

PURSE OF \$55,000 IN KENTUCKY RACE

Increase in Added Money to
Make Classic Richest
Three-Year-Old Event in
U. S.

Louisville, Feb. 10.—By raising the value of the coming Kentucky Derby to \$55,000 in added money the Kentucky Jockey Club is in a fair way to make the popular spring special for three-year-olds the richest race for this age in any English-speaking country. Subscriptions or entrance fees and starting charges will be assessed in the Derby and these will certainly swell the purse to \$55,000 if, indeed, they do not make it \$60,000.

The entries for the coming Derby have not yet been made, but it is believed that all the first and second class two-year-olds of the season of 1919 and many of the third-raters will be found to be eligible when the Kentucky Jockey Club publishes its list presently.

The Kentucky Derby will probably exceed in value the Latonia Championship, which paid the owner of Mad Hatter \$44,000 last fall. It will completely throw in the shade such races as the English Derby, which is renewed annually at Epsom Downs, and the St. Leger, which is run at Doncaster in the autumn.

Richer Than French Derby.

It will surpass in value even the Prix du Jockey Club, better known in English-speaking countries as the French Derby. The British Derby, unless the records mislead, never paid a greater sum to the winner than \$82,250. Nor did the St. Leger. The French Derby's highest value seems to have been \$45,000. Edmond Blanc's Aias won it the year it paid that substantial sum, 1904. Last year, after five seasons' slumber, the French Derby was valued at \$20,000. The only race exclusively for three-year-olds to be found in the racing manuals that annually yields a greater sum than the advanced Derby of Churchill Downs will pay in the Grand Prix de Paris, a race of one mile and seven furlongs for three-year-olds of all countries. When Houli won the Grand Prix de Paris for the first time in 1912 the prize was \$73,000. When the all-conquering Sardanapale won in 1914 it was \$71,000. There was no racing at Longchamps between 1914 and 1919, but when Galopier Light defeated Master Good and insensate in last season's revival of the Grand Prix de Paris, he earned

PREVENTION IS BEST CURE FOR INFLUENZA SAY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Every Possible Effort is Being
Made in Affected Localities
to Stop Further
Spread of the
Disease

Ounce of Prevention
Worth Pound of Cure

Persons Who Catch Colds
Easily and Who Are in
Run-down Condition in
Greatest Danger.

Influenza continues to spread; the disease is now prevalent over many sections of the country. It has baffled the medical skill to an unusual extent, and although it has been held in check in most localities it has gotten beyond control in others. The germ has eluded bacteriologists, and medical men now agree that the best cure is prevention.

The surest prevention is to build up the bodily powers of resistance, and to get the system into the best physical condition possible. It is now universally agreed that it is possible to perfect the powers of resistance of the human system so that it can throw off almost any infection, not excepting influenza. It has been observed that persons who are weak and run-down are more susceptible to the disease than persons who

are in robust health, and if you are in a generally run-down condition and below normal weight this warning should be heeded promptly. If you are in this condition nothing on earth will build you up and strengthen you like Tanlac, which contains the most powerful tonic properties known to science. As a reconstructive tonic and system builder it is without an equal and contains the very elements needed by the system to give you fighting strength to ward off disease germs. This is a statement of fact and is supported by the recognized authorities and reference works including the U. S. Dispensary, the Encyclopedia Britannica and also by standard text books used in the schools of medicine. This statement is further proven by the fact that millions of persons who have actually taken Tanlac have testified to its extraordinary merits in connection with the Tanlac treatment today having the largest sale of any tonic on the American market.

Tanlac is also an ideal strengthening tonic for persons who are suffering from the after-effects of colds, influenza, diphtheria, grippe, and bronchial troubles, and hundreds of thousands are using it daily with most gratifying results. In connection with the Tanlac treatment it is very important to keep the bowels open by taking Tanlac and laxative Tablets, samples of which are enclosed with every bottle of Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in St. John by Ross Drug Company and F. W. Munro, under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative, James E. O'Donnell, Dipper Harbor; W. S. R. Justison, Penfield; R. O'Leary, Richibucto; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Ennisville Station, Ark.

a purse of \$50,720 for Captain Anthony de Rothschild, his owner. The Latonia Championship, instituted last autumn by the Jockey Club, is the only race for three-year-olds exclusively that has ever approached in value the mark set for the 1920 renewal of the Kentucky Derby.

