

A ROBBERY AT CATARAQUI

THIEVES GOT INTO POST OFFICE AND STORE OF J. WISE

Carried Off \$30 From Safe. Also Jewelry Shoes and Underwear—Attempt Also Made to Rob Bath Room Post Office.

A band of robbers, using an automobile, are believed to be making a tour of this section with the intention of robbing post offices.

About 2 o'clock, on Monday morning, a window was broken in Coulter's store, at the Bath Road post office, but after breaking the window, the robbers found their way obstructed by some packing-cases, and made off.

About 4 a.m. the post office and store kept by J. Wise, at Cataraqui, was broken into, and it is believed by the same parties who visited Coulter's store. Entrance was secured by cutting a pane of glass with a diamond.

The thieves got away with \$30, including \$22 in post office money orders, also a stock of valuable jewelry, shoes, underwear and stockings. The robbers secured the money by opening the safe. People living opposite the store heard the noise of the glass breaking, and when Mr. Wise got on the scene, he noticed a Ford car going towards Odessa. An attempt was also made to get into O'Shea's general store, but failed.

Musical Critics Beware. (Pleasant Valley, Ark., Palladium)

The third number of the programme was a saxophone solo by Miss Birdie Puffer. Musicians are agreed that the saxophone is an instrument out of which but few can get any real music, but Miss Birdie played it beautifully. She is a popular member of our most exclusive social set, and is also noted for having once whipped a gentleman who did not appreciate her saxophone playing.

Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley, D.S.O., was the guest of Major-General McDonnell, commandant at the Royal Military College, over the week-end. General Critchley was a member of the Strathcona Horse at the beginning of the war, going with that unit to France. He is now on his way to Mexico, where he takes charge of the interests of a land company.

One of the best kind of pulp is a pull together for municipal improvement. You might do less preaching if you practiced all you preached.

EASE THE PAINFUL RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Sloan's Liniment will bring comforting relief quickly.

NEVER breaks faith, Sloan's Liniment doesn't. Just penetrates without rubbing and eases the external pain and aches, rheumatic twinges, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, lame, sore, strained muscles, bruises, sprains.

FOR "NO" MEETING TO-NIGHT ONTARIO HALL

SPEAKER: DR. A. F. GRANT, VICE-CHAIRMAN ONTARIO REFERENDUM COMMITTEE.

SINGING BY MASSES CHOIR. ALL CITIZENS INVITED.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

Unionist Central Campaign Headquarters are now established at— THE DAILY STANDARD OFFICE with a room upstairs especially reserved for ladies.

All voters desiring information as to the election are cordially invited to make use of these rooms. Secretaries will be in attendance to give any desired information.

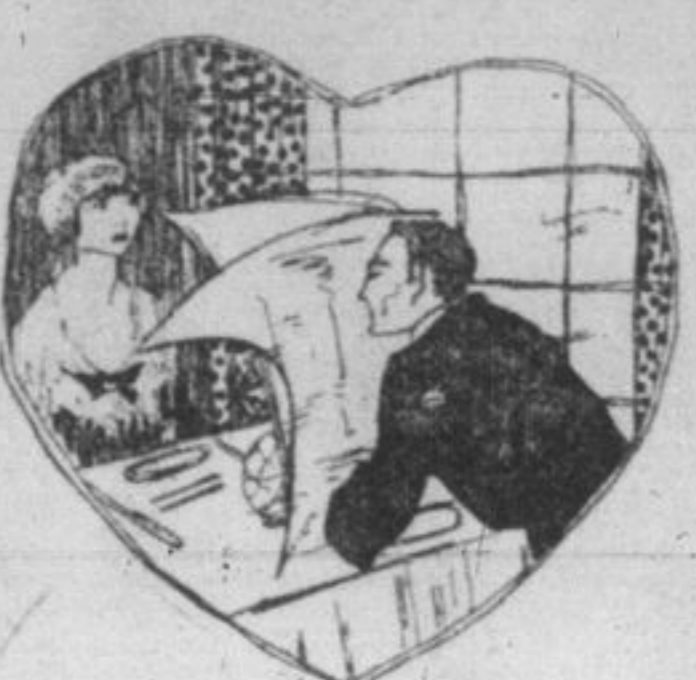
GENERAL PHONE 410 LADIES' PHONE 417

OBITUARY

Death of a Lad.

