

DAUGHTER GAVE AGED MOTHER VINOL

Now She is Strong and Better Every Day. Pitman, N. J.—I suffered from a weak, run-down condition so I could not get around to do my usual light duties, for I am 73 years of age and past hard work. My daughter brought me a bottle of Vinol and asked me to try it, and after taking two bottles I have a good appetite, rest well at night and am stronger and better in every way.—Mrs. F. Anderson, Pitman, N. J.

To Keep Your Skin Free From Hairs

(Beauty Topics) If you are willing to spend a few minutes time in your room using a delicate paste, you can easily banish any ugly, hairy growth without discomfort or injury. The paste is made by mixing some water with a little powdered delatone. This is then spread over the hairy surface and after about two minutes rubbed off and the skin washed. You will not be disappointed with this treatment, providing you get real delatone.

HELLO, How about trying the new garage of Robinson and Wiltshire.

All kinds of cars repaired promptly, painting, care washed, etc. We sell gasoline, oils, tires and accessories. Second-hand cars for sale. 339 1/2 Bagot Street. Phone 242.

Best's Spring Tonics

Are prepared to give the quickest results—fasting, too. Sulphur and molasses, 25c. Sarsaparilla Compound, \$1.00. Blood Purifier, 50c and \$1.00. Beef, Iron and Wine, 75c and \$1.00. Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 50c and \$1.00.

Best's Popular Drug Store. Everything Photograph. Developing and Printing. Phone 59. Branch 2018.

LOT FOR SALE

40 ft. x 150 ft. Enough stone on it to build a house. Snap for \$150. W. H. Godwin & Son. Insurance and Real Estate. 39 Brock St. Phone 424.

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O.

Those people (and they are many) who dread the ordeal of an eye examination are agreeably astonished to find that, as made by us, it causes no pain, discomfort, or inconvenience.

And We Use No Drugs.

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O. 226 Princess Street

Rev. George Scott, for over twenty years an Anglican clergyman in the Toronto diocese, died in Toronto after a brief illness caused by a nervous breakdown.

NEW ERA IN JERUSALEM

FIRST EASTER UNDER BRITISH RULE SHOWS CHANGE.

The Bedouins Can Graze Their Flocks in Peace and Husbandmen Toil, Knowing They Will Not be Robbed.

London, April 10.—Jerusalem's first Easter since the British occupation was celebrated with quiet solemnity, says Reuter's correspondent in the Holy City. The usual swarms of pilgrims who throng Jerusalem at this season were missing, and to some extent by khaki-clad figures who participated in the services of both the Protestant and Catholic churches. "Pontifical Mass," the correspondent adds, "was observed in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and was attended by the Governor of Jerusalem and numerous officers, including a representative of the French Government. The Passover coincided with our festival and was celebrated with a new meaning of joy for the Jews in the occupied territory.

Although occupation only dates four months back, the very atmosphere of this region seemed to have undergone a change. Distress has vanished and sickness and fear no longer are at the threshold of the town and villages. Everywhere there is evidence of reviving industry and prosperity. What has contributed more than anything else to immediate relief has been the employment of thousands of natives upon the repair of roads.

"Entire households work together in little groups breaking stone and drawing fair wages which are paid regularly. The roads in the neighborhood of the bigger towns are lined sometimes for miles with busy laborers, Christian, Moslem, and Jew, making and repairing provides an occupation for all who are able to work. "Everybody realizes that a new era has dawned for this land. The Bedouins can graze their flocks in peace and security, and husbandmen can till the soil with the knowledge that they will not be robbed of the fruits of their labor. The roads which are being built solidly in every direction, and the railway to Egypt, will insure them easy disposal of their surplus yield, and the means of satisfying their wants as regards imports from abroad.

"The benefits of a rule of liberty and justice are making themselves felt, and the people are beginning to feel a lively gratitude to the British soldier, who moves in their midst, showing them nothing but kindness and good-nature."

Healthy Children

It is natural for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their little stomach sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them, Mrs. Hilarie Desmarais, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big, healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bishop Bidwell at Ogdensburg. Bishop Bidwell, of Kingston, was the preacher at a service of intercession held at St. John's church, Ogdensburg, N.Y., last Sunday. The occasion marked the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. Bishop Bidwell officiated at the blessing of a service flag presented to the church by the members of St. Agnes Society. He delivered an inspiring, patriotic address, in which he reviewed the big events of the war and the aims and purposes which animate the Allies in their struggle for democracy.

