

SEAMAN HAD ABOUT ONE CHANCE IN TEN

Had Rheumatism So Bad He Was Told There Was Practically No Hope—Now Well and Strong—He Gives Tanlac Credit for Recovery.

"The rheumatism got such a hold on me I was told there was scarcely one chance in ten I would ever be an entirely rid of it again, but thanks to Tanlac it has entirely disappeared and all my other troubles along with it," said Wm. R. Holovitsky, 132 Higgins street, Vancouver, B.C.

"For about six years I suffered from a bad case of rheumatism, my right leg swelled up. My arms ached and pained me so it was agony for me to put on my clothes. I had such chronic pains across my back that I don't believe it could have hurt worse had someone been

labbing me with a knife. My appetite dwindled away to almost nothing and I was continually losing strength and weight.

"While in Winnipeg on a visit I read about Tanlac in the papers and got a bottle. The results were so fine that I kept on taking it until the rheumatism left me entirely, and now I never have a sign of a pain of any kind. My appetite is so big I can hardly satisfy it, and I've gained ten pounds in weight. I sleep like a rock and I feel every bit of ten years younger. Tanlac has certainly proved a remarkable medicine in my case, and I believe the best way in which I can show my gratitude is to make a statement for the benefit of others."

Chown in Mountain Grove by James McDonald, and by the lead-beeing druggists in every town.—Adv.

OBITUARY

The Late William Bullock.
William Bullock, aged forty-five, late of the 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance, passed away in Sydenham hospital on Saturday where he had been a patient for a considerable time. He enlisted in September, 1916, and was discharged in December, 1919, but did not serve overseas owing to physical unfitness. He is survived by his wife and two children who reside at Kingston Junction. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from S. S. Corbett's undertaking parlors with full military honors to Cataract cemetery, and Captain the Rev. W. E. Kidd, officiated.

The Late John Eves.
John Eves, 245 Colborne street, a respected resident of this city, passed peacefully away at 3.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. He had been a patient sufferer for several years and bore his pain with Christian fortitude. In religion he was an Anglican, and for a good many years carried on a successful grocery business. Mr. Eves possessed a genial disposition, and had a kindly word for all, and will be sadly missed by his family and many friends. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs. Louise Bell, Amherst Island, Mrs. Jennie Strain and Miss Viola, at home, and two sons, Claude and John C. One son, Alfred, predeceased him two years ago. The funeral is to be conducted by Rev. T. W. Savary at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

GANANOQUE

Oct. 19.—License Inspector Frederick B. Taber, Brockville, assisted by Chief of Police William Chevis, of this town, made a seizure here the latter part of last week of a large shipment of liquor, consigned to a non-resident, who did not put in an appearance to redeem his goods. A watch was set but he failed to come. A quantity of bottles of liquor were seized from a garden in the north ward, where they had been "cached."

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Sheets entertained a number of friends on Saturday evening at their residence, Stone street, north, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Delaney have rented the frame residence recently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lloyd, King street, for the winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have removed again to the old Central hotel building on Garden street, which was to have been refitted this fall for a separate school.

Thomas H. Mallory, Stone street, north, was summoned on Friday to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. M. Mallory, who is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Reid, Escott township.

Quite a number of duck hunters from town spent the holiday on the St. Lawrence and in the northern waters, but so far no large kills have been reported.

Under the auspices of the officers and members of Gananoque Lodge, No. 4, of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, a pleasant dance was held in the I. O. O. F. assembly hall last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Shook, Pine street, are mourning the loss of their baby, who passed away on Sunday. The body was buried at Morton yesterday afternoon.

Major and Mrs. Frank Mconey, Kingston, spent the holiday in town with relatives.

W. J. Nicholson, manager of the Royal Bank at Spencerville, and Mrs. Nicholson, spent the holiday with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Crouter, King street.

Miss Florence Round, for some time past on the office staff of the Parmenter and Bulloch Co., and who purposes to leave the latter part of this month to enter the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., to train for a nurse, was presented with a handsome club bag by the members of the staff on Friday afternoon.

The Misses Loretta O'Neill and Marion Joyce, Kingston, spent the week-end in town guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dorey, King street, west.

Another of Gananoque's aged and esteemed notables, Mr. J. J. O'Neill, passed to rest on Friday evening last, in the person of Mrs. William Covey. Her death occurred at the home of her grandson, E. R. O'Neill, Pine street, where she had her home for many years. Deceased was ninety-eight years and seven months old, possibly the town's oldest resident. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended.

