

Sunburn

The heat of Sunburn is quickly taken out by an application of—

BEST'S BALM

The effect is simply marvelous—the heat and pain disappear at once and leave the skin cool and comfortable.

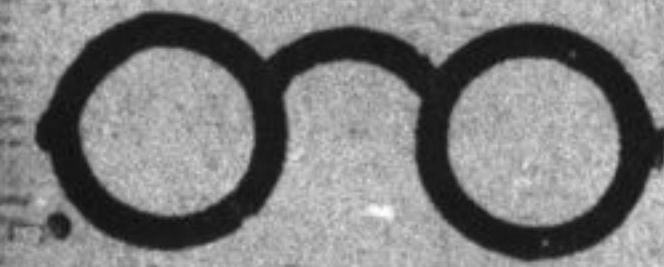
Large Jars 25 cents.

The Popular Drug Store
Open Sundays

At Best's

The Popular Drug Store
Open Sundays
Phone 59. Branch 1918

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 inconveniences.

And We Use No Drugs.

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

226 Princess Street

After the average man has reached the three score and ten mark he can sum up his life in these few words: "What a fool I've been!"
Marrying an heiress is one kind of safety match.

We have recently received from New York manufacturers, an assortment of very high grade

Desk Sets

Photo Frames

These are of an altogether new type and are designed, some in BROCADED SILK; others in BRASS, SILVER and BRONZE.

Wedding Rings—Marriage Licenses

SMITH BROS. JEWELERS

Limited
Established 1840
King Street Kingston

WOOD

Sawed in Stove Lengths
BOOTH & CO.,
Phone 133
Foot West Street

JULY 19TH HISTORIC

DATE WAS SELECTED FOR PEACE CELEBRATION.

It was the Anniversary of the Day on Which the Canadians Began to Move into the Great Battle, Known as the Last Hundred Days, Which Ended in Victory.

It was a coincidence, but a very fitting coincidence, that July 19 should have been chosen for the official celebration and thanksgiving for the signing of peace. For just one year previously, on July 19, 1918, in France, began that wonderful movement of troops which culminated in the series of battles known now as the Last Hundred Days, the battles which resulted in the overwhelming of the enemy, his unconditional capitulation and finally in the treaty which has been acclaimed throughout the British Empire.

During the war little or nothing was heard of the preparations which preceded any great battle. The silence was necessary. Yet the organization of forces and material for any great battle throbbed with a greater romance than the actual fighting did. If the organization, the staff work, had been done thoroughly, the battle resolved itself into more or less of a mechanical movement.

The battle of the Somme, 1916, of Vimy, and of Passchendaele, 1917, were preceded by little or no attempt at secrecy. The army and army group commanders depended largely on a preponderance of artillery. Gen. Sir Julian Byng was the first man to show what silence could accomplish by his sudden onslaught on the Cambrai front in the autumn of 1917. It was by enlarging upon Byng's tactics that Ludendorff rose to power and achieved such triumphs in the spring of 1918.

Thus, a year ago secrecy of movement and of all organization became recognized as the chief factor in the prosecution of any major operation. And it was with the adoption of this maxim that the romance of the last hundred days was born. It is only possible to tell it from the Canadian Corps' viewpoint, or rather from the actual experience of one battalion of the Canadian Corps. But what is common to that battalion was common to all.

On May 3, 1918, the Canadian Corps, which had been holding one-fifth of the whole British front in the Lens and Arras sectors, was moved into General Headquarters Reserve, for the purposes of training for future offensive operations and for the purpose of counter-attacking, should the enemy have projected the expected attacks at Bethune and Arras. Early in July the corps again took its place in the line on the old corps' home-stead, Arras.

Then on July 19th, as one battalion was preparing to take over its routine section of the line, orders were suddenly cancelled, and the battalion ordered to march to a camp at Agnes-la-Duisine, about seven kilometers behind Arras. As far as Canada was concerned, the first, the important phase of the last hundred days had commenced.

