

Serge Suits \$35... Magnificent New Laboratory at Dayton, Ohio, Occupies Sixty Thousand Square Feet of Floor Space.

New Tanlac Plant Has Daily Capacity of 36,000 Bottles

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What is said to be one of the largest pharmaceutical laboratories in the United States has been completed at Dayton, Ohio, for the manufacture of Tanlac, the well-known medicine, which according to recent reports is now having the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world.

The erection of the new plant was made necessary by the rapid growth of the business, as the older plant was found to be wholly inadequate to supply the ever-increasing demand which at the present rate of sale will amount to more than five million bottles for the present year alone.

By the erection of this plant the manufacturers of Tanlac are giving to the world just one more evidence of the remarkable growth and expansion of their business and their absolute confidence in its future.

This announcement will be read with interest not only by the many thousands of Tanlac agents scattered throughout every state of the Union and throughout Canada, but to the millions who have used it beneficially as well.

The new building occupies 60,000 square feet of floor space. It is six stories in height, practically fire-proof throughout, and is of striking architectural design. It also has private railway facilities.

This beautiful new structure now stands in striking contrast beside the older building where Tanlac was first made.

Visitors to the laboratories are strongly impressed with the extremely modern character of the equipment. Everything is provided and splendidly arranged to promote systematic and rapid production. The very latest machinery and devices known to invention and pharmaceutical science are here used.

The interior throughout is finished in spotless white, and all of the large force of employees wear white uniforms, which they are required to change daily. The main offices on the first floor are all finished in Carara marble and mahogany.

The entire process of manufacture is conducted under absolutely sanitary conditions. Even the bottles made expressly to contain Tanlac are washed and sterilized electrically by the ultra violet ray process. They are then filled by automatic machinery and the finished product is therefore never touched by human hands.

When Tanlac was introduced into Canada history repeated itself, and the demand which had been created in the United States was quickly duplicated in the Dominion Provinces. As a result, it was recently found necessary to establish another Tanlac Laboratory at Windsor, Canada, which is on a somewhat smaller scale than the plant at Dayton, but is no less modernly equipped.

These new facilities give a daily capacity of 36,000 bottles, but as Tanlac is rapidly being introduced into foreign countries it is probably only a question of a few years before even larger facilities will become necessary.

While the manufacturers are necessarily working for capacity production, it is a fundamental rule of the Tanlac Laboratories that the quality of the medicine shall never be sacrificed to quantity output. Uniform quality is guaranteed by a series of careful inspections by expert chemists, from the time the roots, herbs, and bark are received in their rough state from all parts of the globe until their medicinal properties have been extracted by the most approved processes. The finished medicine is then bottled, labelled, and shipped out to the tens of thousands of druggists throughout the United States and Canada, to supply a demand never before equalled for this or any other medicine.

The executive sales offices are located in Atlanta, Georgia, and occupy almost an entire floor of the Fourth National Bank Building of that city. Tanlac is sold in St. John by Ross Drug Co., and F. W. Munro under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative—Adv.

GRAND LODGE OF PRENTICE BOYS

The Grand Lodge of Prentice Boys met in Belleville, Ont., on Tuesday, June 10, and closed on Wednesday. Usual grand lodge business was gone through with it and it was decided to meet in West St. John next June.

The officers elected and installed for the year to end in June, 1920, are as follows: W. Master—Andrew Mason, Ottawa, S. D. Master—W. R. M. Gilbert, Ganouque, Ont.

J. D. Master—C. R. Cole, Ganouque, Chaplain—Jas. Calvin, Grand Bay, G. Secretary—C. O. Buckman, Belleville.

Assistant Secretary—Wm. Smullin, Fregville. Treasurer—Hugh H. Rayzaw, Toronto.

Lecturer—A. L. Belyea, West St. John. Assistant Lecturer—M. McCormack, Mountain Grove, Ont.

D. C.—C. Price, St. John West. I. Z.—M. Wormworth, Mountain Grove. O. Z.—M. Godfrey, Mountain Grove. District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 13—L. E. Ralston, West St. John.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the medicine's benefits for kidney ailments.

LABOR WILL NOT ADJUST ITSELF TO PROHIBITION

Samuel Gompers Tells Senate Judiciary Comm. He is Apprehensive of Results After July 1st.

