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It cleanses and polishes the teeth and prevents decay as only a good tooth paste can. It contains no drugs or other ingredients which can affect the mouth or hinder the flow of saliva—Nature's protector of the teeth.

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Roosevelt Has No Delusions About Who Won

Tells New York Audience of Britain's Part in the War—His Idea of Future Arrangements

New York, Dec. 3.—Asserting that the United States had not done nearly as much as the British navy and the British, French and Italian armies to bring about the downfall of Germany, Theodore Roosevelt, declared in a statement here tonight that it is "our business to stand by our Allies at the peace conference."

He said it should be "instantly conceded" that Great Britain needs the world's most powerful navy and that it is "sheer nonsense" to say the American army was fighting for President Wilson's famous "fourteen points." He made the assertion, "there was not one American soldier in every thousand who ever heard of them."

"The British empire imperatively needs the greatest navy in the world, and this we should instantly concede," said the colonel. "Our need for a great navy comes next to hers and we should have the second navy in the world. Similarly France needs greater military strength than we do, but we should have all our young men trained to serve on the general lines of the Swiss system."

"The 'freedom of seas' is a phrase that may mean anything or nothing. If it is to be interpreted as Germany interprets it, it is thoroughly mischievous. There must be no interpretation of the phrase that would prevent the English navy in the event of any future war from repeating the tremendous service it has rendered in this war."

"The British must of course keep the colonies they have conquered. As for this nation, it must keep its absolute economic independence and raise or lower its economic barriers as its interests demand for we have to look after the welfare of our own working man. We must insist on the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine. We must keep the right to close the Panama Canal to our enemies in war time and we must not undertake to interfere in European, Asiatic, or African matters with which we ought to have properly no concern."

Declaring that "President Wilson has given the slightest explanation of what his views are or why he is going forward," the colonel asserted, "he is responsible for any division among the American people as regards the peace conference at this time."

"He has never permitted the American people to pass on his peace proposals, nor has he ever made those proposals clear and straightforward. As for the fourteen points, so far as the American people have expressed any opinion upon them, it was on November 11, when they rejected them." He continued, adding that "The American army was fighting to smash Germany, and the American people want Germany smashed."

Not Accepted By Allies.

"The Allies have never accepted the fourteen points," he continued. "The United States has never accepted them. Germany and Austria enthusiastically accepted them. Here certain individuals, including President Wilson, Mr. Hearst, Mr. Vierck, and as I understand it, a number of pro-Germans and pacifists

SOLDIERS MUST BE POLITE TO GERMANS

London, Dec. 3.—(British Wireless Service)—The following general order has been issued to the troops of the British army of occupation:

"Intercourse with the inhabitants of Germany will be confined to what is essential and will be marked by courtesy and restraint. It is not to be in any way provocative. Familiarity should be allowed to enter into any relations between British soldiers and men or women of the German nation but neither is it in accordance with our traditions to do otherwise than to respect the persons and property of a beaten enemy."

"Reparation and compensation from the German people are matters for the appointed authorities to take care of. The field marshal commanding-in-chief knows that he can rely upon all ranks to display that careful attention to their department and their arms, their accoutrements and their ideas which always has characterized the British expeditionary forces in France, and he is confident that they will show themselves, as they are, the tried and proved soldiers of the victorious army of the British Empire."

CHAIRMAN OF U. S. WAR LABOR BOARD RESIGNS

Washington, Dec. 3.—The resignation of Frank P. Walsh, as joint chairman of the national war labor board, has been accepted by President Wilson, and Basil M. Manly has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William Harrison Black, Mr. Walsh's alternate on the board, also resigned, but was re-appointed by Mr. Manly as his alternate.

Mr. Manly was appointed by the president after he had been endorsed unanimously by representatives of labor on the board. He was special agent for the department of labor from 1908 to 1914, during which time he made a complete survey of the iron and steel industry.

MISSONARY RALLY

The second rally in the Lullow street Baptist church was held last night under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Aid Society, the Mission Band and the Young Ladies' Guild. Rev. W. R. Robinson presided and conducted devotional service. Miss M. E. Mullin presided at the piano. There was a chorus by the Mission Band, Mrs. Murray Long, solo; Russell Godard, reading; the Misses Carleton, duet; Mission Band, chorus. A letter from Miss Gaunce of India to the Young Ladies' Guild was read by

The second cup is tempting after you have tried the first and you may drink as many as you please without harm.

