

THE MAN ON WATCH

"Where there is no vision the people perish." So got to work you dreamers of things as they ought to be.

Even sinners are permitted to pray so the Lampman does not see why the Kingston editors should not write prayerful articles for Saturdays.

If the power of the pulpit in moulding the minds of men is above that of the press, and if things are so bad in Kingston, the Lampman submits that the pulpit has not much to brag about.

The Lampman cannot say that it is a very high ambition to merely reach the position of warden of the County of Frontenac. Some men have reached it by being forced into it rather than by desire, while others got there by hook or crook. The present warden got it by acclamation and through popularity, ability and honesty.

As the members of the Utilities Commission have themselves been "soaked" to a certain extent with regard to increased light bills, the consumers may rest assured that the commission will deal very carefully with the protests.

Noticing that the honorary colonels are urged to present themselves in uniform at the opening of parliament in order that there should be a gold-braid show, the Lampman thinks that the high constable of Frontenac should be sent for as he has a uniform that would dazzle the Ottawa fry. The high constable adds dignity to the county council meetings, and with his presence and the flag floating over the court house dome, the council sits without fear of a German invasion.

The Lampman has not heard one protest against the increase in the price of bread, people realizing that the bakers were entitled to more money for a loaf of the staff of life. The ground for the raising of the price is that the "laborer is worthy of his hire."

The Lampman does not like to hear of a debate over at Queen's on such a subject as "Resolved That Great Britain is Primarily Responsible for the Present War." The principal, who is an honorary colonel in the Canadian militia, will have to assume the role of censor.

The late Col. Frank Strange belonged more to the yeomen than to the military, and the Lampman's

Gained 30 Lbs. in Few Weeks Never Felt So Well

Was Pale, Weak and Thin, and Had Nervous Headaches Before Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is truly wonderful what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does for women who are weak, weary and run down in health. New, rich blood is what is needed in nearly all such cases, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new blood it brings a cure—not mere relief, but actual cure—in the great majority of such ailments.

With an abundance of rich, red, new blood, blood coursing through the veins the nerves are strengthened and vigor and vitality are carried to every organ of the human body.

With the nerves properly nourished headaches and neuritic pains disappear, appetite improves, digestion is good, you sleep and rest well, and gain in strength and weight.



Mrs. H. Laid, Cannington Manor, Sask., writes:—"You will remember me writing you last spring. Well, I gave up my doctor and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment cured me rapidly and I was soon myself again. I was pale, thin and weak, from stomach troubles and liver complaint, and frequently had sick, nervous headaches. I was surprised to find that in a few weeks' time I had gained 30 pounds in weight. I never felt so strong and well in all my life. Headaches never bother me any more, and I am grateful for the cure. If people would only give this medicine a fair trial they would certainly be cured."

Everywhere people are talking about this great food cure, which cures in Nature's way, by supplying the ingredients to form new blood, and so overcome weakness and disease by an abundance of vitality. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

And \$5.00 is Some Piece of Coin These Hard Times



By "Bud Fisher"

DISOBEYED THE ORDER OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TO DEMOBILIZE.

Why British Columbia Militia Is on Active Pay—Method of Meeting Unemployed Situation in the Province.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—One of the missions of Major-General Sam Hughes to the Pacific coast, whence he is returning this week, was to endeavor to find out whether it was necessary to spend so much of the dominion's money on an active service practically every militia unit in British Columbia. They were called out on orders from Ottawa on the request of the provincial government shortly after the war broke out. General Hughes also wanted to know why the orders repeatedly sent out from the headquarters here for the demobilization of the Pacific coast troops had not been carried out after the cessation of attack from Germany, either by sea or by land from across the American boundary, had not been actively subsidized. The troops have now received an aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars of active service pay from the dominion treasury.

