Reg.—W. E. Tummon, Crookston. G. Treas.—T. C. McConnell, Springbrook.

D. G. Treas.—George Brown, Tweed. G. Lectures—L. E. Stanley, Ottawa; C. H. Wood, Kingston. G. Censors—W. C. Reid, Belleville; W. G. Burke, Lindsay.

G. St. Bearers—J. B. Lowry, Bradford; James Berry, Kingston. G. Pursuivant—James Moore, Eganville; Robert Wallace, North Gowen.

Grand Committee—F. T. Richardson, Richmond; Thomas Flannigan, Cornwall; E. A. Lowe, Omemee; Thomas Boyce, Ottawa; G. D. Smith, Madoc; George Wilson, Smith's Falls; R. J. Richardson, Trenton.

Test Of Orange Loyalty. Brockville, Ont., March 16.—References to bilingualism, the war and home rule were the outstanding features of the address of Grand Master McLellan, of Bowmanville, delivered at the first session of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East yesterday.

One hearty and without admiration that Germany is already organizing for the revival and extension of trade, when trade becomes again possible to her. In the face of certain and crushing defeat this is the temper of Germany, can we grudge time, labour and money for a matter still more vital?

The war must be followed by such poverty as the world has never known, and by a widespread impulse to escape from debt-laden countries to other lands—at one stroke to shake off a crushing burden of obligation, and become sharers in wealth that the war has left untouched or possibly increased. May it not be reckoned upon with certainty that the emigration from England and the continental countries will be limited by the capacity of ships to carry the people? If this be true, will not the years after the war be important beyond measure to Canada? We have it in our power to control, restrict, encourage the stream of immigration; to fill up the empty places with English, Scotch and Irish, or with an indiscriminate horde from war-ravaged Europe; to secure for Canada an Anglo-Saxon backbone, or allow it to become a conglomeration of nationalities. The choice is given us now; it will pass, and is not likely to return.

FATS DIRT CLEANERS AND DISINFECTANTS. MADE IN CANADA. SOME OF ITS USES: For making soap. For washing dishes. For cleaning and disinfecting refrigerators. For removing ordinary stains from wash linen and cloths. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. EW. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.

Deseronto

March 15.—On Sunday anniversary services were held in the Church of the Redeemer when the choir was assisted by Thomas Donnelly and J. S. Lyons of Kingston.

Rev. Professor Dall, of Queen's University, gave two eloquent addresses. At the morning service the Deseronto Platoon attended. A special offering was made by the congregation.

The 50th band of Belleville gave a concert in Naylor's Opera House on Friday evening. The house was crowded.

Mrs. Bernard McNeil of Belleville spent a few days with relatives. Mrs. Florence Thelmer returned home with her for a few weeks.

The C. N. Railway trains have been late these last few days owing to snow blockade.

On Friday there passed away at his residence on College street, Sidney Drace, a highly respected resident after an illness extending over two years. He is survived by his widow, four small children, also by two sons and three daughters of his first wife.

There has been no farmers from over the bay to-day owing to the road being drifted full.

Mrs. Henry Beyette left Tuesday for Peterboro to spend a few weeks with her son, Joseph Beyette.

Told Of Soldier's Death. Brockville, March 16.—Joseph Rose, of the Revere House staff, has received a photo and letter giving particulars of the death of his friend, Aaron Reubens, Picton, who enlisted in the first contingent and was reported missing after the battle of St. Julien-Langemarck last April.

The relatives instituted an enquiry and ascertained several weeks later that Peter Reubens was reported as among the killed. He was twenty years of age, was born in Toronto of Jewish parentage, and when war broke out was living at Picton where his father is in the boot and shoe business.

An Old Resident Dead. Almonte, March 16.—There passed away on March 14th, one of the old residents of Almonte in the person of Janet Johnson, relict of the late James Black. The deceased was ninety-four years old, and as a result of injuries sustained from a fall she has been a patient in the Rosemond Memorial Hospital for the past five years.

She was a Presbyterian in religion and was a regular attendant of St. Andrew's church for many years.