Washington, June 14.—Labor will not adjust itself to national prohibition, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Judiciary Committee, today, during hearings on legislation to enforce prohibition. He said he and his associates would do everything possible to prevent any serious labor disturbances, but declared he was "apprehensive of results" should Congress fail to permit manufacture of beer containing 2 3/4 per cent. of alcohol.

AUTO VEHICLES MORE POPULAR

Public Works Dept. Announces Licenses Issued for a Total of 6,725 This Year.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, June 14.—According to an announcement made today at the Provincial Department of Public Works, 6,725 motor vehicles have been licensed in New Brunswick this year. This number includes 6,344 cars, 318 trucks and 63 motor cycles, and the total is 183 more than the total for the year 1918, with several hundred more licenses likely to be issued before this year is over.

Last year there were 6,569 cars, 353 motor trucks and 81 motor cycles licensed in New Brunswick.

TARIFF INQUIRY ABOUT SEPT. 1ST

The Gov't Board Expected to Start Its Investigation Looking to a General Revision Next Year.

Ottawa, June 14.—The governmental inquiry into the tariff looking to a general revision next year is likely to begin in September. The president of a sub-committee of the Cabinet will visit all parts of the country, hold public hearings and take evidence from all interests and parties, manufacturers, consumers and labor men.

BOOM JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT

Friends of the United States Senator from California Start Campaign in His Behalf.

San Francisco, June 14.—A resolution recommending to the Republican National Convention that it nominate United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson for President of the United States was adopted at a special conference here, today, of all branches of the Republican party in the State.

EMPLOYEES OF TELEPHONE CO'S WIN FIRST POINT

Washington, June 14.—An order granting employees of telephone companies the right to bargain individually or collectively, and to organize, was adopted by the National Labor Relations Board today.

The order, which is the first issued by the board, was issued today, after conferences with J. P. Noonan, acting international president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Jane Dibble. Belleisle Station, June 14.—The death of Mrs. Jane Dibble took place very suddenly on Sunday, June 8, at Newcastle Bridge, where she had gone the previous Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Arnold Wilson. She had apparently been in her usual health. On Sunday morning she spoke of a slight weakness and in a few moments she passed away. She was a lifelong resident of this place, well respected, and ever ready to help in a good cause. She was sixty-four years of age. She leaves to mourn two sons and one daughter, one sister, besides a number of other relatives. The funeral took place on Monday after the arrival of the C. P. R. train, Rev. Mr. Dutton, of St. John's church, conducting the service. Interment in St. Jude's cemetery. Mrs. Dibble was the widow of Samuel Dibble.

Harry Blacklock. Many friends will regret to hear of the death of Harry Blacklock which occurred Saturday morning in the General Public Hospital after a short illness. The young man underwent an operation for appendicitis only a week ago, but peritonitis developed and he grew weaker until death occurred.

Mr. Blacklock leaves to mourn his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blacklock of East St. John, two brothers, Fred and George, the latter who has recently returned from overseas, and four sisters, Mrs. Frederick Cole, of Red Head, and Misses Louise Hazel and Jennie, at home. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at three o'clock from the residence of his father-in-law, Louis Eckbrecht, East St. John.

RUNNING TRADES QUIT THEIR JOBS AT WINNIPEG

Their Posts Quickly Taken by Subs from the Spare Board and No Hardships Followed.

Winnipeg, Man., June 14.—The "withdrawal of service" of some elements of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and that of Railway Firemen went into effect last night and this morning, but it was stated by union officials that "spare board" immediately stepped into the places of those who left their positions. So far as traffic movement is concerned, officers of three railway companies declared, everything is normal, with the exception of stoppage of the train running between Winnipeg and Transcona, a suburb, where the National Transcontinental shops are located, which is used largely by workmen travelling to and from work.

Canadian Pacific officials announced this morning temporary cancellation of the excursion specials between Winnipeg and Winnipeg Beach, the pleasure resort.

IN THE FIGHT WITH ECZEMA

You Can Depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to Bring Relief and Cure.

The obstinacy of eczema is well known. The fact, however, that Dr. Chase's Ointment has been able to cure in even the most severe cases is the best proof of the extraordinary healing powers of this standard ointment.

