NOT ENOUGH FACTS FURNISHED VOTERS ON SPRINGBANK DAM

Commissioner Mitchell Explains Why Bylaw Was Defeated.

Commissioner F. G. Mitchell is not at all surprised at the defeat of the Springbank dam bylaw. This he stated when asked regarding the results of the voting on the bylaw. The amount asked for, $100,000, was too much for the repairing of the old dam, he says, and in his opinion, this was one of the causes of the defeat of bylaw.

"I do not think any engineer with knowledge of this sort of work would place an estimate at more than half the above amount," he said. He calls attention to the fact that the cost of the original dam was $46,000. That the ratepayers were not given information regarding the expenditure of the money other than it was to be used for the rebuilding of the dam was another mistake, he thinks.

Not Enough Particulars.

Continuing Mr. Mitchell said:

"The bylaw would have passed had the people been given full particulars and the real necessity of this utility, and had it been shown to them that $40,000 to $50,000 would make complete repairs to the present ruptured dam, and, in fact, make it stronger and better than ever; that the most expensive parts of the dam are still intact, and that thousands of dollars' worth of new high-class machinery is now useless as a result of the broken dam. The parts remaining, namely: release gate, penstock gates, flume water wheel, belt and transmission machinery, pumps, electric generator and the building in which same is located, together with fully half of the dam proper; in fact, nearly 80 per cent of this apparatus remains intact. I am satisfied that the bylaw would have carried, therefore, if the facts and details had been put properly before the people, as I know the ordinary citizen is not familiar with these particular facts."

Should Be Repaired.

Mr. Mitchell thinks the dam should be repaired if for no other reason than that it would provide auxiliary fire protection. He says that there is practically no other auxiliary fire protection. Referring to the plant which was in use while the dam was intact, Mr. Mitchell says, "The water power was an auxiliary to both the pumping station at Springbank as well as the pumping plant at the Horton street station; that is to say it supplied power to its capacity at either place at a moment's notice, and that is the real commercial value of the dam, to say nothing of the other good qualities which might be mentioned. However, the longer the equipment is allowed to remain as it is, the greater will be the depreciation, therefore, it is important that the dam should be repaired as soon as possible. It is a question in my mind whether this expenditure should be charged to the capital account or not, but I do not think so. It should be taken out of the surplus earnings and be charged to repairs. In this way, the citizens would not be asked for any debenture issue."

Touching on the advisability of building the dame farther west and leaving the dam as it is until this can be done, Commissioner Mitchell said: "If the roof is blown off a man's house does he not immediately have it repaired or replaced, especially when all the rest of the building is in good shape? Of course he does."

YOUNG GIRL PLEADS WITH POLICE COURT FOR SECOND CHANCE

Wants To Get Back To Work —Stolen Coat Case Is Heard.

A young girl, white-faced and ill-looking, arrested last Friday night charged with vagrancy, pleaded for another chance in police court today.

"I know I've been keeping bad company, but I've been ill, and I want another chance," she pleaded in choked and trembling tones. "I'm not really bad, and I have been working. They want me back at work today."

Deputy Magistrate Bartlett thought that her case should be looked into by the jail physician, and remanded the girl for a week. Meantime all the circumstances surrounding her will be investigated.

A Pawnbroker Case.

After taking up the time of Deputy Magistrate H. H. Bartlett for two hours in police court today over the theft of an overcoat sold to T. Fox, pawnbroker, for $1.25, Edmund Meredith, K.C., counsel for Wm. Hodgins, charged with the theft by Arthur Woodland, a porter of the Harrison House, asked that the case be adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon in order that another witness might be secured. His request was granted.

Mr. Meredith, who has not appeared in court for some time, showed his old-time form in cross-examining the crown's witnesses. Tommy Fox, the pawnbroker who bought the coat, and his clerk, Stuart L. Gush, were put through a gruelling questioning. They both positively identified young Hodgins as the youth who had disposed of the coat, valued by the plaintiff at $12, a week ago last Saturday night.

