

Check Your BOWEL TROUBLES

By Using DR. FOWLER'S Extract of WILD STRAWBERRY

When you are troubled with diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps and pains in the stomach, cholera, choleric morbus, summer complaint, bloody fluxes, or any looseness of the bowels be sure and obtain a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's" and see how quickly it gives you relief.

DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS FOR WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS

Public Library Bulletin

REGENT ARRIVALS

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THE RYERSON PRESS

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PILES TREATED AT HOME

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Whether they come from bruises or overwork, sore muscles will quickly yield to the soothing effect of Absorbine, Jr.

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Sunday Services in Churches

HOLY WRIT. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in Heaven give good things to them that ask him. —MATTHEW 7:11.

St. Paul's—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 7 o'clock; Holy Communion at 11 a.m. on third Sunday in month.

Cooke's Church—Union service with Chalmers and First Congregational at Chalmers church. Rev. Prof. Watts of Queen's, the speaker.

Pentecostal Tabernacle, 265 Queen street—Services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p.m. All welcome. A. Anderson, pastor.

Present Truth Tent, corner Princess and Alfred streets—Sunday, 8 o'clock. Subject: "Who Persecute and Why." Special singing. All welcome.

Sydenham Street Methodist church—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prof. W. Morgan, D.D., Theological College, Queen's University, will preach at both services. A cordial invitation to all.

Zion Presbyterian Church, Pine street—Rev. Edwin H. Burgess, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prof. J. P. McFadyen, of Queen's College, will preach at both services. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

First Baptist Church, Sydenham and Johnson streets. Rev. J. S. LaFlair, pastor—Rev. O. C. Elliott, pastor of the Danforth Avenue Baptist church, Toronto, a former Kingstonian, will occupy the pulpit, morning and evening.

Bethel Congregational Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. A. Shaw will preach at the evening service. Sunday school at 10 a.m.; Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. A welcome to all.

Princess street Methodist Church.

"HOBOS" IN INDUSTRY

By the Rev. Charles Stielze.

When New York City was in the throes of its worst unemployment situation a few years ago, its bread lines were patrolled by men who had been in the city just a very few days.

They were a part of the great migratory group which constantly travels from place to place and from industry to industry, working at one time in the woods, then in the wheat fields, then in railroad construction camps, and usually in the winter they drift to the cities where they imagine there must always be something to do because there are so many people living there.

Migrants are the by-products of seasonal industries. They not only make these industries possible, but they are themselves the victims of these industries.

The newspapers of the country reported a few days ago that the plain states—Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota and Kansas—were simply overrun by I.W.W.'s. It was said that they have invaded the harvest fields where they are intimidating the real harvest hands, robbing them right and left and beating up those who refuse to become I.W.W.'s, declining to work themselves.

It was reported that they commanded freight trains, that they refused to pay their fares, but that they did not mind going to jail when arrested. Altogether, it was declared, these men were creating a reign of terror among the harvest hands who wanted to work and that incidentally they were gaining thousands of recruits among the nomads of the road who want an excuse for not working.

The authorities in the four or five states to which these migrants have wandered are very much disturbed as to what will happen to their normal industries and it is said that they are seriously studying the problem.

While it is true that some of these invaders are armed with revolvers, their ammunition for the most part consists of literature which they are widely distributing among the workers in the fields, and this printed matter is, no doubt, doing more damage than their pistols.

It must be obvious, therefore, that the problem of the migrant is not merely that of the old-fashioned "hobo" who was usually tramped alone, appeared as an individual at the kitchen door of farm-houses, and went solitary and alone to his tent.

Some of the worst industrial conflicts in American history have been fought in the woods. The loggers are almost overwhelmingly radical and strongly I.W.W. in their convictions. The attack is on craft unionism and the American Federation of Labor quite as savagely as it is upon the companies and the capitalistic management.

Unfortunately, in the beginning of the controversy, the lumber companies themselves seemed indifferent to many just claims of the workers. The industry was operated on a 10-hour basis which it is said is too long a stretch of work in the woods.

The bunk-houses were often unfit for human habitation; wages were unsatisfactory; and there was said to be too much black-listing and locking out, in addition to the long seasons of unemployment.

The men were not allowed to organize. The policy of the companies was to employ unmarried men and they encouraged a migratory body of labor. Abuses by employment agencies aggravated the situation.

Many of these conditions have since been corrected, but it will require many years for the bitterness engendered during the earlier period of controversy to disappear. The men have become so bitter that it is impossible for them to be just, and their loss of confidence in the courts, in law-makers, and police authorities often tends to turn them to syndicalism and sabotage.

Other migratory groups are found among the fruit and vegetable pickers, the cannery workers, workers in railroad and construction camps, and workers in mining camps. The conditions in most of these industries are such as to arouse bitterness and resentment among the workers.

