

FIX-A-TEAR

Repairs a Hole or Tear Instantly
—in rubber and waterproof cloth

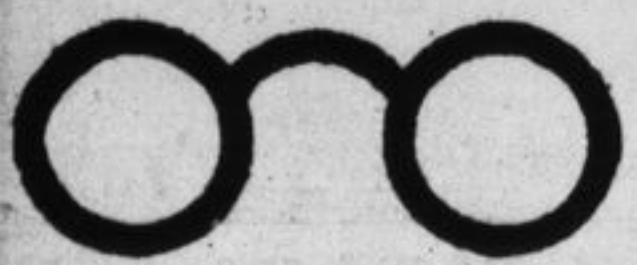
- Hot Water Bottles.
- Bicycle or Motor Car Tires.
- Garden Hoses.
- Rubbers.
- Footballs.
- Umbrellas.
- Curtains.
- Canvas.
- Shoe Linings, etc.

A wonderful repair outfit.
35 CENT.

For sale at all Drug Stores,
or at

Best's Drug Store
124 Princess St.

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



Insure Against After Regrets by
Using Glasses Prescribed,
Made and Fitted by

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

The optometrist of today to do
good work must not only be
equipped with the best mechan-
ical apparatus but must have
that knowledge in its use
WHICH ONLY LONG EXPERI-
ENCE CAN GIVE.

It is this combination of mind
and machinery of experience
and equipment that makes
Keeley's service unique in
Kingston.

Optical Needs

We are fully equipped to fill
all your

Promptly and Accurately.
Doctor's Prescriptions
carefully filled.

NEW LENSES and FRAMES
supplied and other repairs
quickly made.

Wedding Rings Marriage Licenses

SMITH BROS.

JEWELERS
Established 1840
KING ST. -- KINGSTON

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for
Blood and Skin Diseases. No. 3 for
Chronic Weaknesses. Sold by leading
chemists. Price in England, 2s. 6d. Le-
Clerc Med. Co., Havestock Rd., N.W., E.
London. See Trade Marked Word
"THERAPION" is on Brit. Govt. Stamp
affixed to genuine packets.

TURKS LACK FRIENDS

NO ONE WILL SAY A GOOD WORD
FOR THEM.

Yet the Nation Which is Now a Hated
Outcast Was Once Great and the
Men of the Race Have Proved
Themselves in the Past to Be
Brave and Adventurous.

WHEN there is no publicist
to say "a good word" for
a country, it must either
be very bad or have no
friends. Such is the case with Tur-
key. Nearly every non-Turkish jour-
nalist denounces Turkey. She is pic-
tured as a barbarous nation in a state
of hopeless decrepitude and utter po-
litical chaos. Her association with
Germany in the war has created
additional prejudice against her. The
Armenian massacres have been
looked upon as a proof of the mur-
derousness of the Turkish character.
And yet much can be said for the
Turks, writes Lucien in the Roches-
ter Post-Express. They certainly are
a brave people, and if valor could
make a race great, they should be
viewed as one of the greatest of
races. The founders of the Ottoman
Empire were only a section of a war-
dering Turanian tribe. They had for
a long time to face bitter opposition
from races akin to them in blood or
in creed. The Turks believed in the
sword, with which the Arabian prop-
het sought to propagate his religion,
but in order to consolidate their em-
pire they had to resort to iron
discipline and political organiza-
tion. The capture of Constantinople
by Mohammed II. in the fifteenth
century was a remarkable military
achievement.

One element in Turkey's Govern-
mental system was the creation of a
privileged hereditary class consisting
of Christian converts to Mohammed-
anism. From this class the officers
of the army and the members of the
administration were selected. The
Turkish-speaking Moslems had to
be content with the modest career
of a farmer, a merchant or a teacher.
This state of affairs naturally led to
discontent among persons of pure
Turkish blood. Selim II. and Murad
III. Solyman's successors, were weak
rulers. They allowed Turks without
education to obtain official positions,
and palace eunuchs helped to de-
moralize the Government. The ablest
men now ceased to guide the des-
tinies of Turkey. One result of this
was that the country's progress was
retarded. There was no mechanism
for bringing about beneficial changes.
Moreover, Vasco de Gama's voyage
around the Cape of Good Hope, by
causing the world's trade to shift
from the Mediterranean to Western
Europe financially injured Turkey.