The death occurred at the General Hospital on Monday of Jack Coffey, aged seven years. The little fellow was only ill a short time and his death came as a great shock to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Coffey, who took place Tuesday at 10 a.m. from their parents residence at Cataraqui cemetery. Rev. W. T. G. Brown of Sydney Street Methodist Church officiated.

Late Alfred Lebricque. The death occurred on Sunday of Alfred Lebricque, aged twenty-six years. Deceased had been ill two months. Deceased was a single man and a laborer by trade. The remains were shipped on Monday to his late home in Ottawa by John Cornelius, undertaker.



IS MARRIAGE FATAL TO LOVE?

Or is there transcendent happiness in the bonds of matrimony? You'll find an absorbing presentation of this problem in the thrilling serial "Love and Married Life" by Idah McGlone Gibson, which will appear exclusively beginning October 14th in The Whig.

GREAT OUTDOORS CALLS MANY MEN

Returned Soldiers Are Being Given Chance to Go On Farms.

The love of the great outdoors is deeply rooted in many a city-bred man. The fall of the year finds dozens of fellows from offices and shops hitting the trail for the regions where the wild duck, or the moose is to be found. That such a man should have to live in the city is a crying shame but circumstances have made it so in many cases.

The war changed all that. Men gave up those shop and office jobs and went to the front. Now they are back and ready to resume life in its civil aspects again.

But where? That call of the wilds is strong, and the need for production is great. The two can be combined and these men placed on farms if you will help.

The government has a great programme for aiding the returned man. On this is an act to loan money to the soldier for buying a farm and stocking it. That over 25,000 have already acted on it is proof that the men want to get back to the land.

The Victory Loan 1919 will supply the necessary money for Canada to advance to these men, aiding them and building up the country at the same time. Will you help?

This old world is full of people who refuse on the false excuse of "too busy."

VILLAGES ON OCEAN BOTTOM

Holland to Drain Zuyder Zee in Great Reclamation Project.

Holland has decided to drain the Zuyder Zee, and in the next thirty years four-score of Dutch villages will be built upon what is now the bottom of the ocean, according to Hendrik Willem Van Loon, a Dutch scholar and historian who writes of the gigantic reclamation project in the Century. (The work will require thirty years, but at the end of that time, Holland is assured of 400,000 acres of the richest kind of new agricultural land.

"Holland is made ready to join the ranks of the annexationists," says H. W. Van Loon. "It desires additional territory; it needs more fertile soil. It is shortly going to conquer new domains at the expense of the unsuspecting herring and the slippery eel. The Zuyder Zee is to be drained, and within thirty years from now four hundred thousand acres of new and valuable land will have been added to the Dutch Kingdom. They will prevent a repetition of that wholesale starvation which followed the outbreak of the Great War and the embargo of the smaller nations of neutral Europe."

"The Zuyder Zee has been a good little sea as such salty phenomena go. At times it has drowned a number of villages and their inhabitants and has killed thousands of cows and sheep without a ripple of excitement. More often it has put on a thick coat of ice to give a whole nation a cheerful skating holiday. After a very prolonged and extremely careful investigation the Netherlands Parliament passed a law authorizing the draining of this salt water sea. As fishermen they could no longer make a living; as farmers they have a great future before them.

"The task of this inverted wrecking crew will not be easy. But the inhabitant of the dry land has now a new and powerful ally in the modern electric pump. This handy contrivance which can be placed upon any dike, within a very few days can handle more than one thousand cubic feet of water per minute. The old windmill which kept Holland dry for the last six centuries never did more than six feet of water during the same period of time. The picturesque mill will soon be ready for the museum of mechanical curiosities. This is very sad for the amateur painter of water-colors, but very agreeable for the farmer who will be less exposed to sudden inundations.