After identifying Hodgins, Mr. Meredith asked Mr. Fox if he was a good judge of looks. Mr. Fox admitted that he was.

"You're a handsome man yourself, Mr. Fox," declared Mr. Meredith.

"Oh, no, I'm not," said Thomas with a deprecating smile.

Counsel had some difficulty in getting Mr. Fox to state what price he would ask for the overcoat. Finally Fox stated that about $2.50 was the best he could hope for.

"I suppose that you jumped at it for $1.25?" asked Mr. Meredith.

"No, I didn't jump," came back Fox. "I don't take long if you want to do business."

Hodgins' Story.

Hodgins, on the witness stand, declared that he had never been in Fox's shop in his life, and had never seen the overcoat until it was produced in court. The night in question he had spent with friends in a poolroom on Dundas street. He had been in the Harrison House that afternoon for a short time. Harry Lang and Percy Bere, friends of Hodgins, testified that he had been with them in the poolroom that evening from 7:45 until 11 o'clock. The sale of the overcoat was made at 9 o'clock, according to Fox.

WINNIPEG METHODIST CHURCH DESTROYED

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—St. James's Methodist Church was burned to the ground yesterday. The loss is estimated at 20,000, with $9,000 insurance.

INSTANT POSTUM
builds health
satisfies the
critical taste

TOO MUCH TALKING, NOT ENOUGH ACTION, IS TROUBLE TODAY

Base Your New Year's Resolution On Something Endurable.

"Stop talking and begin walking," was the striking injunction given by Rev. D. C. MacGregor to his congregation in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, the first Sunday of a new year.

The text contained the admonition of St. Paul to "walk in the light." The sermon drew attention to the manner in which many people spend their time in speculating upon the meaning of the teaching of Christ in regard to love, truth, etc., yet who never actually do anything to manifest the spirit of love or truth. "They wonder," he said, "if they are expected to love people who act deceitfully and despicably." The answer to their conjectures was to be found in the fourteenth chapter of Corinthians. John R. Mott's paraphrase of the chapter was read with emphasis on the statements that love is never jealous, never rejoices when others do wrong or meet with misfortune.

Too Much Discussion.

With regard to the people who give their days to discussing the meaning of truth, the preacher's advice was, "Stop thinking about and begin walking in the truth. It is much easier to be a theologian than a saint."

His heart-searching message for the beginning of the year when everyone is talking of reconstruction and people are making new resolutions and thinking about reconstruction of their lives in the new year which lies before them was this, "You are thinking about reconstructing your lives, but you are going to keep the old weaknesses and tendencies to wrongdoing. In other words you are going to attempt to build a new structure with the old material. It will be a sorry patchwork affair when you are through with it if you try to do this."

Build Properly.

If the structure is to be worth while and enduring, that is built in the new year, it must be on a solid foundation and with worthy material, said Mr. MacGregor.

"There is no use making resolutions," he continued, "unless you live them. Stop talking about love, truth and New Year's resolutions and begin to live them. Stop talking and begin walking."

The suggestion for the slogan, "Stop talking and begin walking," came from a story related by the preacher, the story of a little bear about to begin to walk.

"How shall I do it?" conjectured the little bear. "Shall I move one foot forward at a time? Move both front feet at once or both hind feet? Or shall I move all four feet forward at once?"

"Stop thinking and begin walking," replied the mother bear.

TEUTONS GOING HOME

Many Germans Are Leaving Colmar and Metz.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Many Germans are leaving Colmar and returning to Germany, according to a Colmar dispatch. Among those who left recently were Madame Muntzinger, widow of a widely known barrister; Herr Volkmann, a photographer; District Judge Richard, Madame von Mellenthin and daughter, and Professor Gneisse, who was made celebrated as "Professor Knatchke" by Hansi, the Alsatian cartoonist. Two professors, two doctors, a judge of an appeal court, and the military governor have been given permission to leave Metz and return to Germany. Their furniture will be sent to them later.

DOCTORS DIFFER AS TO PREVALENCE OF INFLUENZA IN CITY

On the Wane, Say Some, While Others Report New Cases.

