

Probs: Saturday, mostly fair; little warmer

Store Hours: Saturday 8.30 to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY

We will celebrate the 24th May with a gala list of unprecedented bargains—the greatest bargain array this store has ever featured for one day's selling—be here early for these exceptional values—on sale promptly at nine o'clock.

NEW YORK SUITS Just Twelve - At Half Price



SUITS
Exactly 12 of the season's smartest serges and gabardine suits—in colors: navy, sand and clay; tailored and novelty styles. Priced from \$17.50 up to \$57.00. **Saturday ½ Price.**

WHITE WASH SKIRTS
10 dozen smartly designed middie cloth wash skirts with new pocket effects—sold reg. at \$3.00. **Saturday \$1.98**

LINGERIE WAISTS
In plain tailored and novelty embroidered effects, sizes 36 to 44. Reg. \$2.25. **Saturday \$1.48**

SUMMER MIDDIES
Admiral and Jack Tar middies—in plain white with colored collars in sizes 36 to 44. Worth \$2.00 each. While they last. **Saturday \$1.29**

Millinery Sale



60 only, charming New York picture hats absolutely the latest creations—in nearly every wanted color and style—worth \$8.50 to \$12.50. While they last. **Saturday \$5.69**

SHEETING
300 yards only, bleached sheeting, full 70 inches wide and sold at 85c a yard reg. Made of heavy round thread cotton. **Saturday 67c**

HUCK TOWELS
150 pair large size cotton huck towels—good heavy weight—hemmed ends and worth 60c each. **Saturday 39c**

TABLE CLOTHS
25 only, bleached damask table cloths. Size 2 x 2½. A special value worth \$6.00 each. **Saturday \$4.89**

LACE CURTAINS
Just 15 pair Nottingham lace curtains in very pretty designs. Worth \$3.50. While they last. **Saturday \$2.50**

AMERICAN FLANNELETTE
1000 yards of mill ends of American flannelette in variety of stripes with plain grounds. Reg. 40c per yard. **Saturday 25c**

LISLE HOSE
500 pair ladies' lisle hose in every wanted shade—sand, navy, sky, black and white. **Saturday 35c**

SILK HOSE
200 pair ladies' black and white silk hose in every size. Worth to-day \$1.00 a pair. **Saturday 75c**

ART BLINDS
200 art blinds in plain green only, 36 inches wide and worth \$1.25 each. **Saturday 75c**

CURTAIN NET
200 yards of white and ecru curtain net, 36 inches wide. Worth 40c per yard. **Saturday 25c**

Steacy's - Limited

GERMAN BRUTALITY BEHIND THEIR LINES OF BATTLE

As Described By Sapper A. R. Paton, a Patient In Queen's University Military Hospital, Kingston

Sapper A. R. Paton, No. 3 Tunneling Company, Canadian Engineers, who is in ward 41, Queen's University Military Hospital, writes to the Whig as follows: I grieve to you recently an introduction to the life of private prisoners of war, from a general point of view, in the province of Westphalia. This week, if you will allow me a space in your valuable paper, I would like to place before the citizens of Kingston a few facts of German brutality behind the German lines and in the interior of Germany in the month of March, 1917. For example, a body of these prisoners, who had been captured as long before as August, 1916, and had been kept at work by the Germans behind their lines ever since, were returned to a permanent camp in Germany weak and emaciated. On arrival there a number of them found their own names in lists of missing men that had been sent from our war office through Switzerland and posted up in the camp. As late as November 21st, 1917, there were at Limburg on Lahn 18,000 to 20,000 undelivered parcels lying there to rot for British prisoners of war in the occupied territory. Numerous cases were cited, and in particular that of 77 Canadian prisoners captured on April 14th, 1917. In a previous note verbally to Berlin, dated March 21, 1917, Mr. Balfour had cited names of 12 cases in which medical facilities were being withheld from British prisoners in occupied territory. In spite of assurances to the contrary made by the German Government on Nov. 9th, 1916, lodging and clothing horrors added to their miseries and in addition the accommodation provided for the prisoners was, in many cases, inadequate. For instance, our sleeping place for a large party of men had no roof and the rain poured in upon us. We had no change of any kind. Some of these prisoners, if they survived, were kept there for over a year under these conditions, and were cited and medically treated and fed by Dr. Curran, a Queen's college graduate, a Munster, N. Westphalia. This worthy doctor saved them all and hundreds besides them. It was a God-send that he was sent at that time to Munster, and he is held by all in high respect for the services he rendered there, which considering what he had to work with were marvellous. Here is the accommodation at Lille and Douai, we were accommodated 100 men in a room 15 by 20, sleeping on the bare boards without blankets. There were no means of sanitation except a barrel standing in the corner of the room. It was so cold at night that the windows had to be closed, and of course the smell in the room was awful. We were never given any clothes. In April, 1917, three prisoners escaped over "No Man's Land" and were

