Suits of STYLE and SATISFACTION

Suits with a touch of the military in the cut, upstanding, snappy models for real live men. Cheerful patterns. Prices $25 to $45.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldier's first outfit at 10 per cent. discount.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Forecast—New England, fair Friday and Saturday. Moderate northwest winds.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 6.—Except for snow flurries in the vicinity of Georgian Bay, the weather has been fair today throughout the Dominion. Moderate temperature has prevailed from Ontario eastward, while in the Western Provinces it has been below zero in nearly all localities.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	*26	*16
Victoria	34	40
Vancouver	34	42
Kamloops	18	28
Calgary	*6	40
Edmonton	*22	8
Battleford	*24	*2
Winnipeg	*20	0
Port Arthur	*4	10
Toronto	21	31
Kingston	20	30
Ottawa	6	28
Montreal	14	24
Quebec	28	26
St. John	20	30
Halifax	24	32

*—Below Zero.

Forecast — Maritime — Moderate to fresh west to northwest winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

Speeds.

Logan	75	89	88—252	84	
Rockwell	84	78	86—248	82 2-3	
Leeman	80	103	84—267	89	
Dailey	86	92	97—275	91 2-3	
Sullivan	93	93	106—292	97 1-3	
	418	455	451	1334	

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

A. L. Goodwin.

Parlee	89	93	100—282	94
J. Leeman	84	72	73—229	76 1-3
Coleman	62	66	55—183	61
D. Leeman	81	76	83—250	83 1-3
Leighton	78	99	80—257	95 2-3
	404	406	391	1201

Bai'd & Peters.

Buckley	75	69	75—219	73
Mabee	68	70	75—216	72
Garnett	89	76	73—238	79 1-3
Emerson	60	76	73—238	79 1-3
Lewis	83	78	92—253	84 1-3
	375	369	388	1132

OTTAWA WINS OVER TORONTO

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Though the champion Toronto blue shirts gave Eddie Gerard's Senators the hardest kind of an argument at the Arena tonight in the second local fixture of the second half of the season in the National Hockey League, the Ottawas managed to pull out successfully, by a score of 3 to 1. It was Ottawa's fifth straight victory and four in succession. In the second half they are closing their grasp on the champion honors. A crowd of about six thousand, five hundred people witnessed the match, the attendance being one of the largest of the season.

Ottawa had the edge throughout, but Toronto kept going faster and faster and not until the final bell rang did Alf Smith's league leaders have it salted away. It took place over a beautiful sheet of ice and though the game was minus the sensational features, which marked the big overtime struggle against the Canadiens last week, it was good all the way through and local fans went wild with delight over the Ottawa victory. They cheered themselves hoarse when Ottawa pressed ahead in the second session and nearly raised the roof when Jack Darragh put the game on ice by making it 3 to 0 in the final session.

The match was conducted under the vice-regal patronage of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, and a party from Government House. The Governor General, who has become an enthusiastic hockey fan and who attends all the games when in the capital, arrived just before the play started and was greeted by the band of the G. G. F. G., which played the National Anthem.

Every seat in the big arena was sold and several hundred were satisfied to have standing room accommodation, so great was the demand.

The line up—

OTTAWA.	TORONTO.
Goal.	
Benedict	Lindsay
Point.	
Cleghorn	Randall
Cover.	
Cameron	Mummery
Centre.	
Nighbor	Noble
R. Wing.	
Darragh	Skinner
L. Wing.	
Denneny	Crawford

Ottawa—Subs, Boucher, Gerard, Broadbent; Toronto—Subs, Ritchie, Meeking, Adams.

Referee—Harvey Pulford; Judge of Play—Charley McKinley.

Summary.

First period, no score.

Second period 1, Ottawa, Nighbor, 2 mins.; 2 Ottawa, Nighbor, 12 mins.

Third period 3, Ottawa, Darragh, 19 mins.; 4 Toronto, Meeking, 4 mins.

Final score, Ottawa 3, Toronto 1.

GREEK PREMIER PRESENTS CLAIM

If Granted it Means the Aegean Will Become Hellenic Lake.

By Willmott Lewis.

