NAVAL COMMITTEE HEARING REVEALS SECRETARY DANIELS OF U. S. IN UNHAPPY PLIGHT

"Don't Let the British Pull the Wool Over Your Eyes" His Orders to Admiral Sims—Navy Failed to Co-operate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Investigation by a Senate sub-committee of awards of naval war decorations took a new angle today when Rear Admiral William S. Sims, the only witness heard so far, laid before the committee, a long letter entitled "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War," written by him to Secretary Daniels, arraigning many aspects of the navy department's conduct of the war.

Lack of full co-operation with the commander of United States naval forces overseas, the post filled by Admiral Sims throughout the war, was the general criticism made, but the letter contained also a statement that just before he left for London, Admiral Sims was told "Not to let the British to pull the wool over your eyes" and that the United States "would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

Who issued those instructions was not brought out during the hearing, but Admiral Sims said afterwards the statement had been made to him by "a high official."

Introduction of the letter prompted Chairman Hale, Republican, Maine, to announce that he would ask the full Naval Committee, Monday, to authorize his sub-committee to make a wider inquiry, or to appoint another sub-committee to investigate the conduct of the war by the Navy Department. Then a statement relative to Admiral Sims' letter, Secretary Daniels said he had referred it to the general board "with directions to give consideration to it, and to all other communications directed to the department concerning the lessons of the war."

The letter gives this statement regarding Admiral Sims instructions:

"Brief orders were delivered to me verbally in Washington. No formal instructions or staetments of the navy department's plan or policy were received at that time, though I received the following explicit admonition:

"Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

"The letter contained more than 7,000 words and was written January seventh. Admiral Sims read it today at the request of Hale. It reviewed Admiral Sims" experiences.

"For some reason which has never been explained," Admiral Sims wrote, "the Navy Department during at least the first six months of the war failed to put into actual practice a whole hearted policy of co-operation with the Allies—a policy required for winning the war with the least possible delay."

Admiral Sims' letter declared that he was much embarrassed in his relations with other Allied commanders by reason of the fact that, although after an allied naval conference it was recommended on July 21, 1917, that four coal burning American battleships be sent to guard the English channel against German cruiser raids, there was long delay before the request was even acknowledged and finally it was refused. In the following November, the letter said, the Chief of Naval Operations arrived in Europe with Colonel House mission and immediately, thereafter, cabled instructions to send the battleships.

Too great desire to protect the coast of the United States at the risk of losing the war was manifested by the Navy Department, the letter declared. Enticing the German submarines to the coast of the United States would have been greatly to the advantage of the Allied cause even though American shipping suffered more heavily thereby. Admiral Sims said he told the Department, urging that every vessel capable of steaming across the ocean be sent to the war zone. Risk of condemnation of such a course based on inaccurate information and fear would have been a negligable factor, the letter declared.

FREDERICTON HAD TWO FIRES SUNDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

The damage from this fire was probably about $800 and probably $2,500 at the Queen street blaze.

Rev. F. E. Boothroyd, field secretary of the New Brunswick branch Dominion Alliance, who returned on Saturday from Montreal where he had been attending the annual meeting of the Dominion prohibition committee, will campaign in the northern sections of Sunbury and Queens county this week. He was at Minto today and will be at Chipman Monday.

"If we can register sentiment," said Rev. Mr. Boothroyd, "prohibition will be carried in New Brunswick when the referendum is held. There has been a pretty general registration of female voters which will help. Of course, there are sections of the province in which prohibition will not do as well as in some others but, taking New Brunswick as a whole, there is reason for confidence." Asked concerning the published statement credited to him that the referendum would be held in May, Mr. Boothroyd said that he had made no such statement and did not know when the vote would be taken. Probably a statement of his that it was unlikely that the referendum would be held before May, had been distorted.

Chief Inspector W. D. Wilson arrived here from Montreal where he had been in attendance at the annual meeting of the Dominion prohibition committee. The chief inspector was New Brunswick's representative on the executive. Others present from this province were Donald Fraser of Plaster Rock, E. A. McCurdy of Newcastle, Rev. F. E. Boothroyd, field secretary of the New Brunswick branch Dominion alliance.

Chief Inspector Wilson also attended the sessions of the Dominion convention of social service council.

MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

Says We Must Keep Feet Dry, Avoid Exposure and Eat Less Meat.

Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid.

Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid, which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles, causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

Liberal Leader On Sightseeing Tour

Hon. Mr. King Greatly Impressed Saturday When Taken About the Harbor and Courtenay Bay.

As a result of the visit of the Opposition Leader and his boss to the city Premier Foster has been allowed to take the place in the grand old party his natural abilities and service entitled him to, or at any rate the old line Liberals buried the hatchet for the occasion, though they have not formally foresworn their inalienable right and happy duty to make trouble for Mr. Foster whenever next they feel inclined. At a meeting of the Provincial leaders on Saturday it was decided to call a Province wide meeting for organization purposes, probably during the time the Legislature is in session. Mr. King's plea to the Liberal Unionists to come into the fold, confess their sins and be forgiven, did not produce any great commotion; at the meeting to consider matters of organization the Liberal Unionists were conspicuous by their absence.

On the whole the impression left by the Opposition Leader has not been such as to cheer up the drooping spirits of the old line Liberals to any notable extent. Mr. King, short, stout, boyish-looking and bald, of colorless personality, and inconspicuous manner, is too much of a contrast with the stately presence, magnetic personality and grand manner of the late leader to impress the general public or arouse the enthusiasm of his followers. Mr. King is fluent, and has a dramatic way of arousing the expectation that he is about to say something important and arresting; but the expectation is never realized—he continues to roll out the polished platitudes and highbrow generalities that smell of the midnight oil.

Out of the two hours' flood of Mr. King's oratory it is doubtful if his audience carried away a single concrete idea having a practical application to the problems of the day.

Mr. laPointe was more effective from the old line Liberal point of view. His theme and treatment fitted more into the mood of the gathering. While Mr. King was speaking the applause was never demonstrative; he never moved his audience out of its tentative, and expectant attitude. Mr. laPointe gripped his audience from the start, and carried it with him. He gave a curious impression of picking his words, while at the same time he was effervescent with epigrams. He hammered away at Union Government without restraint, exploding epigrams, and applying humorous stories in a way that provoked much amusement; but as he was mainly occupied in demolishing bogies about the Government of his own creation his elocutionary efforts did not do much to clarify the political situation.

Probably both leaders have been so exalted by contemplation of their astonishing rise in the troubled world of Liberalism that they realize their heads are in the clouds. At any rate neither had anything practical to offer their audience, and the public hereabouts know as little what the Liberal party proposes to do if elected as it did before. The net result of all their oratory has been to deepen the impression that the Ottawa convention made a bigger mistake than was at first supposed when it threw the ancient lights out of the window to follow the young sparks, who are now the white hopes of the party.

Puzzled.

"Will you come and make a four at bridge, sir?"

"I'm exceedingly sorry, sir, but I don't play bridge."

"You don't play bridge, sir? Then what the devil did you join a golf

JUVENILE COURT.

St. John, January 17th, 1920.

The Editor The St. John Standard,
City:

Dear Sir,—I am surprised at the action that the St. John Trades and Labor Council have recently taken to oppose the establishment of a Juvenile Court for the City and County of St. John, based on statements that have apparently not been investigated or studied, for as far as I have been able to learn no Council, in any of the cities of Canada where Juvenile Courts have been in operation for years, is opposed to its work.

The Ontario Social Service Council, at its annual meeting last January, included the following among other resolutions: "The Council expresses its satisfaction at the reports which have been made to it of the good effect of the establishment of Juvenile Courts in several places in the Province and would urge upon municipal authorities throughout the Province the importance of establishing such courts which are desired for the reclamation and reformation of juvenile offenders rather than merely their apprehension and punishment."

In an article on "The Juvenile Court and the Community," Judge D. W. McKercher, of Winnipeg, says: "Judge King Dykeman, of the Seattle Juvenile Court, says: 'The welfare of children is a community responsibility, and the Juvenile Court exists only to safeguard its residue of failures.' Although one may not be able to agree with the Judge in stating that the sole reason for the existence of the Court is to safeguard the community's residue of failures, it must be admitted that such failure alone makes the Juvenile Court a necessary part of the social organism of every centre of population."

These are the opinions of well-known men who have been working in or studying the operation of Juvenile Courts, which have been in existence for years all over this continent.

