SOLDIERS INDIGNANT OVER THE WORKING OF GRATUITY RULE

Object to Unfair Discrimination That Has Been Shown.

OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES

Some Neglected Are Entitled To Be Considered Overseas Men.

Some confusion apparently still exists as to what men are entitled to war service gratuity on the scale set out in the latest order-in-council dealing with the subject. Members of the Great War Veterans' Association have asked for information, particularly as to whether men who have been overseas, but who have not seen service in an actual theatre of war, are eligible for the gratuity. Major W. W. Rowson, district paymaster of M. D. No. 1, who was asked to clear up the misunderstanding, explained that, in the case of men who were discharged before November 11 last, unless they had served at the front in an actual theatre of war, they are entitled only to the three months' post-discharge pay provided for in earlier regulations, but if they have served at the front, they are eligible to draw war service gratuity under the new scale. On the other hand, a man discharged subsequent to November 11, if he has had overseas service, whether in England only or at the front, comes under the new order-in-council for war service gratuity.

Object to Discrimination.

Many local soldiers who had already interpreted the order-in-council in this way are indignant that a distinction should be drawn between men discharged before or after a certain date. They point out that in many cases the men who volunteered early in the war, and who proceeded to England, where, because of physical unfitness or because special qualifications made it desirable that he should be retained in England for instructional or other work, did not reach the front, are placed at a very considerable disadvantage as compared with the man who was drafted under the M. S. A. a few months ago, who went to England and who was sent back after the armistice was signed without having crossed to France.

Officers Complain.

Complaints have been heard, also, from a number of officers who, through no fault of their own, never went to France, but who were used after the M. S. A. went into effect as draft-conducting officers between Canada and England. About a dozen such officers in this district, nearly all of whom served with one of the battalions raised in the district and who were dropped out as surplus to the establishment, were subsequently given appointments in the W. O. R. and proceeded to England, believing that they would eventually reach France in the ordinary course. Instead of this, they were returned to Canada and retained for conducting duty across the Atlantic. Their argument is that, as they actually did duty while in England, they should be entitled to consider that part of their service was overseas. However, a clause in the order-in-council defines "overseas service" as meaning attached for pay and allowances to a unit which was out of Canada or the United States at the time such pay and allowances were issuable, which puts them out of court.

Both the conducting officers and those men who served in England and were discharged before November 11 urge that, having relinquished civil positions in order to serve, and with the full expectation of serving at the front, it is just as difficult for them to re-establish themselves in civil life as the man who was fortunate enough to be on the strength of some unit while in England, and that they are as much in need as these men of a gratuity to provide for the time which may elapse between their discharge and the obtaining of another civil position.

Colds Cause Headaches and Pains.

Feverish Headaches and Body Pains caused from a cold are soon relieved by taking LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. There's only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c x

PROPERTY TRANSFERS INDICATE PROSPERITY OF THE FOREST CITY

Yet another instance of the prosperity of London is seen in the amount of property that changed hands during the year 1918. There were 886 transfers, the assessed value of the property being $1,098,213. The total sum paid by the purchasers was $1,460,853.

During December of this year, $146,325 worth of property was sold, the assessed value of which was $110,675.

In 1917, there were 873 transfers of property, the total assessed value of which was $1,044,462. It was sold for $1,398,874. During December of that year, 75 sales were made, for a total of $80,665, for property that was assessed for $60,050.

It is anticipated that there will be a fair movement of real estate in London this year. Already there are many inquiries being received regarding city lots that are on sale.

NORWEGIAN MEATLESS DAYS.

Christiania, Jan. 7.—The Norwegian food commission will soon issue a decree establishing three meatless days a week in hotels and restaurants, it is announced here.

THE MORNING AFTER THE BIG NIGHT

The Wise Precaution of a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After the Banquet Brings Pleasant Memories With the Morning Coffee.

If It Hadn't Been for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Like as Not I'd Have a Headache This Morning.