"Provided with his new motors, the engineer will first of all build a gigantic dike that will connect the eastern part of the province of Holland with the western coast of Friesland. Leaving the Dutch coast, this dike will run straight to the island of Texel, if, doubtful, fame. Past the temporary abode of the former crown prince it will then stretch out toward the opposite shore until the coast of Friesland is reached. This dike will be 48 kilometers long and it will cost about a million guilders per kilometer. It will provide a new and direct road between the northern part of the country and the capital, and it will shorten the journey from Amsterdam to Leeuwarden, the Frisian capital, from 208 to 150 kilometers.

"After 25 years of constant work, if all goes well, more than 400,000 acres of fertile clay will have been annexed, and a new rural population will be occupying four score villages built upon the bottom of the ocean. A new population, living from six to ten feet below the surface of the ocean, will be engaged in agricultural pursuits. The fishermen of Edam and Monnikendam and Marken and Wieringen and Urk will have moved to a new and greatly superior habitat, and the next world war will find Holland a self-supporting unit."

Where Women Shave. In the New East (Tokio), of which J. W. Robertson Scott is editor, there is given an interesting list of things "the Japanese do differently" from ourselves. For example: Ladies sit with their hands folded palms upward. Every lady shaves. Ladies never brush their hair; they only comb it.

It is polite to make a noise with the mouth when eating certain food. It shows one appreciates the food. Ladies, however, rarely do so, as they are supposed to suppress their feelings.

A bride calls on her neighbors and friends, instead of the neighbors and friends calling on her, as in our country. Where we speak of a thimbleful Japanese speak of a sparrow's nest. Number three is always lucky, excepting in takuan (pickled radish). To offer a person three pieces would be rude.

We speak of putting a thing on the fire to cook. The Japanese speak of putting the fire through it ("hi wo tosu").

A man never wishes his wife "good morning" first. She greets him and he replies. A woman never speaks of her husband as such; she speaks of "the house."

The Japanese Farm. No one but a Japanese farmer could raise enough rice to go around in a country where there are 56,000,000 people and only 25,000 square miles of farm lands. The Government is helping by experiments which have increased the yield by one-third during the past twenty years. But where a "farm" is two and a half acres and where an additional acre costs \$600, every inch and every minute must be used. Even then one-third of the farmers' families have to add to their incomes by silk-raising. No wonder there is a drift toward the city factories, especially since the old order which gave the farmer social prestige is being replaced by one founded upon a financial basis.—World Outlook.

Prevents Overeating. "There's a bright side to everything. To those high food prices?" "Certainly. Think of the cases of indigestion they have cured."

Parlor, Courtship and Bath. (London Daily Mail) While considering a parlor unnecessary in new houses in rural areas, the Eaton Bray Council, Bedfordshire, is including one in cottages and foregoes a bathroom. One member said they must provide for courting couples; a girl's young man would not go to a house unless he was sure of seclusion from the father.

TRIED TO KILL KAISER

STORY OF "THE SILENT HERO OF BELGIUM."

Plan to Cause Death of Wm. Hohenzollern Was Not Successful, and Alois Van Keirsbilck Paid the Penalty After Being Treated With Characteristic Cruelty by the Prussian Authorities.

I F earnest yearning for the demise of the Kaiser could have killed him, the death of Mr. William Hohenzollern would probably have been celebrated somewhere about August 1, 1914. But while the prolonged entertainment of a consuming desire for somebody's passing hence may be effective in some cases for all we know, it hasn't bothered the ex-Kaiser, who is reported to be enjoying robust health and making preparations to remain at Amerongen until overtaken by extreme old age. There was at least one man, however, who wasn't satisfied merely with sitting around hating the former head of the Huns and hoping he would meet with a fatal accident. This was Alois Van Keirsbilck, a Belgian, who wanted to kill the Kaiser because he thought that by so doing the war would come to an end. It occurred to Alois that the best way to accomplish his purpose was to have an airman gently drop a bomb or two down on a building in Thiel, Alois' native town, when the All-Highest and his mighty staff were holding a big banquet there, as they had planned to do. The scheme would have succeeded if circumstances had not intervened over which the man who conceived the idea had no control.

