

YEAR 85, NO. 60

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918

SECOND SECTION

THERE IS NOTHING FOR THE LIVER

SO GOOD AS MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

They will regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, and will tone, renovate, and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary, but disagreeable bilious and sick headaches, to the severest forms of liver complaint.

They are small and easy-taking, do not gripe, sicken or weaken like the old-fashioned, nauseating, griping purgatives.

Mrs. A. Kirk, 53 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have tried and tested Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and have received good results, for which I am very thankful. I took them for liver trouble. I came out of the hospital on May 3rd, last, after having had a serious operation which might have been saved had I taken your remedy sooner, I have taken some to my sister for biliousness and sick headache, and she has found great relief. A lady who lives in my house has started to take them. I will do my best to recommend them to all my friends."

Price 25c at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM LOCAL BRANCH TIME TABLE

IN EFFECT MARCH 18th

Table with columns for train names (e.g., No. 19 Mail, No. 13 Express), destinations (e.g., Live City, Port Hope), and times.

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There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This dissolves it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.

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NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

Apply Cream in Nostrils To Open Up Air Passages.

Ah, What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear and you can breathe freely. No more hacking, snuffling, mucous discharges, headache, coryza—no more struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm "is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid."

Many a man talks back to his wife for the purpose of affording her the pleasure of getting in the last word.

PADEREWSKI'S ARMY

POLISH LEGION TRAINING AT GREAT CAMP NIAGARA.

Great Pianist Secured Permission to Organize His Fellow-Countrymen Who Desire to Fight for the Freedom of Poland and They Are Preparing to Cross to Europe.

PADEREWSKI, whose name, nationality or profession need only be mentioned in order to arouse thoughts of poor Poland and her warriors and dreamers, has secured permission to raise a Polish army in America for service on the French front. "Paderewski's Polish Army" is not the proper title of the company of alien volunteers who long to see historic Poland a republic, but it is one that somehow clings because the Poles love their famous countryman.

Quite out of place, perhaps, in the beginning of even a brief article on the interesting movement, but too illustrative of the fact to pass by here, is an anecdote of a great Polish meeting in Chicago during the closing days of October, when a Chicago detachment eagerly organized for the service. The musician was one of the speakers of the evening. His enthusiasm, come from his desire to see all Slavs, of whatever nation, united and fighting for a common cause, had kindled his hearers as fully as his skill at the piano would have done. When he had finished the Pole made commanding officer of the battalion arose and appointed Paderewski an honorary private.

"Your name," the lieutenant said, "will be called daily. And when it is called each soldier will reply, 'Yes, Paderewski is here, for he is in the hearts of all of us.'"

It is in Canada that the Polish volunteers of alien birth are camping this winter, undergoing a stiff introduction to the period of fighting alongside the French. Camp Niagara, Ontario, is their post office address. There, even now, is seen a Slavic meeting pot. The Russian, Austrian and German subjects, Poles with the traditions of Pulaski and Kosciusko behind them, and brotherhood. Even the most illiterate, the unskilled laborer, strong and silent, has the Polish imagination and can vision a nation in the north rising from the despoiling of an historical land.

The French, perhaps more than any other people, appreciate the Polish disposition. Mutual love of freedom binds them close. France, therefore, will help the Poles in America who have not become naturalized to come to the aid of those who would demand that Poland be freed from the yoke of either Germany or Russia.

President Polkarski sent to the United States French Poles in mission, to appeal to these northmen who are steadfast in their almost mystic love for religion and who still hold as their treasured hope the reality of a Polish republic.

Italy, too, has offered to give money or equipment in the organization of the 150,000 American Poles. The attitude of Italy may be summed up in the words of Arturo Colautti, the poet: "Poland, Latin by faith, western in soul, French in habits and tastes; Poland the snowy rampart of Europe, already three guardian of civilization, has been condemned to an oblivion worse than hatred, slavery or death itself."

Italian newspapers have been unanimous in realizing that there is no safe place in Europe until Poland is free.

In one appeal which Paderewski made to his countrymen in the United States, he said: "Our army is needed, not for France, but for Poland. Occupied by the enemy, Poland is prevented from sending her sons to join the ranks of freedom's champions. But you are here, the worthy sons of a valorous race. Conscious of our sacred duty to the motherland, and conscious of our obligations to America, we have long waited for this opportunity with a full responsibility before God, the nation and our own conscience."

Poles from all over the world are being asked to come to the aid of the new army. Heavy enlistments promise that the future Polish army will render effective service.