Cures such as are described in these letters give some idea of what you may expect from this treatment. Mrs. Frank Wadge, Midland, Ont., writes: "One of my boys had an attack of eczema, and although I tried different preparations for three or four doctors, we could not get satisfactory results. Finally, I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, and from the first I found it gave good results. We used a good treatment of this ointment, and in a short time the eczema was cured. I have also used the ointment on my face, which caused me a great deal of trouble. After applying Dr. Chase's Ointment I found instant relief."

"I might also mention that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder has proven of great benefit to me. I had difficulty with a stoppage in my nose and head, but the Catarrh Powder relieved it, and I have not been bothered in this way since."

Mrs. P. H. Vale, 19 William street, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, having used it with splendid results, which all others failed. My little girl, aged 12 years, was afflicted with small yellow blisters, which turned into scabs. They came out in different places on her face, and although I used a great many ointments and ointments none of them did her any good. I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after a few applications, I could see the effects of it. Whenever I used it, the spots were out, and the box was finished she was entirely cured of those horrid sores."

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IN SUMMER LEA-PERRINS SAUCE

with cold meats and salads, you should never be without the means of adding zest and piquancy that comes only through a dash of LEA-PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE First aid to "summer dishes."

PIGEONS TO CARRY THE FIRE REPORTS

Standardization Committee of Canadian Forestry Association Considering This Means of Sending Word to Ranger Stations.

On the heels of the suggestion that aeroplanes be used for observing and reporting forest fires, comes the news that the Standardization Committee of the Canadian Forestry Association is considering the employment of pigeons for carrying reports from the field to ranger stations.

Full information on the subject is being obtained and a bulletin will soon be issued by the department, giving full details.

According to the plan, each ranger will be provided with two homing pigeons. Released by the ranger in time of danger, the birds will fly at once to headquarters, the average flight being 50 miles an hour and the flights, according to battlefield tests, being 98 per cent. perfect. The rangers will carry the birds on a special holder lightly strapped to their backs, in other suitable manner.

Investigation into the merits of the birds has shown that pigeons can stand up to the most severe weather without harm, live for about fourteen days, and eat in food only 1/2 a gram. Young birds can be secured under \$10 each, and trained carriers can be secured for less than \$25.

According to the plan outlined, one man, preferably a returned soldier who has had charge of carrier pigeons in the battle area, will be given charge of the birds in a given area, where he can train the rangers to look after the birds and keep the birds in trim by practice flights.

BRITISH PREMIER ANSWERS SOUTH AFRICAN NAT'L

London, June 14.—Great Britain cannot take any action which would mean the disruption of the Union of South Africa. This, in effect, was the answer given to the deputation of the National party of South Africa by Premier Lloyd George in Paris on June 5.

The Premier received the deputation, which included General J. B. M. Hertzog and Judge F. W. Feltz, the former President of the Orange Free State. He explained to the chief object of the Nationalist party was to obtain restitution of the national symbols of the South African Republics existing before the Boer war.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, said that the South African Union was a foundation of the British Empire, and that the British and Dutch elements could not be dissolved by one element, without the consent of the other. Great Britain therefore was unable to take any action which meant the disruption of the union.

In a statement of the case Gen. Hertzog said that the deputation represented the old populations of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. They were actuated by no race antagonism, but were determined by constitutional means to press their claims for independence.

The Premier made the point that the deputation did not claim to speak for the whole people of the Union, nor even for the whole populations of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. He was unable to see how the British Government or the Imperial Parliament could re-open the great settlement forged out in the heat and trials of the last 20 years merely on account of differences between various sections of the South African people themselves.

The principle of self-determination, added the Premier, had been given effect by the people of South Africa in the fullest, freest and most solemn manner, and to consent to any disruption of the union would run South Africa. He pointed out how dangerous and, in fact, impossible it was to recognize mere sectional choice, whether of Dutchmen, natives or the English-speaking peoples, without reference to the will of the whole.

Referring to the great place of the South African Union occupied in the world, Mr. Lloyd George said that in the League of Nations it would have the same membership and status as, and far more influence than, any of the other states outside the few great powers, and he advised the South Africans as a friend not to endeavor to undo the past, but look forward confidently to the great future.

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BRITISH OPENINGS FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

Withdrawal of Russia Has Placed Canada in First Position.