Wolferstan Squire, Carleton Place, is holidaying here with his mother, Mrs. C. Squire, Pine street.

Miss Eva Glover, Pine street, is spending a few holidays in Adolphustown, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Pringle.

IN MARINE CIRCLES

The steamer Concreta was in port on Tuesday awaiting orders.

The steamer Jeska discharged a cargo of coal at the Collingwood Shipbuilding company's wharf, and cleared for Oswego.

The schooner St. Louis arrived from Oswego with coal for Robert Crawford.

The steamer Buena Vista arrived from Ogdensburg, and cleared for Adolphustown to load grain for Kingston.

The steamer Jex arrived from the Welland canal, with the steamer Maple Grove in tow. The Jex cleared again for Oswego.

The Ogdensburg car ferry arrived here to undergo repairs at the Collingwood Shipbuilding company's wharf.

The steamer City of Dresden arrived with coal from Oswego for Swift's.

The steamer Metak and barge were in port on the way to Erie.

The Kingston Bird Leads. After her long run of thirty-seven eggs in thirty-seven days, Mr. Coldham's bird took Saturday "off" at the egg-laying contest in Ottawa. She has, however, "come back" and is giving six eggs this week, takes her total to 257. This bird now possesses a lead of thirteen from the next best.

Bad Stomach
Don't blame the stomach when the real cause is in the slow action of the liver and bowels—readily relieved by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25c. a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Grenfell Meetings!

Friday, 22nd, at 6.30 P.M.
RANDOLPH HOTEL, CANADIAN CLUB DINNER
In honor of Dr. Grenfell, who will address the Club.

Saturday, 23rd, at 4 P.M.
GRANT HALL, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY RECEPTION
To Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell and Dr. Paddon by The Daughters of the Empire. The Daughters of the Empire, their friends and others interested are cordially invited.

Sunday, 24th, at 4.15 P.M.
SHARP.
MASS MEETING IN OPERA HOUSE
Address by Dr. Grenfell, with "movies" of Labrador and its people, specially prepared for this occasion. Collection at door to defray expenses.

HIRES
DELICIOUS WORLD FAMOUS ROOT BEER BEVERAGE IN BOTTLES FOR YOUR HOME.

AT— JAS. CRAWFORD, JAS. REDDEN & CO.
JAS. HENDERSON, W. V. WEBSTER.
JOHN GILBERT.

Nothing goes into Hires but the pure healthful juices of Roots, Herbs, Barks and Berries and Pure Cane Sugar.

Thompson Bottling Works
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR KINGSTON DISTRICT.
TELEPHONE 304. OFFICE: 294 PRINCESS ST.



FREDERICK LEWIS
As Jesus, the prodigal son, in "The Wanderer" at the Grand Opera House, Wednesday, Thursday Matinee and Thursday night.

The Truth About Sugar

THE Sugar Industry of Canada is confronted with a serious situation and has appealed to the Government to come to its assistance.

Ignorance of the circumstances leading up to this situation has led many people to enter objections to the measures of relief that have been proposed.

The purpose of this statement is to put the plain facts before the people of Canada, in the belief that at heart they want to play fair and are willing to accord a square deal to everyone.

The present upheaval in the world's sugar trade has been brought about by enforced liquidation of some large stocks of raw and refined sugars held by American and Cuban interests. Its effect in Cuba, where some of the native banks have been forced to suspend payments and where the Government has put into effect a sixty-day moratorium, are of common knowledge.

A feature of the disturbance has been the dumping upon the American market of a quantity of so-called "distressed" sugar, in amount relatively unimportant to the whole supply, but sufficient, nevertheless, temporarily, to disorganize the trade.

Part of this "distressed" sugar, forced into the market under conditions of practical bankruptcy, has found its way into Canada where it has, temporarily, upset trading conditions and made it impossible for Canadian Refineries to market their product except at a ruinous loss.

It is pertinent to observe that the low prices quoted for this "distressed" sugar now being dumped in Canada, by no means reflect the true market price in the United States. Only a day or two ago the newspapers announced that the American Sugar Refineries Company, the largest sugar refiners in the States, and who control some 40 per cent. of the production of that country, are selling sugar on the basis of 22½ cents a pound, equivalent to 25 cents in Canada, at the present rate of exchange, several cents a pound higher than that contemplated for Canada in the order made by the Board of Commerce, and since set aside.

At the present time the plants of four of the largest Canadian Refineries are closed; thousands of men are out of employment; millions of capital are temporarily inactive and unproductive.