While he was in Ogdensburg Bishop Bidwell was the guest of Rev. D. Charles White at St. John's rectory.

TRIOLED FOR YEARS WITH BRONCHITIS

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP GAVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Bronchitis is a disease which is very prevalent during the late winter and early spring, when there are sudden atmospheric changes. It is a condition of inflammation of the bronchial tubes which produces mucus and phlegm. This irritates the throat and causes you to cough in order to get rid of it. The cough may be light or loose according as to whether this mucus is sticky and hard to remove, or soft and easily expelled.

Bronchitis is not really dangerous, but the complications which are liable to follow makes it necessary to get rid of it on the first sign. This you can do by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A remedy that has been on the market for over 25 years.

John D. McFarlane, Jr., S.W. Margate, N.S., writes: "I was troubled for years with bronchitis, and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist, and asked him for something to stop the constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. It is the best remedy for bronchitis I know of, and I now take care that I always have a bottle of it on hand."

See that you get "Dr. Wood's" Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c and 50c; manufactured by The Wm. Wood & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

British Were Tortured

By the Brutal Germans, Says Sir A. Conan Doyle

SIR Arthur Conan Doyle, the author, writing to The London Times from his home in Sussex, says:—

"I had occasion recently to talk with a British officer who had endured captivity in Germany. With a voice which was husky with passion, and trembling with the violence of his own feelings, he told me what he and his comrades had gone through. I had read such things in cold print, but to hear them from one who had seen and felt them had an indescribable effect. He was trembling as he spoke before he had finished.

"This officer, of senior regimental rank, a man of dignity and refinement, was taken wounded at the end of 1914. With his comrades in captivity he was starved during the long two days' journey from the front to his prison. At one spot, he described to me what he and his comrades had gone through. I had read such things in cold print, but to hear them from one who had seen and felt them had an indescribable effect. He was trembling as he spoke before he had finished.

"What ensued can only be described in his own forcible words. They kicked out behind all the way up the street. There was not one of us who had not his behind kicked. These were British officers, honorable gentlemen, many of them wounded, now helpless under circumstances which have in all ages appealed to the chivalry of the captors. And we, when a German officer is caught, handed over to his captives, ready for the murder of the civilians of London, hurry him away that he may have a hot supper.

"This officer was, as I was told by a third party, a witness of the dreadful incident of a burning hut. One of the huts in the prison camp took fire. It was night, and the door had been locked on the outside. The key could not be found. One of the inmates, a sailor, tried to get out through the narrow window.

"The sentry of the hut rushed forward. The prisoner was ready to jump, but he was about to draw the man through. What he actually did was to pass his bayonet through the sailor's throat. I am told that the horrified onlookers dropped on their knees, men of all the allied countries, and swore to God that so long as they lived they would never show mercy to any man of German blood. Can we blame them? Would we not have felt the same?

"Why should we recall these incidents? It is because hate has its uses in war, as the Germans have long discovered. It steels the mind and sets the resolution as no other emotion can do. So much do they feel this that the Germans are constrained to invent all sorts of reasons for hatred against the Allies. The truth never injured them in any way save that history and geography both place us between them and their ambitions. To nourish hatred they invent every lie against us, and so they attain a certain national solidarity. We have the true reason for this contention, we have suffered incredible things from a foe who is void of all civility and humanity.

"Many of us could conceive of a peace which included some compromise upon frontiers, so long as Belgium was intact. Many of us had content to sacrifice Russia, if she persisted in her treason. But not one who knows the facts but would fight to the last gasp in order to ensure stern justice being done to the murderers of our women and to the men who tortured our helpless prisoners.

"What then should we do? We should have a statement drawn up, not coldly official but humanly moving, signed by the officers who saw and endured these things. This document should be translated into German and put under the nose of every prisoner in England, that they may at least appreciate the contrast in the culture of the two countries.