Canada, as a whole, is sympathetic and is energetically supporting the Polish army. The men's uniforms, even their food, come from the Government commissary, and when this article is written there are 5,000 in the Ontario camp. The uniforms chosen are typical of the artistry of Poland and of their passion for individuality as a separate people. The tunic is a light bluish-gray with trousers to match, and trimmed, like the cap, in purple red. The white eagle of the old Poland nation dominates the flag they expect to carry into the trenches in France, and white eagles are seen on buttons and shoulder straps. On the boulevards of Paris already a few of these new uniforms are noticeable. It is the first Polish army raised in more than 100 years.

naturalized, and a number of experienced military men have thus been gathered, many having seen compulsory service in the armies of Russia, Germany and Austria. Men of Polish origin, who have no dependents and are, in the main, above draft age, are accepted.

In Boston, which is one recruiting centre, men from eighteen to forty are enlisting in the Polish army. Two thousand are expected to go from that city. One hundred and twenty-seven young men from western Massachusetts have left Holyoke to join the Worcester, Mass. division.

In Milwaukee Polish women are urging their men to join the ranks across the border and get into training to fight for the homeland and its friends. They say that they will band together and live on a co-operative plan in order to lighten their expenses and help the cause.

Paderewski is particularly loved among this colony of his countrymen. Several years ago he gave a benefit performance in Milwaukee exclusively for the poverty-stricken Poles. He has told them that in the hands of the Poles of America rests the honor of Poland and her future.

Newfoundland and the War. Sir Walter Davidson, for four years Governor of Newfoundland, has been appointed Governor of the Australian state of New South Wales. Arriving in England recently for a short stay, prior to taking up his new duties in Australia, Sir Walter paid a high and well-merited tribute to the people of Newfoundland and to the whole-hearted manner in which they have supported the cause of the Empire in the war.

He found it difficult, he said, to find terms in which to express his appreciation of the patriotic and practical part which Newfoundland had taken, and was continuing to take, in the war. He entered upon the Governorship of that colony in 1913, and had remained there continuously until a few weeks ago, when he was summoned, to London by the Colonial Office. During that period he witnessed scenes of enthusiasm which, he says, it would be difficult to rival as manifested by patriotism in any other part of the Empire, and which will remain with him as vivid memories for life.

Newfoundland is small in comparison with the big Dominions of Canada, South Africa, and Australia—the area is only one-third that of the United Kingdom, and the population numbers little more than a quarter of a million—but it is proud of the distinction it enjoys as "Britain's oldest colony," and what it lacks in numbers, as far as population is concerned, is more than made up in the intensity of its patriotism. "It was my privilege," said Sir Walter Davidson, "to see that patriotic enthusiasm translated into terms of action, which, measured by any standard, represented a practicable contribution to the war resources of the Empire far beyond the anticipations of the most optimistic. It is no exaggeration to say that for the purposes of the war the whole population was a unit. Every man, woman and child in the island, with one exception, was and is animated by one impulse—to do his or her utmost by personal service or by contributions in cash or kind to help the Empire's cause in the war. Newfoundland possesses a complete and modern navy which is, perhaps, larger in proportion to its population than in any of the other overseas dominions. And, perhaps, as a natural corollary, it produces the finest seamen in the world. These men, and the Royal Naval Reserve in their thousands, and have their own reputation for valor and seamanship which stands out as one of the most inspiring facts of Newfoundland's participation in the war. And what is true of the sea forces is equally true of the fighting men in the Newfoundland regiments, who have distinguished themselves in a degree which, I think, merits special distinction. Even the highest honors for military services in the gift of the nation would be no more than a just recognition of their gallantry and heroism."

The Fool-Hen of Canada.

Wasn't it Theodore Roosevelt who brought back from Brazil the story of a bird that gnashed its teeth at Dan Beard's own hat in Canada, and he has another kind of bird. He tells about it in Boys' Life, as follows:

That night we heard the moose grunting around the little lake a few yards back from our camp and in the morning saw their fresh tracks in the snow that had fallen during the night. The chief had risen very early, and at dawn he and Isaac Hunter, the halfbreed, shouldered their guns and went to look for moose. You see our party was not out for blood, nor ever for heads, but we were to be gone about a month and needed some fresh meat, so off we started through the silent woods, climbing over snow-covered fallen logs, but we met nothing except some fool-hens—this is the name given to these birds by hunters because the birds do not seem to be afraid of people and consequently they are birds which will become extinct as soon as their country becomes the resort of thoughtless hunters.