The problems of housing, sanitation and morals are always acute. When the ordinary hired man goes to the average farm singly or in groups of two or three, he shares the fortunes of the farmer's family, but when the number of workers is too large to share the farmer's home, the owner must devise some form of temporary housing to care for these migrants. Thus labor camps come into existence—and this means the introduction of all the problems of industry that one finds in the city, plus the conditions which grow out of the unusual atmosphere created by the segregation of a group of rather irresponsible workers who have no interest in the industry in which they are engaged, nor in the community in which they are temporarily working.

The migrant has reached a new and higher level of living as a result of the war. Plenty of work and good wages enabled him to attain better standards. Government propaganda has given him a new sense of his social value. While ordinarily these facts would tend to build up the character of the man, it has also resulted in giving him a larger outlook upon the social and economic field.

The conditions out of which most of the migrant workers emerged was so wretched that often they still think in the terms of their former conditions and they are fearful lest economic pressure, due to unemployment, or for some other reason, may force them back into their old estate.

The governmental authorities and the leaders in the economic world who have to do with migratory workers need to consider the entire problem seriously and with open-mindedness. "Hotels de Gink" offer no way out, nor can the men be ruled with an iron hand. While the group that is manifestly lawless needs to be dealt with firmly, the honest workers who have become bitter—rightly or wrongly—must be handled with fairness and economic justice.

According to the Commission on Industrial Relations, there are several million migrant workers in the United States even in the best of times, and the number is increasing. This indicates that the problem is by no means a small one and the present unemployment situation has greatly aggravated it.

SHOULD NOT CURTAIL

Maintain the British Throne in All Its Splendor

London, Aug. 13.—The action of the king in realizing capital on the royal estates in the Duchy of Lancaster to avoid the cost of maintenance of the royal household falling further on the public funds has produced appreciative criticism. The comment, however, is accompanied by a variety of view points concerning some aspects of the question, more particularly the announcement of his majesty that he is prepared, if it is thought desirable, to make a curtailment of the splendor that has usually been associated with the British throne.

Observer Loses Reason in Clouds

Aldershot, England, Aug. 12.—Becoming suddenly deranged due to draughts of oxygen from a tank while flying at an altitude of several thousand feet, an aerial observer of the Royal Air Force on Wednesday imperilled his own life and that of the pilot, seated in front of him, by beating the pilot on the head all the way to the ground.

Leo Valley News

Aug. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lee are spending a few days with friends and relatives in the east. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molleson, Jr., spent a few days in the valley. The farmers here have completed haying. Some having an average crop and others a very poor crop. The grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage to the grain. Many are cutting the grain green in order to save some of it.

Rain Helps Belgium; Crops Excellent

Brussels, Aug. 12.—Rain fell throughout the greater part of Belgium during the last night, relieving the drought of several months past which has been complete except for a few showers. The rainfall began with this morning. The grain crops, with the exception of oats, are reported excellent, despite the deficiency of summer moisture, but the shortage of storage has compelled the butchering of much live-stock.

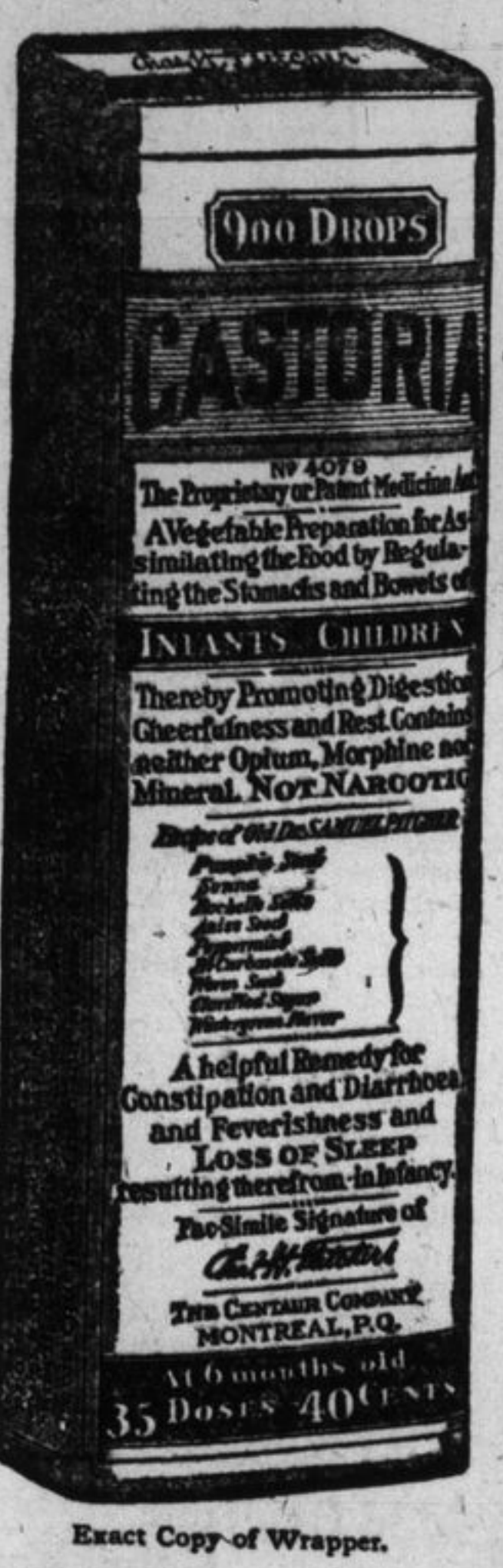
Lake Biwa, near the city of Otsu, is the largest lake in Japan.