(The Canadian Press.) Ottawa, June 14.—The almost incredibly large openings for Canadian farm products in Great Britain, in the opinion of Henry B. Thomson, of the Canadian Trade Commission, surpass even the greatest expectations of Canadians. In a communication to the Trade Commission he has pointed out that the import of eggs into Great Britain is potentially Canada's opportunity.

The withdrawal of Russia as an egg-exporting country leaves the Dominion in a most favored position for the British trade.

In the same way the quantity of butter exported from Canada was only one and one-half per cent. of the British requirements, and in 1918 was only one-seventh of what it was in 1905. In bacon, Mr. Thomson emphasizes that Canada's exports were only eight and one-half per cent. of the British requirements, though the Canadian trade supplied sixteen per cent. of the British requirements in cheese.

Mr. Thomson has been struck with the necessity for correcting what he terms "the Canadian point of view towards British trade generally." The tendency runs too much to detail. "It is far better and cheaper," he says, "for the Canadian manufacturer to sell to a big distributor in Great Britain who covers the country by his own agents, and who has his own connections possibly down to the ultimate consumer, than for him to take a large number of small orders direct. The big distributors are responsible people, and will push the business. If Canadian manufacturers are not able to fill the large orders, why should they be so anxious to distribute the same bulk of stuff among the smallest people, as they face the same difficulties, while on the other hand large distributors are far more likely to make every effort to hold Canadian trade, and to push it for all they are worth."

Need for Action. Mr. Thomson mentions as an instance of the necessity of prompt action on a big collective scale, the fact that as Canadian manufacturers of candy were not able to supply anything like the quantity desired in Great Britain, the home importers prevailed upon the British Government to remove the United States embargo on that commodity. The result was that the distinct preference, which up to that moment had existed in favor of Canadian goods, and which would have continued probably had manufacturers taken the matter on the margin urged by the Canadian Trade Commission, was lost. The same thing happened in the case of woollen yarns, goods from Canada, where trade opportunities were literally thrown away by carelessness and inattention on this side of the Atlantic. It cannot be too much urged that the British importing and buying public are not inclined as never before to take goods produced under the Union Jack, but they cannot wait indefinitely.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to C. B. Brown, Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and marked on the outside, "Tender for Buildings to be erected up to and including June 23rd, 1919, for the construction of the following Railway Buildings: COALING PLANT, Sydney, N. S. SAND HOUSE, Sydney, N. S. FREIGHT SHED, Robshaw, N. B. DWELLINGS, Napadogan, N. B. Plans, Specifications and blank form of contract may be seen at the following offices: General Manager, Eastern Lines, Montreal, P. Q. Chief Engineer, Eastern Lines, Moncton, N. B. Resident Engineer's Offices at New Glasgow and Edmuntston.

All the conditions of the specification and contract must be complied with. Tenders must be put in on the blank form of tender, which may be obtained from any of the offices at which plans are on exhibition. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Bank Cheque, payable to the Canadian National Railways, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the tender. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. P. BRADY, General Manager, Eastern Lines, Dated at Moncton, N. B., June 12th, 1919.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Ferry Terminal, Cape Tormentine, N. B. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to C. B. Brown, Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and marked on the outside, "Dredging Cape Tormentine," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 23rd, 1919, for the improvement of Entrance Channel and Turning Basin, Cape Tormentine. Plans, Specifications and blank form of contract may be seen at the following offices: The General Manager, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, P. Q. The Chief Engineer, Canadian National Railways, Moncton, N. B. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate on the tender forms supplied for that purpose. Each contractor tendering must submit with his tender a security deposit in the form of an accepted cheque on a Chartered Bank of Canada and made payable to the "Canadian National Railways" for an amount of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, (\$15,000.00). Security deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. Security deposit of successful tenderer will be forfeited to the Railway if contractor refuses to enter into a contract based on his tender when called upon to do so. Contractor's security deposit will be returned on the satisfactory completion of the work. No revision of any tender will be considered if received by the Chief Engineer at Moncton at a date later than 10 o'clock noon, Saturday, June 23rd, 1919. All conditions of the Specifications must be complied with. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. F. P. BRADY, General Manager, Montreal, P. Q., June 12th, 1919.

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