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

Paris, Feb. 3.—Premier Venizelos of Greece today urged before the great powers at the Quai d'Orsay his country's claims the acceptance of which will mean that the Aegean will become an Hellenci lake. The claims are founded almost exclusively on the basis of language. The Greek people number 8,250,000, of which 4,300,000 are in the Greek kingdom, a million in South Russia, Egypt and America and the remaining [illegible] in the Baltic peninsula and Turkish territory. The Greeks as the cession of all lands including the latter 3,000,000 meaning Thrace and the territory in the neighborhood of Constantinople, where there are 731,000 Greeks; the Macedonian Valley of the Strumitza, with a population of 430,000 Greeks; part of the province of Broussa in Asia Minor, all of Smyrna, except Denizli and also the Dodacese region now occupied by the Italians and holding 102,000 Greeks. They also want Cyprus, with a population of 235,000 Greeks, Northern Epirus and part of Albania, where the Greek population numbers 1,510,000.

M. Venizelos discussed the situation with the correspondent of the Tribune. He said:

"I think personally, and I think most of the statesmen in Paris, do not wish to go too fast with the League of Nations. The desire to avoid the catastrophe of a future war is widespread and the statesmen must take it into account but to acknowledge this prayer of mankind and then abolish all armaments would be foolish."

M. Venizelos referred with pleasure to England's accepting the mandatory system as regards the captured German colonies. He did not wish to enter into the controversy but hoped that a solution will be reached satisfying, for example, the claims of Australia without destroying the validity of principles. Asked if he thought it likely that the mandatory system will be applied to any European or Asiatic territories other than those to which it has already been applied, he cautiously suggested that such application would be possible in districts where the mandatory power could not claim ethnographical relationship with the populations. He insisted in regard to the disputed islands of the Aegean that Greece could not be satisfied merely with a mandate over the populations, which are entirely Greek. He was obviously of the opinion that irredentist territories be returned to the motherland without intervention, mandatory or otherwise, of the league. He hazarded the guess that England will be entrusted by the League with the Mesopotamian mandate. When questioned as regards Constantinople, M. Venizelos said:

"There are two solutions. The league could entrust a single nation with control of Constantinople and the straits or the league itself could administer them by appointing a governor, says, for a period of five years, but whatever the solution one thing is certain: the Sultan must go. He can make his capital at Konia or Broussa but he must leave Constantinople. Even when deprived of the Caliphate, which is exceedingly likely with the creation of an independent Arab kingdom, the Sultan would still be a source of trouble to all powers like France and England having large Mussulman populations if he were allowed to remain in Constantinople. It is also important that the Peace Conference remove him now, for it is necessary to make clear to all the world that Turkey is losing her capital as a result of her entry into the war. Turkey chose to be Germany's ally and she must pay the price of German defeat."

M. Venizelos insisted upon good relations between the Greek and Italian governments. He believes that the Peace Conference has made real progress last week, justifying a confident outlook.

WORK ON VALLEY RY. TO BE RUSHED

Government Meeting Yesterday Produced Nothing Sensational—Routine Business Says Premier.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Feb. 6.—Premier Foster stated tonight that the business of the afternoon and evening sessions of the government was only of routine nature, and nothing of special public interest was being transacted. He said that there was nothing to give out.

Mr. E. S. Carter says that the Nova Scotia Construction Company has been notified that they are expected to rush the work on the Valley Road as soon as spring opens, and to have the road completed not later than June 12. Some more work in connection with fencing and location of the telephone poles is to be done along the line.

It is hoped to arrange matters so that Canada National Railway will see that the road from Fredericton to St. John is operated as soon as it is completed.

No date for opening Legislature has yet been officially announced, but March 6th will probably be the date.

SOUTH END IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

Objection has been taken to the further use of the assembly hall of King Edward School by the South End Improvement League for its monthly meetings. This, the members say, would practically turn the League out of doors and spoil its work. Its next monthly meeting was set for next Tuesday evening, and the programme arranged. At a meeting of the executive last evening, at which Charles M. Lingley presided, and those also present were: Rev. H. A. Cody, D. W. Puddington, G. N. Hatfield, Thomas Killen, Alex. Wilson, A. H. Ellis and A. M. Belding, it was decided to send a delegation to the school board on Monday evening and ask that the League be granted continued use of King Edward Assembly Hall for its meetings.

