

# Successful Men Always Saved

They were thrifty. They were shrewd enough to see that the habit of saving meant the strengthening of character. With the money saved they were able to take advantage of opportunities as they arose.

Resolve today to open a Savings Account in this Bank.

## THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital - \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve Fund - 18,000,000  
Resources - 250,900,000

A. N. LYSTER  
Manager  
Kingston Branch



### Prompt Returns From Shipments

When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
KINGSTON BRANCH. H. A. TOFIELD, Manager.  
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Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent at Kingston Branch.

### NEW YORK FRUIT STORE

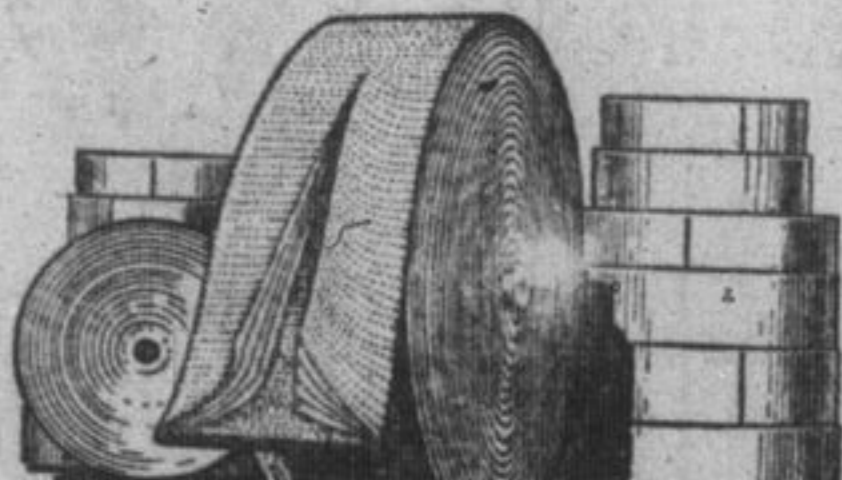
CHOICE CALIFORNIA FRUIT

BARTLET PEARS ..... 40c to 60c a doz.  
PEACHES ..... 30c to 40c a doz.  
PLUMS ..... 20c to 30c a doz.  
ORANGES ..... 20c to 40c a doz.  
BANANAS ..... 20c to 30c a doz.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

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### Ten-Ply Economy

You can eliminate entirely the element of guess-work in purchasing belting by specifying Dominion Friction Surface Belting, for it embodies every factor necessary in satisfactory transmission belting.

### Dominion Friction Surface Belting

Conserves power by preventing slippage. Increases production, thereby reducing cost. Prevents idle machines and employees. Has an extremely low upkeep cost. Gives long and continuous service. Careful selection of materials insures absolute dependability.

Our process makes every foot uniform. Keeps operators contented by enabling them to produce maximum output. Guaranteed by Canada's largest manufacturers of rubber goods.

Backed by an incomparable service of belting engineers. Dominion Friction Surface Belting has justified every claim by more than fifty years of satisfactory performance. Our engineers are ready to show you, without charge, how your transmission equipment can be put on a ten-ply economy basis.

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Makers of Dominion Hose, Packing and Industrial Rubber Goods and Dominion Tires, the GOOD Tires for every purpose.

#### Service Branches

Halifax, Fort William, St. John, Winnipeg, Quebec, Brandon, Montreal, Regina, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Toronto, Edmonton, Hamilton, Calgary, Le don, Lethbridge, Kitchener, Vancouver, North Bay, Victoria.

### Outlawing the Submarine

IN the deliberations at Paris and elsewhere since the armistice was signed there have been specific propositions toward a general limitation of armaments, and these propositions lean rather strongly toward outlawing the use and possession of submarines.

The danger of a repetition of the German submarines' inhuman warfare on commerce by some nation that the future may develop into similar irresponsibility and ruthlessness. This is the strongest argument of the abolitionists and is easily appreciated by everyone. Their opponents, while condemning the inhumanity of the German submarine warfare to the utmost, do not think that those past horrors should be a determining factor. They also point out the enormous effect on the war occasioned by the German submarine campaign, as compared with the actual cost of life. It is generally granted that the Germans failed in their plan to win the war by submarines only because they could not bring them into service in sufficient numbers; at their best, the average number of Germans actually fighting at sea in submarines was about 1,000 officers and men, and there were literally hundreds of thousands opposed to them; the number of men in Allied vessels engaged continuously and exclusively in strictly anti-submarine work outnumbered the German submarine personnel many-fold. Exact statistics are not yet available, but estimates of the actual cost in lives of the German "unrestricted" warfare are between 10,000 and 15,000—the best figures give about 12,000. Many single day's operations on land cost more lives than that and with infinitesimal results compared with the effect of the submarines.