Two days were spent at this camp, where the men were thoroughly re-fitted, machine guns and rifles overhauled, and all records checked. Each man was given a slip of paper to be pasted in his paybook. The slip was headed with bold black type which read, "Keep Your Mouth Shut." Then followed reasons for the necessity of secrecy, and an appeal to the men not to question any order given, or to divulge any information, even to their own name, unless they were absolutely sure of the identity of the questioner.

Late on the afternoon of the third day, orders were received for the battalion to proceed by route march to a given spot on the Arras-St. Pol road, where busses would be in waiting. The destination of these busses was not even known to the colonel of the battalion. At eight o'clock, just as the Gethas were humming their way towards the nearby villages, the battalion "embused" and sped along the road to the railway siding at Tinquies. At two o'clock the next morning the battalion entrained, and the company commanders were issued with maps of Hazebroucke (Ypres sector).

The surprise of the officers can be imagined, when with the breaking of dawn they discovered themselves speeding past Etaples in the direction of Abbeville. At 10 o'clock that morning the battalion detrained at a little wayside station in the Department of the Somme, and marched inland about five miles.

From that time onward no movement was done during the day. Everything was carried out under cover of darkness. Even the strictest attention was paid to secrecy. The men could sing and talk and smoke as much as they wished as they marched along the open countryside, but the moment a village was reached, no matter how small, absolute silence had to prevail. Only the tramp, tramp, tramp of thousands of steel shod feet on the cobbles broke the stillness of the summer night, as the troops passed through the sleeping villages.

Though the men were free to chat and sing along the highway, they were, nevertheless, always alert to the danger of espionage, so much so, that often a company commander seeking word of one of his platoon commanders was unable to get the information from his own men. For to the question "Where is Lieut. Blank?" would come back the answer, "Never heard of him." Or to the question, "Who are you?" the answer, "Mule train or working party"—retorts that never failed to raise a laugh.

In the daytime all ranks were closely confined to billets. Only those whose duty forced them to pass along the streets, were permitted outside their cottages or barns as the case might be. And those, whether officers or men, had to run across all open spaces, and when walking up a street to hug the sides of buildings. British airplanes flew overhead taking photographs, and a severe censure was the lot of any battalion commander whose men appeared in these photographs.

several miles in the rear of each unit, gathering these stragglers into groups and taking care of them until they could be transferred to the field hospitals. Not one point was overlooked. Battalion commanders commenced their nightly march with orders that took them to some deserted spot, where the additional and final orders for the completion of the march were given them.

While this was taking place, two battalions of the Second Canadian Division were rushed to the Ypres sector, where great visible activity was being shown. Dummy hospitals, guns, ammunition dumps, and hangars were erected, and a few battalions marched endlessly along the main roads, day after day, in order to convey to the enemy the impression that big movements of troops were in progress. The two Canadian battalions took their place in the trenches one night and made a raid, leaving behind identification in sufficient quantity to let the Hun know that Canadian troops were on that sector. After the raid they were at once relieved and hurried to Amiens, where, in conjunction with their brother battalions, they took part in that famous attack on the morning of August 8.

The result of this secrecy and its subtlety was exactly what was intended. The enemy, seeing only the dummy preparations, hurried reinforcements to the Ypres salient, with the result that when, on that beautiful summer morning of August 8, the brilliant rays of the newborn sun were dimmed by the simultaneous flash from thousands of guns, they were woefully unprepared, and the Canadians, with their British, Australian and French brothers, broke through at Amiens for the greatest advance of the whole war on the western front, seven and one-half miles in one day, 15 miles in three days.

The events which followed are common knowledge—Monchy, Drocourt-Queant Switch, Canal du Nord, Bourlon, Cambrai, Denain, La Senelle, Valenciennes, and last of all, Mons, July 19, 1918, was the real beginning of the peace which the world now enjoys. And for it the world owes as much to Gen. Rawlinson, and to all the officers and men who so loyally carried out the strategy he created, as it does to the statesman who drew up the final document which closed the era of strife.

Jumbo.

