Appeal for Volunteers by Citizens' Liberty League for Election Day

ONVEYANCES and scrutineers are urgently needed to assist the Citizens' Liberty League on Election Day, Monday, October, 20th. The League is a purely voluntary organization and it trusts that all who are in favor of the work it is doing will come forward and volunteer assistance.

Volunteer scrutineers are needed to represent the League at each polling booth. Volunteers of motor cars and carriages are needed to carry voters to and from the polling booths.

If you are in accord with the representative men'and women of the Citizens' Liberty League, and are willing to give the practical assistance needed, please communicate with the undersigned, or the Secretary of the League in your

Please get in touch with your local secretary to-day either by telephone or fill in the coupon

Citizens' Liberty League

DR. J. G. EVANS, SECRETARY, KINGSTON, ONT.

To the Secretary of the Citizens' Liberty League.	
Please enroll me as a scrutineer. I shall be glad to furnishc	onveyance
Name	

Telephone.... Ask your friends also to assist

Address ...

EVERY WEEK BETWEEN MONTREAL AND KINGSTON; AL-WAYS ON TIME. SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS RE-LIABLE ROUTE

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Other British Railway Strikes

NCE before there was a general railway strike in Britain. That was in 1911, and was precipitated by the inability of the unions to get increases in wages or recognition and also by the successful strikes of seamen and transport workers in that year. At that time the National Union of Railbut four unions acted in unison.

Liverpool involving only about 1,000 or girl nature, however, than the ances dealt with by the Conciliation Board then in existence. Also without authorization this move was fol- Woman's Home Companion? lowed by strikes in many other cities and the call for a nation-wide strike tions of Queen Alexandra it was debecame urgent. The executives of the four unions concerned met in joint session and issued an ultimatum expiring in twenty-four hours. The strike was called on August 17. It was not universal, but disorganized the service and brought many factories to a standstill. As a result of a conference between representatives of the companies and the unions held at the Board of Trade a settlethent was reached and work was resumed after four days on August 21. In 1907 there had been a threatened general strike, and it was on this occasion that Mr. Lloyd George, then president of the Board of Trade, reaped great glory by negotiating what is generally referred to as a famous settlement. To understand the attitude of labor toward Lloyd George particularly in the present crisis it is necessary to understand that labor's viewpoint of the Lloyd George settlement of 1907 is that it was anything but a famous settlement for the men. On the contrary, they were inclined to the belief that they were hoodwinked on that occasion, that the settlement gave them nothing of real value. Its main feature was an elaborate system of Conciliation Boards, which the men said got them nowhere, and the breakdown of which eventually led to the general

As a development of the 1911 agitation and strike came the organization of the National Union of Railwaymen, commonly known as the N. U. R., which absorbed practically all the other unions in England, Wales and Scotland, with the exception of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The N. U. R. includes all grades of railway workers, while the A. S. L. E. and F. is sectional, as its name implies. There has been much rivalry between the two organizations, and the N. U. R. claims to have more drivers and firemen than the sectional union itself, but there is affiliation between the two organizations, and in the present strike, as in most other disputes in the past,

strike of 1911.

they make common cause. Other strikes have been of a local character, but some of them are historic. There was, for example, the famous strike which is known as the strike for the "Right to get drunk." The circumstances were interesting, Driver Knox of the Northeastern Railway was convicted in court of being drunk and disorderly. The company thereupon reduced him to a lower grade. Without authorization the Northeastern Railway employes spontaneously ceased work and the system was practically tied up. On the face of it the men seemed to have a bad case, though perhaps not as bad in England as it would be regarded in this country. It was contended, however, that not only was Driver Knox off duty at the time of the offence which resulted in his conviction, but that as it was Saturday night, he would not be on duty for was drunk he would have time to sober up before Monday, and further drunk at all, and that the conviction: by the magistrate had been a miscarriage of justice. At all events the Government sent a special commissioner who re-tried the case, quashed the previous sentence and Knox was reinstated by the company. The men, however, who went on strike on his behalf were subjected to deductions from their pay.

There were serious disturbances in the railway services during the famous Dublin dispute of 1913. in various parts of Great Britain sympathetic s'rikes broke out, where men belie ed they were being compelled to landle "tainted goods" from Dublin. /While these were unauthor ized by fae union executives, who felthat they could not distinguish be tween goods "tainted" by a railroa-

in any other industry, they nevertheless caused considerable dislocation

of traffic During the war there was almost continuous unrest, but threats to strike were never allowed to ma-

Nothing approaching the latest struggle in seriousness has taken place in British railway service or perhaps in British industry.

A PRINCELY FRACAS.

One of the Incidents of the Last Coronation.

It is natural enough to think of road Workers was not in existence, the children of royalty as, in some ndefinable way, different from those The strike began on August 5 by of other people. Could anything he an unauthorized local walk-out in more genuinely true to average boy men, who could not get their griev- amusing actions of King- George's children during the drive to the coronation at Westminster Abbey as described by William Armstrong in the

In spite of the doubting premonicided that Princess Mary and the four elder princes should go in a

state carriage unattended. Before riding very far, it appears, the attention of the three youngsters on the front seat was drawn to the gorgeously arrayed figures of their older brother and sister, the same boylsh and girlish brother and sister with whom they were accustomed to romp about the grounds of Marlborough House. Certain nudges and grimaces ensued, which began to distract the eyes of the two latter.