Reports submitted showed that the open air skating rink has proved most popular with all classes. Men in khaki are asking and will be given liberty to use the rink for some morning hockey practice. The League has large plans for next summer on its playgrounds, and hopes to add a swimming scow to the other facilities for pleasure. Without a meeting place, however, it would be greatly handicapped.

The League will have four skaters representing it at the Y.M.C.I. ice sports next week.

Eddie Cicotte Signs.

Chicago, Ills., Feb. 6.—Eddie Cicotte, veteran pitcher with the Chicago Americans, signed a contract for the 1919 season tonight.

PREMIER EBERT FEELS INJURED

Says Germany Has Swallowed Worse Conditions Than Were Imposed on France in 1871.

By Elias Tobenkin.

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

Berlin, Feb. 3, (via Copenhagen).—Premier Ebert, head of the German government, today received the Tribune correspondent and during an extended interview said:

"By the terms of the armistice, Germany has already swallowed worse conditions than those imposed upon France in 1871. Yet the Peace Conference keeps swinging further away from the original Wilson conditions. The Entente has taken our coal lands and disorganized our transportation to a point near to paralysis by the demand for locomotives. If it is the intention of the Entente to impose upon the German people the sort of peace which will crush the country and undermine our national life, I for one will not sign such a peace, come what may, and I think my colleagues in the government will do likewise."

"What is the outlook for a stable German government?" I asked.

Herr Ebert replied:

"Your question is best answered by the fact that on February 6, the National Assembly meets at Weimar. On the first day of the revolution the provisional government issued a proclamation promising a Constituent Assembly and the assembly is here in less than three months since that day. The National Assembly has been brought about by the finest election system in the world and gives the German people an opportunity to frame the conditions of their life with completest independence. The National Assembly will wring our nation from the claws of terrorism which sought to force a dictatorship upon the nation. In fighting terrorism we are careful not to limit in any way the democratic will of the people. Our suffrage is unclouded by arbitrary limitations. In the National Assembly the old junkers will be completely powerless. On the other hand every possibility of a coalition between the Social Democracy and the Democratic Party in Germany is in itself proof of the basic changes the nation has undergone. There is not a trace of the old Kaiserism left. Individuals who still regret the departure of the old system are mere fossils who stand outside the main current of German life."

In reply to my question as to how far Germany is going to be a Socialist republic, Herr Ebert said:

"The German government is Socialist in so far as it has a definite and advanced policy for the protection of labor and the socialization of those industries that are ripe for socialization. For the time being the government is concerned chiefly with the problems of protecting the workers in the German industries shattered by the war and the chief need of which now is building up. When industries are returned to normal, the socialization of the railroads, coal mines, electricity and similarly monopolistic industries will follow. Among the reforms in behalf of labor, the government has already instituted the eight hour day for all workers, including city and federal employes. Farm workers, whose legal protection is lower, it is now planned, will be raised to the same level with industrial workers and the farm workers will thus be given the right to organize into unions, something they have not hitherto enjoyed. Unemployment has been made a government concern and jobless men are now paid a daily wage. In Berlin unemployed men get six marks a day, with additional pay for their wives and children. The funds for paying the unemployed are partly supplied by the cities and the separate states. A far reaching reform which is now in the process of birth is the matter to enable men to settle on the land now in possession of large landowners, who will be made to give up one third of their estates. This land, together with government land, will be thrown open to the people wanting to settle on farms. Landowners are paid for this land by the government, that is the government accepts the land in place of taxes."

In regard to the army, Herr Ebert said:

"We are completely demobilizing. Active army officers depending upon their rank for a living have pensions and fall back into the reserve. Officers will be looked upon by the government as unemployed and special provision will be made for them. As to the character of the future German army that has not been discussed. Plans will be proposed to the National Assembly for a determined small army of defense of the borders. The army is not likely to be made up of volunteers, as the volunteer system may not produce adequate numbers and the best material. Some system of universal military service like that of Switzerland will be adopted, but Germany may make the length of compulsory service in the army even less than one year. Germany is quite willing to demobilize completely if the League of Nations will make such provision for all countries."

