

THIS WEAK, NERVOUS WOMAN TOOK VINOL

It Made Her Strong and Well

Harnevel, Wis.—"I was in a weak, nervous, run-down, anaemic condition, so that my housework was a burden. Vinol was recommended, and it made me well and strong. It is certainly the best tonic and strength creator I have ever taken."

Mrs. John Lewis. Vinol is a cod liver and iron constitutional remedy for weak, nervous, run-down conditions of men, women and children. Your money will be returned if it does not help you.

Whitford's Drug Store, Kingston. Also at the best druggist in all Ontario towns.

THOMAS COPLEY Telephone 987

wanting anything done in the carpentry line. Estimates given on all kinds of repairs and new work; also hardwood floors of all kinds. All orders will receive prompt attention. Shop 40 Queen street.

Pure Spring Water

Fresh, daily to your home, for 10 cents a gallon.

A limited number of new customers can be taken on at present, and more added as soon as suitable conveyances are completed to deliver.

This water has been examined at Queen's College and found absolutely pure. Don't neglect, but phone at once and make arrangements for prompt delivery.

Phone 59 or 1056

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

Catherine McCormick, wife of Corporal Joseph Emerson, now in France with the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, died at Brockville on Sunday after an illness of over a year's duration, at the age of twenty-seven years.

Drink Charm Tea

To Reduce the High Cost of Living try a package of Charm New Japan Tea at the low price of 23c a half pound package.

ST. LAWRENCE ALE AND PORTER

A pleasant smile with every glass. Ring Phone 645 for a case. A. TYO, Agent, 473 Princess Street.

IRISH PEOPLE FATTENING

AND LIVING WELL ON BRITISH GENEROSITY.

Caustic Editorial By New York Times on Irish Attitude—The United States Cannot Understand It.

New York, May 9.—The New York Times, under the caption "Wrongs and Wrongheads," says editorially:

"In Dublin to-day (Sunday) the collection for the anti-conscription fund resulted in a payment of first instalments averaging £300 to a parish. Associated Press despatch. 'Ireland runs over with prosperity. Her farmers, fattened by British legislation, have been rushing about in automobiles to Sinn Féin meetings. Some of them refused to sell food to British and American sailors. There is money enough for luxuries for abundant races. Irishmen eat of the fat and drink of the sweet, while England lives narrowly and is partly rationed. The Sinn Féiners have long had time and money enough to make all the trouble for England, to give all the help to Germany that they can. 'Now Nationalist and Sinn Féiner are united to oppose conscription; and as a testimony to the wrongs of Ireland' Dublin is able to subscribe largely to a fund whose object, however disguised, is aid to Germany. Such must be the direct result of the anti-conscription movement in Ireland, no matter what wrong-headed loyalists are joined with Sinn Féin rebels or revolutionists, would be founders of an Irish republic. 'The world has heard somewhat too much about 'The wrongs of Ireland.' Long-continued and black as they were, they are of the past. For a generation the English democracy has sought to confer benefits upon Ireland, to redress old injuries. If the Irish of Ireland haven't had bestowed upon them everything they want in the way of self-government, whose fault is it but their own? Is England to blame for the quarrel of Irishmen? 'Has Ireland forgotten the foul wrongs done by Germany to civilization, the wrongs of Belgium, Serbia, Armenia, the murder of non-combatants on sea and land, the German parades of sacred Catholic ceremonies, the slaying of priests, the profanation and destruction of churches and cathedrals, the reintroduction of slavery, robberies, deportation, almost four years of incredible cruelties and bestialities. It seems so. To their kinsmen here, to their old friends in America, the absence of so many Irishmen of Ireland from the war, their dalliance with Germany, is unintelligible, monstrous. 'Even Sir Horace Plunkett, whose fruitful work for Ireland and the general moderation of whose views

all of us know, leaves us more than a little surprised. Conscription and home rule, disastrously linked together by the British Government, cannot be achieved 'without bloodshed and lasting hate,' that the Government must set up immediately a responsible Government in Ireland, when the bill is passed, to an Irish executive of representative and responsible men should be given the task of setting up a parliament as quickly as possible, promoting voluntary recruiting. The Irish people, given their own instrument of government, would quickly show the world their real attitude in this war. 'After four years, their own parochial concerns attended to, the Irish people' will so condescend to take notice of the wrongs of civilization. 'Give us Home Rule, and we will or may, enlist.' What sacrosanct dignity of an Irishman of Ireland shelters him from conscription? Why is he so much better and more privileged than a common, ordinary American or Canadian. Sir Horace speaks of the English, 'inability to understand us.' That inability applies to the United States also."