If you ever feel distressed after eating be sure to take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet. For no matter what you eat there will be no gas, no sour risings, no lump in your throat, no biliousness, no dark brown taste in the morning. And should you now be troubled, eat a tablet as soon as possible and relief will come promptly. These tablets correct at once the faults of a weak or overworked stomach, they do the work while the stomach rests and recovers itself. Particularly effective are they for banqueters and those whose environment brings them in contact with the rich food most apt to cause stomach derangement. Relief in these cases always brings the glad smile. Get a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50 cents, at any drug store. Be good to your stomach.

POLLING IN SCHOOLS KEEPS BALLOT DOWN, SAYS ALD. MANNESS

Contends Average Voter Objects To Going Long Distance.

Has it been a good move for the city to hold the municipal elections in the schools? This is the question that is puzzling some of the city hall habitues this week.

Ald. S. R. Manness is quite decided that it was not.

City Clerk S. Baker admits that it has had its disadvantages, but it saved the city $600 the first year. This year it actually saved the city money for it was taken from one till and placed in another. The board of education charged $6 a room for the use of every one used in the schools this year. Owners of polling places were formerly paid $7 for the use of the house.

A Poor Method.

Ald. Manness says that the use of the schools has had a tendency to decrease the size of the vote in the city. Electors will not make the trips to cast their votes he says. Clerk Baker says that apparently there is some truth in this.

A perusal of the figures for the last few years does not bear out this statement, however. While in 1909 and in 1915 50 per cent of the voters turned out to the polls, in 1911 and 1913, only 41 per cent cast their votes, and in 1912, 1914 and 1916 43 per cent went to the polls; 45 per cent turned out in 1917. The same per centage went out to vote in 1918. At the elections this year only about 25 per cent of the voters took the trouble to vote, but this is partly accounted for by the fact that there was no contest for mayor nor for the public utilities commission.

Aside from this fact Ald. Manness contends that if the polling places were closer together there would be a larger percentage of the voters out to the elections.

City Clerk Baker intimated that next year it might be advisable to hold some of the polling places in the city schools, and in addition utilize private residences where the distance to the nearest school is too great. He thinks that beyond the fact that the use of the schools make it convenient for some of the electors to reach the polls the schools provide good polling places on stormy weather as there is plenty of room in the halls for the waiting electors. It is probable that a combination of the two schemes may be used, as he suggested, next year.

GENERAL INSPECTION BY GENERAL HUGHES

Inspector-Gen. John Hughes, who paid a surprise visit to the city Tuesday, spent yesterday afternoon at Wolseley Barracks, where he conducted an inspection of a number of the departments. Today he visited the Canadian Army Service Corps lines and the quarters of the district depot at the armories. In the case of the C. A. S. C., the general contented himself with a review of the offices, etc., but at the depot the men were paraded for a general inspection. Gen. Hughes chatted with several of the men who have seen service at the front, and expressed himself as well pleased with the parade. This afternoon he will inspect the Army Medical Corps.

NO NEW CITY HALL IS LIKELY FOR CITY THIS YEAR, VIEW OF MAYOR

Will the Federal Square scheme be a live question in the city this year? This has been repeatedly asked recently. Mayor C. R. Somerville says that he sees no prospect of a new city hall being built this year. He does not deny that the city should have a new building, but he thinks the time is not opportune. In his opinion the matter will be left over for the members who will form the first commission government of the city to settle.

REV. MR. BINGHAM WILL END PASTORATE HERE ON FEBRUARY NINTH

Rev. H. H. Bingham will preach his farewell sermon in the Talbot Street Baptist Church on February 9. Mr. Bingham received a call some time ago from the First Baptist Church in Calgary, one of the largest and finest churches in the West.

Had not Mr. Bingham's health, by the doctor's advice, forced him to go West, it is doubtful if he would have accepted the call. The same stipend that Mr. Bingham is to receive in Calgary was offered him by the Talbot Street congregation.

Mr. Bingham admitted that had it not been for his poor health, nothing could have persuaded him to leave London. He took a keen interest in all civic affairs during the nine years he has been in the city, and was a very active Rotarian.