In regard to Bolshevism Ebert said:

"Bolshevism is largely a question of work and food. In Saxony, where the textile industries are able to keep going and give work for all there is no Bolshevism. On the other hand, in cities where factories are idle the more hard-pressed elements are giving way to Bolshevism. Germany is economically exhausted. Men and conditions are on edge. It is to every interest of the Entente to supply Germany with raw materials for the building up of her economic life, as only a working Germany can serve as a dam against the Russian Bolshevist tide."

GERMAN SEAMEN GET INCREASES

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—Berlin advices received here say the German shipowners after a conference agreed with the Sailors' Union to pay able seamen 220 marks per month, as against a pre-war wage of 70 marks.

WOOLLEN MEN AFTER TRADE

Hoping to Obtain Trade for Canadian Clothing Outside of Canada—No Wool Famine.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—Representatives of the woollen and clothing trades of Canada are in conference in Ottawa today, with a view to ascertaining the prospects of obtaining export business which the war trades mission is fostering.

Mr. Lyon Cohen, of Montreal, chairman of the clothing manufacturers' conference, said that Canadian manufacturers were hoping to obtain trade for Canadian clothing outside of Canada. In speaking of the home trade, Mr. Cohen said that rumors of a wool famine in Canada were groundless. The manufacturers did not look forward to any scarcity which would affect the present price of clothes.

"Statements have been made" that articles of clothing would reach fabulous prices. There is no ground for such statements. "While clothing will remain at the present prices, there is not any immediate prospect of them going higher. We are able to obtain all the wool require, chiefly from Australia, and the situation need not cause alarm to the public."

COMMON COUNCIL MET YESTERDAY

Proposed New Laws Regarding Installation of Wiring and Inspection Discussed—Matter Referred to Committee.

At the committee meeting of the Common Council held yesterday morning the proposed new laws regarding the installation of electric wiring and inspection, as drawn up by Barry Wilson, was taken up, and after a short discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a small committee of citizens and electrical men to study the laws and report back to the council before taking any action.

Those present at the meeting were the members of the council, Chief Blake, Peter Clinch, representing the underwriters; F. Neil Brodie, representing the architects, and S. C. Webb, E. P. Vaughan, W. H. Dykeman and John T. Coffey, representing the electrical men.

FAILED TO REACH AN AGREEMENT

Belfast, Feb. 6.—The attempt of Lord Pirrie, the controller of merchant ship building, to bring about a settlement of the strike here has so far failed. The conference between him and the local strike committee today broke up without an agreement being reached. It is understood that the strikers would not consent to the restoration of the public services pending a settlement.

BANK TREASURER PLEADS GUILTY

Made a Full Confession of Thefts Which Extended Over a Period of Several Years.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Luther R. Hanson, assistant treasurer of the Market Trust Company, pleaded guilty today to a charge of larceny of $171,000 from the institution. He was held on $100,000 bonds for the grand jury.

He was arrested yesterday and, according to the police, made a complete confession, stating that his thefts had covered a period of several years. He was enabled to escape detection until recently by manipulating of depositors' accounts. The money, the police said, had been used for speculation. He had been employed by the bank, located in the Brighton district, for 17 years, starting as a messenger. Officials of the bank said today that depositors were amply protected.

REDUCE WAGES OF COPPER MINERS

The Big Drop in Product on the Markets Cause Operators to Slash Wages of Employes.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 6.—The five principal mining companies of the Butte district today are posting notices at their mines announcing a reduction of one dollar a day in wages beginning with tomorrow.

The new scale will apply while copper sells from 17 to under 19 cents, and until further notice, will not be reduced if the copper price should fall below 17 cents. The official quotation for copper yesterday was 18 to 18¾ cents.

The Utah Copper Company today announced a reduction in wages of miners and mill men approximating seventy-five cents a day, effective tomorrow.

REMOVES COAL RESTRICTIONS

Anthracite Coal May Now be Shipped from United States to Canada.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—All restrictions on the export of anthracite coal to Canada have been lifted by the American government according to official notification received today by Assistant Fuel Commissioner Harrington.

"This will result in the immediate release of many shipments consigned to Canadian dealers, which have been held up by the United States embargo until now," Mr. Harrington said. "The last fear of any possible shortage this winter is now eliminated."

