

Mother and Children Had Awful Coughs

Were Cured by DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Mrs. Arthur Appleyard, Novar, Ont., writes: "This past winter my children and I had awful colds and coughs which we got by being in drafts. I tried a number of different remedies for us, but got no relief. I thought I would try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and I found it a most excellent and sure cure. It gave relief to the tickling in the throat and stopped the cough and with a few bottles we were all cured."

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Mau't's of Pan-a-Lac—It waterproofs and does not rot your Panamas.

NICKLE A MAN OF IDEALS

ALWAYS HAS HIS EYE ALERT, OPEN FOR ADVERSARIES.

Is A Born Fighter—Stands Up For His Convictions Regardless of His Party Affiliations.

The following article appears in the Toronto Star Weekly:

What manner of man is William F. Nickle, the Kingston M. P. who introduced the resolution in the House of Commons this week asking that in future no hereditary titles be conferred in Canada, "or any title of honor that will be held or can be used by, or which will confer any title or honor upon, any person other than the person in recognition of whose services the honor or title has been conferred," and who succeeded in drawing from Premier Borden an announcement that practically all he asked for had practically been put into effect by order-in-Council?

William Folger Nickle is a mixture of Sir Galahad, Don Quixote, and a shrewd small-town lawyer, if we may apply the first title without offending him. This is not intended in any derogatory sense. In spite of his forty-eight years—which are more than he looks—and in spite of his experience in law and in the Legislature of Ontario, he still has ideals; ideals of public service; ideals of the rights of the public and the duties of the public representative; and ideals of public morality which he refuses to subordinate. He is a bit Quixotic in that he has always an eye alert for suitable adversaries and will ride as hard against an iniquitous bazaar-law as against the highest windmill in the land. But he has no Sancho. He rides alone.

Born in Kingston in 1869, he set about at an early date to find where-abouts he might engage his energies. His father was William Nickle, a Scotch Canadian. His mother was Ellen Mary Folger, of American extraction. The dogged tenacity of the one and the acuteness of the other were combined in him in rare proportion. All his education he obtained in Kingston, except his law studies at Osgoode Hall following his course at Queen's. He subdued the law sufficiently to make it support him. He assailed city politics and became a councillor. He became governor of the hospital, governor of the School of Mining and Agriculture, a member of the School Board, and finally a member of Ontario's Legislature. His seat in that place he held between 1908 and 1911.

A Man of Family.

Being a man of family, with a wife and children, with a great flower garden and a pigeon-loft, and a carriage and pair for going to church on Sundays, he began to take a keen interest in all legislation affecting babies and mothers, and homes. The Government appointed a milk commission, and Nickle was one of the busiest members on it, gathering information and making deductions that would prove useful to milk producers and milk consumers alike. Meantime Toronto bakers had been coming in conflict with the law in regard to the varying weights of loaves of bread. The law was not clear, and Nickle proceeded to have it made clear. He introduced and secured legislation fixing the weights of loaves so that people could always tell just what they were getting for their money. Having done this, and voted for whatever measures he thought were good and against whatever measures he thought were not good, he returned to Kingston, and stood for election to the House of Commons in the fall of 1911, and was elected.

Since then his field of operations has been Ottawa and the sweep of his vision wider. When the Finance Minister proposed reimbursing Farmers Bank depositors, Nickle rose from the benches behind the minister and denounced the minister's course. Yet it had all been fixed in the caucus. It was part of the party program, and as such should have been supported by every Conservative.

Opposed C.N.R. Grants.

He also caused a sensation at Ottawa by openly opposing the late Government's grants to the Canadian Northern Railway, after he had unsuccessfully tried to defeat the proposal in party caucus. And he went after Mackenzie and Mann without gloves, denouncing them as wealthy plutocrats who "dared to lay their hands upon the throats of the representatives of the people and tell them what they must do." He was a new type of politician who put what is best and most desirable for his country before party loyalty. It was only natural that such a man should have resigned his nomination as Conservative candidate prior to the last election, and should have urged upon the people to forget their past differences and unite in selecting a man who commanded the support of all, who would place first the promotion of the war and the enforcement of the Military Service Act. And it was likewise only natural that the Liberal

"CASCARETS" SET YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS RIGHT

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Best For Colds, Bad Breath, Sour Stomach—Children Love Them.