"At present we are so pedantically correct in our treatment of these prisoners that when at an earlier stage of the war I made the suggestion that we place a copy of 'accusae' in every prison, it was refused on the grounds that it was against international law to proselytize prisoners. This was about the time when Casement and the Germans were trying to starve the Irish prisoners into enlistment against Great Britain.

"The munition workers have many small vexations to endure, and their nerves get sadly frayed. They need strong elemental emotions to carry them on. Let pictures be made of these and other incidents. Let them be hung in every shop. Let them be distributed thickly in the Sinn Fein districts of Ireland, and in the hotbeds of Socialism and pacifism in England and Scotland. The Irishman has always been a man of chivalrous nature, and I cannot believe that even the wrong-headed Sinn Feiner has got down to the level of his allies of Prussia and Turkey. Let his eyes rest upon the work of his friends and perhaps he will realize more clearly how he stands, and the nation which he has taken up in the world's fight for freedom.

"Scatter the facts. Put them in red-hot fashion. Do not preach to the solid south, who need no conversion, but spread the propaganda wherever there are signs of enfeeblement, on the Tyne, the Clyde, in the Midlands, above all in Ireland and French Canada. Let us pay no attention to platitudinous bishops or gloomy deans or any other superior people who preach against retaliation or whole-heartedness. We have to win, and we can only win by keeping up the spirit and resolution of our own people."

Mr. Stign, apostolic delegate of the Holy See in Canada, has concluded his office. Until his successor is named by Rome, the office will be filled by Mr. Filippi, secretary to the apostolic delegate.

Russian Army Melted Away

WRITER in the New York Times inserts the following advertisement: "Lost—A Russian army, last seen somewhere in Asia Minor. Finder please return to nearest Russian Government. No questions asked." What has become of those great Russian forces under Grand Duke Nicholas which captured Erzerum, Trebizond and Erzurum nearly two years ago? The newspapers are silent. Evidently the armies are not fighting, or we should have heard of it from the Turks. Even if they were retiring before the Turks we should have reports. If they had broken up and made their way back home we should also have heard of it in the news that the country they occupied in their memorable marches had been evacuated. There is a possibility, though, that the operations of these armies have remained intact and are menacing the safety of cities deep in the Ottoman Empire—Sivas, Diarbekir, Angora. But what organization in Russia has been feeding the armies, sending the men their pay, sending the horses and equipment, likely that the lost army has had to support itself for some months past.

Somewhere in Armenia and the districts further south there must be at least the remnants of that great host led by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Gen. Juchacz, a soldier who won great name for himself in the operations against the Turks. The last mention of the army was contained in a five-line despatch from Petrograd, October 5, 1917, which told of the capture of a village 50 miles north of Mosul, one of the most important Turkish cities in Asia. It was then thought that the Russian army meant to try to co-operate with the British army, which had followed up the capture of Bagdad by that of Ramadli, 60 miles to the northeast. Not a word have we heard since that time. It is longer still since word has come of the Russian army operating around Hamadan and Kermanshah. Last July a bulletin was issued mentioning this powerful force. Then the veil fell. It is remarkable that no word has come from Petrograd. Is there a special significance in the censorship hiding the movements or the inactivity of the Russian army in Armenia?

In 1916 the Russian campaign against Turkey was at full tide. On May 15 Erzerum, the greatest Armenian stronghold of the Turks, fell to the Grand Duke and 40,000 Turks and 1,000 guns were captured as well as tremendous stores. It was thought that the Russian army then numbered about 300,000, and its morale was equal to the numerical strength of one of the most brilliant features of the capture being the storming of some of the forts at the point of the bayonet. After Erzerum, the Russian army continued to press forward along the Black Sea coast and further inland. These operations culminated on February 17 in the capture of Trebizond. This event was hailed in all the allied countries as a victory of first-rate importance, and eyes were then turned toward Constantinople, which seemed to be menaced, especially since the Russian fleet took an important part in the operations.

The Russians kept advancing and one after another Balburt, Erzurum, Bitlis and Mush were taken. It was a sort of triumphal procession, and at the same time the Russians in operations continued on Petrograd. In the British in Mesopotamia, who were also advancing. It seemed then that when the Russians effected a junction with Sir Stanley Maude's army and Bagdad fell that the chief Turkish forces would be caught between Russian and allied arms, and would surrender. These high hopes were not fulfilled, but Turkish prestige was never so low since the beginning of the war as in those early months of 1916. As late as last April the Russians in Mesopotamia had recaptured the city of Erzurum, the important city of Van. That is about the last victory of any importance to be recorded for the Russian armies operating against the Turks.