Castoria, or Something Else?

FLETCHER'S CASTORIA is particularly a preparation for Infants and Children made agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach and pleasant in its action. It has been in use for over thirty years and has always been one of the most highly esteemed of all cathartic preparations.

It has one great advantage over other preparations of its kind in that while it opens the organs readily and completely, it does not have a tendency to produce subsequent constipation so much to be dreaded.

Fletcher's Castoria having been prepared solely for our little-ones, should not be confused with ordinary cure-alls or preparations primarily compounded for grown-ups. The child's organism, so delicate and tender, requires specially prepared medicines and foods, the one no less than the other, as mother-love well knows, and mother-love can not be deceived.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is the Matter with Baby? It cries fretfully, is restless and does not sleep well, its bowels do not move or it has diarrhoea, it does not eat or it has flatulence and vomits easily. You know baby is sick. You want to help baby get well safely and quickly.

If you are wise you will use Fletcher's Castoria, the wonderful remedy for babies' ills, that was discovered by a family doctor and that has been used for over thirty years.

When you have learned the value of Fletcher's Castoria you will never be without it, you will tell other mothers what a useful remedy it is. You will be able to keep baby well and happy by using it to keep its stomach sweet and its digestive organs acting naturally. You will call Fletcher's Castoria the Children's Comfort and the Mother's Friend.

Don't say tomorrow - try it today. And above all things don't try to relieve baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself. MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

DECISION LOOSENS FLOOD OF LIQUOR

Canadian Court Rules Ontario Act Does Not Prohibit Exportation.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 12.—Canadian prohibition officials expect liquor will pour across the border into the United States in greater streams than ever before, because of the court ruling that the Ontario temperance act does not prohibit exportation of intoxicants to a foreign country.

Disagreeing with American customs officials, who stated in Detroit that they did not look for increased rum-running, the Canadian said that orders from the United States already were reaching breweries and distilleries in the district and that owners of these plants said they would fill the orders.

Millbridge Items

Aug. 8.—The recent rains have improved vegetation generally here. Hay is somewhat tight; grain slightly below the average. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, Frankford, are visiting friends here. Mrs. Joseph Armstrong, suffering from a severe attack of blood poisoning, left here in a very serious condition; she is slowly improving. Mr. and Mrs. Lavender and family have returned to their home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Greaves here. Mr. Moren has purchased a new car. W. G. Smith has a fine draught team which he purchased in Belleville. The ball team here had a dance in the town hall on Friday evening. Cars pass through here frequently on their way to the blackberry regions. Miss Alma Lavender, Wellington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Davidson. The stone crusher operating here recently has been moved to Snow Road. Mrs. Dadey and daughter, Niagara, are with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan. Our school house is much improved with new cement platform and steps.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

THE CHOKING, SUFFOCATING EFFECTS OF ASTHMA ARE GREATLY MITIGATED BY THIS EFFECTIVE AGENT. A TRIAL IS SUFFICIENT TO CONVINC YOU OF ITS RELIABILITY.

ACUTE ECZEMA ON BABY'S HEAD

Face, Neck, Arms, Terrible Slight, Itched And Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"Baby was two months old when I noticed little pimples on her head. They kept getting worse and spread till her head, face, neck and arms were one mass of eruptions, burning, itching, and bleeding. I was told it was eczema. I had to sew up her arms and legs in linen. She was a terrible sight. For one year I had no rest night or day. "We got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In less than two weeks she began to mend and in a few months she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Doorman, 243 McDonnell St., Peterboro, Ont., April 19, 1919.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Montreal Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Get Cuticura Soap shavers without soap.

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SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPT. 14TH. For calendar, write to Rev. E. N. Baker, M.A., D.D., Principal, Belleville, Ontario.