Jumbo was seen by Sir Samuel Baker, the famous African traveler, in 1816. The elephant, which was then only about four feet high, was in the possession of some Arabs who sold him to an animal collector, who in turn sold him to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris. In 1865 Jumbo was sold to the London Zoological Society, where he soon became a great favorite. Every day he was brought out in the gardens and exercised with a load of boys and girls on his back. At last it was rumored that he had developed a bad temper, and his keepers were afraid that he would injure somebody. When F. T. Barnum heard this he offered \$10,000 for Jumbo. The offer was accepted. When the sale became known a great outcry was raised in London, the newspapers and the public protesting against it. Offers were made to buy Jumbo back, but Mr. Barnum insisted upon taking him to the United States. In 1882 Jumbo arrived in New York and was dragged through Broadway in a great box to which were attached sixteen horses. He continued to be an attraction of the Barnum Circus until September 13, 1885, when he was put out of existence by a freight train at St. Thomas, Ont. He was crossing the track when the engine struck him, and he survived his wounds only fifteen minutes. He was about 24 years old when killed, and was not thought to have attained his full size. He was then eleven feet two inches high at the shoulders and weighed six and one-half tons. His trunk was seven feet four inches long, and his tusks one foot three and one-half inches in circumference.

Pensions.

Compared with the annual pensions granted by the Overseas Dominions and other countries to their totally disabled married soldiers, those paid by Great Britain cannot be said to err on the side of generosity.

From the following table, which gives the respective pensions at a glance, it will be seen that the United Kingdom comes fifth on the list.

New Zealand pays each totally disabled married soldier £156, and £56 for each child under sixteen.

Canada—£145 and £20 for each child under seventeen.

Australia—\$117 and £26 for the first child and £13 for others under sixteen.

United States—\$112 10s., and £25 for each child up to three under eighteen.

United Kingdom—£71 10s. (plus 20 per cent. bonus for period from November, 1913, to June, 1919), and £17 10s. for the first child to £10 10s. for others under sixteen.

Germany—£36 to £65, which, from January, 1919, has been increased from 50 to 100 per cent., owing to the higher cost of living.

Italy—£52, and £3 10s. for each child under twelve.

France—£43 and £4 for each child. This, however, is being increased.

Musk.

To the list of sources of musk must be added a kind of gnat, which is so common in the Australian bush at times as to fill the air with a musky odor.

KINGSTON EVENTS 25 YEARS AGO.

Steamer Columbian to go into excursion business here.

George Richardson advises farmers of Frontenac to manufacture butter for export.

James M. Farrell recuperating at the Thousand Island Park.

Mayor calls meeting to arrange for labor day celebration.

Fire damages large Acadia in Davis' dry docks.

Charles and Benjamin Webster go cruising up the bay in their sailing yacht.

Miss Jean Macpherson, B.A., Prescott, has accepted a position on the staff of the Greenbush, Ont., high school.

*ROBS:—Wednesday, unsettled; with showers.

The Ultimate Word On Fashions

FOR WOMEN, MISSES, AND THE YOUNGER SET.

has been artistically expressed in these new models prepared in anticipation of early autumn days—grace of line, harmony of color and richness of fabric are the salient features of these essentially feminine creations, resulting in a composite of remarkable beauty and appeal.

Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Hats, Wraps

SMARTEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

New Autumn Suits

The new tailored Suit will be most conspicuous among the popular styles for Fall. The coats are principally box coat effects; many are more dressy, while the skirts are varied in models and lengths. Other models are developed on long, semi-fitted lines; the sleeves are tight.

The newest materials are: French Gabardine, broadcloth, Silvertone, Velours, English Tweed mixtures.

Priced From \$35.00 to \$100.00

Each day introduces new versions of Autumn modes in Suits, Coats, Blouses, Neckwear, Veilings and other accessories of dress.

First Fall Showing of New Wool Dress Goods



Advance selection of the newest weaves and colors in fashions forecast for the season, and novelties emphasized at the New York openings, including Novelty Suitings, Broadcloths, Velours and Serges, Duvityns, Silvertone Coatings to meet the demand.

UNUSUAL

New Scotch Plaids

For children's Pleated Skirts and Dresses

A yard, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

McKELVEY & BIRCH LTD.

