

LATE SPORTING GOSSIP

NEW Y.M.C.I.
INSTRUCTOR
IS ENGAGED

Plans are being completed for the formal opening of the Young Men's Catholic Institute, which will be held in the near future. It has been decided to allow the public to inspect the building in every detail from one o'clock to six o'clock in the afternoon on the opening day.

In the evening at 7.45 o'clock the formal opening for the members and prospective members will take place. This will consist of a separate programme for each department included under the name of the Y. M. C. I. The social committee is looking after the programme which will include bowling and swimming exhibitions and floor work. Following this a musical and literary programme will be arranged which will commence at 9.30 o'clock.

The new instructor, James F. Winston, who is a graduate instructor and for the last five years chief instructor at the North Bennett street gymnasium, Boston, will arrive here today. He comes very highly recommended as a finished athlete. He and George Magee, who has been here for some months, are expected to make a strong asset in the athletic work of the Y. M. C. I.

CHAMPIONS
PICKED TO
BOX DARCY

Tom O'Rourke put more or less of a finger into the pugilistic pie recently by signing both Jack Dillon, light heavyweight champion, and middleweight champion Al McCoy to meet Les Darcy, providing O'Rourke can obtain the signatures of the warden boy of Matiland. O'Rourke will guarantee Dillon \$15,000 if Darcy will face him and he will pony over \$10,000 in cash to McCoy should Darcy sign to fight him for the middleweight championship of the world.

O'Rourke did not say what he would pay Darcy, but it is understood that he has offered the Australian crack \$20,000 in either case.

Darcy has sickened of his plunge into the mysteries of "one-night stands" and it is certain that he will give up grease paint and fight wigs for kungie tape and five o'clockers before many days have passed.

Darcy has not drawn in any of the towns in which he has shown himself, and this has come as quite a shock, since New York, for usual hysterical way, had opened her arms wide to him. Gotham enthusiasm carried Darcy completely off his feet, since he came to our shore not as a conquering hero and unfraid, but as a fallen idol and branded as a "sucker" in the eyes of his countrymen. There was only one thing to do in return. It was to Darcy to make good, not as a matinee beau, but as just what Australia claimed for him, the greatest middle-

THISTLES'
PRESIDENT'S
TROPHIES

The Thistle Curling Club held the first of a series of games for the presidential trophies last night, four rinks taking part. The ice was in fine condition. The rinks and scores were as follows:

No. 1.	No. 2.
R. P. Jackson	Roy McIlveen
Major Weeks	O. Currie
A. J. Machum	E. P. Paterson
J. W. Cameron	W. J. Currie
Skip	Skip
No. 3.	No. 4.
A. E. Estey	F. P. Elkin
G. L. Warwick	G. A. Stubbs
F. Shaw	H. H. McAlpine
J. R. Willet	S. W. Palmer
Skip	Skip
No. 5.	No. 6.
Skip	Skip

Rinks 5-6 and 9-10 will curl tonight.

LOCAL BOWLING

In the City League match on Black's alleys last night the Wanderers took three points from the Whips. The scores follow:

Wanderers.	Whips.
Garvin	95 80 78 262 87 1-3
Cromwell	88 93 92 273 91
Jones	83 83 108 274 91 1-3
McLeod	85 82 95 262 87 1-3
Logan	81 113 78 272 90 2-3
432 451 460 1343	

Tonight the Whips and Tigers bow.

NORTON HORSE RACING.

A pleasant afternoon was spent Thursday last when a large number of spectators witnessed horse racing on the Kneehocass river near the Norton bridge.

Those who owned horses were: Studman Graves, with Chestnut Dandy; F. M. Loughrey, with Harry D.; Wm. Reynolds, driving Bay Steady; Dickford and Loughrey's Gamester and Douglas Robinson, with Billy Sister.

While all the horses showed plenty of speed, Billy Sister is credited with having a little more than the others.

weight since the days of Bob Fitzsimmons and Jack Dempsey.

O'Rourke is being backed in his venture. He will be compelled to "borrow" a club, should he succeed in matching either McCoy or Dillon with Darcy. That has been done before. Tex. Richard did as much when he brought Frank Moran and Champion Jess Willard together.

In any case O'Rourke has made a ten-strike. In bottling up both Dillon and McCoy he has made it compulsory for Darcy to come to him, since Darcy has expressed a desire to meet McCoy first.

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WILSON WANTS
WORLD MONROE
DOCTRINE

(Continued from page 1)

Interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon which it is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late.

Co-Operative Peace.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that these peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

"The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements must not make peace secure.

Permanency of Peace.

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of

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the permanency of the settlement, so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged, or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major forces of mankind.

"The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:

"Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it is only a struggle for a new balance of power who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be not only a balance of power, but a community of power. Not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace."

Equality of Nations.

"They (the warring powers), imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thoughts. I am seeking only to face realities, and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit." The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is necessary for a lasting peace, as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, is in an equality of right; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize or imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources, of course, there can not be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the people themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipages of power.

Consent of Governments.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize the principle that governments derive all their powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous plan, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak of this, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been very clearly by the people who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will rest upon the sand of the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is no tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

"So far as practicable, moreover,

every great people now struggling towards a full development of its own resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the session of territory it can, no doubt, be done by the neutralization of direction of rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself."

Naval Armaments.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments. The co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. The question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and programmes of military preparations. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation, if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderant armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace, and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it, as they planned for war, and made ready for pitched contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediate and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

"Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and holding nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am, in effect, speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every programme of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have, as yet, had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they had held most dear.

"And in holding out expectation that the people and government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanency of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation but a fulfilment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should, with one accord, adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development undisturbed, unthreatened, unfraid, the little along with the great and powerful. "I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and self-interest, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power.

"When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest, and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; the freedom of the seas which, in international conference after conference, the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that of moderation of armaments, which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles and American policies. We can stand for no other. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere; of every modern nation and every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind, and must prevail."



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