Those not in concurrence with the abolitionists think that the factor of possible mercilessness of submarine warfare should not be separated from bombing from the air and mines. As for the latter, the parallel seems closest. Only the absolutely ruthless submarine compares with the automatic mine which knows no difference between the bottoms of battleships, hospital ships and passenger ships filled with women and children. That due attention must be given to this point is shown by actual losses returns; the losses of British merchant ships during the war was by: Submarines ..... 5,738,000 tons Mines ..... 6,377,000 tons

A second argument given emphatically in favor of abolition is that submarines when restricted to their legitimate use of torpedoing the man-of-war of their enemy are not effective—as shown by the small losses of Allied surface warships caused by them in the last war. Those favoring retention point out the fact—as shown by captured instructions that the objective given German submarines—after there was a sizeable force of them—was merchant tonnage, because they estimated the results to be thus attained would soonest win the war for them. It is pointed out that, with the exception of the abortive attempt of last November for which their submarines only went to sea, the Germans never planned to have a fleet action and that during the encounters that did occur only casual German submarines participated. Submarine advocates therefore argue that the war furnished no data in the way of results in which conclusions should be based. However, it appears that of the 134 surface warships which the British navy lost during the war by enemy action 62 were sunk by torpedoes from German submarines.

The argument is made that despite all hydroplane and kindred inventions of a long period during which the best inventive talent of several nations worked under high pressure, the submarine is still the only long-radius vessel which, singly and unsupported, can go well high anywhere and that, entirely discounting its main purposes of torpedoing enemy warships, as a matter of coast defence, in fleet action or otherwise, its unique defensive quality makes it a naval weapon of utmost usefulness; at the worst, it is never a liability that has to be supported and protected. The big ship still rules the ocean because it is generally accepted. How long it will endure is the question. The war has brought no basic advancement to big ships, only a continuance of increase in size, speed and also expense, which for single units has become tremendous. No one can begin to guess what advance the next decade or two will see in other weapons, now properly classed as auxiliary. But this much seems clear: If there can be evolved no limitation in character or size of naval armament, any nation which holds blindly to one line and falls to note development along with others will be in ultimate danger from some other nation which does.

At first the practicability of abolishing submarines seemed high, for the reason that it is purely a war machine only, has no place in commerce or sport and would be difficult to conceal if possessed in readiness for war. There is of late, however, more doubts as to this practicability on the part of those who are keenest to outlaw them and evidences of fear of failure to enforce the prohibition and consequent comparative detriment of our national defence.

While the leaders of those nations having the strongest navies have shown a disposition to agree to general abolition of submarines, and destruction of those built, it has gone no farther than that; other nations state that, having weaker navies, the submarine is most important to them, support the arguments for retention and even frankly state that they cannot concur.

Three Years for Woman. St. Catharines, Oct. 1.—Hannah Matilda Rink, on a charge of arson, was sentenced to three years in penitentiary.

Two men who set fire to the building she had purchased have been sentenced to two and three years, respectively, and another, William Phillips, is on \$10,000 bail awaiting trial on a charge of counselling her to have the crime committed.

### FARMERS ARE ORGANIZED.

One of the Influences on High Cost of Living.

Of the hundreds of thousands who have hoped for and wished for and waited for a drop in the high cost of living since November 11, 1918, how many have ever given a thought to the other side of the question?

The farmer who takes a dozen eggs to market and receives 50c for them would have to bear the winged flight of the fifteen coppers between the fifty cents he receives and the thirty-five cents the consumer wouldn't mind paying.

Suppose the farmer takes two hundred dozens of eggs to market and loses fifteen cents per dozen on them. He is out just thirty dollars! Figure the same way on butter. Notwithstanding what one reads of the scarcity of butter, a vast amount is being made. A man who supplies butter paper to farmers by the 1,000 sheets says that his sales of butter paper were as great during the month of April as in the six months previous.

Figure that a farmer is turning out 250 pounds of butter per month. Would he willingly stand to lose \$3.50 per month? And this is aside from all question of whether he is being properly paid for his butter at other price.

The farmer would stand to lose on pork, on beef, and on fowl. He would lose also on milk and on breadstuffs. And it remains for the purchasers of the country to wake up to the fact that, as a body, the farmers are united to stand against a reduction of food prices.

The United Farmers' organizations all over the country are united to the last man and woman to get every last cent for every last product of the farm.

They are being backed up in their resolution to stand firm by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Dr. G. H. Ross, of the department, told a group of farmers at a public meeting the other day that they need not fear the slightest reduction in the cost of any one commodity named.

"Take your milk alone," he said. "Australia and New Zealand need the cheese that you can supply. And along with milk for cheese goes milk for the condensed milk for which Canada is getting a name."

"The Australians and the British want your butter; the British enjoy your bacon and will not accept the American product. In any of these things you can outbid both Holland and Denmark."

Then, touching a more subtle chord, Henry Wade told the audience how the public could be educated in the use of these commodities by judicious advertising. He did not say, but it was obvious. If the farmer cannot supply the man for the advertising campaign he is ready, a big card up some executive officer's sleeve when the psychological moment shall have arrived.

When the papers and magazines shall appear with half-page and full-page advertisements upon the lines of some of the health foods and continued with the same enterprising pertinacity the public can take it for granted that a rise in the price of these commodities is due.

The milk that we used to buy forty years ago for four cents per quart, standing by some one's kitchen table and watching the quart poured with unstinted measure till our three-pint pail was nearly full, is going to be 2c per quart.