The New Brunswick law is patterned after that of Ontario, and while it has been on the statute books of that foremost English speaking Province for a number of years, the above extract shows that the Act is not considered "un-British" or has "put a hardship on the people which would cause unrest and dissatisfaction," as was recently stated by His Honor Judge Forbes.

While the powers granted to the court may be extensive, they have been included in former laws and are no more extensive than of other courts along other lines, and the records of injustice or hardship are hard to find, so it is presumed that these powers will likewise be used fairly and judiciously. It has been found necessary to include these powers so that the state can step in between brutal, neglectful, criminal parents and their children for their protection.

The probation officer will not relieve the police of their present duties re juveniles, as has been implied, but will assist them in their work, will look after investigating each case reported, making a full report re the child, its condition, environment, habits, etc., to the judge, and after judgment, if the child is parolled, will see that the orders of the judge are carried out and will look after the interests of the child.

It may be necessary as time goes on to add one or two more probation officers. Toronto has, I believe, six.

The services of a doctor to examine and determine the physical and mental health of each child will likely be found necessary in time, because it is not safe to let children with contageous diseases mix with other children and feeble minded children should have special attention. It has recently been stated by Dr. C. K. Clark, medical director Canadian National committee for mental hygene, that one-half of our criminals are mental defectives, who if properly treated when young could have been made comparatively happy and useful. A nurse has been attached to juvenile courts with splendid results. The expense of these will likely be looked after by interested societies as have been done elsewhere.

No extra charge for court room or detention home is contemplated in the near future as there are suitable rooms for these purposes without further charge to the Municipality, in the Children's' Aid Society Building. Eventually as the city grows, and the usefulness of the institutions spread it will no doubt be necessary to secure larger quarters, but this cannot be chargeable to the Juvenile Court. Through its operation there will no doubt be found more children who are now mistreated and neglected, but no thinking man will regret the relieving of the hardships of these boys and girls.

It is now apparent that the Provincial Industrial School at East St. John is not all that is needed and it was suggested some time ago that a reformatory at some inaccessable spot, such as Partridge Island, or a training ship be provided for boys with advanced criminal tendencies and who do not stay at the school, also that the school take on still more of a parental nature for boys needing training and who are not of a criminal nature. This is a matter that should soon be dealt with as also the establishment of a home or school for the feeble minded but these are not chargeable to the Juvenile Court, as its opponents try to make the public believe, nor is it a municipal matter alone as these come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

At the time of writing I do not see where the Municipality will be called upon to expend increasingly enormous amounts for the retinue of officials and for institutions in connection with the Juvenile Court as stated by its opponents other than as stated above.

Yours truly,
A. R. CROOKSHANK
Chairman Committee of Representatives from Organizations desiring a Juvenile Court.

Peking, Thursday, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—An undated despatch from Verkhnie-Udinsk, across Lake Baikal from Irkutsk, says that the social revolutionists are competely in control of Irkutsk and the fighting has stopped. The armored trains of General Semenoff have retired to Lake Baikal. Ernest L. Harris, the American Consul-General at the seat of the All-Russian Government, is on the way to Chlata, four hundred miles east of Irkutsk, with his staff.

NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

Apply Cream in Nostrils To Open Up Air Passages.

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, mucous discharge, headache, dryness — no struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid.

Liberal Leaders Leave Feeling of Disappointment

General Impression That They Had No Practical Message—Liberal Unionists Remain in Their Tents—Lapointe Aroused More Interest Than the Leader.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King was the guest of the Board of Trade and Common Council on a sight seeing trip around the harbor and Courtenay Bay Saturday morning.

Hon. Mr. King was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Lapointe and there were also present with the party H. P. Robinson, Wm. E. Golding, D. W. Ledingham, W. H .Golding, R. A. McAvity, H. C. Schofield, W. S. Allison, A. P. Paterson and A. R. Dufresne, chief engineer for the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

The party went aboard the tug Sissiboo, of the Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., at the Eastern Steamship wharf, which took them around Courtenay Bay, then up the western side of the harbor, into the slip where the Empress of France is docked, around the government pier and back to the starting point.