In addition to the panicky feeling, there was also a large amount of unemployment in British Columbia, but Premier McBride was very much worried to know what to do with his electors, who wanted assistance to keep the wolf from the door. The mobilization of all the militia regiments in the province at the expense of the dominion offered a ready solution for this problem. At the present time, under arms for two or three weeks, and the first scare had subsided, orders were sent out from Ottawa to the district officer commanding to call off at least part of the troops and stop unnecessary expense. The order was given in British Columbia, but the provincial authorities, it is understood, intervened, and it was not obeyed. Subsequent orders of a similar nature sent out from militia headquarters here were likewise ignored.

Were Scars Manufactured?

It is hinted in official circles in Ottawa that some of the German scars on the coast were deliberately engineered with a view to impressing on the government the necessity of keeping every militiaman in British Columbia on duty and on the pay roll. So far these efforts have been successful, and at the present time, though the German fleet on the Pacific has been wiped out and there is no enemy in sight, there are more men on garrison and guard duty in British Columbia than in all the rest of the dominion. The railway companies are furnishing guards for their bridges at their own expense. In British Columbia this work is done at federal expense by the mobilized militia.

It may be noted also that one British Columbia regiment has been able to remain on active service for several years. This is the regiment which was called out at the time of the Nanaimo coal strike. Although the strike was over when the war commenced, the militiamen were still on strike duty. Now they are on guard duty and still drawing pay.

A GERMAN PUTS THE SUPERIORITY OF THE BRITISH AT FOURFOLD.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—A letter written by an officer on one of the German cruisers describes the naval battle in the North Sea, commenting on the long range—from eight to twelve miles—at which modern naval battles are fought.

Telling of the loss of the German cruiser, Bluecher, he says: "She was shot to pieces after sustaining engine trouble which crippled her. We could not assist the Bluecher, as all our ships, in view of the triple or fourfold superiority of the British, would have suffered the same fate. There was no possibility of helping her. A torpedo boat attack would only have resulted in greater losses."

The man with an axe to grind usually wants someone to turn the screw without pay. A diplomat is one who knows enough not to talk when words will not help the case.

SOUTHERN SLAVES CRY.

"Down With The Germans." And Demand Peace.

Geneva, Jan. 30.—The order of the Austro-Hungarian government for the mobilization of last line of reserves has brought about a serious rising among the southern Slavs, according to uncensored despatches reaching here from Austrian sources.

The clergy, these advices say, headed the movement of resistance, which began Sunday morning at Ljubach, 35 miles northeast of Trieste. After the crowd is reported to have left the cathedral shouting "Down with the war!" "Down with the Germans!" The rioters attacked the gendarmes, and after shots were fired the cavalry was called out and charged the crowd.

During the disturbance the Prefect's palace was burned and its furniture and pictures, which were thrown out of the windows, were trampled to pieces.

At Agrani, capital of Croatia and Slavonia, bodies of students tore down the mobilization notices, and it is reported that a Hungarian official, a student and a child were killed in the rioting that followed. There was rioting also at Karistadt, Croatia, where the mobilization notices were destroyed. At Sosak, near Fiume, the army of the Hungarian Landwehr is said to have been plundered.

An enormous crowd, these advices from Austrian sources also say, concentrated at Trieste and joined manifestos. All the boards on which the official notices of mobilization were posted were destroyed, and in the night which followed with machines two of the rioters are reported to have been killed.

Late despatches state that the rioting continues and that general apprehension is felt as to the outcome.

A VETERAN SAILOR WAS DROWNED AT PRESQUIT AFTER FORTY YEARS SERVICE.

Brockville, Jan. 30.—Capt. Gideon Adams, who met his death by drowning at Prescott, was a veteran sailor of the rivers and lakes, having sailed these waters for over forty years. Capt. Adams came of an historic family in Grenville county, the early members of which took an active part in the moulding of Upper Canada in the troublesome days of 1812-13. Samuel Adams was at Chrysler's Farm. He lived in the township of Edwardsburg and was the bearer of despatches from Kingston to Montreal on the day of that historic battle. He captured two American officers, bringing them into camp single-handed. His only weapon was an unloaded musket, which he presented, and demanded the unconditional surrender, to which the Americans submitted, and he arrived with his prisoners at militia headquarters in time to participate in the battle.