"The Military Service Council confirms the report that registrars have received instructions to cancel all exemptions granted to men between the ages of 20 and 22 who have hitherto been exempt from combatant service on account of having been disfranchised. Such men are now ordered to report. It is pointed out, however, that the act only exempts these classes from combatant service. They are being ordered to report for non-combatant service."

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First Berries Received. The first shipment of berries has been received by the Continental Chemical Company, Kingston, from which blane fix, used in paint, is to be manufactured here. The mineral is from the farm of J. Long near Elkburg, across which there is a thirty-inch vein of considerable depth. Ten tons of the material has been received. It is stated that the only other berries discovered in Canada is in Cape Breton.

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MORE SLAVERY.

Belgian Women Forced to Labor for Conquerors.

The correspondent of the London Times at Amsterdam writes: At Blankenberge, the Germans forced a great number of servants to leave their situations and tried to compel them to take up the work of unloading, docking, and transportation for the army. The young girls refused and were shut up in the Hotel Belvedere, which serves as a prison. Most of them persisted in their refusal and were liberated; they were reconditioned again and sent to different places, even to the wall of the port of Zeebrugge in order to work there for the Germans. Daughters of farmers and the bourgeoisie from the surrounding country have also been requisitioned.

"The military authorities do not spare even the disabled and ill. The Telegram correspondent on the frontier reports that a disabled man who happened to remark that he had only one leg was told that there was work that he could do with his hands. A one-armed man was told: 'We will give you a one-armed comrade and the two of you can do one man's work.'"

"The communal school at Dudzele has been transformed into a penal colony. The building is surrounded by barbed wire, like a prisoner's camp. The chateau nearby is also employed as a penal colony."

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung recently contained a communication emanating from the Labor Exchange of Cologne, which said in part: "Industry meets with more and more difficulty in procuring artisans, difficulties that can be remedied only in so far as the supply of labor permits. The central intelligence office for manual labor asked at once that foreign artisans should be called on for aid. These artisans will not be able to replace entirely the German workmen, to say nothing of their demands in respect to wages, which are very often in inverse ratio to their capacities. Experience, moreover, has still to teach us whether the occupied territories will be of advantage for the munition industries. The demand for women workers in the metallurgical industry, as well as in chemical and explosive industries, is very great, and the supply, according to the figures, is still diminished."

The Joy of the Trail. Is there any joy in life like the joy of the trail? Sun and wind and rain and winding spaces of earth and sky, days that trip off like a gypsy tune and ever the magical road, mysteriously beckoning on and on? Somewhere in the vagabond in Mongolia walks in the tracks of the carter, through the white dust of the trail. Or the carter rumbles on while he stoops to a miniature goldenrod or a splendid larkspur. The plain is studded with flowers—gentian, Canterbury bells, thornless thistle, a tall, delicately fringed daisy, a scented pink morning-glory, an indistinct moon-flower and a hundred others. But most vivid of all, the electric blue larkspur. Sometimes the vagabond rides by the side of the sleepy Chinese carter, ready to recall him when the donkey, seeking a nip of short grass, strays too far from the road; sometimes he sits silently, rapt in the mystery of the horizon. Sometimes—a true vagabond—he lies on his back in the cart, only dreamily conscious of the castled clouds shaping and re-shaping themselves. It seems to him that he peers into the mystical vision of life itself, and in these moments he is in some way released from the cell of the individual and mysteriously merged in the universe—in some way linked with the earth and the multitudes of her children who have entered again earth's caverns.

Incongruity. Royalty has suffered much in the present war, even at the hands of its friends. When the recent Inter-Allied Conference in the interest of permanently disabled soldiers was concluded at Paris, a party of delegates journeyed to England in inspect the great schools established there for the re-education of men maimed in battle. One of these schools in particular excited the visitors' admiration because of its marvellous equipment and seemingly perfect management. This was all the more remarkable because the director of the school was a very young man. So much impressed were the visitors that before leaving they waited upon the youthful director and fairly showered him with praise.

"It is both a great responsibility and a high honor to you, sir," said their spokesman, a distinguished French scientist, "to have been placed at your age at the head of so important a school."

"I agree with you, Doctor, but in time past I have had occasion to direct matters even more important than these," replied the young man, who was none other than the ex-King Manuel of Portugal.

Soap Famine in Belgium. "It has been noted several times," says the Belgian Information Bureau, "that soap is almost completely lacking in certain places in occupied Belgium, where it is sold for an exorbitant price. This is the case in the region of Charleroi. The working people, according to a Teutonist Brussels journal, do not wash any longer, except after the manner of cats. Consequently the scurvy is spreading, especially in the homes dependent on aid, to such a degree that several communal administrations—notably that of Châtelet—are about to take special measures to procure a new source of soap. In communal establishments are immediately to be created where those who are contaminated can take special baths under the supervision of doctors and nurses."