The burden imposed upon the
Turks of fighting all Christendom
was a severe one, and, as we know,
militarism is a two-edged sword.
Even if the Polish king, John Sobieski,
had not defeated the Turks in a
terrible battle, it is more
than doubtful whether Turkey could
have achieved hegemony in Europe
in the closing years of the seven-
teenth century. The leading minds
in Turkey saw the need of adopting
Western methods. In 1773 a print-
ing press was established in Constan-
tinople, with the help of the Govern-
ment. Since that time there has been
a fierce struggle in Turkey between
the old and the new. The reign of
the Sultan, Mahmoud II., was one of
strenuous effort and reconstruction.
He came to the throne when the em-
pire was almost disintegrated. The
Janissaires, a powerful military
corps, resisted all reforms. Owing to
their aggressiveness, the provinces
were disloyal to the Sultan. Mah-
moud put the axe to the root. He
destroyed the Janissaires—a harsh
measure, but in Turkey nothing can
be done "by halves."

He founded a newspaper. There
had already been several newspapers
and periodicals in the Turkish lan-
guage. Sultan Mahmoud in his or-
der for the establishment of a news-
paper said that it had long been
for him an ideal. He gave it the
name of "The Calendar of Events,"
and the first number appeared on
May 14, 1832. An article in this
issue stated that it was necessary to
make daily events public to avoid
misinterpretation of them, and that
it would be useful to the people to
become acquainted through such a
medium with facts about sciences, the
fine arts and trade. A Turkish
weekly with the title of the "Regis-
ter of News" was established in 1843
by an Englishman named Churchill.
The Crimean war gave an impetus
to the Turkish press. In 1855 a
group of intelligent young men,
headed by a Turkish general named
Husni Pasha, joined together in a
demand for a Parliamentary system
of Government. The attempt failed
at the time, but the spirit of progress
had taken root in Turkey.

The Young Turk party arose in
1862. Kemal Bey became the leading
spirit of the movement. As Turkish
newspapers now displayed a tendency
to express revolutionary views, a law
censoring the press was passed in
1865. As this law had little effect,
liberal newspapers were arbitrarily
suppressed. The Young Turkish pro-
paganda stimulated a national con-
sciousness which French sympathy
sustained. The defeat of France by
Germany in 1871 was a blow to Tur-
kish progress. All Pasha, a great
Turkish statesman of the old school,
died in 1871. Russia interfered in
Turkish affairs with unfortunate re-
sults. Reaction set in. However,
Turkish Nationalists were not dan-
gered. Kemal Bey, after a visit to En-
gland, established in Constantinople a
newspaper called "Admonition." In
1876 there were 47 newspapers in
Constantinople, 13 of them being in
the Turkish language. It was then
that Abdul Hamid's regime, a period
of intrigue, tyranny and dark palace
crimes, commenced, since when the
Turkish record has been such as to
forfeit the respect of the civilized
world.

Major Brunton, Toronto, passed
sentence of thirty days' imprison-
ment with ten lashes upon Alexander
McKee for indecent assault upon a
girl of seventeen on the Don Mills
road.
At London, Ont., Police Inspector
Robert Birrell was appointed chief
of the department.
A general strike at all Italian
ports has been declared.

GERMAN CHILDREN.

Fewer Juvenile Suicides Since End
of War.

An interesting development of the
first after-the-war year in Germany
is the almost total elimination of the
amazing tendency toward juvenile
suicide which for many years pre-
viously had been growing throughout
Germany.