It will first be advertised in a full page of the daily papers, with a table of its constituents set forth. Milk has not changed in its chemical composition in forty years. It is just as liable to "go sour" just as susceptible to a union with that which the windmill pumps from the veins of the earth, bears the loss of its cream with the same disheartened expression.

The only difference between the milk of to-day and the milk of forty years ago is that students of human nature are going to exploit it and reap that other 21 cents.

So with the eggs that sold for 12c per dozen forty years ago. Human nature pays four times as much for them, and they are not a shade bigger nor do they keep one day longer. So with the nice, hand-fashioned rolls of golden bullets our grandmothers used to let the grocer have for 16c, taking their payment in trade.

#### Blind Soldiers.

Capt. E. A. Baker, M.C., Croix de Guerre, of Ottawa, blind soldier representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who has recently returned from England, reports that there are now forty Canadian men in training at St. Dunstan's Hospital, the last of whom will be through training and ready to return to Canada in the fall of 1920. From 15 to 18 blind Canadians who have been re-trained in St. Dunstan's will remain in England. A permanent Civil Department of After Care has been established in connection with St. Dunstan's, which provides assistance for the blind graduates in every part of the country, Scotland and Ireland being included in the scheme.

Technical and social visitors visit the men and keep them in touch with up-to-date methods and markets. As soon as a man graduates from the school and chooses his district he is allotted to the care of the After Care branch in that district, whose duty is to offer him every help and encouragement. If a craftsman, his work is advertised in the local paper. The department also purchases all raw materials for graduates, and when production overruns local sales finds new markets for his work.

It is Capt. Baker's intention to plan a somewhat similar plan for care of the Canadian blind, with due regard to the difference in numbers and conditions on this side. The number of blind who have been trained at St. Dunstan's up to date is 1,400. Of these, 50 were members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Japan has found valuable deposits of coal on an island in Nagasaki harbor and close to its Sasebo naval station.

"This baby," said the father, "As his brows met in a scowl, 'May not be a howling swell, 'But he's got a swelling howl.'"

A girl is never satisfied until the right man comes along and says the right thing at the right time. It's better to believe all you say than half you hear. Self-love is the root of most people's discontent.



### LEARN TO SAVE.—

Every man, woman and child can save. Every ambitious person does save. The Savings Department of the Standard Bank of Canada affords every facility for aiding you to save.

## STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

KINGSTON BRANCH

J. F. ROWLAND, Manager

THE SMILE OF ANTICIPATION that will inevitably irradiate your countenance when the food is placed before you will grow into a broader one of satisfaction after you have finished your meal here. Come and test the matter for yourself. You'll certainly want to repeat the experience.

### Grand Cafe

122 Princess Street, Two Doors Above Opera House  
Open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. Peter Lee, Prop.

### Kingston-Cape Vincent Ferry

BY S. S. MISSISQUOI—DAILY SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leave Kingston 6:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.  
Returning leaves Cape Vincent at 3:40 a.m., reaching Kingston at 11:40 a.m. Leave Cape Vincent 4:30 p.m., reaching Kingston at 6:30 p.m.

Round trip tickets \$1.25, with a 50c rebate on return trip, having a lovely outing for 75 cents. Tickets good to return on date of issue only. Bus connections at Cape Vincent from morning boat, giving nearly 4 hours in Watertown and returning to connect with steamer leaving for Kingston.

For information, phone 2185, Rockport Nav. Co. Ltd.  
Automobiles carried: small \$3.00, large \$4.00. Space reserved.



# 2.51% Beer The Beer of The Ballot is Not Intoxicating

A determination as to whether or not a particular beer is intoxicating can be reached only by a proper understanding and analysis of the manner in which the alcohol in such beer affects the human organism.

Beer containing 2.51% alcohol by weight has been proven non-intoxicating by actual experiments, scientific tests, thorough research.

Fourteen specially qualified experts testifying before the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals were unanimous in agreeing that beer containing even as high as 2.75% alcohol by weight (or .24% stronger than the beer of the Referendum Ballot) was non-intoxicating.

These experts were Professors of Chemistry, Toxicology, Therapeutics, Nerve Specialists, Physical Training Instructors, Medical Doctors and Specialists in charge of city departments where alcoholics were cared for. Experiments were conducted upon twenty-four men chosen from various walks in life—medical students, laborers, mechanics, business executives, clerks in banks and brokers' offices, artists, writers and professional men.

In view of the sworn statements of these experts, based upon the results of their experiments, that beer containing 2.75% alcohol by weight is non-intoxicating, it must follow that 2.51% beer, the Beer of the Ballot, is non-intoxicating.

### Vote "YES" to All Four Questions

Mark your ballot with an X. Any other marking will spoil it. Remember also—Every voter must vote on every question or his ballot will be spoiled.

#### CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

MEMBERSHIP FEE, ONE DOLLAR

Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription.

Name .....

Address .....

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To enable the League to carry on its good work and achieve its present purpose, active members and funds are required. Show your true spirit in the coupon and become a member of the Citizens' Liberty League at once.

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary  
22 College St., Toronto

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