SUPPORTERS OF MINISTER ADMONISHED ON CHARGE OF HERESY SPRING TO HIS DEFENCE

Continued From Page One.

newspaper discussion and has not made any statement to the press throughout the entire controversy extending over more than three years, we, the undersigned, being fully conversant with all the facts of the case, feel that in the interest of truth and justice and in all fairness to Dr. Knowles and the local church the following statement, for the accuracy of which we accept full responsibility, should be made.

On or about April 30, 1917 charges were preferred by William McIntosh, J. A. Lancaster, J. M. Morris and Dr. R. M. Calder against Rev. Dr. Knowles, on which charges a trial was held in the town of Strathroy in the closing days of May, 1917, and the following verdict rendered:

Strathroy, Ont.

Session of the trial proceedings of W. M. McIntosh, J. M. Morris, J. A. Lancaster, R. M. Calder, M.D., complainants; and the Rev. R. W. Knowles, M.A., Ph.D., defendant, being held at Strathroy Methodist Church, Strathroy, Ont., was opened at 11:45 a.m., May 31, 1917. The presiding officer, Rev. J. E. Holmes, in the chair and all the members of the committee being present. The chairman having opened the session, inquired of the committee whether they had reached a verdict. In reply the committee rendered the following decision:

Methodist Church.
London Conference.
Strathroy District,
Petrolea Circuit.

In the matter of W. M. McIntosh, J. M. Morris, J. A. Lancaster, R. M. Calder, M.D., complainants; and the Rev. R. W. Knowles, M.A., Ph.D., defendant.

The committee selected and summoned to try the charges in this matter having assembled at the time and place appointed for such trial, were thereupon attended by the said complainants and the said defendant; and having heard the evidence adduced by the respective parties and what was alleged by them and on their behalf, we, G. N. Hazen, A. J. Langford, W. J. Ashton, A. I. Brown, F. Louis Barber, the said committee find that none of the said charges ruled as major by the presiding officer, namely: those under groups A, B, C and D re the Deity of Christ, Total Depravity, the Status of Christ, and the Virgin Birth, respectively, are sustained and proved, and that the defendant is acquitted and that none of the charges designated under the groups E and F re destructive teaching and conduct respectively, ruled by the presiding officer as minor, are sustained and proved, and that the defendant is acquitted.

As to the other charges designated under group G re introduction of books, ruled by the presiding officer as minor, we find that they are sustained and proved and upon them we find that the defendant is guilty.

And we adjudge that the said defendant be admonished.

Given under our hands at Strathroy this 31st day of May, 1917.

(Signed) G. N. Hazen, W. J. Ashton, A. I. Brown, A. J. Langford, F. Louis Barber.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the decision of the committee in the above matter.

(Signed) A. E. Jones, presiding officer.

(Signed) J. E. Holmes, substitute presiding officer.

Not Permitted to Appear.

This verdict came before the annual conference in the regular course of discipline, and it was moved, seconded and carried, that the findings of the committee of trial be accepted. An appeal was then taken on behalf of the complainants to the court of appeal, at the sitting of which court Dr. Knowles was not allowed representation.

The finding of the court of appeal was reported in the Guardian of January 30, 1918, and read as follows:

"The first case presented was that of William McIntosh of Petrolea against the action of the London Ministerial Conference anent the trial of Rev. R. W. Knowles, Ph.D. Mr. McIntosh introduced Rev. E. G. Powell of London as his counsel. Rev. S. W. Muxworthy of Exeter, the present president of the London Conference, introduced Rev. D. N. McCamus (the ex-president) as counsel for the conference.

From the evidence submitted to the court, it appeared that owing to the illness of the chairman of the court of trial that had been originally called to consider Mr. McIntosh's charges, a new chairman had been introduced, but that the evidence had not been again presented in any way before him; that the proceedings at the court of trial had not been adequately taken down, and that on appeal to the conference, the ministerial session had upheld the findings of the trial committee without the evidence leading to such findings being submitted to it.