Lawrence Realization Sums.

When Sheephead Bay was the focus of America's racing the Lawrence Realization, now a Belmont Park fixture was the richest three-year-old event annually renewed in the east. When Salvator defeated Tenny and Long Dance in the Realization of 1901 he earned \$31,000 for James Ben Ali Haggin. Dobbins earned \$38,400 when he defeated Hompope in 1902. Antis in the Realization of 1904. Generally the Realization was worth some where between \$14,000 and \$30,000. When winners won by default (Over There finished first but

was disqualified for a foul) for Harry Payne Whitney last season he earned \$20,540.

The American Derby, run at Washington Park where racing was popular about Chicago, paid \$40,500 when Boundless won in 1903. But 1903 was a world's year. Because of the Columbian Exposition the Derby of 1903 at Chicago was a race of exceptional value. In 1904 the Derby was under \$20,000. But if racing had been permitted to continue at Washington Park it would eventually have become the richest of American three-year-old races. The Picket won \$27,025 when he defeated Lando and Bernays in the American Derby of 1908, the last but one. Highball earned \$26,325 when he won the derby of 1909, the last of all.

London, Eng., Feb. 11.—A northwest London police constable, just retired after 26 years' street duty, is said to have never brought in a charge.

Nervous Women



Nothing is so good for you as

Vinol

Why drag around weak, tired and nervous? Vinol will make you strong, feel well and banish nervousness. Your money back if it fails—at leading drug stores—look for the Vinol sign on windows. CHESTER NEW CO., WINDSOR, ONT. THE ARTHUR SALES CO., TORONTO.

SAYS WALSH WAS GREATEST PITCHER

Frank Chance Was Greatly
Impressed by Former
White Sox Star.

The pitcher who impressed Frank Chance as the greatest performer on the mound during the several years which the famous manager was in the majors was a hurler of the American League, not of the National, where Frank did most of his managing. Ed Walsh is Frank's choice. In a recent fanning bee Chance had the following to say about the pitchers who he had observed:

"I am not picking Walsh because he smashed the hopes of my Cubs in the world's series and city series time, but because of the wonderful way in which he swept through the American League. A faster man than I have ever seen, he was more important, he was the man who made the spittball famous. I believe that but for the remarkable work of Ed. Walsh the spittball would have been banned years ago by every league in the country. He was so good with it that no steps were taken when he was working every other game in the American League. By that time every youngster in the country started experimenting with the moist delivery."

"This is not a sermon on pitching, but I believe that the life of a manager would be made easier if the spittball was banned by every league in the country. I don't remember all the figures of Walsh's wonderful work, but in 1908 he took part in 60 ball games and is credited with winning 40 of them and only losing 15. With a pitcher able to win 40 contests to lead off his staff, a manager would not have many worries. Walsh's breakdown was a mystery. When he was on the coast trying his comeback, he appeared to have almost as much speed as he ever did, but he could not get his spittler to work."

"After Ed. Walsh comes Walter Johnson. He is another great pitcher, but did not work as often as Walsh. While the White Sox star depended upon his spittball and control to win his games, Johnson, until the last few years, placed his main reliance upon his terrific speed. One place where Johnson has been handicapped is that he never was backed up by a good ball club. After a pitcher show twenty-five per cent improvement, a good ball club not only will score more runs and field better than a poor one, but it is bound to give a pitcher more confidence in himself."

London, Eng., Feb. 11.—During the year 1919 Greek ship owners bought 75 foreign steamships, registered from 100 tons to 8,400 tons.

France Will Not Control Boxing.

The French Federation of Boxing has concluded not to force its own rules down the throats of the boxers of the United States and Great Britain, having, at the last minute, decided to allow the three nations ten votes each in the proposed international union, the smaller nations to have voting power in accordance with their relative importance in the matter of boxing, which is practically none. This change of front is announced in a cable despatch to President Biddle, of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control of New York, from Lord Londale of the British Board of Boxing Control. Lord Londale also said that if the United States was not represented at the meeting in Paris its interests would be safeguarded by the British representatives, J. H. Douglas, chairman of the British board, and A. I. Bettinson, manager of the National Sporting Club. The plans of the French board to railroad through an international board of boxing control with French promoters, aided by nations without boxing talent, running things in the United States, the home of practically all the world's champions, were upset by Charles F. Mathison of New York, who went to Europe last year as the representative of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of the United States.