The shipping men in the party pointed out the different steamers in port, telling the nature of the cargo they were taking and their destination when loaded. Among the countries to which the boats are destined are England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Mr. King said that the facts brought home to him the realization of the extent of Canadian trade and the importance of St. John in handling it. He was greatly impressed with the number of steamers lying in the stream awaiting accommodation and remarked that instead of being compelled to be in a position of this kind St. John should have its mouth open to get every fly that was going. In reply to a question from Mr. King, he was informed that at least two dozen steamers had been diverted from St. John and the money lost to the port would be sufficient to provide for a good start on additional facilities. Glancing over the long line of steamers that lie in the stream he remarked that it was just as effective a blockade as was put up in the time of war.

Hon. Mr. King left for Montreal with Hon. Mr. Lapointe in the afternoon.

HUNGARIAN PRESS COMMENT ON THE PEACE TERMS

Think They Are the Most Severely Punished of All Nations Which Were at Fault.

Budapest, Saturday, Jan. 17—Commenting on the terms of peace treaty recently handed to the Hungarian delegation at Paris, the Nemzeti Ujsag says: "The treaty condemns us to ruin. Young and old should swear No, Never!"

The Pesti Pirlap says: "It is an injustice which cries to heaven that of all the participants in the war Hungary, the nation which contributed the least to bringing about the conflict, should be the most severely punished."

The Pester Lloyd terms the treaty "annihilating."

The Vilagu says: "This treaty will fall to the ground even if Paris does not acquire a better insight and Hungary does nothing but wait."

RUB ON SPRAINS, PAINS SWELLING

Don't suffer. Relief comes the moment you rub with "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Don't stay crippled! Rub this soothing, penetrating liniment right into the sprain, ache or strain, and out comes pain, soreness, stiffness and swelling.

Nothing else penetrates, heals and strengthens the injured muscles, nerves, tendons and ligaments so promptly. It doesn't burn or discolor the skin and can not cause injury. Don't suffer Get a small trial bottle from any drug store now—limber up! Rub the misery right out. A moment after "St. Jacobs Liniment" is applied you can not feel the slightest pain or soreness, and you can go about your regular duties.

"St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain. It has been used effectively for sprains, strains, soreness and stiffness for 60 years—six gold medal rewards.

Getting Too Fat? Try This—Reduce

People who don't grow too fat are the fortunate exception. But if you find the fat accumulating or already cumbersome, you will be wise to follow this suggestion, which is endorsed by thousands of people who know. Ask your druggist (or if you prefer write to the Marmola Co., 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) for a large case of Marmola Prescription Tablets, $1 is the price the world over. By doing this you will be safe from harmful drugs and be able to reduce two, three or four pounds a week without dieting or exercise.

Inter-Society Debating Union

First Debate Held Yesterday When Debators Representing K. of C. Won from St. Peter's Y. M. A. — There Was a Large Attendance.

The St. John Inter-Society Debating Union held their first debate yesterday afternoon in the Knights of Columbus Hall, Coburg street. The debate was between St. Peter's Young Men's Society and the Knights of Columbus, and the subject for debate. Resolved "That Eastern Canada, offers as many opportunities to the Young Men as Western Canada." The Knights of Columbus who supported the affirmative side of the question, were represented by Messrs. Fred Hazel and F. D. McGuire, while St. Peter's was represented in the negative by Messrs John McDonald and Leo Dever. The judges were Joseph Harrington, W. J. Mahony and W. P. Shea.

The opening was marked by a large attendance and the clever arguments presented by the different debaters were listened to with much attention.

At the conclusion of the debate, while the judges were arriving at a decision, Judge Ritchie addressed the meeting congratulating the speakers in their fine efforts which were, he said, a credit to the Debating Union.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ritchie's address, the decision of the judges' was announced: In awarding the palm to the affirmative they took occasion to congratulate both negative and affirmative, not only for the arguments put forth in support of their respective sides but also for their splendid delivery.

Mr. McDonald, leader for St. Peters moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended the judges for their kindness in officiating at the meeting. Mr. Hazel seconded the motion.

The meeting was concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

An attractive programme containing the schedule of debates to be held by the Society during the season of 1920, the names of the Societies participating, the officers of the Union, and extracts from the constitution was presented to those attending yesterday's debate.

The next debate of the Union will be held Sunday the 25th in the I and B. Hall, on Union street, when the Holy Name Society and the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society will have as a subject for debate: "Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished." The Holy Name Society will support the affirmative side of the question.