Get a 10-cent box now. Be cheerful. Clean up inside tonight and feel the difference. Take Cascarets to loosen your liver and clean the bowels and stop headaches, a bad cold, biliousness, offensive breath, coated tongue, sallowiness, sour stomach and gases. Tonight take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand—Everybody's doing it. Cascarets best laxative for children also.

als and Conservatives of Kingston should decide that Mr. Nickle was the best man in sight for the job. Consequently he was nominated as Union candidate, and elected by a tremendous majority.

AN INDEPENDENT ISLAND.

A Community in United States Has No Country.

There is at least one community in the United States which is not bothered by politics, and that is Loud's Island, down off the Maine coast. The people do not vote, do not pay taxes, have no form of government whatever. Loud's, which is inhabited by twenty-five or thirty families, who are "agin gurnim" and have been "agin" it so long that they are now "sot in their ways," "seceded" from the United States in 1850. At Lincoln's first election in the fall of that year the islanders voted with Bristol, the nearest mainland town, but of some constitutional grounds their ballots were thrown out. This started something at Loud's Island. Having thus been deprived of the right of suffrage, the people, acting upon the advice of a lawyer, refused to pay taxes and, as a result, the fishermen were of determined nature, that ultimatum ended the controversy.

When the draft was made for the Civil War a few years after the trouble with Bristol, Loud's island names were placed in the same box with those of the mainland, and, not being properly shaken up, came out on top. As a result nine men from the island to fill Bristol's quota. This was "rubbing it in" just a little too freely for the fishermen's tastes. They congregated in a mass and unanimously refused to honor the draft. When the Government officers came to the island to perform their official duties, they were given a rather hot reception. The late mothers of the drafted boys greeted them with a fusillade of rocks and other missiles, and forbade them to land. The officers didn't land! Later the islanders met and made a proposition to themselves. They favored the North, but did not want to fight, and so the draftees furnished substitutes.

Thus the island has remained as practically a nonpolitical unit. The only local expense is for the support of the school, and that is maintained wholly by the State of Maine.

About a year ago the Maine authorities, thinking that it was about time for a change in the state of affairs at Loud's Island, requested the people to either incorporate their island as a plantation or annex it to some town. The islanders refused to do either. As the constitution of the state did not empower the officials with the authority to force the islanders to comply with their request, the only thing for them to do was to accept the decision of the fishermen and content themselves by finding a possible way by which to assess the real estate on the island for a state tax. The people of the island intend to fight to the bitter end even if this change in the present "highly satisfactory" conditions.

When the United States declared war against Germany the inhabitants of Loud's Island did not worry very much. They had kept out of the Civil War and would do likewise in the present conflict. Congress had passed the draft law, and still Loud's Island remained "neutral." When the draft machinery began to operate, the young men of the island were "requested" to register. As the people were beginning to condemn the Kaiser for his inhuman practices, they decided to accept the Kaiser's "invitation" and help him crush German militarism. Loud's nine men of the draft are registered, and thus the island became one of the allies.

How Laplanders Bathe.

In the Wide World Magazine Frank Hedges Butler describes the vapor bath in the Land of the Lapps. He says:

"The bath house is a small, wooden structure, generally situated some way from the dwelling house. It is divided into two compartments, one in which to undress, and the other contains the oven which produces the steam. The oven is arched with large stones or pebbles and heated by a fire placed beneath. Undressing in the first room, one enters the heated compartment. After a short rest on a wooden form or bench, which occupies a place for the head, the attendants come in and bathe you. Cold water is thrown over the red hot stones and the hissing vapor soon sends up a cloud of steam.

"The higher you sit from the floor the greater the heat. As more water is thrown over the red hot stones the vapor becomes so intense that one can hardly breathe. We were soon gasping for breath and covered with a profuse perspiration which issued from every pore of the skin.