It is true that the revolutionary blight had fallen upon Russia, but after that Korniloff made a memorable smash against the Teutons. This was followed by stories of trouble between Kerensky and Korniloff, and the rising of the latter against the revolutionists. His defeat followed, and later on came the overthrow of Kerensky by Lenin and Trotzky. It was hoped by the allies that the Asiatic armies, being far removed from the influence of their British comrades in arms rather than under the influence of the Bolsheviks. Whether this assumption was justified, we have no means of knowing. No news comes of the Russian armies, they may have settled down, embraced Mohammedanism and become Turkish subjects. Even this would be better than to embrace what now appears to be the ruling religion in Russia.

About Temperature.

The best authorities on the science of meteorology tell us that without the various ranges in the temperature there would be a perfect calm at all time in all parts of the globe. A uniform and unvarying barometric pressure would everywhere prevail, and there would be no change of seasons, no evaporation or condensation, no clouds, and no rain. In short, without changes of temperature, which we sometimes think so uncomfortable, the atmosphere would soon become poisonous, stagnant and incapable of sustaining human life.

CANADIAN CAUGHT GERMAN AGENTS Attempt of Two Kaiser's Officers to Cause Retirement Frustrated.

With the American Army in France April 11.—During a battle unusual stories always crop up, but the following is one which the correspondent heard from an unquestionable source and it is said to have been verified: In one of the periods when the American engineers and their Canadian comrades-in-arms were holding a position, what appeared to be a British staff motor drove up. The driver was in the uniform of a British soldier, and a man in the tonneau was in the uniform of a British staff officer. The officer stepped out and asked for the commanding officer. He was taken to a Canadian officer nearby. The staff officer ordered the commander to retire four kilometres, saying that the Germans were pressing on both flanks and he might be cut off. For some reason the Canadian commander became suspicious. He had the staff officer searched when the latter failed to produce his authority, and papers were found on him proving that he was a German officer. He and his chauffeur were immediately shot.

American engineer officers are said to have been present when this incident occurred.

American Submarines Engaged. Washington, April 11.—In the face of bitter winter gales, American submarines, primarily designed for operations off the home coasts, have crossed the Atlantic to engage in the common fight against German U-boats. They are now aiding allied naval forces, as 200 American destroyers and American naval aviators, and they have been in the war zone for some months.

Sympathy may be all right in its place, but it can never take the place of real money. At St. John's, Nfld., strong agitation is manifesting itself for the enlistment of some form of a selective regiment.

Probs: Fair and cool today and on Friday.

FRIDAY BARGAINS!

A list of special attractions that should make instant appeal to all those appreciative of quality:

STRIPED FLANNELETTE 2000 yards of the famous "Byelow" super-quality flannelette; this is a flannelette of exceptional quality, having a soft, fleecy surface of exceeding fineness; full 37 inches wide; worth 40c a yard. Friday 25c

LACE CURTAINS 150 pair handsome Nottingham lace curtains in a good assortment of new patterns in 2 1/2 and 3 yard lengths. Priced at \$2.25 a pair. Friday \$1.48

NEW YORK WAISTS 18 doz. of the famous "Kayanee" crepe-de-chene, georgette crepe and habutai silk waists, in plain and novelty striped colors; regular \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50 values. Friday \$3.95

Steady's - Limited

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION. Genuine bears signature. Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills.



You can't afford to miss seeing our values in rugs and furniture. Rugs are being sold today at less than wholesale prices. VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS T. F. HARRISON CO., LTD. Phone 90.

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AT DAVIES'

CASH AND CARRY BENEFITS NOTE SPECIAL PRICES PRIME WESTERN BEEF SPECIAL QUALITY Oven Roasts 25c. 500 LBS. PICKLED HOCKS 13c. 1000 TINS PEAS 15c. 400 LBS. RICH CHEESE 29c LB.

The Wm. Davies' Co., Limited Phone 597.

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