The judgment of the court was that the appeal be sustained on the grounds of irregularities in the trial and subsequent proceedings and the court therefore ordered a new trial. The matter rested there until early in April, 1918, when an agreement was entered into and signed by both parties to submit the whole matter to a court of arbitration, composed of the following six ministers:

Rev. S. W. Muxworthy, president of conference; Rev. J. C. Reid, chairman of Strathroy district; Rev. Dr. Manning of Sarnia; Rev. Dr. Warner of St. Thomas; Rev. W. E. Pescott of London; Rev. R. G. Peever of London.

Agreed to Accept Finding.

On the assembling of the court it was pointed out on behalf of the complainants that if Dr. Knowles were found guilty of any of the heresy charges the court had no authority to enforce its verdict, whereupon Dr. Knowles, through his counsel, pledged himself that if he were found guilty he would promptly resign from the ministry of the Methodist Church. Both parties having submitted all the evidence, the closing words of the complainants were the reiteration of their solemn pledge that they would loyally accept and honorably abide by the decision of the court whatever it might be. The following are the findings of the committee:

London Conference,
Strathroy District,
Petrolea Circuit.

In the matter of William McIntosh and other complainants, and Rev. R. W. Knowles, Ph.D., defendant.

In response to a request made to us, on behalf of both parties in the above named case, asking that we act as a committee of arbitration to settle the differences between them, and accompanied by a signed guarantee that each party would loyally accept, and honorably abide by our decision, we, the undersigned ministers of the London conference, after carefully considering all the evidence submitted to us by both parties concerned, do find as follows:

1. First—That, in the matter of the James Allen books—"Out of the Heart" and "As a Man Thinketh"—which the defendant admits having introduced for study in a society in his church; while the said books contain certain statements which are imperfect, and which, if taken alone, would be misleading, and which we could not indorse as satisfactory explanations of the whole teaching of the Gospel, they are not necessarily heretical. Moreover, it has not been shown that the defendant did isolate and indorse the objectionable passages in these books, but that he rather recommended the books as a whole, and as a means of studying the ethical truth and life lessons with which they profess to deal; and in this, we adjudge that he is not guilty of an offense against the law of God, or the discipline of the Methodist Church.

2. Secondly—We find that the defendant admits having on some occasions, in private conversation with his brethren, discussed certain theological questions in such a way as to arouse suspicion in their minds as to his orthodoxy; but, he affirms that he was at the time passing through a phase of mental agitation concerning these things, and we, therefore, believe his conduct worthy of kindly consideration and treatment, and we, therefore, most earnestly and lovingly warn the defendant of the danger of such a course, and urge him to be more careful in the future, that the ministry not be blamed.

3. Thirdly—We find that there is some evidence of indiscretion and laxity on the part of the defendant in matters of administration, which widened the breach between him and the complainants.

We find further upon this charge, that it is Methodist usage for a superintendent to vacate the chair, and allow a recording steward to put a motion affecting himself, and that in doing this, the defendant was justified, and cannot be held accountable for what took place.

Also, we find, that, in calling a special meeting of the official board to consider the pastor's teaching, and the suitability of the representative to the district meeting, he did so in response to a written request, signed by eight members of the board, but the evidence is not sufficient to show that he instigated this procedure, and is, therefore not guilty of an offence against the discipline.

We find that, the evidence in the matter of his personal attitude and conduct toward the complainants is too conflicting to sustain the charges, and we, therefore, adjudge him not guilty.

4. Fourthly—In regard to the charge of his having uttered publicly in the pulpit of the Petrolea Methodist Church, statements which are contrary to the Word of God, and discipline of the Methodist Church, we find; that the evidence submitted to us is too conflicting to sustain the charges; and, that Dr. Knowles' personal written statement to the committee of his beliefs, is clear and positive; and, that the manuscripts of the sermon complained of, having been submitted to us, and, which Dr. Knowles solemnly declares are the original and unaltered manuscripts of the said sermons, and, which we have most carefully perused, together with other manuscripts of sermons preached by him in the same place, and which clearly show the trend of his teaching, remove all doubt as to his agreement with our Methodist doctrine, and, we therefore, direct that the charges be withdrawn.

We, as a committee, feel it to be our duty to state that Dr. Knowles did give cause of serious anxiety to many persons concerning his beliefs, and that the charges naturally grew out of that anxiety, and that the complainants were acting in harmony with their conscientious convictions in preferring them.