"Hanging up in the room were tanned branches or twigs in a green state and retaining their leaves. Dipping these in water the attendant began lashing and whipping me across the legs, shoulders, loins and back, till my body seemed quite red with the switching. The bastinadoing over, I was then washed with a soft flannel covered with soap, after which a jug of the coldest water was thrown over my head and body."

Lord Balfour's Story.

Lord Balfour of Burligh, having seen the principal suffrage accepted by the peers, moved to submit the question to a referendum. He is an entirely honest man, but his proposal might bring about a result as unexpected as attended certain instructions in a story told by himself. An official of the Sudan railway received one day a message from a remote village: "Station master dead. Shall bury him?" "Yes," was the reply, "but make sure that he is really dead." In due season came the report, "Have buried station master. Made sure he was dead by hitting him twice on head with a hatchet."

Unprepared.

Daughter (weeping bitterly)—Oh, do have pity, papa, and let Edward and me be happy. Papa (naturalist, furiously)—What! You think of matrimony, when you don't even know how many vertebrae there are in the spinal column of a lizard!

Why Kerensky Was a Failure

SO much space has been devoted to explaining the situation in Russia and advancing theories to fit some of the facts that there has not been room to make the simple announcement that Russia quit the war because Russia was licked. Had the Russian armies not suffered the most tremendous defeats in history the Czar would be still on the throne. Had the Russian armies not received a bad mauling in the regime of Kerensky, Kerensky would be now the big man in Russia. This fact has been grasped by Lenin and Trotsky. They realize that the only chance they have of retaining control is to save the Russian armies from further defeat. As logical men they have concluded that the armies that will not fight cannot be defeated. Therefore they have made peace, and thus prolonged their reign. We cannot believe Trotsky and Lenin to be anything better than traitors or maniacs of the revolution, but simply recording facts instead of expressing opinions. They may know that if they did not make peace they could not remain in authority an hour, and that the elements that now control Russia would recognize no authority that did not immediately withdraw Russia from the war.

Kerensky fell because he did not understand the forces that were dominating the Russian people. This is made plain in the course of a series of articles in the New York Sun by Lieut. Boris Shumansky, who was one of the officers who believed in him, fought for him, and as finally obliged to admit that Kerensky was absolutely wrong in his diagnosis of the Russian situation. Kerensky thought that the Russian army was loyal to the revolution, and when he thought of the revolution he believed of his own revolution. He believed that the agitation of the Bolsheviks in Petrograd was a mere ripple on the surface of Russian feeling. When the disorders became so serious that he had to flee for his life, he clung to the notion that the armies at the front were absolutely devoted to the ideals he represented, and that he had only to call upon them and they would destroy the Trotsky and Lenin gang. He found in his cost that the armies at the front were even more anxious than the Socialists in Petrograd to make a peace.

Kerensky appeared to have Russia behind him when he led the revolution that overthrew the Czar, and as long as he was content to do nothing but denounce the former regime he found plenty to applaud and support him. When, however, sobered by responsibility he announced that what ever was to be the fate of Russia the immediate duty was to oppose the Germans, he alienated a great number who had helped on the revolution. His quarrels with responsible generals like Brusiloff and Korniloff, antagonized that which was the Russian army that wanted the war to be fought out. Lieut. Shumansky believed that Kerensky made his fatal error when he seemed to desert Korniloff, or failed to support the general when he had planned to strike a powerful blow at the forces of Prussianism and anarchy that were at work in Petrograd. This betrayal cost Kerensky the support of Cossack troops at a time when they might have extirpated the Bolsheviks. Kerensky was opposed to shedding the blood of Russians until it was too late. When he desired to shed blood there was no one to shed except his own, and that of his supporters.

When the Bolsheviks rose against him and the Red Guards seized the city, Kerensky fled to Gatchina. He was disguised as a sailor, and although the train on which he travelled was stopped and searched more than once, he was not discovered, which is another illustration of the fact that a man may be known by sight by everybody in one Russian city and absolutely unknown to anybody fifty miles away. In Gatchina there was a small party of soldiers devoted to his revolution. He thought that if he watched there, not himself at the head of the garrison and communicated with some of the troops at the front, he could raise a force that would rid Petrograd of the Bolsheviks and re-establish his own Government. From Gatchina a message was sent to the front for a few regiments, but Kerensky stipulated that none should be sent back to his assistance save those that could easily be spared. He appears to have kept uppermost in his mind the necessity of saving his own skin.