Thiel was the headquarters of the Fourth German Army and sheltered the commander-in-chief with a staff of 10,000 officers. Alois Van Keirsbilck was chief conductor on the railway between Thiel and Bruges. Also he was the chief of a secret organization which had only one object—"help to our boys and death to the enemy." The organization was in communication with the Belgian army through spies who made regular trips into Holland across the "cable of death," and many a German plan originated at headquarters in Thiel failed, thanks to the activity of Alois and his men.

It was not long before Alois was given a chance for a big stroke. The Kaiser was coming to Thiel on November 1. A desperate attack was to be made against the Belgian forces along the Yser and from there on against Ypres and Dunkirk, and Wilhelm II. in person was to inspect the preparations.

Kill the Kaiser and the war will be over—was the firm conviction of Alois and his friends, and they set to work. Only one of the three messengers who were sent out reached the other side of the electric cable, but he was able to deliver the message. The Kaiser was informed that something would happen.

"After 25 years of constant work, if all goes well, more than 400,000 acres of fertile clay will have been annexed, and a new rural population will be occupying four score villages built upon the bottom of the ocean. A new population, living from six to ten feet below the surface of the ocean, will be engaged in agricultural pursuits. The fishermen of Edam and Monnikendam and Marken and Wieringen and Urk will have moved to a new and greatly superior habitat, and the next world war will find Holland a self-supporting unit."

The big dinner at which the Kaiser and his staff were to gather around the table was to begin at two o'clock. At that moment anxious eyes watched the sky toward the west. Would the airman come with their bombs to do the deed that would finish the war? Would they be in time?

At 2.15 there was a speck in the blue sky. It grew bigger and bigger, and soon the watchers distinguished three flying machines. In haste Alois communicated with his friends. Barely had those who were warned taken shelter when the first explosion was heard. Then for a few minutes the town of Thiel shuddered as bomb after bomb exploded. But it was all in vain. There had been a sudden change in the Kaiser's schedule and the war-lord had left Thiel at two o'clock sharp.

Thus ended the attempt planned by Alois Van Keirsbilck to do away with the Kaiser, but it marked the beginning of troubles for the unfortunate Belgian. The commander of the Fourth German Army roared and roared. Such things must not be permitted to go unpunished, and he set about discovering the guilty parties in a Teutonic and thorough manner.

A contra-spy system was organized at once and large numbers were provided for any bit of information. Slowly but surely Alois was drawn into the net woven by a most minute and complete investigation. On February 2 he was summoned to the commandant and taken prisoner. Already three of his co-operators were there, and when they saw that Alois Van Keirsbilck showed the courage which won for him the name of "The Silent Hero." His last word to his friends was: "I was still free had been, 'Do not let my absence or death scare you; but keep up the work that we have been doing.' After that I rest nothing could induce him to speak even a word. He was condemned to death, and then the Germans created and applied as devilish a scheme of mental torture for a human being as could be devised.

Alois had two children, and a third was to be born soon. "On the day that new life enters your home your life will end unless you speak," said the German inquisitor. On April 5 a little girl was born in the Keirsbilck home.

His end came next morning at half-past five in the court of the prison. Four Belgians were to fall that day. When Van Keirsbilck arrived at the place of execution, three were already lying dead against the wall. For some unknown reason he was to face the muzzle of two German guns alone.

He refused to be blindfolded. "Let not a German hand touch me in this solemn moment when I die for my country. I have no fear of your bullets," the Belgians heard that he said, and erect he waited for the moment when his agony would come to an end. A few seconds later his body, with those of his comrades in death, was thrown into the ditch.

The cigar and tobacco dealers are sure there is money to burn.

PILES

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PASSING OF WILHELMHAVEN.

"German Plymouth" Had Short and Inglorious History.

Wilhelmshaven, the German Plymouth, an enthusiastic Plotteneverein members sometimes carelessly called it, is no more. At least it is emphatically and discreetly not what it used to be. Simultaneously with the news of the scuttling of German warships in Scapa Flow the German papers announced that the once proud base fortress of the Imperial Government to a private syndicate. The latter has already started work on converting the piers, wharves, warehouses, etc., for the use of mercantile shipping.