Having reached these conclusions in the fear of God, and the exercise of our best judgment, we do hereby direct, that the president of the conference make known these, our findings in the Petrolea Methodist Church, at a meeting called for the purpose, and, at the same time, entreat all our brethren to banish from their minds and hearts the memory of these things, and to refrain from all conversation concerning them, and public or private allusion to them, as may not conduce to the unity, peace, and progress of the church in the days to come.

Signed this seventeenth day of April, 1918:

S. W. Muxworthy,
President of Conference.
J. C. Reid, Chairman of District.
Thomas Manning.
R. I. Warner.
R. G. Peever.
W. E. Pescott.

Refused to Accept Verdict.

In due time the president of the conference and the chairman of the district appeared before the Petrolea congregation and read the verdict as directed. It was sincerely hoped by Dr. Knowles and his friends that the end had been reached, but the complainants and their counsel refused to be bound by the verdict.

The Strathroy district, at its annual meeting, passed unanimously a resolution directing the chairman to ask the complainants to withdraw the charges, but this they again refused to do.

At the ensuing meeting of annual conference the records of Strathroy district showed that the charges had not been withdrawn. Inasmuch as these men still claimed to be members in good standing of the Methodist Church, we expected conference would take some action to make them live up to their solemn pledge, but inasmuch as the court of arbitration was a private agreement, the conference declined to take any action.

Another Trial Takes Place.

The complainants in the case having failed to honorably abide by the decision of the court of arbitration, the charges still stood, and there was nothing left for the conference to do but proceed with another trial.

A committee of trial was selected and trial called to meet in Wyoming on September 24, but at the request of the complainants the trial was postponed until October 29. After several more postponements and adjournments, it finally met in Centennial Church, London, on Tuesday, December 3. After all the evidence on the part of the complainants had been submitted, Dr. Knowles took the stand on his own behalf. He was still under cross-examination when court adjourned at 11 p.m., December 3. Later that night Dr. Knowles took ill, and on the following morning was unable to appear in court. Dr. Weekes was called and advised Dr. Knowles that if he valued his life and health not to appear again in the case, now or at any future time. He (Dr. Weekes) appeared before the court and gave evidence to that effect, and advising the court that the suspense consequent upon the long drawn-out trial had seriously affected Dr. Knowles' health, and that unless finality of some kind were quickly reached the consequence to Dr. Knowles would be very serious indeed.

Refused to Permit Evidence.

At this juncture the president of the conference called upon Dr. Knowles at his hotel and expressed a sincere desire that in some way a final settlement might be reached. A statement was then prepared by the president of the conference, the counsel for the defence and the two undersigned and read to Dr. Knowles, who, upon being assured that it was understood to be in no way an acknowledgment of guilt on his part, signed it. This statement was read to the court, but, strange to say, the complainants still demanded their "pound of flesh," and standing upon a point of law refused to permit the introduction of any further evidence until Dr. Knowles returned for further cross-examination.

Witnesses Were Ready.

Dr. Knowles notified the court that following the advice of his physician, he would not appear again in the case, with the result that the case was given to the committee of trial with full evidence on the part of the complainants and practically none of the evidence for the defence, notwithstanding the fact that six of Dr. Knowles' witnesses waited all that day in the church in which the trial was being held. With this one side of evidence before them the committee reached the verdict as published in your columns of a few days ago, which has amazed the many friends of Dr. Knowles all over the province.

We might here add that Dr. Knowles is in his pulpit, and retains the love and confidence of the entire community, more especially that of the Methodist Church, which promptly raised his salary from $1,300 to $1,500, making it retroactive to the beginning of the present conference year. The members of the official board and the congregation generally know full well that Dr. Knowles is not guilty of the heretical utterances as charged by his Petrolea accusers.