In the five years prior to the open-
ing of the war, thousands of German
school children had killed themselves,
and of these twenty-five per cent.
were under thirteen years of age.
For this juvenile tendency toward
suicide a hundred explanations were
offered by sociologists and German
thinkers generally. The most popular
of these was the theory that the Ger-
man tendency to discipline was car-
ried too far in the school; the second
most popular explanation, and prob-
ably one which had no proper founda-
tion in fact, was the theory that
the school children were pushed too
hard and that the mental effort of
keeping up with their allotted pro-
gram was so great that it took all
joy out of their lives.

The condition of German youth is
not any better to-day than it was be-
fore the war. Certainly, however,
discipline has been relaxed.

Various explanations have been
advanced and among these a British
observer seems most to favor the
thought that the decrease in the al-
coholic content of beer may have
been important. There is no probi-
tion in Germany, nor is there
even an agitation of temperance in
drinking, but conditions of manu-
facture, particularly shortage of raw
materials, has weakened the average
German brew by probably fifty per
cent.

This weakening of the brew un-
questionably has decreased the con-
sumption of alcohol, whether or not
it has decreased the consumption of
beer, and it is highly probable, in
consequence, that the German brain
as a whole to-day is nearer normal
than it has been for a long while.

Among German school children an
observer recently had evidence of
that curious resentment which seems
to be growing between Germany and
Austria. When an appeal was made
to German school children to help
their starving little allies it was
received with anger, contempt, and
skepticism.

An interesting detail of the effort
made to arouse sympathy in England
and France for German children,
particularly Austrians, who were said
to be suffering through lack of food,
is the fact that the large number of
Belgian children who were scattered
throughout Germany at the time of
the deportation have not had parti-
cularly ideal treatment.

Hundreds of these little ones have
been entirely lost by their Belgian
families, and having been at the age
of first language-learning at the time
of deportation, now scarcely could be
distinguished from German children
and therefore are likely to join the
thousands of war orphans of un-
known parentage who, during the
next ten years will fill the German
asylums or be "bound out" as part-
time workers in German families.

Trees 5,000 Years Old.
A huge cypress tree in a church-
yard near Santa Maria del Tule, in
Southern Mexico, according to sci-
entists, is the oldest living thing in the
world, being between 5,000 and 6,000
years old.

This age is based on the gigantic
pole of the tree and the slow growth
of the species. These figures mean
that when the seed from which the
tree sprang fell upon the earth King
Menes was holding the first reign in
Egypt of which we have any historic
knowledge, 3,000 years before the
birth of Christ.

Humboldt discovered the tree
more than 100 years ago. He nailed
to the tree a wooden tablet contain-
ing his autograph and, although it is
now partly hidden by the subsequent
growth, the autograph is still legible.
The last scientific measurements of
the tree showed it to have the aston-
ishing girth of 136 feet at four feet
from the ground. It shows no signs
of decay.

Incendiary Bullets.
The incendiary bullets used during
the war, mostly fired from machine
guns carried by airplanes, were in ef-
fect miniature high-explosive shells.
Those supplied to our armies (mil-
lions of them were made at the
Frankford Arsenal) were of brass,
hollowed out to hold a composition
of which the principal ingredient was
barium nitrate. To set this off, each
bullet had a priming charge of mag-
nesium and red lead.

An ordinary rifle bullet, of course,
is solid. The incendiary bullet is of
wholly different construction,
though of the same calibre, being
meant to carry flame. Its discharge
sets fire to the explosive stuff con-
tained in it.

Measures and Records Vibrations.
An English scientist is the in-
ventor of apparatus that photo-
graphically measures and records vi-
brations of buildings or machinery.

Arthur Eremont, former member
of the Canadian house of parliament,
whose name was drawn into New
York's "five-million-dollar bond
plot," was secretly deported to Can-
ada.

William O. Jenkins, former United
States consular agent at Puebla, Mex-
ico, will visit the United States for
the purpose of reporting to the gov-
ernment on his alleged kidnaping.

**When Folks
Quit Coffee
because of cost to
health or purse, they
naturally drink
INSTANT
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"**

PROBS:—Tuesday, mostly fine and warm.