The opinion of doctors seems to be divided concerning the prevalence of influenza. A number optimistically state that it is on the wane, others that they are still having a number of new cases. All are more or less tired out, many of them having been driven to the limit of their ability and beyond, almost constantly since last September.

At Victoria Hospital, four deaths occurred from influenza in the twenty-four hours previous to last night at midnight. Five new patients were received during Sunday and one more nurse has been taken ill.

"So far as the hospital is concerned," states Superintendent Heard, "we cannot see much improvement in the situation. We have about the same number of patients as we had a week ago."

Miss Stanley, lady superintendent, has been confined to her room for several days with a severe cold. Though she has not had influenza, her illness is largely due to the fact that she has been, like all the other members of the staff, worn out with overwork in the past few months.

Fewer patients have been received at St. Joseph's Hospital in the past few days, and practically all the nurses have recovered. No one now is very seriously ill.

ISOLATION IS BEST METHOD OF FIGHTING SPREAD OF THE "FLU"

Excellent Results Attained by Hospital For the Insane.

Dr. W. H. Robinson, superintendent of the Hospital For the Insane, is firmly of the opinion that isolation of patients is the most important thing in preventing the spread of influenza. In a community of some fourteen hundred people at the hospital, only 120 have contracted the malady. Early in the outbreak the amusement hall was cleared out and a whole ward of well patients transferred to it, the vacated ward turned over to be used as an influenza hospital. Immediately upon the development of fever and other symptoms of influenza, the sufferer has been isolated in the influenza ward. Though a number of cases have developed pneumonia, there have been only four deaths, three of these among patients whose constitutions were far from vigorous previous to the attack of the epidemic. One patient died last night.

Concerning the care of the patients, Dr. Robinson says: "Some of them are exceptionally easy to look after. They are as free from anxiety as infants in arms. Others have required a great deal of watching owing to the difficulty of keeping them in bed."

Last week the whole community out there was vaccinated.

"We had [illegible] received the vaccine," states Dr. Robinson, adding: "In the short time which has intervened since we used it, it is not possible to express an opinion in regard to its efficiency. For one thing, we were getting the epidemic pretty well under control before receiving the vaccine."

A number of the nurses have had influenza during the fall and early part of the winter, but all have recovered.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, EX-U. S. PRESIDENT, DIES AT EARLY HOUR TODAY

Continued From Page One.

age, became the youngest President the United States has ever had. Three years later he was elected as president by the largest popular vote a president has received.

Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served for seven years as the nation's chief magistrate. In a subsequent decade the fortunes of politics did not favor him, for, again a candidate for president—this time leading the Progressive party, which he himself had organized when he differed radically with some of the policies of the Republican party in 1912—he went down to defeat, together with the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, was elected.

Col. Roosevelt's enemies agreed with his friends that his life, his character and his writings represented a high type of Americanism.

Of Dutch Ancestry.

Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York City on October 27, 1858, in a house in East Twentieth street, the baby Theodore was a weakling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of southern stock and the father of the northern, a situation which during the early years of Theodore Jun.'s boyhood was not allowed to interfere with the family life of these children during the Civil War days.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with the other boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately in New York, and during travels on which his parents took the children abroad. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercises with which he combatted a troublesome asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was his constant companion; he kept a diary; he read so much history and fictional books of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; he was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of 17 he entered Harvard University. There he was not as prominent as some others in an athletic way, as it is not recorded that he "made" the baseball and football teams, but his puny body had undergone a metamorphosis, and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine Club of London, an organization of men who had performed notable feats of adventure.

A few months after his graduation, Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice, now the wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. In 1886, Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow of New York, and to them five children were born—Edith, now the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons—Theodore Jun., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin.

Public Career Began Early.

The public career of the man who was to become president began not long after he left college. His profession was law, but the activities that were to come left him no time in which to practice it. In 1882, 188 and 1884 he was elected to the New York State Assembly, where his efforts on behalf of good government and civil service reform attracted attention. When the Republican national convention of 1884 was held in Chicago, he was chairman of the New York State delegation.