The Grenville Adams family are of the same stock which furnished two presidents for the United States.

Be sure that all are cared for at home before you hunt for negligence in the streets.

When money making is the prime incentive character making is quite likely to be neglected.

Reform would stand a better show if as many fought for it as fight against it.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, I, J. J. CHENEY, Notary Public, do hereby certify that Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Witness my hand and official seal this 6th day of December, 1914.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. It enters the blood and incrusts the surfaces of the system. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Come To Canada To Regain Trade Lost Through War.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 29.—The first German-American industry to establish a plant in Canada since the war is about to start operations in this city.

This concern, the Julius Kayser company, of New York, is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, has a dozen or more mills in Germany and Australia, and an immense output. It is rated very high financially, and commands a very large, high-class remunerative trade. The company manufactures silk products, such as gloves, undergarments, etc. Its trade with the British colonies and South America is exceedingly large. Since the war started up, however, none of these markets have been available and the Canadian plant is put up to satisfy the demand in those countries.

New President Elected.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—C. E. Hosmer has been elected president of Canadian Cottons, succeeding the late David Morrice.

Transvaal's 1914 Gold Output.

Johannesburg, Africa, Jan. 29.—The Transvaal's output of gold for 1914 shows a total of \$15,000,000 below the record of 1913. The year's production was 3,378,000 ounces, valued at \$178,000,000.

British Columbia Finances.

Victoria, Jan. 29.—The public accounts for the fiscal year 1913-14 show an expenditure of \$15,971,875 and net revenue \$10,479,258. The balance sheet of the province shows that at the end of March last year the liabilities of the province totalled \$25,846,025 and assets \$18,617,545.

Poor Year For Canners.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Though there has been a very heavy pack prices have been low, and Montreal advices are to the effect that Dominion Cannery, Limited, will not be able to show as good a showing in the annual statement as that of 1913, when the net profits were \$466,415.

C. N. R. Floats Loan.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The C. N. R. has secured \$2,000,000 in Philadelphia by the sale of thousand dollar 5 per cent. shares in an equipment trust issue, executed by the railway, the Fidelity Trust company of Philadelphia and the Imperial Rolling Stock company.

Debentures Sold.

Bellefonte, Jan. 29.—The city has been fortunate in the sale of debentures considering the state of the money market. Over \$100,000 debentures in broken lots of twenty and thirty years have been disposed of. The twenty years debentures brought \$95.35 and the thirty years \$94.59.

Commercial Notes.

Net profits of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31st were \$324,381, which compares with \$229,016 in the previous year.

F. W. Croll, treasurer of Armour & Co., states that the gross business of the company increased \$25,000,000 in 1914, to \$375,000,000.

Finley P. Mount, an Indianapolis attorney, has been appointed receiver for the Rumley company, the \$30,000,000 farming machinery manufacturing concern.

C. P. R. traffic for the week ended Jan. 21st totalled \$1,391,000. For the same week last year the total was \$1,772,000 a decline of \$381,000.

A report is current in Toronto that President Magor has returned from France with a very considerable order for the National Car Co.

Canada is coming to depend more and more upon American banks for new funds, and it is understood that a number of large municipal and other loans are pending in New York and other money centres.

Gross earnings of the Grand Trunk railway system for the third week of January were \$795,530, compared with \$879,948 in the corresponding period in 1914, a decrease of \$84,418.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1875

KEEPING a bank account for "household expenses" and paying all bills by cheque has many advantages. It shows the balance on hand, the amount expended, provides receipts for every payment and does not require a large deposit to begin with.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

KINGSTON BRANCH, H. E. Richardson, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - 13,575,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

JOINT ACCOUNTS An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

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Starts Monday, Feb. 1st,

20% Off All Shoes

In Stock, Except Military Boots,

The best shoes in the city at 20% discount, besides many lines of odds and ends at 30 to 50% off.

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The Home of Good Shoes.