clude the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war.

"It must be clear to every man who can think that there is in this peace alliance no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

"There is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

"I take it for granted, for instance," said the President, "if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland and that henceforth inviolable security of life, worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"No right exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty contrary to their political and religious ideals.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed, that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged wtih the aloquence of those who are convinced disciples of liberty, and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

Shattering precedent of more than a century, the President, regarding the Senate with its treaty-making power as his counsellor in foreign affairs, explained why he believed the time had come for the world to know America's position, and discussed the underlying causes on which he believes a permanent peace of the world can be maintained.

While President Wilson was speaking directly to the Senators, after the manner of Washington, Madison and Adams, his address was in the hands of all foreign governments or on its way to them.

No such history-making event with such far-reaching possibilities to the United States probably ever had been seen in the Senate Chamber.

In the background of the fundamental proposition of whether the United States should alter the foreign policy, laid down by Washington and carried out by a long line of Presidents, was the possibility that out of some such league of nations might come a way to end the present war.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH TO THE SENATE.

Following is the full text of the President's address:

"Gentlemen of the Senate:

"On the eighteenth of December last I addressed an identic note to the governments of the nations now at war, requesting them to state more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy.

"The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente powers have replied more definitely and have stated in general terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

"We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace.

WILSON STATES WHAT MUST FOLLOW PEACE.

"In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

"I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you as the counsel associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan for the foundations of peace among the nations.

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very prinples and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty.

"They cannot in honor withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to other nations of the world to state tha conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

"That service is nothing less than this—to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world.

SETTLEMENT CANNOT BE LONG POSTPONED.

"Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended."

"The treaties and the agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the **future safe against war;** and yet there is only one sort of peace that the people of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments—elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the people of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

U. S. WILL PUT NO OBSTACLES IN WAY OF PEACE.

"I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacles in the way of any terms of peace the Governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves.

"Mere agreements may not make peace secure.

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanancy of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand.

"If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

QUESTION ON WHICH FUTURE PEACE WILL DEPEND.

"The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured.

"The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

"Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

"They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realties and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished.

"It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently but only as upon quicksand—only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations is as necessary for lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

PEACE MUST BE BASED UPON EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak.

"Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there, of course, cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves.

"But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

SPEAKS FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT POLAND.

"I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak of this, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realties. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed, free, and common in practically all circumstances, for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the fredom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

FAVORS THE LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programmes of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained.

"The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless conquest and rivalry.

"The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediate and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations of mankind.

"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

"May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every programme of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named I speak with the greatest boldness and confidence, because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas, which, in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; that in moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles, American policies. We could stand for no others, and they are also the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere and of every modern nation, and of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."

Gov. Whitman to Give Bride Away In Nixon-Ryer Nuptials To-Morrow

MISS DORIS FLETCHER RYER
PHOTO ROCHLITZ.

San Francisco Girl to Wed a New Yorker at Church of Heavenly Rest.

Gov. Whitman will give the bride in marriage when Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer becomes Mrs. S. W. Nixon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow. Miss Ryer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, and is well known in society here. Mr. Nixon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon. The Rev. Herbert Shipman will perform the ceremony and there will be a reception at the Ritz-Carlton after the knot is tied.

Miss Phyllis de Young of San Francisco will be the maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Pauline Disston, Miss Elizabeth S. Sands, Miss Helen Flake, Miss Mary Moreland, Miss Ray Slater.

Walbridge S. Taft will be best man and Harvey S. Ladew, Patrick Calhoun, Esmond O. O'Brien, Ammi Wright Lancashire, H. Rogers Benjamin and Hugh D. Cotton will be ushers.

STATESMEN HAIL WILSON SPEECH AS GREATEST EFFORT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Wilson's own view of his speech to the Senate was given in a discussion with a Senator just after he finished his address. He said:

"I have said what everybody has been longing for but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be possible."

Senator Tillman said: "I look upon the President's address as the most startling and the noblest utterance that has fallen from human lips since the Declaration of Independence, because it is based on justice and liberty and the bed-rock principles of modern civilization. The programme he maps out for our country is a giant's stride in international comity—and it took a giant to make it. The task he cuts out for the American people is a great one, worthy of our country and its grand ideals."

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared the message was a "great State paper and should have a very striking effect upon the Governments and people of Europe."

Senator Newlands: "It is the greatest document since the Declaration of Independence."

Senator Vardaman: "The President's suggestions are staggering. I want to let them sink in before forming an opinion. But I suppose in 'the parliament of man and the federation of the world' some such thing is coming."

Generally, members of Congress regarded the address as food for thought to the civilized world.

AMERICAN RELIEF AGENT A SUICIDE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—An American, Ludwig Grosse, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart here to-day.

Grosse and his family had been involved in some questionable financing of the American Committee for relief of Widows and Orphans in Germany, and this is supposed to have induced the act.