received by a major in the 1st Anzac Corps, an officer on the general staff. The following is his report under date April 18, 1917: "Three men escaped from behind the German lines to us the other day. They had been prisoners three months and were literally nearly dead with ill-treatment, starvation and brutality. One of them could hardly walk and was just a skeleton; he had gone down from 13 stone weight to less than 8 stone. Is this Christian civilization or brutality? I brought him back from the line, and it almost made me cry that awful January and February, out all day in the wet and cold, no overcoat and at night no blankets, in a shelter where their clothes froze stiff on them, no change of underwear or clothing of any kind in three months, and he was one mass of vermin. The bodies of all of them were covered with sores, and they had been beaten and starved. One of them said rather than go through it again he would just put his head under the first railroad train that came his way." When literally worn out, these prisoners were taken back to camp into the interior of Germany. The evidence of ten people, given mostly from different camps, is unanimous as to the conditions of these men when they arrived from behind the German lines. One witness states in May of 1917 a large party of British came who had returned from behind the German lines. Their clothes were totally in rags; they were half shaven, verminous, suffering from skin disease, and were savage from hunger and had treatment. After their arrival the commandant in camp issued an order that no more of these parties should be taken through the main streets, but should go by the by-ways, on account of the feeling aroused amongst the people who showed a great deal of sympathy for these prisoners and shed tears over them. When the civilians took pity on them it is surely an evident fact that the grossest of brutality had been extended to your men behind the lines. The evidence given in this report which includes that of others, not of British nationality, closes with the admission by the German government that all cases of death at Dulman cited by the British government were due to intestinal catarrh or heart weakness—a sufficient commentary of their treatment. Last, in the words of Mr. Balfour it is confirmed that German military authorities have been guilty of the grossest brutality towards British prisoners of war employed in the occupied districts of France, and have violated all agreements of April 14th, 1917, not to employ British prisoners within 30 kilometers of the firing line. This report has been before the British government and proven to be correct in every clause. I think I have given you sufficient evidence that brutality has been applied to our men behind the German lines, so now let me point out what was going on in the interior.

IN THE INTERIOR.
When we were first captured the Germans had an order asking in all the camps if there were any Irish there; if so, they were to step out of parade. They got a few at Dulman, as far as we saw, but these poor fellows did not know what they were wanted for. They were taken away and we heard no more about them, which set all hands wondering what the Irish had done or what they were wanted for. Many months of anxiety passed away before we found out that they were sent to a camp up near Hamburg to join Sir Roger Casement's Brigade, in a conspiracy to raise a rebellion in Ireland. I think, however, the public will know the case better than I, as I knew nothing of the outside world proceedings. All the Irish who stepped out of parade were taken to the above mentioned camp near Hamburg and given so long to make up their minds—which was almost instantly—whether they would fight for this man who eventually was hung. The result was that the machine gun was applied and somewhere from 100 to 500 of these poor fellows shot down in cold blood for refusing to go and support this man—pr, in other words, Germany. I saw many photos of their graves. There is a headstone erected over each grave by the British prisoners as a mark of respect to these martyrs. If any reference is required, I would refer you to the leader of the Irish Brigade in parliament 3½ years a prisoner of war, Capt. C. (Continued on Page 5.)

Postponed V.O.N. Daffodil Day. Be generous to-morrow.

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Heavy double soled working boots like cut, black or tan, \$5.00.
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GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND, FIRM MAY SHE EVER STAND THROUGH STORM AND NIGHT.

On the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, who so ennobled womanhood by her wisdom and womanliness, we are delighted to welcome home the boys of the 21st Battalion in the proud consciousness that their courage, strength and fortitude will ever be an incentive to Canadians to make Canada a country of whom we will ever be proud, and her national career an inspiration to the whole world.

SEE OUR VICTORIA DAY STORE SPECIALS

McKELVEY & BIRCH, LTD.

5 O'clock Closing

On and after Wednesday, May 21st, our store closes at 5 o'clock the year around, with the exception of Saturday night.

T. F. HARRISON CO., LTD

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