A handsome silver trophy has been donated to the Union for competition.

SOCIAL EVENING BY CONSERVATIVE CLUB

Members and Friends Enjoyed Programme of Music and Addresses in Their Rooms, Market Building, Saturday Evening.

On Saturday evening the St. John Conservative Club spent a social evening in the form of a smoker and entertainment in their room in the Market Building. James Sproul, the president, was in the chair and made a few remarks to those assembled which were well received. The programme consisted of recitations by Charles Magnusson and his young son; recitation by Gordon Stevens, solo, Harry Lowe and a solo by Mr. Seabury. Addresses were also given by Commissioner Thornton, Charles M. Lingley and Isaac Mercer, the vice president of the society. The feature event of the evening was an historical sketch given by L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A., who told of the forts along the St. John River from the time of the intrepid explorer, Samuel D. Champlain down to the time of the Confederation. Mr. Tilley was heard to advantage and his discourse was very highly appreciated by those present. After this varied programme smokes and refreshments were enjoyed by all and a real good time was spent.

During the winter months it is hoped the Society will hold several more social evenings. The pleasant evening spent was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

DIED.

NOBLE—Entered into rest, at the Lancaster Military Hospital, Sunday, January 18th, Millard Caird Noble, aged 26 years, son of William F. and Jean W. Noble.
Funeral on Tuesday afternoon. Private service at his parents' residence, 82 Stanley street, at 2.30 o'clock. Service at Knox Church at 3 o'clock.

BANKS—At Annapolis, N. S., on January 16th, James W. Banks, aged eighty years, leaving four sons and four daughters to mourn.
Funeral at 2.30 p.m. on Monday from the residence of H. G. Barnes, 41 Spring street.

CORBETT—Suddenly in this city on January 16th, Alfred Edmund Corbett, leaving a wife and two children to mourn.
Notice of funeral later.

The Sacrament Of Marriage

Inspiring Sermon Delivered by Rev. Father Meehan in St. John the Baptist Church Yesterday Morning.

In the St. John the Baptist church yesterday morning a very inspiring sermon was delivered on "The Sacrament of Marriage," by Rev. Father Meehan pastor of the church. In beginning his sermon the reverend gentleman told of the many graces that are bestowed on a happy couple and of what a great Sacrament marriage as in the eyes of Almighty God. Father Meehan defined the Sacrament of Marriage as the greatest of the church next to that of Holy Orders. He also went on to say how happy the couples should be after being united in marriage. However how many cases are there the world over where happiness and love does not exist and where this great sacrament is thrown over by the man or wife who have lost all regard for God and the things that are God's. How many cases are there where the man or wife loses all self respect and indulges in the vices of the world, who loses all control of themselves by being led astray by those people of vice and sinfulness who know not what the Sacrament of Marriage is or who has never attempted to throw over their life of vice and immorality but who claim the weak man or woman of this world as their victims. In the Sacrament of Marriage there is strength itself and it inspires both men and women on to a greater love for God. Even those who have fallen away from the graces and sanctity of Holy Church are once again made pure through the tribunal of Penance, after living a life of misery and vice. How many happy marriages are brought to destruction by the scandal mongers and the gossipers who have nothing else to do but blaspheme their neighbors, create all sorts of trouble between the man and wife who are doing their best to serve Almighty God in the Sacrament of Marriage. The Rev. Father continuing said:

"Beware of thase men and women who lead the life of vice and immorality, who are corrupted with all sorts of disease that this life has brought upon them." Father Meehan also impressed on the minds of his congregation what a life of misery and unhappiness comes through mixed marriages. The losing of the Faith means destruction to the man or woman not being united through the Sacrament of Marriage. The Sacrament of Marriage is a great thing, the reverend father says, because in the Holy Church it defends the weak, advises and helps the sinful and shows the persons that are joined together what a great pillar of strength really is and what many graces and happiness are in store for those who through this great Sacrament gives thanks to Almighty God for the life of sanctity it leads to.

The Hacking Cough Strains The Lungs.

The terrible, hacking, lung-wracking cough that sticks to you in spite of everything you have done to get rid of it is a great source of danger to your health, and the longer it is allowed to stick the more serious the menace becomes.