Immigration will be less critical than in the past. Fleeing from intolerable misery and starvation (would that it might not be so, but who can doubt it) they will gladly accept any opportunity of earning their bread. A large proportion of those who seek a new home in Canada must go upon the land, and it would be cruel to them, and unfair to ourselves, to suggest that they could be otherwise provided for. Warned as to this they will be ready for the adventure but will they be fit for it?

Most of them will lack experience in agriculture, and all in the conditions and customs of a new country. But it would surely be possible, and in a very short time, to qualify the class of immigrants referred to as farm hands, at a cost quite trifling when measured by the result to them selves and to Canada. Barracks or cantonments with suitable land might be provided in all the provinces where the elements of farming could be learned, and something of the local ways.

Gananoque

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 16.—The Gananoque Mission Circle met in the lecture room of Grace Church on Tuesday evening. Tea was followed by a business meeting and a short programme.

Another large crowd went up to Kingston on Tuesday for the production of "The Birth of a Nation" at the Grand.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the home of Mrs. John Gibson, Stone street, on Tuesday evening.

For the first time since the opening of the lecture room of Grace Church as a recreation room for the men of "A" Company, 59th Battalion, the midweek prayer service was held there last evening, and drew out a good attendance.

Robert O'Brien left the fore part of the week for Niagara Falls to take a position in charge of the moulding shop of the Kinsinger & Bruce Company.

There are now three patients in the Military Hospital in the clubhouse of the Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat Association, suffering from measles. The men are being given their physical drill on the street each morning and a run during the early evening, to keep them in trim.

Yesterday afternoon they were given a tramp east along the main road.

Gananoque Lodge, No. 15, Daughters of Rebekah, held a sleigh ride on Tuesday evening, after which they went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Brown, Brock street, and were entertained at tea.

Daughters of Empire. Hastings, March 16.—The annual report of the Hastings Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire shows receipts of over \$300, which has been used for hospital supplies and comforts for the soldiers.

Rev. D. A. and Mrs. Thomson have donated an operating table, sterilizing outfit and a surgeon's suit to the convalescent home at Montreal.

Five Near Cornwall. Cornwall, Ont., March 16.—The cheese factory of S. G. Lawson at St. Andrews, north of here, was destroyed by fire, which started from an overheated stove pipe.

A house owned by Oliver Elderbrook, near the factory, was also completely burned to the ground. The loss is about \$5,000.

County Votes \$150 A Month. Cobourg, March 16.—Commencing March 1st Cramach Township Council will grant the sum of \$150 per month to the Canadian Patriotic Fund through the counties' branch.

These camps, efficiently conducted, would partially support themselves, they would bridge over the weeks or months when an immigrant is finding his feet and seeking for work under strange skies, ensuring him at least a roof over his head during this depressing time, and the results attained and the reports made would regulate the amount and kind of immigration.

It is said that our hospital and commissariat systems approach perfection. If we can organize for war, and the purpose of war, can we not organize for peace and for the sake of the generations to come?

Were France to contribute to this life of humanity, we could be more fortunate for us, and I doubt not that her sons would receive a like welcome in Canada.

The question is worth thinking about. Should this bring the conclusions that millions will soon be seeking new homes across the ocean, that some of these will make better citizens than others, that we want the best, and particularly those of our own blood, we can hardly stop at that point and dismiss the matter from our mind. It is absurdly unlikely that we will get what we want without working for it.

There is no warrant for believing that Providence favours Canada to the extent of putting itself about to do what Canadians are not willing to forsee and ordain for themselves.

AUSTRALIA'S GLORY.

Spartan Valor of Her Soldiers on the Blood-Drenched Soil of Gallipoli

"When the history of the war comes to be written with clearness and authority I think I can say without boasting that the part played by the Australian nation and by Australian soldiers will contribute a glorious chapter." The speaker was William Hughes, labor premier of Australia, who has been in Canada on his way to London.