RESOLUTION FOR HOME RULE

U. S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Meddles in Ireland's Affairs.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today ordered favorably reported a resolution expressing the hope that the peace conference would favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self-determination. Four of the seventeen members of the committee attending the meeting were understood to have voted against the resolution.

The resolution was a substitute for that of representative Gallagher, of Illinois, democrat, requesting the American delegates to "present and urge on the peace conference the right to freedom, independence and self-determination of Ireland, predicated upon the principle laid down by the president in his plea for an international league, that 'all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"

SHOE DEALERS ON EQUAL BASIS

British and Americans Have Reached an Amicable Agreement on Restrictions.

London, Feb. 6.—At a conference today between British manufacturers, British importers and representatives of American shoe manufacturers, an agreement was reached by which American and British firms, dealing in boots and shoes, can start competition on a fair and equal basis. Details will be arranged later. The conference was arranged by the American Chamber of Commerce in London to discuss the import restrictions of the British government.

COPPER TAKES BIG TUMBLE

New York, Feb. 6.—Ten million pounds of copper were sold here today by large and small selling agencies when the former reduced the price from 23 to 18 2-3 cents a pound, with small lots selling as low as 18 cents, according to conservative estimates in market circles. While the trading, the first of any consequence since the signing of the armistice paved the way for an open market, was not heavy, copper dealers asserted that it marked the beginning of business on a peace scale.

As far as could be learned, the new price applied only to domestic business. The copper export association still quoting the commodity at 23 cents for shipment abroad. However, it was said that a committee of the association now in Europe might revise the export price after conferences with foreign buyers.

The Master Product of the world's largest organization of typewriter-makers—The Remington. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 37 Dock street, St. John, N.B.

INJURED & 18 MILES FROM DOCTOR

was the predicament Miss Randall, Silver Stream, Sask., found herself in, but Zam-Buk saved her from any serious consequences. Writing of the affair, her mother says:

"I should like to tell you of an incident which proves conclusively the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk. My daughter was using the washing machine, when she caught her hand in the cog and almost tore the top off her finger. As we live eighteen miles from a doctor, it was necessary I should attend to her hand at once. I got some Zam-Buk (which we always keep handy), put on a liberal dressing and bound up the finger carefully. From that time on, my daughter had no more trouble with the injury. We continued the Zam-Buk treatment, and not only did it prove unnecessary to call in the doctor, but in a wonderfully short time Zam-Buk healed the wound—serious as it was—completely."

Zam-Buk is equally good for burns, eczema, ulcers, cold cracks, skin diseases, blood poisoning and piles. All dealers 50c. box.

Send name of paper and 1c. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Dupont St., Toronto, and we will send you free trial box.

Zam-Buk

Let Nature Clear Your Blood

With pure, rich blood—a healthy stomach—and an active liver—you may laugh at disease, and, you may have all three by taking

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

This splendid blood medicine—made of old fashioned herbs—gives the system a regular "spring house-cleaning"—regulates liver and bowels—cleanses the blood of all poisonous matter—tones up the nerves—and gives strength, vigor and a feeling of good cheer to the whole system.

At most stores. 25c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, $1.

The Brayley Drug Company, Limited St. John, N.B. 34

TELL THE WORLD THIS WOMAN SAYS

That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made Me a Well Woman.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"I suffered with female troubles for years, was sick most of the time, was not able to do my own housework, and I could not get help from doctors. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the newspapers, and took six bottles, and am a well woman. You can use my name to tell the world the good your medicine has done me as I shall praise it always."—Mrs. A. L. DeVine, 647 St. Paul Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should do as Mrs. DeVine did, and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years this famous remedy, which contains the curative, strengthening properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, has been correcting just such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ACID IN STOMACH SOURS THE FOOD

Says Excess of Hydrochloric Acid is Cause of Indigestion.

A well known authority states that stomach trouble and indigestion are nearly always due to acidity—acid stomach—and not, as most folks believe, from a lack of digestive juices. He states that an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach retards digestion and starts food fermentation, then our meals sour like garbage in a can, forming acrid fluids and gases which inflate the stomach like a toy balloon. We then get that heavy lumpy feeling in the chest, we eructate sour food, belch gas, or have heartburn, flatulence, waterbrash, or nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast while it is effervescing, and furthermore, to continue this for one week. While relief follows the first dose it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and sodium phosphate. This harmless salts is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.