Thus closes the career of one of the most formidable naval strongholds in history. It is a sad and incongruous ending. The proud works with which Von Roon, the Minister of War of the old William I baptized the newly built port are well remembered in the fatherland. "And so I announce and proclaim, on the strength of the order of his majesty the King, that from this hour and this port and the city which is to rise around it shall be called Wilhelmshaven until the end of time."

This was exactly half a century ago, on June 17, 1869. How could Von Roon then know of the eternity to which he dedicated the new fortress would not last fifty years? Like most of the institutions of the Hohenzollern empire, Wilhelmshaven was not the spontaneous result of a long organic development. It was simply made to order, like the fortifications of the Siegfried or the books celebrating the silver jubilee of the Kaiser. The site of the harbor and city originally belonged to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. From him it was purchased by Prussia in 1853, and the construction of the base began a year later. It was a desperate struggle against the sands of Friesland, against wind and sea and climate, and the German engineers had the right of priding themselves on their creation. The job was finished in 1870, but Wilhelmshaven's real boom originated in the late 90's with the unfolding of that navalistic propaganda which aimed at making Germany the first maritime power in the world and whose landmarks are Coronel, the Falkland Islands, Skagerrak, Scapa Flow—and Amerongen.

A Second Niagara. What is thought to have been a second mighty cataract of Niagara has been discovered at Thorold by Doherty, Wunninlan and Robertson, Limited, contractors on Section 3 of the new Welland ship canal. After excavating some twenty feet of solid clay near the upper end of this section the rock bed was found to be very smooth, and further down a series of steps in the rock have also been found to be smooth on the edges also and well worn. The edge of the cataract so far uncovered begins at the eastern abutment of the new Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Bridge and runs in a southerly direction for a distance of about 400 feet. This, being the end of the excavating, does not permit further exploration. The first fall is in the form of steps for a distance of 30 feet, with a total drop of 25 feet. The depth of the next fall cannot be determined as yet, but the excavating shows what is likely a perpendicular fall for an unknown distance. The eastern abutment has been built on the edge of the steps a depth of 15 feet, while the centre abutment, just 75 feet away, is a depth of 75 feet before striking rock, which was found to be in a sloping position. The discovery is about half a mile back from the Niagara escarpment, and is believed to have worn back as the Niagara did from Queenston. Below the escarpment, and now absorbed in the new waterway, was a deep valley known as the Eight Mile Creek, and running in an irregular direction to Lake Ontario. This may have been the outlet for the big waterfall. Altogether it gives the appearance of an immense river connected Lake Erie and Lake Ontario some thousands of years ago, the exact age of which is unknown, but histories and geographies speak of only one, the Niagara.

Piping Over the Side. When the Hun Admiral Meurer came aboard Admiral Beatty's flagship to arrange for handing over the German ships to be interned he was "piped over the side" by the Queen Elizabeth's boatswain.

This curious custom is a survival of the old days of sailing ships when officers holding fix rank, instead of having to clamber up the rickety rope ladder, dependent from the vessel's side, were hoisted on board in a "bosun's chair."

In those primitive times the boatswain took up his position by the rail where he could see over the side, and by means of his "pipe" gave the signal to the sailors to haul away as soon as the great man was comfortably seated in his "chair."

Nowadays, of course, gangways are fitted to all men-of-war. Nevertheless the old custom is still kept up, the various whistle signals denoting "hoist away," "high enough," "lower away," and so forth, being played by the boatswain upon his pipe.

Snuffgettes of Nippon. Mrs. Yosano, Japanese feminist and mother of ten children, says "Equality is incomplete, of course, without the vote. In Japan it will take some time, but we shall have it." Ten years after European women take their places at the voting booth is her guess for the women of Nippon, says Bessie Beatty, in World Outlook.

Canals in Finland. Besides the railways, the canals are very important for communications in Finland, especially the Saima Canal, which is equipped with 28 sluices and has a length of 58 kilometers. This canal connects the big lake system of Saima and the sea. The total value of the canals is estimated at 100,000,000 marks.

Where The Hun Failed. (Philadelphia Record) The wooden Hindenburg monument in Berlin is to be scrapped. The people who drove nails into it a few years ago weren't quite good enough at the other sort of scrapping.

Sometimes the stock is better bred than the man who owns it. The specialist in correction is anything but pleasant to meet.

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