Noted Catcher Dies.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Jack Lapp, former star catcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, died of pneumonia last night. He was thirty-five years old.

Lapp first gained national recognition in 1910. Paired with Pitcher Jack Coombs, he performed splendidly in the world's series against the Chicago Cubs and aided materially in winning the championship for the Athletics. He continued as a star through the seasons of 1911, 1913, and 1914. In accordance with his policy of building up the club with young players, Mack traded Lapp to the Chicago White Sox in 1910. However, he remained there only a short time, being dropped on account of ill health. Lapp last season managed a semi-professional team here.

FOUGHT 2,000 FIRES.

London, Feb. 11.—After more than 36 years' service as a fire fighter, J. S. Humphreys has retired at the age of 65. He never missed a call and aided in extinguishing more than 2,000 fires.

FILMS BY AEROPLANE.

London, Feb. 11.—Typical cinematograph films are being flown from the continent in commercial aeroplanes to

enable public events abroad to be shown on the screen in England within a few hours.

BANK FOR CUNARD LINER.

New York, Feb. 11.—With the departure of the liner Imperator from Southampton on February 21 for New York, the Cunard Line will inaugurate the experiment of having a ship's bank to change money for passengers and transact business during the voyage.

GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

Opens the Pores and Penetrates

A Remedy for Chest Colds, Head Colds, Spasmodic Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Earache and kindred ailments. Apply freely to the skin just over the affected parts and rub it in.

PILES

Do not suffer from this disease. It is a common ailment and can be cured. Consult your doctor or write to Dr. Charles O. Bennett, 1000 Bloor Street, Toronto. Samples sent free if you enclose postage.

THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED BITRO-PHOSPHATE

What It Is and How It Increases Weight, Strength and Nerve
Force In Two Weeks' Time In Many Instances

SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED BY EVERY DOCTOR
AND USED IN EVERY HOSPITAL
Says Editor of "Physicians' Who's Who."

Take plain bitro-phosphate is the advice of physicians to thin, delicate, nervous people who lack vim, energy and nerve force, and there seems to be ample proof of the efficacy of this preparation to warrant the recommendation. Moreover, if we judge from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness. Thinness and weakness are usually due to starved nerves. Our bodies need more phosphorus than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nervous directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces

a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing. Clinical tests made in St. Catherine's Hospital, N. Y. C., showed that two patients gained in weight 23 and 27 pounds, respectively, through the administration of this organic phosphate; both patients claim they have not felt as strong and well for the past twelve years. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear, dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health. Physicians and hospitals everywhere are now recognizing its merits by its use in ever increasing quantities. Fredrick Koller, M. D., editor of New York Physicians' "Who's Who," says: "Bitro-phosphate should be prescribed by every doctor and used in every hospital to increase strength and nerve force and to enrich the blood."

Joseph D. Harrigan, Former Visiting Specialist to North Eastern Dispensary, says: "Let those who are weak, thin, nervous, anemic, or run-down, take a natural, unadulterated substance such as bitro-phosphate and you will soon see some astonishing results in the increase of nerve energy, strength of body and mind and power of endurance."

Bitro-phosphate is made entirely of the organic phosphate compound referred to in the National Standard Dispensary as being an excellent tonic and nerve and a preparation which has recently acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of neurasthenia. The standard of excellence, strength and purity of its substance is beyond question, for every Bitro-phosphate tablet is manufactured in strict accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopoeia test requirements. Bitro-phosphate is therefore not a patent medicine and should not be confused with any of the secret nostrums, so-called tonics or widely advertised "cure-alls." CAUTION: Although Bitro-phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, owing to its remarkable flesh growing properties, it should not be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

MUTT AND JEFF—THE LITTLE FELLOW DECIDES TO TOUR IN THE ALPS