The refineries have bought or are committed to buy raw sugars to the value of over \$60,000,000. Their sales in Canada, due to the conditions before stated, are at a standstill. It follows that the financing of the raw sugar already under contract, should these conditions continue indefinitely, will be an impossible task for the refineries with all their resources. The burden will devolve upon the banks if a critical situation comparable to a panic is to be avoided.

The question naturally arises, why have the Canadian Sugar Refineries allowed this situation to develop and what justification have they for appealing for public support of their industry in this crisis.

The Refineries disclaim responsibility for the situation.

They maintain that if they had been left to shape their own course the situation, so far as they are concerned, would not have developed.

They frankly admit that had control of their business not been taken out of their hands by agents of the Government, they would now have no shadow of excuse for appealing for protection.

What are the facts?

For over a year the Board of Commerce, created by the Government, exercised absolute control over the prices at which sugar could be sold in Canada, and fixed the price, from time to time, on a basis contrary to all established commercial usages.

At the same time the Trade Commission, another agency of the Government, refused permission to the refiners to export sugar, which they might have done and thereby reduced their liabilities very materially without injury to the domestic market.

The refiners do not believe, when the situation is fully and fairly analyzed, that their request involves any serious hardship upon the Canadian public. On the contrary, taking into account the benefits the public have already enjoyed in having been enabled to purchase sugar in Canada for months at a time at a price materially lower than the price prevailing in the world's markets, amounting at times to 10c. or more a pound; having regard for the national interests involved in keeping the sugar industry actively operating and preventing the loss occasioned by unemployed labor and unproductive capital; considering furthermore, the strong advisability of keeping trade within the national boundaries instead of sending it abroad where a Canadian dollar is regarded as being worth only 90 cents or less; and having regard, above all, for the very grave necessity of maintaining Canada's industrial, financial and commercial equilibrium in these trying days of world-wide readjustment, the Sugar Refiners of Canada believe that both the Government and the people will admit the justice and fairness of their position and will afford them the temporary consideration necessary to meet the situation.

Government control went further and even prevented the resale abroad of raw sugars not necessarily needed in Canada.

Government control caused the refiners to lay in additional stocks of raw sugars after the price had advanced and when it was economically less desirable to buy.

Throughout all these transactions, the refiners vigorously protested against the invasion of their rights and frequently gave warning as to what the ultimate result would be. They were met by assurances that their rights would be fully protected.

In meeting their objections the Board of Commerce promised that the refiners would be protected in a falling market to the same extent that they had been deprived, by the Board, of their opportunity to take advantage of a rising market.

The Board of Commerce, in a ruling dated June 11, 1920, laid down this principle:—

"The Board will not recognize prices based on replacement values on a rising market. It will be its duty in good time, as it hopes, to as carefully protect the trader on a falling market by permitting them to average his cost down as it must now carefully protect the consumer in compelling the trader to average his costs up."

The present appeal of the refiners to the Government and to the Board of Commerce is merely a request for a fulfilment of the pledge thus given.

In the same judgment, as illustrating the powers of the Board, it says:—

"The Board will prohibit all refiners from selling to other than wholesalers. It will prohibit wholesalers from buying from other than refiners. It will prohibit speculators from buying or selling at all."

In other words, the Board assumed full power to control the price as well as the conditions under which sugar was marketed in Canada.

The ruling recently made by the Board and suspended by the Government, pending a further hearing, was in strict conformity with the principles the Board had laid down and is in no sense an innovation.

Sugar control and restrictions on exports were finally lifted July 1st, 1920, but with the order revoking the restrictions a letter was issued from the Department of Trade and Commerce which practically once more tied the hands of the refineries so that they were not free even then to sell their products in the world's markets, where the price was still some six cents a pound higher than the prevailing market price in Canada.

Had they been left entirely free, even at this late date, to adjust their trade to the new conditions, Canadian refineries could have sold their products abroad at a price that would have protected them against the slump which has since ensued, and enabled them to meet later conditions without serious loss. Again, they were prevented from doing so.

The actual cost of Government control to the Sugar Refineries of Canada, irrespective of the losses which now confront them in the disposal of their present stocks, is conservatively estimated at from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

The refiners have facts and figures to prove that their losses, if compelled to sell in competition with "distressed" sugar dumped into Canada from the States, will run into many additional millions.

The sugar refineries are in a different position from any other class of manufacturers in Canada, whose products have not been under Government control, and who have not been denied the right to a free market.