The unexcelled facilities of our big mills are devoted to making

PURITY FLOUR

(Government Standard)

THE BEST FLOUR POSSIBLE TODAY

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD AND BETTER PASTRY"

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

PURITY OATS MAKES BETTER PORRIDGE

Canada Food Board License Nos. Flour 15, 16, 17, 18, and 2-009

PAINS AND ACHES YIELD QUICKLY TO SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Are you tormented by Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica or any of those aches that require a counter-irritant? Then let the soothing, warming application of Sloan's Liniment stop the pain by drawing the blood away from the congested part.

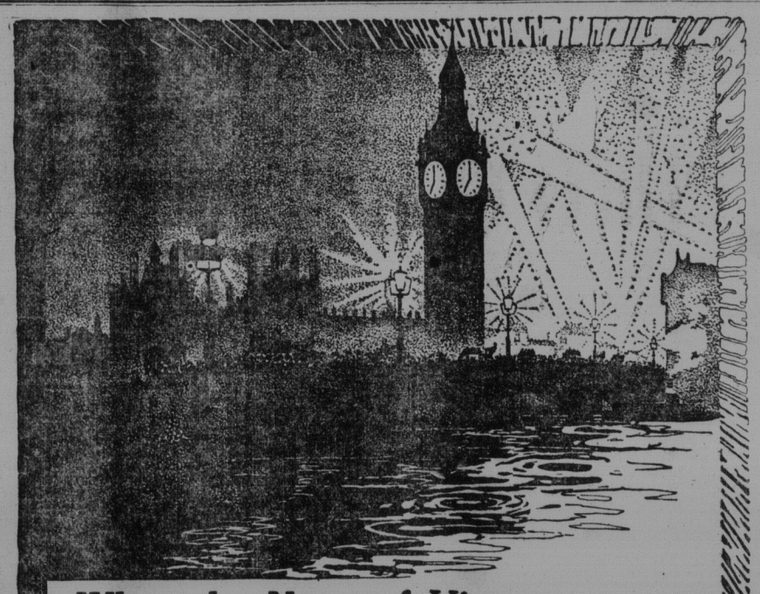
It is the pressure on the nerves by the blood rushing to the inflamed muscle or joint that makes you ache. So when Sloan's Liniment relieves the swollen blood vessels by setting up a counter-irritant on the surface, the circulation is equalized, sympathetic nerves all soothed, and soreness or lameness disappears.

Sloan's Liniment is probably the counter-irritant most widely used to overcome painful inflammation in cases of neuralgia, sore muscles, wrenched joints, strains, bruises, gout. Rubbing is not required. This clear, clean liquid is easily applied as it does not stain the skin. Made in Canada.

Generous size bottles at your druggists.

Sloan's The World's Liniment KILLS PAIN

30c., 60c., $1.20.



When the News of Victory Reached Old London

One of the first acts of a joyful populace was the removal of the blackening that for four long years had been painted on the street lamps.

London and all England—aye, and Paris, too—turned on the bright lights. The action is significant in two respects. Firstly, you can't be joyful in gloomy surroundings—and secondly, you can't have blackened bulbs and good light.

Have you bright lights in your home, or factory, or store? Are your lights dulled—not by a war regulation, but by an unseen painter: by the burning out of poor filaments in cheap lamps?

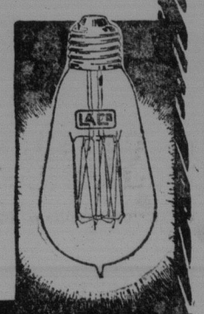
Don't buy poor lamps. Turn on the bright lights—avoid disappointments. Let quality lamps be your choice—let them be Laco!

LACO LAMPS

Popular in Canada since 1909

Proven by test the highest Quality Lamps on the Canadian market—each lamp guaranteed 1,500 hours, as against the next competitive lamp's 1,000 hours—Laco Lamps last 50% longer while giving equal—or better—light for the same current consumption.

We are supplying Hydro lamps to the Toronto Hydro-Electric System, made under Hydro specifications—the best in the world.



23