After this experience he dropped out of politics for two years. Going west, he purchased ranches along the Little Missouri River, in North Dakota, and divided his time between outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and literary work. Here he laid the foundation for his series of books, "The Winning of the West," which was published from 1889 to 1896, and of other volumes of kindred character.

Returning to New York, he became the Republican candidate for mayor in 1886. He was defeated, President Harrison in 1889 appointed him a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1895 to become New York's police commissioner.

"A thing that attracted me to this office," Roosevelt said at the time he accepted this appointment, "was that it was to be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like cloister life." Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection by President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy in 1897. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out.

The Roosevelt temperament did not allow the man to retain a deputy cabinet position with war offering something more exciting. Leonard Wood, now a major-general in France, was then President McKinley's physician and one of Roosevelt's staunchest friends.

Led Rough Riders.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men, the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." They came out of the west—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters, who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their colonel, and "Teddy," as he had become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant-colonel. In company with the regulars of the army, they took transports to Cuba, landed at Santiago, and were soon engaged in the thick of battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to brigadier-general and Roosevelt to colonel—and this title Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed the military escort when he was elected president a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing, with the Republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his Democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance, and it was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the Republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900, his party in New York demanded and attained his nomination for vice-president on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the president's tragic death at the hands of an assassin. Roosevelt retained his predecessor's cabinet as his own, and he kept in office the ambassadors and ministers whom McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the presidential campaign of 1904, Republican organizations in various states began indorsing him as their next candidate.

It was thus that "the man of destiny" idea became associated with his life. Ostensibly, Roosevelt, leaving the governorship of New York to become vice-president, was moving forward from state politics into national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe; but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own community, it was said, that prompted these political foes to obtain for him the vice-presidential nomination, which he personally did not desire.

Opposed Taft's Nomination.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the term for which he had been elected, Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influential negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe doctrine at a period when European powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a republic, and his treaty with Panama by which the interoceanic canal through that country was put under way; and the settlement, through his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate federal legislation, of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII. of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor, President William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's nomination. The ex-president's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now his influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Men who had clashed with the Taft policies quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support. Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called Republican "Old-Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressive" and organized the Progressive party by withdrawing his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for president. This split in the Republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel, in Milwaukee, to go to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man standing among the spectators in the street, fired a shot which struck the colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt, and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered, the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Was Contributing Editor.

Roosevelt, after leaving the White House, devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to the Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with the Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1882 to 1917 he published about fifty volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, conservation of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American west, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

Upon his return from his African journey—a return during which he made triumphant entries into European capitals and was received by nations' rulers, including the Emperor of Germany—he arrived in New York to experience what was generally conceded to be the greatest ovation an American private citizen was ever accorded by the people of his country. This was in 1910. At the head of an exploring party in South America in 1914 he discovered and followed for 600 miles a Madeira River tributary, which the Brazilian Government subsequently named, in his honor Reo Theodore. This was the famous "River of Doubt"—so-called because in many quarters considered authoritative it was questioned whether Roosevelt was the first man to explore the stream. During this journey the president contracted a jungle fever, which was held indirectly responsible for the abscesses which developed malignantly and required several operations at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, in 1918.

Theodore Roosevelt, besides being a prolific writer, lectured and made public speeches extensively, not only in his own country but in England, Spain, South America and other parts of the world. The facility with which he made political enemies and followers made him a marked man for both the bitter and friendly attention of cartoonists and paragraphers. Quaint and picturesque phrases were coined liberally by him, and by others concerning him. "Speak softly and use the big stick," "weasel words," "pussyfoot," "mollycoddle" and "my hat is in the ring," were some of the Rooseveltian expressions which attained wide publicity.

Was Enthusiastic in Sports.

The strenuous physical activities in which Roosevelt engaged at the White House included boxing. It was not until about eight years after he left the White House that it was disclosed that during one of these bouts, which he welcomed as a means of keeping him in fighting trim, a blow landed by a sparring opponent injured one of the colonel's eyes. Later blindness of this eye developed.

