

News From Eastern Ontario

Gananoque

(From Our Own Correspondent)
 Jan. 22.—Word has been received here by relatives of the recent marriage of Miss Edna Beaubien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beaubien, of this town, to Frederick J. Allen, of Toronto, which was solemnized on Wednesday last in the High Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by Rev. Dr. Wilson. Miss Beaubien was a popular young Gananoquean, who for a number of years held the position of head milliner in Mrs. K. E. Baker's establishment.

W. S. Allaster, architect, of Brockville, was in town the latter part of the week looking over the Turner block in the interests of Gananoque Lodge No. 114, I.O.O.F.

George D. Pound, of Kingston, filled the pulpit of St. Andrew's church yesterday morning and of Grace church last evening in the interests of the Snug Harbor International Sailors' Mission.

Tax Collector William Pratt has been confined to his home for the past few days by illness.

William J. Reid has been appointed by the municipal council as a member of the local Board of Health for the ensuing year.

W. S. Macdonald, who had been spending a few days here at Maple Croft, has returned to New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Shorby, of Pontiac, Mich., arrived in town on Saturday evening en route to Syracuse, N.Y., to attend the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. Horace Bramwell. They left here yesterday morning for that city, accompanied by Mr. Shorby's sister, Mrs. William Richardson, First street.

Mrs. George Pickett, North street, is spending a short time in Kingston with her son, Lloyd Pickett. Mrs. Harry Hawke is spending a short time in Toronto with relatives. Thos. Stark, Pittsburg township, left recently for Florida, where he purposes spending the balance of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Parmenter are spending some time in Ottawa with friends.

The cigarette keeps many a young man out of a job.

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INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

Local Notes and Items Of General Interest.

Every Kingstonian will heartily congratulate H. W. Richardson on his appointment to a senatorship. May he have years of service in the Senate.

"Jimmy" Atkins, who has been at the front two years, and who is now on his way home, will be the first Portsmouth boy to return from the front.

Who will be elected warden? This is the all-important question with the members of the County Council. They will convene at the court house Tuesday afternoon.

Joseph Gratton, foreman at Richardson's elevator, is in Peterboro looking after a consignment of grain purchased by the company from the Tilson's Oat Company.

H. W. Richardson, the newly-appointed Senator, was a busy man on Monday morning receiving congratulations of his many friends. Mr. Richardson recently returned from a hunting trip.

The president of the Board of Trade acknowledges these subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund: St. Mark's Sunday school, Barriefield \$5; Master J. Grimshaw, Wolfe Island, \$2.50.

Pianos for rental, C. W. Lindsay Limited, 121 Princess street.

The funeral of the late John D. Shea was held on Monday afternoon from his late residence, Barrie street, to Catarqui cemetery. Rev. J. D. Ellis conducted the service, and members of the I.O.O.F. attended in a body.

At St. Luke's church Sunday evening the rector, Rev. de Pencier Wright, held a memorial service for the late W. H. Macdonald, who was killed as the result of a fall week. He made feeling reference to the deceased, who was a member of the church.

BIG MUNITIONS EXPLOSION

NEAR LONDON CAUSED LOSS OF MUCH LIFE.

Accident Will Make No Practical Difference to the Output of Munitions—Victims Gave Up Lives For Country.

London, Jan. 22.—Forty bodies have been recovered from the wreck caused by Friday night's explosion in a munitions plant near London. The Home Office officially announced yesterday. Probably a hundred were seriously injured in the explosion. The announcements follow:

"At about 7 o'clock last night fire started at a factory in the east of London near the river, which was employed in munitions work. Fortunately a few minutes elapsed after the commencement of the fire before the explosion occurred, during which interval many operatives were able to escape from the factory.

"The explosion appears to have involved practically all the explosive in the factory, which was itself completely destroyed. Fires were caused in neighboring warehouses and factories, one of the largest of which was an important flour mill. The effects of the explosion were felt for a great distance. Three rows of small houses in the immediate neighborhood were practically demolished and considerable damage was occasioned to other property.

"The general character of the explosion, as it was experienced in the centre of London, was a roar of short duration, as though a vast reservoir of gas had been ignited and consumed in one burst of flame. A tremendous puff of fire flashed high into the air, and then quickly subsided.

"The accident will make no practical difference to the output of munitions. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The explosion brings the realities of war to the very hearthside of this country. Let us remember the victims have given their lives in the country's cause as honorable as if they had fallen in a charge 'over the top.'"

NEW GOV'T. IN AUSTRALIA

Premier Hughes and Opposition Leader Reach Agreement.

London, Jan. 22.—The Chronicle's Melbourne correspondent writes that Premier Hughes has informed his party that he had agreed with the Opposition leader, Mr. Cook, for the formation of a new Government, and that the present government party unanimously approved the arrangement. Premier Hughes' presence at the Imperial War Conference is therefore considered probable.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Resolution Offered in United States Senate.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Poindexter, Washington, has offered a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. His amendment provides that no one shall be prevented from voting because of "race, sex or color."

National Government Needed.