G. W. THOMPSON.
J. R. STEADMAN.

Petrolea, Ont., Jan. 7, 1919.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Stops Irritation; Soothes and Heals. You can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c. x

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

FROM ONE WHO DID DRINK.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Kindly allow me space in your paper as a reader to make reply to the letter of one Mr. Cook of Mooretown, Ont., which appeared in your issue of January 1 on the temperance issue. It seems that there are quite a number of die-hards on this drink question, and we have nobody to blame but ourselves. You, Mr. Cook, may blame the preachers and the temperance people in general, but what brought on this great question was the hotelkeepers themselves, and the man who took a drink and could not leave it alone. Now, Mr. Cook, do not worry. Temperance is here to stay. All you men say, or I, about the preachers and these noble women will not make one iota of difference with them. I am not a preacher, nor am I a temperance crank, but I wish to inform you that there are thousands of homes today in Canada where the little children have got clothes and shoes, and the father comes home to his wife sober now, whereas in license time the man who drank to excess had nothing for his wife or children. I would like you to give me figures, Mr. Cook, what Canada spent in drink the last licensed year. If you cannot, it may be that the editor may let you know how many millions were spent in this damned stuff that you say the temperance people are trying to take away from you altogether. I might say, Mr. Cook, for your benefit, that I have seen myself hundreds of noble men go over the top of this abyss to death, without hope in this world or the world to come. I am glad today that there are so many noble men and women, who think so much about us, who, when we get a few drinks, that we are lost to everything that is pure and good and right. Advise you to shake the dust of the farm off your feet, drop over to Chicago, or Montreal, or Cleveland, or some other large city, and go down among the slums, then come back and write another letter. Respectfully yours, ONE WHO DID DRINK.

Blenheim, Ont., Jan. 6, 1919.

CONSTIPATION POISONS

the blood. Perfect elimination is indispensable to health. Stimulate the liver, open the bowels and get the system into a good habit by taking Hood's Pills, the old reliable family cathartic. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25 cents, of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass.

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

Comforts and Blankets Now In Bedding Sale

These will be the chief features tomorrow, also Spreads, Sheets, Sheeting, Pillow Slips, Cottons and White Flannelettes are to be had at present in this January sale at a fair margin below their market value. Whatever your bedding requirements for the future months, this is the month to buy.

Sale of Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Axminster Room Rugs continues on Third Floor.

The limited quantities remaining of January sale bedding specials cannot be reordered, or matched at our prices. All are the products of the best manufacturers and purchased about a year ago.

This sale is opportune—anticipating the approach of zero weather, when extra bedding is an absolute necessity as a protection from chills and colds, these specials should appeal to the thrifty.

Cotton-Filled Comforters, Sale Price, $3.19 Each

50 Cotton-Filled Comforters, covered in silkoline with floral design, colors in rose, blue, green and yellow, well filled and quilted, large size 72x72 inches. January sale price ..... $3.19 each

Flannelette Blankets, $3.25 Pair

50 pairs Grey Flannelette Blankets, best quality, 11-4 size, used for three-quarter and double beds. While they last, January sale price ..... $3.25 pair

Cotton-Filled Comforters, $4.35 Each

Our best quality silkoline cover, and well filled with pure white cotton closely quilted, cover in dainty floral designs, in pink, blue, green and light grounds, large size 72x72 inches. January sale price ..... $4.35 each

PLAID BLANKETS, $5.95 PAIR.

38 pair Plaid Blankets, good quality, wool finish, large size 66x82 inches, in colors of rose and grey, blue and grey, tan and rose, grey and blue; a very special price for double-bed size blankets. January sale price ..... $5.95 pair

EXTRA LARGE SIZE WOOL BLANKETS, $9.85 PAIR.

These are the large double-bed size, 72x84 inches, made of fine quality wool with sufficient cotton to keep from shrinking; a good cosy blanket that will keep two people warm. January sale price ..... $9.85 pair

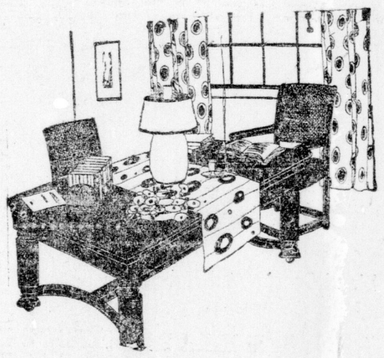
WHITE COTTON QUILTS, $3.45 EACH.