In the later years of his life, two court suits, in which he figured in one as plaintiff and in the other as defendant, winning them both, kept Roosevelt before the public eye. During the presidential campaign of 1912, a Michigan editor charged him with intoxication. Roosevelt instituted a suit for libel and marshalled a notable host of witnesses to testify regarding his private life and habits. Their testimony was so overwhelming that the charge was withdrawn in open court and the jury brought in a nominal verdict of six cents in favor of the ex-president. William Barnes Jun. of Albany, N. Y., accused Roosevelt in 1914 of uttering libel in a statement asserting that the "rottenness" of the New York State Government was due directly to the dominance of Tammany Hall in politics, added by Mr. Barnes and his followers. At Syracuse, N. Y., in 1915, the jury's verdict acquitted Roosevelt.

When the European war began, Roosevelt vigorously advocated a policy of national preparedness, urging universal military training for the nation's youth. In speeches throughout the country and in his magazine and newspaper writings, he criticized, in this respect, the policies of Woodrow Wilson during Mr. Wilson's first term as president.

Mr. Roosevelt, it has been said, was keenly disappointed when he did not receive the Republican nomination for president in 1916. At the same time, however, he refused to follow the advice of some of his staunchest followers that he again head the Progressive party ticket. Instead he prevailed upon the progressive party to make Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate, its own choice. He campaigned for Mr. Hughes. With the re-election of Mr. Wilson, and America's entry into the world war soon after, Roosevelt immediately supported the president and bitterly assailed the pro-Germans, pacifists and other type of men who attempted to delay speeding up the war.

Wanted To Lead Troops.

With the United States a belligerent, Roosevelt endeavored to obtain the consent of the war department to establish an army division which he was anxious to take to France. This division was to have included many of the Rough Riders who were his associates in the campaign in Cuba, and younger men of the same strenuous habits. The necessary permission for the formation of such a force was not forthcoming even though Roosevelt expressed willingness to accompany it as a subordinate officer.

One of Roosevelt's participations in public affairs took him to Washington in January, 1918, when he conferred with United States Senator E. Chamberlain of Oregon and other members of Congress who were critical of the Administration's methods of prosecuting the war. Roosevelt on this occasion announced his support of the proposal that a war cabinet be organized to take over the conduct of the war.

Denied the privilege of fighting for his flag, Theodore Roosevelt's interest was centred on his family's participation in the war. His four sons and his son-in-law, Dr. Derby, carried out a prediction made by the former president before the United States took up arms—that if war came they would enter service. Theodore Jun. became a major, and Archibald a captain, both in France; Quentin entered a French aviation squadron, and Dr. Derby, the medical service, also both in France. Kermit, failing to pass a physical examination which would admit him to the United States army, received a commission in the British army, and was soon in Mesopotamia.

Proud of Service Button.

Roosevelt took keen pride in the service button he wore with its five stars. Talking with newspapermen some months after his boys had gone abroad, he told them privately that Theodore had written him that he had been in action, and that a bullet had struck his trench helmet and glanced off; Theodore wrote home, his father said, that he regretted he had not been wounded, just for the experience. At the time of this conversation, public announcement had just been made that "Archie" had been jumped in rank from second lieutenant to captain. Roosevelt confided with glee to his listeners that "Archie" had led a raiding party out into No Man's Land at night, and that the promotion had been won by gallantry under fire during this raid. The colonel disclosed further that Kermit, fighting with the Anglo-Indian forces, also had been under fire, as the leader of "a troop of Whirling Dervishers," Indian cavalry.

Roosevelt's disappointment at not being allowed to go to France with an army division was, it may be stated on the authority of an American citizen who was in Berlin about that time, shared by Emperor Wilhelm of Germany. To this American, the emperor is declared to have stated that the funniest thing that he could conjure in his imagination was the sight of Theodore Roosevelt wearing a gas mask.

Appendicitis Prevented, Life Lengthened, Health Maintained

Thousands Finding Wonderful Benefit in a Simple Home Remedy That Costs But a Quarter.

