

SPORTING GOSSIP

ST. THOMAS TEAM BEAT ST. JOSEPH'S

Fast Game of Hockey Played at Chatham—Score at Finish Was Three to One.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 25.—The St. Thomas College hockey team defeated the St. Joseph's College team in the college rink, Chatham, on Thursday evening, Feb. 25th, by a 3-1 score.

The St. Thomas team and the edge on the visitors and scored three goals in the opening period. The St. Joseph's defence tightened up and for the rest of the game the locals failed to score.

Challin in goal and Abell at center point for the Memarook overtook blocked the repeated rushes of the St. Thomas forwards and nullified their future efforts to score.

Champagne and LeBlanc displayed some good combination but were effectively blocked by Foley and Riordan of the St. Thomas defence.

Champion on left wing for the visitors played a constant game and saved his team from a shut out in the last minutes of play.

Lyons and McKenna did the scoring for the locals, the former netting two.

McNeely at left wing played an aggressive game throughout.

Carton in goal was given little opportunity to display his ability.

George Duncan handled the white in a satisfactory manner.

Line up: St. Thomas. St. Joseph.

Carton Goal Cahill Point.

Riordan-Malone Centre Beaulieu Cover Point.

Foley Centre Abell Right Wing.

Lyons Centre Champagne Right Wing.

McKenna Left Wing LeBlanc Left Wing.

McNeely Champoux

LOCAL BOWLING

INK MEN WON.

Well, they did it—the ink men managed by slight of hand and the power of numbers to corral one game from the pen men of The Standard staff on the Y. M. C. I. alleys yesterday afternoon.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Howard, Lang, Godwin, Mastle, Magee.

THE SENIOR LEAGUE.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Hanson, Cornell, O'Connor, Barr, MacKinnon.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROPHY.

Your rinks resident in the president's trophy match at the Thistle rink last night, the winners being W. A. Shaw and James Pendrich. This places W. A. Shaw in the finals. Tonight J. S. Malcom and James Pendrich will meet to decide which enters the final with W. A. Shaw.

JONES CUP COMPETITION.

Skips E. W. Willard and C. H. McDonald met in the Jones Cup competition on St. Andrew's ice yesterday afternoon and the former won out by one stone.

Following is the score: Willard A. L. Law W. Beecher C. A. Beattie P. G. Goodspeed W. K. Haley H. A. Allison G. H. McDonald E. W. Willard Skip . . . 13 Skip . . . 14

When your nerves are all on edge and sleep seems out of the question take—at bedtime—one or two



BECHAM'S PILLS

SPORTING GOSSIP

ADDITIONAL PRIZE FOR STURDEE DOGS

St. John Dogs Win Special Prize for Best Brace of Irish Setters in the Big New York Show.

Mrs. E. A. Sturdee's Irish setters, Glencho Morty O'Callaghan, and Glencho Conemara, in addition to prizes won in their respective breed classes at the Westminster Kennel Club's Show in New York last week, simply ran off with the coveted special prize for Best Brace.

The judge stated that these dogs were the best quality he had yet seen, and he had not met their equal in size for a long time.

In the Open Class, Glencho Conemara was placed over the winner's dog, 1917 and the reserve winner of 1918.

ON BLACK'S ALLEYS.

The Speeds and Weasels clashed in the City League on Black's alleys last evening. The rodents gnawed the wood to the tune of 1,348 total.

The Open Class, Glencho Conemara was placed over the winner's dog, 1917 and the reserve winner of 1918.

In the Commercial League Western Union met W. F. Hatheway's team and took three counters.

Tonight the T. S. Simms and Emerson and Fisher aggregations met.

DOUBT ABOUT GERMAN TRUTH

(Ottawa Journal.)

The very definite statement of Winston Spencer Churchill as to the practical means that Allies are going to take to see that Germany behaves herself and incurs the reparations assessment against her, has been reassuringly a matter in connection with the peace settlement about which there has been considerable doubt and misgiving in the public mind.

It is utterly unlikely that Germany, after the beating she has sustained and its disastrous consequences and in view of the terrible cost of the war, would contemplate a new aggression, but there might be a passive defiance which would result in serious complications.

The Allies do not propose to trust to appearances or to take chances with Germany. They are going to be certain as far as she is concerned. To this end, as Colonel Churchill says, they are going to keep in close proximity to Germany an adequate military force—a few trust-worthy persons well provided with what President Wilson would call "instrumentalities" to keep watch on the Rhine—presumably until such time as Germany has made good her damage obligations. By the time Germany has paid her bills in full and the Allies are satisfied as to her spirit of peacefulness as President Wilson hopes, the burden of payment will have made it impossible for her to make any warlike move for revenge or anything else.

Even those who are most generous by inclination toward Germany, are in mind the thoroughness with which the spirit of war and treachery was inculcated into the Germans, must admit that such precautions cannot be neglected. For so far there has been little sign of repentance in Germany. There has even been a very apparent reluctance on the part of the Germans to see in their defeat that their unvanquished army was not the invincible force they believed it to be. All of us hope that the Allies will come to see the error of their ways and become as other people, qualifying their country for membership in the League of Nations. But until they do, the Allies must keep a check rein on. Even though the Germans were in a position to reform, it would not be proper to trust them until the validity of their assertion had been proven by time. So far, they have not even made a pretence of reformation.

The decision of the Allied powers to take such practical measures for their protection as Colonel Churchill has outlined will likely result in the dissipation of much of the distrust entertained by the French for the League of Nations scheme. France has desired more certain protection from Germany than that which a League of Nations without force at its command seemed to her likely to afford. She will have this protection in the "watch on the Rhine" and in the reparations burden to be imposed on Germany. The League of Nations, it is hoped, will be the ultimate preserver of the peace of the world, but until its effectiveness can be demonstrated, it is to be maintained a trustworthy grip on Germany.

Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of Its Tonic and Laxative Effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without risk of dizziness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. David Kennedy, of Minto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy Luella to Charles D. Sleep, of Chipman, N. B. Wedding to take place in the near future.

Thinking about Typewriters? Are you? What about a Remington—Can you really improve on the suggestion? A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 57 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—Practical demobilization of all the United States naval establishments in Europe on waters; the sale of the great Lafayette wireless station at Bourdeaux to the French Government at a price of approximately \$4,000,000, and other hitherto unpublished facts on American naval activities in the war were announced here today by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt, who arrived with President Wilson on the George Washington.

For the last month, Mr. Roosevelt has been in Europe demobilizing the naval forces, liquidating contracts and settling claims. Good progress was made in all of the work, he said, and the British and French governments had met the United States halfway in the settlements of claims and disposal of material.

At the war should not be lost, the speaker went on to say that as did not wish to be unduly critical of the Government in this, his first speech. He could not, however, refrain from referring to certain matters bearing on the problem of the returned soldier, especially as the subject had been brought up by the Government.

The department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, he said, appears to have established nothing but the salary of the minister in charge. He supposed that was established all right. A wide awake and capable young man from the Maritime Provinces (F. B. McCurdy) had found it necessary to resign from this department because of his accomplishing nothing. Although a member of the Government, he had criticized this department in a letter which appeared in the public press.

Mr. MacKenzie said that he was sorry that justice was done to the returned soldier. That was all these men asked for.

He added that the Government should not be unduly critical of the speaker in this, his first speech. He could not, however, refrain from referring to certain matters bearing on the problem of the returned soldier, especially as the subject had been brought up by the Government.

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DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT

ON FORESHADOWED LEGISLATION

Liberal Leader MacKenzie Was Very Moderate in His Criticisms of the Government—Acting Prime Minister Sketched Briefly the Government Plans—Hon. F. B. Carvell Speaks Today.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 25.—Major D. L. Redman, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, expressed his thanks to the Government for the honor which had been done to himself and his constituency in selecting him for the important task. He felt, however, that the honor was intended for the soldiers of Canada, and that he had been selected because of his service overseas, therefore he would try, in the remarks which he proposed to make to speak to a certain extent from the point of view of the soldiers.

He could not proceed without adding his thanks to the Government for the very humble tribute to what other speakers had said about the great Liberal leader so recently passed away. He felt he had been privileged because of the opportunity to speak in the House of Commons on the closing days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Although, said Major Redman, the struggle was over, it has left behind it a pressing problem which the Government must be devoted to solving them. During the last four years we have had the stimulus of war to urge us on. This has not removed the problems facing us require that we should not relax our efforts.

The speech from the Throne, said the speaker, had for such an organization of public health, for which it provided, would be most beneficial. When one realizes that the influenza mortality in Canada during the war, from preventable diseases, was greater than the total casualties, it was possible to see the necessity for such an organization. A new franchise bill, conferring on women the privilege of sitting in the House of Commons, was a step in the right direction. Women had earned the right to be heard, and the Government should be devoted to solving them. During the last four years we have had the stimulus of war to urge us on. This has not removed the problems facing us require that we should not relax our efforts.

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The feeling of the soldier, said Major Redman, in referring to the new bill with regard to immigration, was that which he had felt in the past. He had been admitted to the Dominion.

Major Redman concluded by hoping that in any plan of expatriation of our surplus population, the Government should be devoted to solving them. During the last four years we have had the stimulus of war to urge us on. This has not removed the problems facing us require that we should not relax our efforts.

Any man, he declared, who tried to sow discord was neither a true citizen of the Dominion nor a lover of his native land.

Captain Manion paid a warm tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who, he said, had always tried to bring about harmony in Canada. He mentioned that he had been for many years a friend and a follower of his.

He eulogized the private soldier as the hero of the war. He commended the Government for its proposal to establish a department of health, and hoped that immigration would be on a selective basis, and that the three great questions before the country at the present time were: First, the repatriation of the heroes; second, re-organization of the returned various governments and the people on a peace basis; and third, the fostering of a united Canadian Empire.

The speaker, he said, was sure that the Government would be able to solve these problems. He mentioned that he had been for many years a friend and a follower of his.

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In addition to Major D. L. Redman, of Calgary and Captain (Dr.) Manion of Port William and Rainy River, the first day's debate was productive of efforts by D. MacKenzie, Liberal House leader, Sir Thomas White, the acting prime minister, and A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Bromo. Hon. F. B. Carvell moved the adjournment of the House for the day on Wednesday.

Mr. MacKenzie, who has been somewhat noted in the past for long speeches, confined his effort to fifty minutes, moderately criticized the government and its programme. In opening he referred to his position as leader as being temporary.

He asked that full justice be done to the returned soldiers, and urged that steps be taken to stop the flow from the farm to the factory. Referring to the proposed Dominion franchise act Mr. MacKenzie said he was opposed to a duplication of the provincial lists. The money to be voted for highways, he said, should be divided between the provinces. In closing he invited Liberal Unionists to come back to the Liberal fold.

Sir Thomas White congratulated Mr. MacKenzie on his elevation to the Liberal leadership as well as for the moderation that characterized his speech. After referring to the end of the war and the peace conference debates the acting prime minister sketched the problems confronting the administration, emphasizing the need of securing employment for munitions workers and returned soldiers. In this connection, among other things, he mentioned that twenty million dollars would be spent by the government on railway extensions.

A. R. McMaster, Liberal from Bromo, advocated higher income taxes on big incomes and urged the government to repeat the war times election. He made a plea for greater race unity in Canada.

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