Grosse was well known here and had been active in relief work.

MUTINY ON SHIP WITH SEA RAID SURVIVORS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Trouble between the captain and crew of the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru, sent into Pernambuco with survivors of vessels sunk by the German raider, is reported in despatches to the State Department to-day. The exact cause of the trouble is not clear but is so serious as to have been referred to the owners of the vessel.

The Hudson Maru, according to reports here, did not enter Pernambuco under a German prize crew as originally reported, but under her own officers and men.

GERMAN RAIDER REPORTED SUNK BY BRITISH CRUISER

Glasgow Said to Have Sent Sea Terror to Bottom Off Brazilian Coast.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Jan. 22 (Associated Press).—La Presna publishes a despatch from Rio Janeiro saying that, according to a cablegram received at Pernambuco, the British cruiser Glasgow has sunk a German commerce raider 130 miles off Para. No details are given.

[The Glasgow, commanded by Capt. John Luce, R. N., is the only British warship that escaped sinking when a British fleet, under Rear Admiral Craddock, was wiped out by the German squadron of Admiral von Spee in the Coronel fight. Para, or Belem, is a city in Northern Brazil, at the mouth of the Tocantine or Para River.]

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 22 (United Press).—The South Atlantic to-day was swarming with searchers for the ship or ships responsible for the blow at Allied commerce. Brazil added to her fleet of war vessels watching to prevent violation of neutrality by detaching a number of vessels from her fleet. They will patrol Brazilian territorial waters.

Neutral merchantmen arriving at various South American ports reported Allied war vessels almost constantly in sight. Five steamships variously reported as merchantmen and cruisers were said to be lurking between Provoacao and Yacare.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and up; claiming; five and a half furlongs: Jalco, 115; Engot, 115; Edna Kenna, 108; *Sleepy Sam, 101; Velez, 101; M. Ben Thurman, 112; *Jungle, 109; *Gentlewoman, 103; *Burlana, 107; Sacerral, 101.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds and up; claiming; five and a half furlongs: Royal Interest, 119; Gold, 113; Tactus, 110; Ma's Beauty, 103; Peaslee, 101; Uncle Jimmie, 115; Energetic, 114; Pas de Chance, 106; *Cash Up, 101; *Hasty Cox, 101.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs: Mr. Mack, 119; Wolfs Bath, 115; *Lady Mildred, 107; Walter Duncan, 101; Bezz, 117; *Rio Brazo, 114; Miss Gist, 101; *Wat, 101.

FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs: Halbeck, 112; Mars Cassidy, 106; Dr. Carmen, 101; All Smiles, 101; Brynlamah, 100; Opportunity, 97.

FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; one mile: Gallper, 114; Yenghee, 107; Ben Hampson, 96; Herbert Temple, 110; Dr. Lerrick, 104.

SIXTH RACE—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards: Agon, 116; *Prime Mover, 111; *Pectilus, 108; Easter Heart, 114; Watch Your Step, 109; *Hope, 104.

SEVENTH RACE—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth: Flying Fool, 111; Clifton King, 106; Minda, 106; *Hunting Brass, 101; Orange, 105; *Handful, 107; Instructor, 106; *Chivalry, 96.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Track very muddy.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET.

WHEAT

Previous Close		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net chge.
180¼	May	187	187¾	183¾	186⅝	+ 3⅜
151⅝	July	152	154	150⅝	153¾	+ 1⅝

CORN

Previous Close		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net chge.
100⅝	May	101⅜	101⅜	100	101⅜	+ ⅝
98⅞	July	99½	100	99⅛	99⅞	+ ⅞

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

American Locomotive Company gross earnings for six months to Dec. 31 increased $23,464,735. Surplus after dividends, $2,136,834; increase, $178,094.

Equitable Trust Company at special meeting of stockholders intend to increase capital stock from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000. Stockholders will be offered stock at $150 a share.

Consolidated Gas Company for year 1916—Surplus after charges, $8,654,464; increase, $151,607 and equal to 8 67-100 on capital stock compared with 8 52-100 on same amount of stock previous year.

"TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED FEET—AH!

"Tiz" is grand for aching, swollen, tender, calloused feet or corns.

Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, aching, tender, sweaty feet. No more soreness in corns, callouses, bunions.

No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "Tiz." "Tiz" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. "Tiz" cures your foot trouble so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25-cent box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Just once try "Tiz." Get a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents. Think of it.—Advt.

Are You Protecting Your Eyes?

The fear of failing sight is never experienced by those who protect their eyes with Ehrlich glasses.

Examinations by Registered Eye Specialists. No charge or obligation

Perfect Fitting Glasses as low as $2.50

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Established 54 Years
New York: 184 B'way, at John St.
223 Sixth Av., 13th St.
350 Sixth Av., 2nd St.
101 Nassau, at Ann St.
17 West 42d Street.
Brooklyn: 498 Fulton St., cor. Bond St.