Doctors say if people kept their bowels in proper order there would be no such disease on record as appendicitis. It is due solely to neglect, and is therefore preventable.

If you have constipation, bad breath or headache you need medicine right away.

The moment you suspect your bowels are clogged you should take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the smoothest regulator of them all. They move the bowels and cleanse the liver so smoothly you scarcely notice the effect. But you can get the action just the same. Taken at night you wake up next morning, clear-headed, hungry, rested, energetic, feeling like a different man.

Why don't you spend a quarter today and try Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They work so easy, just as nature would order, never gripe or cause headache. Finest thing for folks that are out of sorts, depressed, lacking in color and spirits.

Folks that use Dr. Hamilton's Pills are never sick, never an ache or a pain—feel good all the time simply because their system is clean, regulated and healthy. This you can easily prove yourself.

CHANGE OF TIME OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, JANUARY 5, 1919.

Change in train service of Canadian Pacific Railway will be made Jan. 5, 1919. For particulars, apply to ticket agents, or H. J. McCallum, city passenger agent, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Jan. 7.

ISN'T THIS ROMANTIC?

Two toes loved by four corns for five years and sentenced to die by five applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor. If you want to cure corns, "Putnam's" is the only thing—try this painless remedy, 25c, at all dealers.

"HOW IS YOUR LIVER?"

No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not gripe. Price 25c, of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

National Cash Register
Quicken Your Service and Protect Your Money.
JULIUS MADDI, SALES AGENT,
The N. C. R. Co. of Canada, Limited,
350 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

RELIANCE Garage
Ford
SERVICE Station

SMALLMAN & INGRAM STORE OPENS AT 9 A.M. AND CLOSES AT 6 P.M. SMALLMAN & INGRAM

January Sale of White

This sale of white is not to be forgotten. It goes on all month; it freshens up all the time; almost daily new things are arriving, and there is as much variety as at the start. This week the linen and cotton sections will swing into this sale with values that are truly wonderful. The sale of Seconds in Tablecloths and Napkins will be the big event for tomorrow, and now that the store does not open until 9 o'clock, more people are able to be here at the beginning of such sales to get their share of the first offerings.

JANUARY LINEN SALE

Manufacturers' Seconds and Odd Cloths and Napkins
One-Third Off Regular Price, Tuesday, 9 a. m.

A sale of particular importance, as it represents mostly Pure Irish Linen Cloths and Naps from the well-known Fleur-de-Lis Mills. Our customers know the quality represented in these sales and need no introduction. If you have not taken advantage of past sales, be here Tuesday and save just one-third of your puchase price. The defects are so very trifling, hardly noticeable in most cases. Briefly listed are quantities and prices of many numbers, but you'll find odd lines not advertised at particularly good prices.

Odd Napkins in cotton, union and pure linen ..... 19c, 39c and 49c each
18 only Mercerized Breakfast Cloths, 43x43 inches ..... 98c each
30 only Mercerized Damask Cloths, 2x2½ yards. Sale price ..... $3.39 each
18 only Mercerized Damask Cloths, 2x2½ yards. Sale price ..... $3.98 each

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS ALL PURE IRISH LINEN:

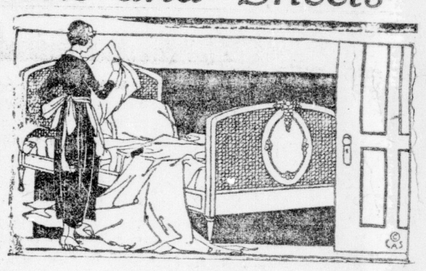
6 only, size 1¾x1¾. Sale price $5.83
3 only, size 1¾x1¾. Sale price $7.33
30 only, size 2x2 yds. Sale price $6.98
6 only, size 2x2 yds. Sale price $7.98
2 only, size 2x2 yds. Sale price $9.50
7 only, size 2¼x2¼ yds. Sale price $11.33
2 only, size 2¼x2¼ yds. Sale price $12.50
5 only, size 2¼x2½ yds. Sale price $10.00
6 only, size 2¼x2½ yds. Sale price $13.25
3 only, size 2¼x3 yds. Sale price $13.25
2 only, size 2¼x3 yds. Sale price $15.00
12 only, 2x2½ yds. Sale price $8.67
3 only, 2x2½ yds. Sale price $10.00
5 only, 2x2½ yds. Sale price $11.67
3 only, size 2x3 yds. Sale price $10.67
6 only, size 2x3 yds. Sale price $13.50
3 only, 2¼x2¼ yds. Sale price $9.75

UNION DAMASK CLOTHS.