The four workshop departments of our establishment wish to bring before you some special activities which they feature, and which are very timely just now.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—

We have an expert who repairs automobile springs. We guarantee the work to be satisfactory. Your next broken spring, give us a trial.

STORE REPAIR SHOP—

Now is the time to look over your Cook Stove before the fall rush commences. If it needs repairs we would have a man call and tell you cost, and do the work to your entire satisfaction.

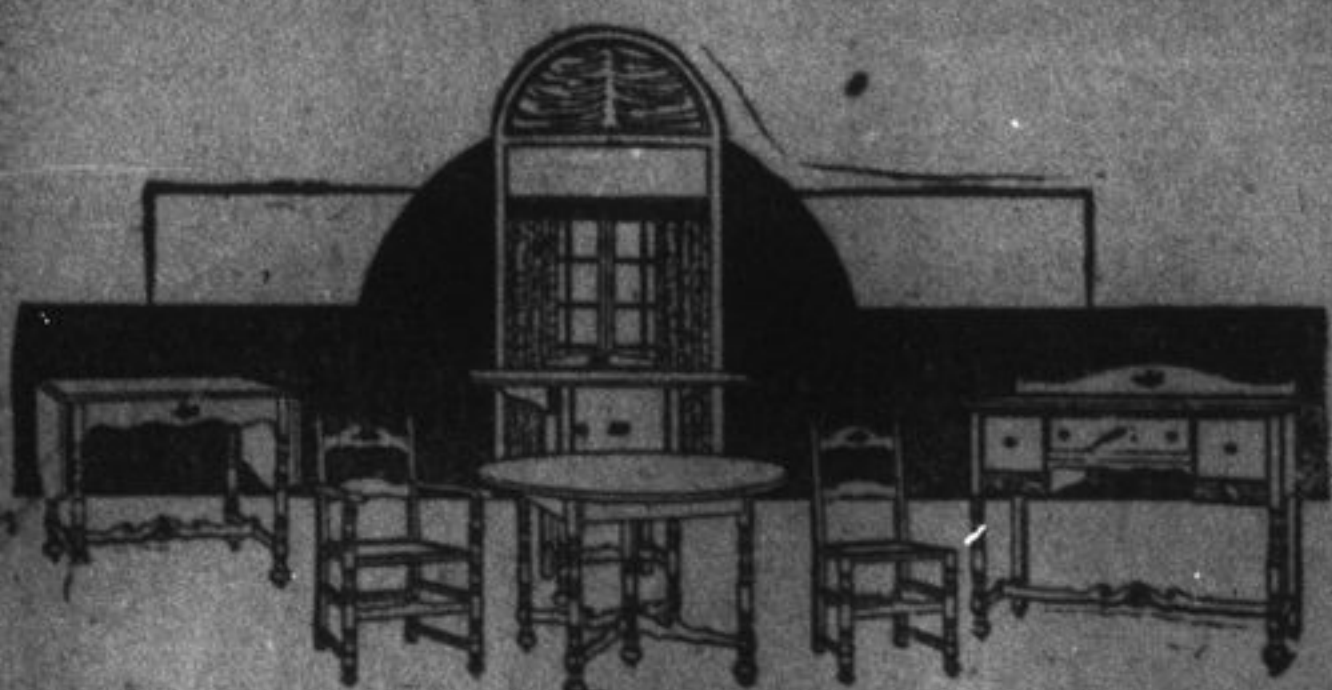
TIN SHOP—

We can now supply the men to promptly repair your Hot Air Furnace or your roof. Time flies and so many leave the necessary things to be done at the last minute.

Our Staff Are Experts at Repairing Automobile Radiators.

PLUMBING SHOP—

The cool evenings will soon be with us and they would like you to see the new Gas Heating Grate, "HUMPHREY RADIANT-FIRE"—very attractive, and heating expense very low. They supply a heating need before lighting your furnace.



DINING ROOM—LIVING ROOM—BED ROOM FURNITURE

in up-to-date designs in Walnut. Rugs—Linoleum—Curtains. We carry the best assorted stock in the country.

Our prices are very reasonable.

Victrolas and Victor Records

A complete assortment always on hand.

T. F. HARRISON CO., LTD

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