A bullet-broving weapon has been made in the shape of a watch. Called on to surrender your watch, you may use it to shoot the thief.

Farmers in the Peterboro district are said to have a large surplus of potatoes and intend feeding them to hogs, even buying more hogs to feed rather than selling at the prevailing price.

MILITARY NEWS

(Continued from Page 3.)

The artillery will leave for Peta-wawa Camp about May 28th. The officer commanding this year will be Lieut.-Col. H. G. Carscallen, D.S.O., of Hamilton, who has held the rank of major in the 4th Battery since September, 1909. He has overseas experience.

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Probs: A little warmer today, then showery.

Friday DOUBLE Discount STAMPS



SAVE 10% TOMORROW

Make this an opportunity to supply your immediate needs and save 10% on all of your cash purchases through the medium of this great one-day sale.

Shop at Steacy's Tomorrow and Save 10c on Every Dollar

Steacy's - Limited

DR. DEVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A truly regulating pill for Women. 50c a box or three for \$1.50. Sold at all drug stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCHELL 1270 Co., St. Catharines, Ontario. PHOSPHOROL FOR MEN. Restores vitality; for nerves and brain increases energy; builds up the system. 50c a box or three for \$1.50. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCHELL 1270 Co., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Mahood's Drug Store.

IN MARINE CIRCLES.

Movements of Vessels In and About the Kingston Harbor.

The steamer Belleville arrived from Toronto at 4 p.m. and cleared for Montreal at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The steamer Cadillac arrived from Montreal at 7 p.m. and cleared for Lake Erie at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

The steamer City of Ottawa arrived from Montreal at 3.20 a.m. and cleared for Toronto at 3.05 a.m. on Thursday.

The steamer City of Hamilton arrived from Toronto at 3 a.m. and cleared for Montreal at 8.35 a.m. on Thursday.

The steamer Buena Vista arrived in port and cleared for Fairhaven, to load coal for Rideau Canal ports.

The schooner Katie Eccles is at Portmouth. Capt. Mitchell, in command of this schooner, has moved to Portmouth from Cobourg, and brought his household effects to the village in the schooner. He will be gladly welcomed to the village.

The sloop Ariadne is in port and is loading a general cargo for Westport. E. Burnside is in command of the vessel this year, and William Scott is the pilot. The vessel will run between Kingston and Westport and will have a busy season.

M.T. Co's bulletin: The tug Laura Grace cleared with one coal and two grain barges, and will exchange the tow with the tug Thomson, which will tow them to Cornwall; the tug Laura Grace will then clear for Oswego and return to Kingston with the barges Davie and Selkirk; the steamers Avon and McVitie passed up on their way to load coal at Oswego for Montreal.

RESTAURANTS OBEY LAW.

Not One Complaint as Yet Regarding Food Regulations.

The restaurants appear to be toeing the mark in regard to food regulations. The police have been keeping tabs on the restaurants to see that they do not sell the foodstuffs on the forbidden list, on certain days, and thus far not one complaint has been made.

Most of the restaurants have a different bill of fare for each day of the week, so that they will not be offending food that has been placed under the ban. If beef is found to be on the bill of fare on days which it is prohibited, the restaurant-keeper can be summoned, charged with offering the beef for sale.

Belleville Assessment. Belleville, May 9.—City Assessor Kerr has completed his assessing of the city for 1918, and the assessment is \$6,465,080, an increase of \$143,850 over last year. The population shows a decrease of seventy-four from last year, which is attributed to the war.

Brockville Sculler Dead. Brockville, May 9.—Charles W. Taskaberry, prominent in local amateur theatricals, also a promising sculler of the Brockville Rowing Club, died at his home from an attack of pneumonia. He was twenty-four years of age and unmarried.

Serious disturbances in the Austrian-Hungarian fleet has caused changes in the high command, a despatch from Switzerland says.

AT DAVIES' Sliced Smoked Bacon 47c.

Fresh Pork

LIVER 15c LB. HEARTS 18c LB. KIDNEYS 22c LB.

The Wm. Davies' Co., Limited

Phone 597.

JEWELLERS OBJECT.

To Paying Tax in Advance on Stock on Hand.

The local jewellers have made formal representations to W. F. Nickle, M.P., regarding some objections they have to the new taxes on jewellery. The majority contend that it is not fair to levy a tax on their stock on hand, although they were willing to add the tax or 10 per cent. as the goods were sold. They claimed that it would be a hardship to have to pay

out the tax in one amount, and proposed that the suggestion be brought forward that the tax be levied directly on the customer as the goods were sold.

One jeweller stated that if the proposed tax was levied on his stock he would have to pay out over one thousand dollars on goods that he had bought some time ago. He was confident, however, that the Government would recognize that the jewellers' claims were reasonable, and he had no doubt that everything would be satisfactory.