7 only, size 2x2 yards. Sale price $4.98
22 only, size 2x2½ yards. Sale price $5.33
6 only, size 2x2½ yards. Sale price $5.98
5 only, size 2x3 yards. Sale price $7.33
3 only, size 2¼x2¼ yards. Sale price $6.50

January White Sale Cottons and Sheets

No. 371, Embroidery Cotton, Sovereign brand, 42 inches wide, beautiful fine thread and thoroughly shrunk. Special .. 50c yard, 20-yard bolt $9.50
No. 400, June Bride, a fine cotton for ladies' or children's wear, soft, pure finish, 36 inches wide. Special ..... 40c yard
No. 450, July Bride, medium-weight cotton, soft and snow white, 36 inches wide. Special ..... 50c yard, or 20-yard bolt $9.50



Sale of Sheets, $1.00

Ready-made Sheets, extra large size, washed, ready for immediate use, 80x90 inches. Special ..... $1.00 each

Embroideries

Yes, they are here, in the January Sale of White, an almost unbelievable quantity and variety. The Embroidery Section is filled to overflowing—wide ones, narrow ones, fine ones and the good patterns that you always welcome; and most of all you will delight in the novelties we are showing for the first time and their beautiful materials. We list a few numbers here today:

17-inch Flouncing, scalloped edge, for children's dresses and underskirts. From ..... 45c per yard up
26-inch Swiss Frilled Embroidery Flouncing ..... $1.10 and $1.50 yard
26-inch Swiss Scalloped Embroidery Flouncing ..... $1.00 yard and up
34-inch Swiss Scalloped Embroidery Flouncing, per yard $2.25
26-inch Swiss Hemstitched Embroidery Flouncing ..... $1.25 yard and up
26-inch Voile Flouncing at ..... $1.75 yard and up
24 and 26 inch Organdy Flouncing at .... $2.00 yard
Voile, Organdy and Swiss Insertions for trimming waists, undergarments, etc.
Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Insertions and Edges at ..... 12½c yard and up
Galons and Beadings ..... 20c and up
French Seamings ..... 5c yard and up
Baby Yokes, all-around yoke, without sleeves, at ..... 20c, 25c 30c and 35c each
Baby Yokes, all-around yoke, with sleeves, three sizes, in dainty eyelet and solid designs, at 75c each
17-inch Corset Cover Embroidery at 35c yard and up
Allover Embroidery, 22 inches wide, at 75c yard up

Use "TARANTULLE" REG.
For Beautiful, Soft, Dainty Lingerie

"TARANTULLE" is a high-grade fabric similar in weave to a nainsook; it is made of fine Egyptian cotton. Not too sheer, it is of a very soft, silky finish, even in weave, and will be found to give every satisfaction for wear. It is perfectly free from dressing, and is strongly recommended for lingerie and nightwear, and is unsurpassed for baby wear. It's soft, clinging drapes appeals to those who like dainty lingerie; 200 yards only, the balance of stock purchased some months ago.

TARANTULLE, FINE QUALITY, 40 INCHES WIDE, 60c YARD
Wash Goods, Main Floor.

FRIED OYSTERS.
Fried Oysters with Thin Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 35c
Waldorf Salad with Thousand Island Dressing, Thin Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 35c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

COLD ROAST TURKEY.
Cold Roast Turkey with Potato Salad, Preserved Pineapple, Cup of Tea .. 55c
Orange Marmalade, Buttered Toast, Cut Cake, Cup of Tea 25c