INSTANT POSTUM



A Pen Picture Of Crown Prince By Himself

A Hard Working Soldier, Beloved by His Men, and a Man of Rare Vision Who Early Foretold the End of the War

Oosterland, Holland, Dec. 3.—(By the Associated Press)—"I have not republished anything and I have not signed any document whatever."

Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of crown prince thus answered the question of the Associated Press in the course of a protracted conversation today, which took place in the small cottage of the village pastor on the Island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaos in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said: "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

Finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming numbers being gathered by the Entente Powers since America's entry into the war had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

"My soldiers, whom I loved and with whom I lived continuously, and who, if I may say so, loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible to withstand. The refugee prince went on. They had no rest and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 rifles. These were opposed by fresh Allied troops, among whom were American divisions, containing 27,000 men a piece."

Describing how he left the front, Frederick William declared: "I was with my group of armies after the Kaiser left Germany. I asked the Berlin government whether they desired me to retain my command. They replied negatively, and I could not continue to lead armies under orders of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council."

"Therefore, I came to Holland, without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred, and I quit the army with the greatest regret after having participated in the trench life with the soldiers for so long."

"I have not been in Germany for a year and from the beginning of the war I have taken three or four fortnight leaves."

Never Desired War. Speaking of the beginning of the war, Frederick William asserted: "Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war, and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted about a crown council being held in Berlin to decide on the war I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a stay at a watering place when mobilization was ordered."

"From the beginning I was certain that England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family."

"People have credited me with warlike intentions. But I was only a soldier with a desire to see the army kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about. People blame me with the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days but I was not properly supported."

"I thought that the Verdun attack was a mistake. We should have attacked to the east of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

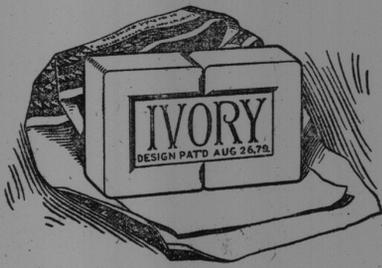
Frederick William declared himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who he felt assured would bring about a peace of justice for the German people, and concluded: "Any humiliation of a nation containing seventy million people would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed."

The armistice terms are very severe and almost impossible for execution, as the Entente Powers are taking away a large portion of the means of transportation."

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even more severe terms, he expressed the belief that such would not have been the case.

With regard to air raids on unfortified cities, the fierce submarine warfare, the bombardment of Paris and the deportation of women from the unoccupied districts to work in Germany, Frederick said he had always entirely disagreed with these policies.

The former crown prince is living a very simple life now. He strolls about the island, chats with peasants, and is learning the Dutch language from a small boy who speaks English. He says he is interned, although in reality not interned, as all the other German officers have been permitted to leave Holland. He does not expect his wife to come to Holland; she will remain in Berlin to superintend the education of their children.

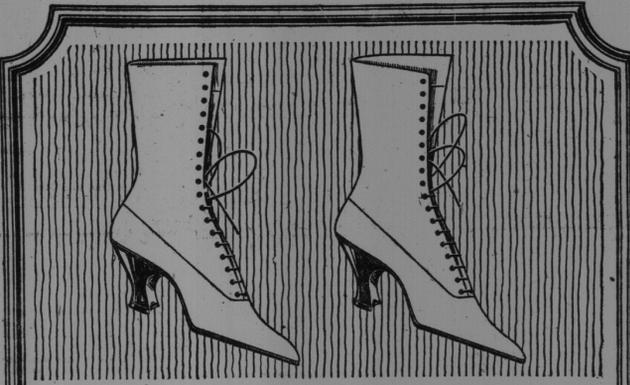


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The model on the left is conservatively narrow in the toe with the popular Louis heel. The other model is more extreme in style effect having a somewhat narrow toe and a higher and more tapering heel.

You may be certain of getting style value and practising true economy when you ask your dealer for these A.H.M. models.

A.H.M. War-Time Selections offer special Service Value for Men, Women and Children. Ask your dealer for them.

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