Soon, on the front seat, there was something going on resembling an old-fashioned free-for-all tussie. The Princess Mary, with all the authority. of an older sister admonished her brothers, sharply remonstrated. Her words flew as chaff above those bobbing heads and moving arms. It seems as if any moment the little princes might tumble in an inglor-

Quickly reaching forward. Princess Mary tried physical means, moral ones having failed. She shook her small brothers apart, cuffed them slightly and set them upright again. In the process she lost her crown, but calmly put it on again when the Prince of Wales picked it up from the floor of the carriage; where it had fallen. Then, the fracas settled, they passed on in decorous state again, "as lovable a quintet as you could find from John o'Great's to

Nat Gould.

Known to innumerable readers in England, the name of Mr. Nat Gould was practically unknown in Canada, and, to those who hear of him, the thought of any one man writing so many books in the English language as he wrote and creating no acquaintance outside of England seems astonishing. It is probably safe to say that no author in England or America ever wrote a longer list of "best selling" novels, although, says the Manchester Guardian, "no mannay, no woman-of our time massacred English with so perfect a lack of self-consciousness." He committed, continues the Guardian, every fault possible to a writer, turned out formless sentences, and 'produced whole pages that would have driven a grammarian to distraction. Nevertheless, he gained an immense public; and this because he carefully regarded the conventions. "In Nat Gould's books virtue always triumphed, vice met its vile deserts, and if people were made to talk as no people eyer talked anywhere, they acted as their reader expected them to act." Mr. Gould seems to have been one of those rare and unsung persons among authors who write, naturally and continuously, just the kind of stories that thousands of their fellow men and women enjoy reading.

Poultry Farm In London. One hundred feet above one of London's busiest streets, and within twenty-four hours, that even if he 200 yards of Big Ben on the roof of the Institute of Civil Engineers. there is one of the best kept and most prosperous poultry farms in

> It comprises 36 hens, housed in three spacious coops, but during the greater part of the day the hens are allowed to roam about the roof at will. Although the cooping is not more than eighteen inches high the hens never attempt to reach the ground, contenting themselves with mounting the top and there announcing their satisfaction after an egg has been added to the record they have

English Dialects.

Americans who are coming to the British Isles in great numbers are supposed to speak the English language, says Tit-Bits, but we sometimes find it a little difficule to understand them. But it must be much more difficult for them to understand the different dialects that are spoken in England. Lancashire furnishes a good example. What would an American make of "Tint ooan ee!" or "Wheer ta baan?" or "I'se lippin on yo'?" three phrases that are commonly heard in that country. Translated in modern English, they mean, "Shut one eye!" "Where are you going?" "I shall depend upon you," or "shall expect you."

The Porridge Bombshell.

Bitter complaints come from beyond the Tweed at the rise in the price of oatmeal, says the London

It is curious to reflect that porridge, always chiefly, and for centuries solely a Scottish dish, has not a Scottish name. Porridge is really an English word misapplied. It is derived from the Latin porrum, a leek, and when Sir Hugh Evans alludes somewhat contemptuously to a mess of porridge he means a cheap sort of stew or soup which in Shakespeare's day was flavored with that vegetable. It was somewhat later that it came to signify the "chief o' Scotia's food."

Princely Diplomacy.

Prince Albert, who is acknowledgof the royal family, can be as diplomatic as anyone when he chooses. The other day, at the Buckingham Palace garden party, he was being teased by a charming guest to say what he thought of the "debs." "All debutantes are pretty," he replied, "but some are even pret-



ECZEMA ENDED

Madame A. Lariviere of Fall River, Mass., suffered with eczema for three years, and had treatment from several doctors, all of whom gave up the case. "Finally," she says, "I went to a specialist, was no better.

Zam-Buk, which I did, and for which I have ever since been thankful. I very soon felt some relief, and perseverance with Zam-Buk Zam-Buk instead, and in two completely rid me of the disease." weeks' time was back at work."

SEVERE CUT HEALED

Mr. C. Oakley of Saskatoon, who sustained a terrible cut on his leg, says: "Had I known of Zam-Buk when the accident occurred, I could have saved myself a \$40 doctor's and attended me for five weeks, "A friend advised me to try but the wound did not heal, and he advised me to go into a hospital.

"I objected, however, and used

SAVED GPERATION

"Father developed a painful sore on his face." writes Miss N. fewis of Silver Lake, Oregon. "Numerous remedies and treatment from several doctors failed to heal it, and the doctor advised an operation. Someone advised him to first try Zam-Buk. A few which cost me another \$20, but I bill! A doctor sewed up the cut applications brought relief, and continued use of Zam-Buk entirely healed the sore, saving father from an operation."

Lam-Buk is best for eczems, ringwarm, sali rheum, boils, pimples, nicezs, a bacosses.

blood-poisoning, piles, cute, bruises, burns

GUM DECAY CAUSES

Healthy teeth need healthy gums to hug them. Else they will loosen in Pyorrhea. Tiny openings will come in the gums to act as the gateways of disease germs, which infect the joints

or tonsils, or cause other ailments. Forhan's prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No mere toothpaste does. Are your gums tender gume? Are they bleeding gums? If so, you are certain to have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Four out of five people who are over forty haveit. To you we carnestly recommend Forhan's. It preserves the gums which hold the teeth secure. Brush your teeth with it. Forhan's cans the teeth scientifically-keeps som white and clean.

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at 11.40 a.m. Leave Cape Vincent 4.30 p.m., reaching Kingston at ing 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.

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