Simcoe, Jan. 22.—Lieut.-Col. Pratt, M.P.P. (Can.), writing from France to H. B. Donly, of the Simcoe Reformer, says: "I am with you, both hands up, for a Government that will unite both political parties in Canada—for a Government that will have the courage to call up the eligible manhood of the country and so prepare for any eventuality."

The death toll in Friday's munitions explosion is now between fifty and sixty, twenty-one of the injured having died on Saturday.

There are 5,020 women workers "doing their bit" in Canadian munition shops.

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WOMEN AND WAR WORK

SPLENDID RESPONSE IN DOMINION TO CALL OF EMPIRE.

Canadians Have Proved That There is No Longer Any Truth in the Poet's Old Assertion That "Men Must Work and Women Must Weep"—Some Facts and Figures.

MUCH has been written of the Dominion of Canada's work in carrying out her part in the great world war. But in the telling of her raising 371,595 to Nov. 1, 1916; of her building 422 munition factories in 16 months, where none existed before; of her producing 550,000,000 worth of shells in 27 months; of her carrying on all the regular things of life during this time of strife and change—in the telling of all this, sight has often been lost of the noble and wonderful work of Canada's army of feminine workers.

The framers of ancient tradition regarded the work of women as their duty. "For men must work and women must weep," has long been swept away. And through exigencies arising out of wartime conditions, women of all the belligerent nations have proved, more effectively than by any political campaign or other appeal, their right to equality in all things with the till-now ruling male. Just as the women of Belgium, France, England, and other countries quickly took up duties for the most part strange, so did the mothers and daughters and spinners and wives of Canada answer to the call of country and lend readily their services in factory, office, hospital, munition works, and a hundred other places.

There are in Canada to-day many societies, social bodies, and other organizations honoring their energies to the furthering of Canada's part in the war. However, as a great many of these are supplementary or contributing to the major bodies, mention is made only of the chief organizations. Among these are the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, Women's Canadian Clubs, Women's Emergency Corps, Woman's Institutes, Secour National, W. C. T. U., Belgian Relief, Red Cross, Order of St. John, and Queen Mary's Guild.

All of these, with the exception of the Women's Emergency Corps, are engaged in supplying soldiers with comforts and collecting funds for their upkeep and that of their dependents. From the time the war began until September, 1916, no less than \$2,375,000 had been gathered for Belgian relief, and while all this was being done, a considerable portion of it, both indirectly and directly. In the same time another \$27,000,000 had been raised in Canada for Red Cross and other purposes, for ambulances, for Serbian, Armenian, Jewish, and Polish relief, and in aid of the most needy of soldiers' dependents left in Canada.

In order to get money for Red Cross work, the matrons and maidens of the city started a collection of all the old paper, bottles, rags, rubber, and all the materials that are as well summed up by the word junk. Of course, all the children were enlisted in the work. Every house, every long unmoisted attic, vacant lots, and a thousand and one other places yielded up their quota of junk.

A place became necessary to store it in. The city of Toronto's Harbor Commission offered a warehouse, and here to-day a dozen women are almost constantly engaged sorting and packing the collected matter. In the first month, from this new and as yet not fully worked business, the women cleared \$1,615, and figures to date show that they have started a business that now looks likely to return \$25,000 a year without the investment of a cent of capital, and which required only organization and hard work.

In the matter of money collecting records the Secour National Society in one day, in the city of Toronto, collected \$25,000 for relief of Verdun refugees. This was held on July 14, the French national day, in honor of a splendid gift of recent date, directly due to the work of women, was the raising within a fortnight of \$53,299 in aid of H. R. H. Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners of War Fund.

Three thousand Canadian women are working in munition factories throughout the Dominion, and this number is being added to every day. Regular factory hands who have had experience at almost anything, and the sturdy domestic servants and girls from rural communities, have proved the best and most satisfactory employees in munition works.

This is a brief summarizing up of some of the major activities of the women in aiding the Dominion carry on the war. But in spite of this, activities toward curbing abuses at home and toward the creating of better conditions have gone on. Through the active work of women three provinces now have equal franchise and a fourth has just passed it. In the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia the women have the right to vote not only in provincial, but in Federal elections. In the province of Saskatchewan, and Alberta they have only provincial privileges as yet.

Since the war four provinces have gone dry, mainly due to the fierce struggle of women and their attaining to the ballot. Four provinces have been made dry and a fifth because of the beginning of the year. Through their rapidly gaining power the women of western Canada have appointed the first Canadian woman J.-dog, Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton, Alberta, and at the next election a woman candidate is likely to stand in the provincial election as member for East Calgary riding, in the person of Mrs. Nellie McClung. Unfair land laws discriminating against women; unjust marriage laws, and many other things are now coming in for attack by the women of Canada.

The Standard Oil Company of California has declared a stock dividend equivalent to 23 1-3 per cent. on the outstanding issue.

Don't be a broken spoke in the wheel of progress.