The fool-hen has already been exterminated in many parts of the northern States because this bird, the spruce grouse (Cansicites canadensis), is so unsuspicious of human men that I have seen them sit quietly on a limb while a boy shot at them with a twenty-two rifle. And when the bullets went through the bird's feathers the latter would turn around and smooth the feathers down again where they had been ruffled up by the leaden missiles.

Guarding Antelope. The Alberta Government has extended the close season for antelope, which expired this year, until 1925. The species is all but extinct. Saskatchewan has a permanent close season for antelope.

Turpentine is produced by distilling the resin that comes from pine trees.

German Prisoners Work For the English Farmers

And Prove Satisfactory

THE land labor problem has been a vexatious one in England for quite a period, the war draft having laid so tremendous a levy on the agricultural workers. Various tentative solutions were offered, and finally the employment of German prisoners of war was advocated, provided suitable arrangements could be made for the housing and guarding of the men. At first it was insisted that prisoners could be released for service only in large batches, a condition which virtually obliterated the chances of the agricultural employer. Experience has put a brighter complexion on things, however, says a London communication, and already considerable numbers of German prisoners are at work on the land, helping to produce the corn and other articles the country needs so badly.

The example of a prominent landowner on his home farm of 1,200 acres (70 acres arable) in a southwestern county is instructive. At the beginning of this year the authorities were induced to allocate to him about 30 prisoners. Most of the prisoners chosen had been engaged in farm work in their own country, and the others were skilled artisans used to country life, and they and the trained hands adapted themselves quickly to the new conditions of work and living. The laborers beside whom they were to work offered no opposition to their employment. Of course, it was made clear to them that it was a choice between German prisoners and reduced food production, and this removed instantly whatever objection was entertained to the introduction of enemy prisoners to the farm and the neighborhood. The idea that the prisoners would be a nuisance to the farmer for the nation instead of being kept, as many of them were, in idleness, commended itself to the shrewd people of the south-western district.

The number of employers who could provide work and accommodation for as many as thirty men, probably small, but it would be as easy to arrange for ten as for thirty, and if the size of the batch could be reduced, say to ten, or better still, to five, wider possibilities for the scheme would be opened up. The plan involved the erection of new buildings on the farm referred to, beyond an ordinary army hut to increase the accommodation provided by the adaptation of three unoccupied cottages. In the summer months the men were under canvas, and it was only when winter quarters became necessary that the hut was erected. The cottages form one block, and communicating doors were made in the interior walls for the use of the prisoners and the guard of three soldiers. The prisoners draw their rations from the camp at stated times, and one of their cooks for the draft. The men have given proof of their industry in the way of their work, and the use to which they have put their inclosure as well as on the farm. The dormitories and living rooms are neat and clean, and the area within the barbed wire fence is used for growing vegetables and breeding rabbits in wonderful abundance. The latter the progeny of a few given by the employer.

In a few weeks the prisoners will have completed a year's work, and they have been tested in all kinds of labor. The nature of employment varies as the season changes; some of the men have driven horses in field operations, such as plowing, harrowing, and drilling, others have done carting and others manual work. In all capacities they have shown equal aptitude and willingness to help. The standard of efficiency is high, and there has been no friction between the prisoners and local workers. When I visited the farm the men were under canvas, and the guard of mangolds from the field to the homestead, where the roots were being stored in a huge Dutch barn, and although this work entailed the inclusion of both English and German labor, amicable relations appeared to exist, and only the armed guard and the tunic of the prisoners indicated the exceptional nature of the situation. The language difficulty was troublesome at first, but with the aid of dictionaries it was soon surmounted, and the whole arrangement works smoothly and with appreciable advantage to the country, for the work on the farm is far more forward than is common in the district, and the additional forty acres of corn grows this year as a direct result of the labor which has replaced that previously supplied by men at the front will next year be greatly increased, for the 1917 level has already been considerably exceeded. In addition to the work on the home farm, whenever any of the farmers in the neighborhood have been short of labor they have been assisted as far as possible with German labor, and, in consequence, some of them were enabled to turn on a gang of half a dozen men to assist with the harvest, carting mangolds and other work.

The matter would appear to resolve itself into a question of whether it is possible for more landlords to start similar schemes on their estates, or, in the alternative, whether it would be practicable next spring to have in different parts of the country camps of prisoners of war from which farmers could draw further labor as they required it.

Defined. Tommy—Uncle, what's chagrin? Uncle—Well, it's what a stout man feels when he runs and jumps into a train that doesn't start for twenty minutes.—Exchange.

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