35 only White Cotton Quilts, size 77x88 inches, good quality, white finish, in Marseilles designs, all hemmed ready for use. January sale price ..... $3.45 each

15 PER CENT REDUCTIONS ON ALL DOWN-FILLED COMFORTERS.

15 Per Cent Reductions on all Down-Filled Comforters. January sale prices ..... $11.48 to $21.25 each

Ostermoor Mattresses 1-3 Off



Not often do you have an opportunity to buy genuine Ostermoor Mattresses at less than the manufacturer's set price. These are genuine, with the manufacturer's trade mark; they are taken from our regular stock. The quantities are limited, as follows:

9 only Ostermoor Mattresses, 4 feet wide. Sale price $17.50
3 only Ostermoor Mattresses, 3 feet 6 inches wide. Sale price $15.35
2 only Ostermoor Mattresses, 3 feet wide. Sale price $15.35
These Bed Springs at special prices, as they are slightly imperfect; all are large sizes; coil wire springs. At ..... $3.00, $5.00 and $6.50

Look for the Name woven in the binding as shown above, when you buy THE FAMOUS OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

Your Living-Room, Dining-Room or Bedrooms Decorated Now For About 1-3 Less

The reduction on the papers included and listed below in this sale will mean a saving of about one-third on each and every room. Sufficient work will be booked at this reduction to keep our staff of paper-hangers busy this month and next.

ASK FOR THRIFT STAMPS.

If you request it we will give you in change these stamps, any amount you desire. A $4.00 War Saving Stamp will grow to $5.00 in five years. A pretty good savings account, isn't it? "Your first duty in this critical time is to economize and avoid waste, to place all your available resources at the disposal of the Government."—W. G. McAdoo.

FOR LIVING-ROOM, size 12x15 feet—18 and 20-inch Grass Cloths, in tan, grey, green, brown and buff colors, all have cutout borders and base decorations.
30-inch Grass Cloths, in tan and buff colors, with narrow cutout border and base decorations.
30-inch Blends, in grey, blue, green shades, with borders to match.
Complete, including paper and hanging $12.00

FOR DINING-ROOM, size 12x15 feet—30-inch Oatmeals, in tan, brown, grey and green colors, with wide cutout borders, with base decorations to match. All have heavy embossed ceilings to match.
20-inch Tapestry Papers in mixed colors of grey, blue, tan and brown colors, in close foliage and tree patterns.
18-inch Blends, tan, grey and blue colors, with cutout borders to match.
Complete, including paper and hanging $12.00

FOR PARLORS, size 12x15 feet—English Embossed Silks, in floral or stripe styles, in creams and champagne colors.
Floral pattern effects printed on blended backgrounds, in mixed colors of grey, cream, brown and tan.
Tapestry papers in light shades of grey and blue or grey and green colors, all have ceilings to match.
Complete, including work and material $12.00

BEDROOM SIZE UP TO 9x12 FEET—Plain Chambray, in grey and cream colors, two-tone grey and blue, floral and stripe effects. All have bands to match.
Blue and Pink Chintz Papers, blue, grey and pink stripe, with cutout borders to match.
Complete, including paper and hanging $6.00

MOLDINGS for above rooms supplied and put up ..... 3c per foot

Third 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

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The installation of the officers of Doric Lodge No. 289, A. F. and A. M., at Lobo hall took place last week under the Wor. Bro. H. Steele.

The officers are: P. M., Wor. Bro. L. Tuckey; W. M., A. M. Blair; S. W., Dr. Gray; J. W., A. Fletcher; S. D., N. Currie; J. D., Earl McCallum; V. G., W. Arrand; secretary, Dr. P. L. Graham; treasurer, D. Sells; chaplain, J. C. Zavitz; J. S., M. M. McInroy; tyler, N. R. Campbell; auditors, A. Fraser and E. T. Caverhill.

The auditors report showed fourteen new members during the year.

At the banquet the toasts "Our Retiring W. M." and "Our W. M. Elect" were very heartily given by all and responded to in a neat speach by each.

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