With Autumn Just 'round the corner 'tis time to plan the New Fall Wardrobe!



Our displays are almost complete for the new
Fall and Winter season—the styles are abso-
lutely authentic and are correct in every de-
tail. To start and try to describe them would
be impossible, and would do the garments an
injustice—you really must see them and try
them on to fully appreciate their unusual
charm.

The New Dresses

Are fashioned on straight lines with Oriental embroidery and pleated
effects as the distinctive new features. The materials are Botany
Wool Serge, Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine and Wool Jerseys for
street dresses, while Satins, Silk Jersey and Georgette Combination
lead for afternoon wear. The shades include navy, marine blue,
heather shades of brown, taupe, with a fair sprinkling of other tones.
PRICED FROM \$19.50 TO \$125.00.

The New Suits

Our showing is replete with staple and novelty styles — the
materials most favored are Duvetyn, Suedine, Velour, Silvertone,
Wool Serge and English Wool Jerseys. The shades shown are navy,
brown, taupe, sea green and black.
PRICED FROM \$45.00 TO \$175.00.

New Fall and Winter Coats

Positively the greatest showing of popular priced Coats we
have ever had—included is every new shade, material and style —
over 500 coats now on the floor ready for the wise early choosers —
they range from the plain misses' styles at \$22.50 to the luxurious fur
trimmed, very much re-collared dolman, with its beautiful lining of
French Pussy Willow at \$195.00. The values are extra special; the
prices being from 20 to 25% less than last fall. We want you to see
this range now while the assortment is most complete. Ask our sales-
ladies to see our leaders at\$25.00, \$35.00, \$45.00 \$50.00.
—No tax on these—

Do come in and look around. It's not a bit too early to choose a
Coat now and have it laid aside until you need it in another month.

Steacy's - Limited

"The Woman's Store of Kingston."

FIND NEW COAL SUPPLY

Fine Samples of Fuel To Be Mined
Near Regina.
Regina, Sask., Aug. 16.—At
Lampman, Sask., within 100 miles of
Regina, first-class coal will soon be
mined. A company is being formed
in the district to get out coal which
contains 12,000 heat units per
pound. This is 2,000 more units
than in the coal mined in the Leth-
bridge and Drumheller fields. It is
estimated that there are more than
25,000,000 tons in the district. In
some places the seam is from four
to fifteen feet in thickness.

NOT WINTER IN AUGUST

But Wild Birds in West Already
Leaving For the South.
Regina, Sask., Aug. 16.—Some
Regina residents are preparing to
get out their fur-lined underwear,
for they have observed flocks of
birds flying over the city in a south-
wardly direction. Winter is not yet,
says the chief game guardian of the
province. He thinks the flocks may
have been ducks or some of the
shore birds that start south very
early in the season.

Wm. Lacey, Niagara Falls, was
crushed to death when caught by a
cable at construction work at Twin
Falls.

W. P. PETERS

PRINCE OF WALES FLOUR
GOOD BREAD FLOUR
\$7.50 PER 98 LB. BAG

Wholesale Phone 51. Retail Phone 217.

A call for tenders, for a two-million-dollar bond issue, for the pro-
vince of Alberta, is announced by interest at six per cent.

BIG VALUES

It will not pay you to overlook this sale,
which commences on

AUGUST 12th TILL 27th

WE ARE OFFERING CLEAR

15%

DISCOUNT ON ALL GRANITE AND
ENAMELWARE.

Don't forget this is preserving season, and
you will need a new kettle.

McKELVEY & BIRCH, LTD.

THE BIG BUSY HARDWARE
W. A. MITCHELL, Manager Hardware Department.
PHONE 387. BROCK STREET

Prepare early For your Fall House Cleaning

We wish to announce that we have an expert demon-
strator and service man direct from the Hoover Suction Sweeper
Company's factory. He will visit all Hoover users and service
machines absolutely free, make home demonstrations with no
obligation to buy.
Phone or call and arrange for demonstration.
We will arrange satisfactory terms.

Phone 90 T. F. Harrison Co., Ltd.