"We have done all we can," he said, "and we are going to continue doing so as time goes on. At the present time Australia has 140,000 men at the front. She has 245,000 men under arms, and by spring she will have enlisted 300,000 men. When you remember that this army is recruited from a population of 5,000,000 and does not include our naval force I think you will admit that we have not been slow in doing our share. It is true we failed at Gallipoli, but at least we failed gloriously. I cannot speak of the valor of our Australian soldiers without choking with emotion. The immortal charge of the Light Brigade must pale forever before that which was made by the Eighth Australian Light Horse right up to the muzzles of the Turkish guns. They received their order to charge the foe 10 hours in advance. They knew that for most of them it meant death. And when the word came they went out—and died. They did not get very far. The colonel got the furthest. He fell at 50 yards. Out of 500 who went out only 15 survived.

"We must look back to the gray dawn of history before we find a parallel for that. The Spartans at Thermopylae fought a battle that was the nearest to it; and their story will be told long after the pyramids will have crumbled to dust. But I think that the deeds of the citizen soldiery of Australia at Gallipoli must at least be equally imperishable."

"There is no discontent in Australia. The only effect of the retirement from Gallipoli was to steel the heart of every Australian to go on with this fight.

We in Australia have always believed in preparedness. The people of the British empire should go down on their knees and thank God that there were men in England who turned a deaf ear to the little navy pacifists. And I believe that if England had been as well prepared on land as on sea there would have been no war."

"Australia has been able to do what she has because as the cornerstone of her democratic edifice she has a system of compulsory military training. It was only in this way that we were able to turn out the officers and non-commissioned officers required to equip and command our forces. No nation can remain free unless its citizens are willing to sacrifice something to keep it free. It is not enough to be willing to defend the country; citizens should be able to defend it. We cannot wholly trust to volunteers."

"Every man should be compelled to do his share in maintaining the liberty of his country."

Keeps 1,000,000 Busy. According to an official statement to the British House of Commons there are more than a million persons now engaged in the British navy and in various branches of naval work.

The return states that the navy proper had 146,000 officers and men when the war started, which number has now increased to 320,000, with the authority granted for a further increase to 350,000 officers and men, besides 67,000 naval reserves. There are also 85,000 men engaged in work at dockyards and other naval establishments and several times that number on Admiralty work under contract and sub-contract.

Better than the return specifies the men engaged in getting coal for the fleet, dockside workers, and civilian crews of colliers, oilers, mine sweepers, supply ships, etc., and in addition men and women engaged in making clothing and preparing food for the fleet.

The return states that "for every man in the navy, of whom there are something like 300,000, there are certainly two persons and possibly even three at work on ship construction, repairing and contributing to the general efficiency and fighting ability of the fleet."

Zangwill's Fun. One of the wittiest of British literary men is Mr. Israel Zangwill, who as an after-dinner speaker has few rivals. Shortly after he was married Mr. Zangwill went with his wife to America, where at a well-known New York club they were entertained by some prominent citizens. After the dinner an admirer who was present proposed Mr. Zangwill's health, and remarked that it was a pity they could not claim him as a citizen of the United States. "Oh," said Mr. Zangwill with a smile, "but I do belong to one of the United States, through my wife, by marriage. Everyone was much puzzled, for Mrs. Zangwill was certainly English; but it was she herself who explained the mystery. "It was a joke," she said, "he does belong to the united state—the married state. Do you see?"

Just Like a Queen. An officer who has just been discharged from one of the London hospitals, has been telling me a delightful story of Queen Alexandra. One day she visited the hospital, and chatted with my friend for a few minutes. "Do you know what she said to me?" he asked. "She sat on my bed for nearly five minutes, and as she was leaving said: 'I know your needs are well looked after, but if there is anything extra you would like, tell me.'"

Over 1,000 Barristers Serving. One thousand and thirty-two English barristers are on active service. One wears the V. C., and six have been awarded the D.S.O.

The Japanese steamer Hokoku Maru has been posted at Lloyds as overdue. She left Portland, Oregon, Nov. 8th for United Kingdom ports.

Two more batteries are authorized in the 1st Military District.

STORIES OF THE PRINCE.