A PIONEER BISHOP

A Man Who Went Into the North West in the Early Days

Bishop W. D. Reeve, one of the Dominion's pioneer clergy, Bishop of Toronto, recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. Bishop Reeve's first real experience in Canada was gained in the North. It commenced after he had bid farewell to his home in Lincolnshire, England, and with his bride of two weeks he entered upon his work in the wilds of the Mackenzie River district. That was in 1889 when he was in his 25th year, and had behind him a sound training acquired at the Theological Training Church Missionary Society College, London. Fort Garry, which is now Winnipeg, had then a population of 200 people. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve passed through on their way to Fort Simpson, which was to be the centre of their labors for many years. The people there were scattered over a wide area; they were chiefly trappers and to fulfill his mission among them the Bishop had to perform his circuit on the shoes or by sleigh in the winter time of the year, and in the summer. Naturally, in that wild country at that time he had many thrilling experiences, and in addition to being missionary he had to act the part of physician to the sick. Although Bishop Reeve spent 32 years in the Mackenzie district, being at one time Archdeacon of Chipewyan, and later the first Bishop of Mackenzie River. During those years many changes took place in the habits of the people. The country passed from a wild state to one of civilization. In 1874 Bishop Reeve was ordained a priest. In 1881 the University of Manitoba honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and on November 25, the same year, he was created a bishop at Holy Trinity church, Winnipeg. It was only because of advancing years, and the strenuousness of the work in the North that Bishop Reeve sought a change, and in 1907 he moved to Toronto to be assistant to the late Bishop Sweetman.

New Task for the Duke.

Now that Canada's new Governor-General has been formally installed in office, it remains to be determined what useful employment can be found for his illustrious predecessor. It has been rumored that he is to be sent to Ireland, but whether this report is founded merely upon a suggestion lately made by the Earl of Dunraven it is difficult to say. This proposal, which was offered tentatively, was intended to meet the present difficulty in Ireland, which, broadly speaking, is twofold, involving, first, the necessity of furnishing sufficient men to support the Allies, and, secondly, the desirability of finding them in Ireland, for if Ireland does not play her part Lord Dunraven's apprehends that "she is disgraced and politically damned for generations."

Mr. Redmond has talked of Ireland playing her part provided she gets Home Rule, but since he himself agrees that the coercion of a considerable part of the North is out of the question and that part shows no inclination to yield; since, moreover, partition of the country has been condemned by himself as unthinkable, it is idle to discuss Home Rule on any of the plans hitherto proposed. A further conference on the subject is indeed a possibility, but it is a possibility in which neither Lord Dunraven nor Mr. Redmond has much faith.

Lord Dunraven, therefore, proposes to appeal to his countrymen in another way. "The Irish," he argues, "are an aristocratic people. In the eyes of all Irishmen, except a very small handful of crazy republicans, the King is the King of Ireland. An appeal by the King to his people would be viewed very differently from an act emanating from the War Office. Accordingly, he believes that if the question of Home Rule were to be placed in the hands of a few representative Irishmen and the Duke of Connaught put at the head of a great recruiting campaign it is possible that the mistakes of the past might be forgotten and Ireland saved, if even against her will."

Two Canadians Escape.

Two more Canadian soldiers have successfully run the gauntlet of German guns and bloodhounds and safely arrived in London. One is a French-Canadian named Sergeant Joseph Turcotte, No. 26280, of the Royal Montrealers, the other is Pte. Peter Nelson, No. 76237, of the 19th Battalion, Vancouver. Both were taken prisoners while on patrol duty, the former on last Christmas Eve, Nelson on the 1st of November. Both men are in good health, and unscathed, in fact, they escaped through their acrobatic agility, such as the ponderous Teutons would not suspect possible. Turcotte was a fireman on the Canadian Pacific. He was captured while searching for a missing Montrealer, and was taken via Lille to Munster. In this camp he made two unsuccessful attempts to escape, being penalized for so doing, then was sent in April to a camp near Riga, in which camp the treatment was horrible. He asserts that men were tied up and flogged on the slightest offence, or on suspicion. Owing to his refusal to take charge of a working party he was recently returned to Munster, where he was lucky in his third attempt to escape a fortnight ago, during which time he lived on turnips and cabbage which he plucked in fields. Nelson effected his escape about the same time. He also had made ineffective attempts to escape before. This time he heard machine guns turned on him. After escaping his whereabouts were first suggested by seeing young men cycling, which struck him would be impossible in Germany.

Rabbit Fur.

Rabbit fur is said to be supplanting wool in felt hat making in Australia. The fur is believed to be much superior to the finest merino for this purpose, and millions of rabbit skins are used annually.

All Philadelphia newspapers now selling at one cent will increase their price to two cents beginning January 29th. Style very often attempts to do business on a limited capital.

January Sale Specials

Boys' Suits, sizes 30 to 34. Sale price \$2.95
 Men's Freize Overcoats, sizes 36 to 44, Sale price \$8.50
 Boys' Suits, sizes 28 to 34, worth \$8 and \$9. Sale price \$5.50
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 All Men's Overcoats, reduced to less than Cost Price.

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