When the regiments came back, according to orders, it was found that the Cossacks among them had little heart for fighting in behalf of Kerensky after the Korniloff episode. This seriously reduced the forces at his disposal, but with a few thousand men he set out for Petrograd. In the meantime, in order to encourage his friends at the capital, he had caused aeroplanes to drop messages on the town announcing its imminent deliverance. The Bolsheviks knew therefore what to expect. They tore up the railway line on which he expected to advance, and outnumbering his forces by ten to one, planted artillery and troops at points he had to pass. When it became apparent to Kerensky that he had no chance of taking Petrograd with his puny forces, he made no serious effort to advance, and once more escaped from the hands of the Bolsheviks. The revolution was at an end. More than that, his heart was broken. Lenin and Trotsky have no more to fear from him.

Hottest Place in U. S.

The only place in the United States which has tropical vegetation is Palm Springs, located in a desert in the southern part of California. This place is 250 feet below sea level, and so hot that there is a riot of vegetation the year round.

The engagement is announced of Miss Muriel G. Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ross, Cornwall, to Clarence H. B. Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chapman, Ottawa, formerly of Brockville.

Probs: Wednesday, fair and a little cooler. Quality, Service and Value — Always. Swagger New Suits and Coats. We have just received a number of ultra smart models in new suits and coats, showing the most advanced fashion features — to be had in wool and silk textures in all the season's fashionable shades. SUITS FROM \$16.50 TO \$50.00 COATS FROM \$9.98 TO \$35.00. NEW YORK MILLINERY. This week is a most important one in our millinery salon and it should prove a most attractive one for our custom — as we are now displaying absolutely the last word in New York novelties at popular prices. May we have the pleasure of your inspection? Steacy's - Limited

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. EVERYTHING IS STAKED ON THE WEST DRIVE. Annihilation of British Armies and Quick Peace Hope of Germany. Scragenhage, Hague, April 16.— Evidence that literally everything has been staked by Germany on the efforts to annihilate the British army and finish the war before the autumn is contained in the pessimistic account of the food conditions given in a speech by Food Controller van Walden. He stated Saturday owing to the small supplies no satisfactory solution of the economic problem can be attained. Whether the present bread ration can be maintained depends on the supplies from the Ukraine. "But there is good hope that we can get through till next harvest without suffering altogether too great privations." Some 4,500 tons of flour lent to Vienna has already been paid. A shortage of meat and milk is a result of a bad fodder harvest. He admitted that a large number of calves had been slaughtered, but said it would have been impossible to carry through otherwise. In addressing a meeting at Stuttgart, Conrad Hausmann warned the people against being too optimistic over the eastern conditions, and also regarding the general situation. "The important question is whether the military successes will shortly be transmitted into political successes. Our whole strength will have to be thrown into the scale for a long time yet. Peace is still a long way off. It is imprudent to expect it in the immediate future. It is not improbable that in the next few months we shall have to make preparations for a fifth war winter."

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Is Proud of Her Fine Little Girls. WHY MADAME PEPIN IS GRATEFUL TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Quebec Lady Tells How Her Children Were Cured of Childish Weakness and Made Strong and Well. St. Honore, Chicoutimi Co., Que., April 15.—(Special).—"I have two fine little girls, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I can't tell how grateful I am." It was out of a full heart that Madame Pierre Pepin, a well-known resident of this place, uttered these words. "I have given Dodd's Kidney Pills to my two little girls," she added, "and now they sleep well and do not wet the bed. They are perfectly cured." Whether or not kidney disease is hereditary, the fact remains that many children suffer from weak kidneys that are unable to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. The result is that many parents whip their children, when what they really need is a remedy for their kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used in Canada for over twenty-five years as a kidney remedy. If you don't know of the great work they are doing, ask your neighbors.

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