Amusing Yarns in Biography Just Published.

"When I am King," said the Prince of Wales as a little boy, "I shall make three laws: No one shall cut the tails of the little dogs; there shall be no more fishing with hooks, and no one shall use bearing reins to hurt the horses." Love of animals has been one of the heir-apparent's abiding characteristics, says Mr. David Williamson, in a short biography of the Prince of Wales, which he has added to his books of the royal family.

The book sets out from the birth of the Prince at White Lodge—an event which created the unprecedented phenomenon of three male descendants in the direct line of inheritance.

The water used at the christening service was brought from the River Jordan; "the gold bowl was the same that had been the christening foot of all the Queen's descendants born in the realm," and "the carrying cloak of the royal child was made of the veil worn by Queen Victoria at her marriage."

His "first regular pocket money was a shilling a week, rising steadily, but not rapidly." There were, however, compensations. Birthday presents supplied many of his wants, and he could always find a way to possess himself of the latest models of chemical appliances, and models of machines and ships to which he was attracted.

Absence of "side" has contributed much to the popularity and esteem in which the Prince has been held by all young associates in the navy, at Oxford, and in the army. Once an Osborne cadet "asked him whether it was a great responsibility to be the son of the Prince of Wales. 'I've never thought about it in that way,' said the Prince. 'It's always seemed to me great luck to be born the eldest son, because when you're the eldest son you haven't got to wear any of your brother's old clothes!'" This, if true, is an entertaining illustration of the Queen's well-known admirable methods of bringing up the royal family.

At the completion of his training as a midshipman on board the Hindustan it was stated that "not the smallest exception or discrimination has been made in his favor."

There is an interesting chapter on "Personal Characteristics," in which an illustration is given of his remarkable powers of endurance. "During the Prince's visit to Germany, in 1913, two German officers were detached to his suite. One day the party had been automobiling. The Prince asked for the car to be stopped, as he felt stiff and wanted to have a walk. 'Why not walk home?' he suggested. 'It is fifteen miles, at least,' said one of the officers, who was a major at the time of appointment. 'My adjutant is known officially as the "Clerk of the Cheque," his duty being simply to keep and call the "cheque," or roll, when the corps parades. The whole cost of the Guard is defrayed by the King out of the privy purse."

The term "beef-eater," commonly applied to the Yeoman of the Guard, and also to the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar uniform, is popularly supposed to be a corruption of the French word "bœuf," a "sideboard man," i.e., one who sits at the buffet. It is just as likely, however, to mean exactly what it says—a beef-eater. In Tudor times the common people rarely tasted fresh meat—other than pork—whereas the King's bodyguard no doubt fared sumptuously every day, and the great herons of roasted beef served at their table would naturally suggest to the envious multitude the appropriate, and at that time distinctive, name.

Empress Eugenie's Eagle's Quill. The Empress Eugenie possesses an eagle's quill pen with historical associations. Henry Greville notes in his diary on March 3, 1856, that "the Empress, having expressed a wish to possess the pen with which the plenipotentiaries are to sign the Treaty of Paris, the Emperor ordered that the finest eagle in the Jardin des Plantes should be plucked at its best feather, which being cut as a pen is to be used on this occasion and then handed over to her Majesty." Four days later Greville met Count Cavour who told me that the eagle's feather had been used for the signatures of one or two copies, but that the plenipotentiaries raised objections against employing it for all, as in that case they would never have got to the end of their labors."

Ghost Haunted Him. The terrible sights which soldiers see during the war often haunt them for years afterwards. General Sir Alfred Turner tells a story in this connection. Whilst at a sojourn one evening a man the famous soldier knew well suddenly rose from the table saying, "I cannot stand more of this," and he left the room. Sir Alfred afterwards discovered that the man had taken a figure in khaki with a wound under his jaw standing beside him. The vision was that of a soldier who had been killed by his side in South Africa.

American troops are believed to have crossed the Mexican border Wednesday afternoon to hunt Villa down.

Brantford has been given authority to own and operate the Grand Valley Railway.

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