You can easily get rid of the cough or cold at its inception by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used throughout Canada for the past 30 years.

Mrs. Samuel Matthews, Portage, P. E. I., writes.—"Last winter I caught a heavy cold, and was laid up for sometime. I had such a hacking cough I could not sleep at night, and did not think I could ever get over it. One day a friend dropped in to see me and was surprised to see how bad my cough was. She advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so the next day I sent for a bottle and soon got relief, and by the time I had taken two bottles, my cough was all gone. I doubt there is anything to equal it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EARLY MORNIN GARRESTS

A drunk was found by a policeman in an alleyway early this morning with his face badly cut, caused apparently by slipping on the ice. He was taken to police headquarters and later transferred to the General Public Hospital for treatment. A young lad was arrested charged with breaking and entering.

BITRO-PHOSPHATE IS GOOD FOR THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

Frederick S. Kolle, M. D., Editor of New York Physicians' "Who's Who," says that weak, nervous people who want increased weight, strength and nerve-force, should take a 5-grain tablet of Bitro-Phosphate just before or during each meal.

This particular phosphate is the discovery of a famous French scientist, and reports of remarkable results from its use have recently appeared in many medical journals.

If you do not feel well; if you tire easily; do not sleep well, or are too thin; go to any good druggist and get enough Bitro-Phosphate for a two weeks' supply — it costs only fifty cents a week.

Eat less; chew your food thoroughly, and if at the end of a few weeks you do not feel stronger and better than you have for months; if your nerves are not steadier; if you do not sleep better and have more vim, endurance and vitality, your money will be returned and the Bitro-Phosphate will cost you nothing.

Savings!

The large response to this Sale is a tribute to the intelligence of St. John's men and young men.

The stock cleaning policy which has governed our operations for years prevails despite advancing prices.

Our incomplete lines of Overcoats must be cleared and this year your savings are enhanced by the increased value of all clothing.

Young Men's Waist-line and form-fitting Overcoats and Ulsterettes—the most fashionable and latest received—reduced to $22.40, $24, $28, $30, $40. Regular prices $28 to $50.

Ulsters, regular $35 and $40, reduced to $25. Excellent Coats in this lot.

Ulsters and Tweed Overcoats, one lot at $15; were $20 to $30.

Melton Overcoats—Standard, long wearing, always correct—an unusual opportunity, $32—were $40.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

FUNERALS

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine McCarthy took place Saturday morning from Messrs. Fitzpatrick's undertaking parlors to the Cathedral. Requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. W. L. Moore, and interment took place in the old Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Miss Jane Blake took place Saturday afternoon from her brother's residence, 31 Spring street. The service was conducted by Rev. Canon R. A. Armstrong, and interment took place in Fernhill.

The funeral of Edward Tolan took place Saturday morning from the residence of his brother, Daniel Tolan, 305 Rockland road, to Holy Trinity church where requiem high mass was celebrated by Very Rev. J. J. Walsh, V. G. Interment was made in Holy Trinity cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Heffer took place Saturday afternoon from her late residence, 141 Britain street. Service was conducted by Rev. S. S. Poole, assisted by Rev. W. R. Robinson, and interment was made in Fernhill.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 402 Union street. Services were conducted by the Rev. G. A. Kuhring. Interment was made in the Church of England burying ground.

WEDDINGS.

Parker-Alward

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 18—The marriage of Albert O. Parker, of Sunny Brae, a well known patternmaker in the C. N. R. shops, and Miss Ethel M. Alward was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helen Alward, Princess street, Saturday afternoon. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Dr. Bowley Green, pastor of the First Baptist Church in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The bride, who was unattended, was attired in a travelling suit of navy blue with hat to match and sable furs. The happy couple left after the ceremony on their honeymoon to Truro and other Nova Scotia points. The bride was on the teaching staff of the Sunny Brae public schools for five years.

Where's the Joke?

When you order a lot of printing, and delivery is delayed, and when you do get it, it isn't right — where's the joke? Better pin your faith — and send your orders to this printing plant, where our personal service insures prompt delivery, and our careful supervision insures correctness. Business-building ideas always on tap for your assistance.

Try a telephone appointment

Moore's Commercial Printery
Haymarket Square,
St. John, N. B.