"Eddy's" Sauce imparts a piquant flavor to Oysters, Fish, Steaks, Chops and Roasts.

Eddys BRAND OLD ENGLISH STYLE Sauce

It adds just the right zest to gravies, soups, and salads. Per bottle 10c

Made by E. Pritchard, 331 Spring St., N. Y.

22-KARAT GOLD CROWNS $2 UP
SOLID GOLD BRIDGE WORK
Silver Fillings 50c UP

$2 UP

FULL SETS OF TEETH, $3 UP.
Come in the morning, have your teeth extracted without pain and walk home at night with a new set of teeth.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.
DR. BLOOM
MODERN PAINLESS DENTIST
—TWO OFFICES—
2 East 125th St. 169 E. 34th St.
S. E. Cor. Fifth Ave. N. W. Cor. 3d Ave.
Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily.
Sundays, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
BROKEN PLATES REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

"Paris in New York"
Café des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
LOUIS BUSTANOBY, Sole Owner.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Offering for Monday and Tuesday, January 22d and 23d.

BUTTER PEANUT BRITTLE: Those big, crackly slabs of delicious Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy, blended with rich Creamery Butter and spangled with the choicest, fresh Roasted Peanuts. POUND BOX 13c

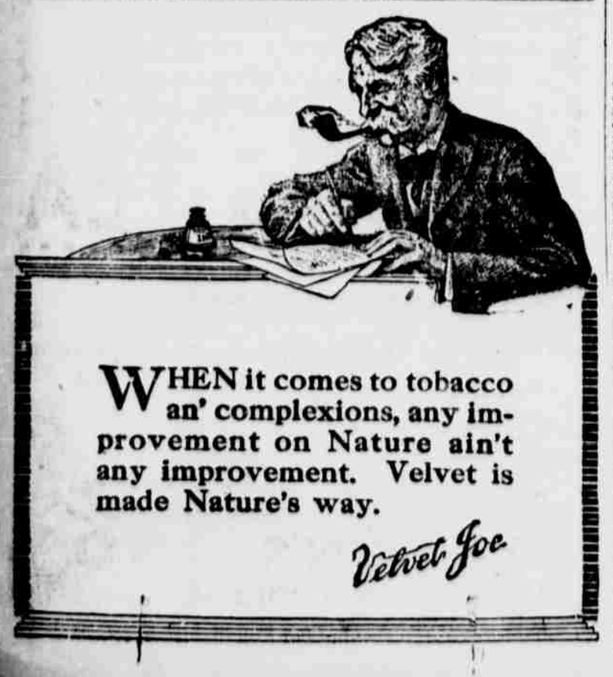
Special for Monday, Jan. 22d.
GLOSS GOODIES—A choice collection of long-lasting sweets, comprising Assorted Fruit and Nut Buttercups, Waffles, Nut Blossoms, Sunshine Mints, Chocolate Silver Strings, Old-Fashioned Clear Candy and others. POUND BOX 13c

Special for Tuesday, Jan. 23d.
CHOCOLATE HOME-MADE FUDGE—Even more delicious than Mother and the Girls used to make in the home kitchen to say nothing of the expense of buying the ingredients at to-day's prices of the fuss, muss and bother. POUND BOX 13c

54 BARCLAY STREET
Closes 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
29 CORTLANDT STREET
Closes 11 p.m. Daily.
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST.
Closes 11 p.m.; Sat. 11.30 p.m.
400 BROOME STREET
Closes 7 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
38 EAST 23D STREET
Closes 10 p.m. Daily.
472 FULTON ST., B'KLYN
Closes 11.30 p.m. Daily
1289 BROADWAY, Brooklyn, Closes 11.30 P. M.—Saturday 12 P. M.
Loft New York
206 BROADWAY
Closes 7 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
11 EAST 42D STREET
Closes 12 p.m. Daily.
266 WEST 125TH STREET
Closes 11.30 p.m.; Sat. 12 p.m.
23 WEST 34TH STREET
Closes 7 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
149TH ST. & 3D AVE.
Closes 11.30 p.m.; Sat. 12 p.m.
157 MARKET ST., Newark
Closes 11.30 p.m.; Sat. 12 p.m.
The specified weight includes the container.

CHILDREN should use Sozodont LIQUID DENTIFRICE not because of its pleasant taste and efficient properties, but it Saves them from gum and teeth infection if used regularly. Buy it for them

(All lost or found articles advertised in The World will be listed at The World's Information Bureau, Pulitzer Building Arcade, Park Row; World's Uptown Office, northwest corner 38th St. and Broadway; World's Harlem Office, 155 West 125th St., and World's Brooklyn Office, 292 Washington St., Brooklyn, for 30 days following the printing of the advertisement.



WHEN it comes to tobacco an' complexions, any improvement on Nature ain't any improvement. Velvet is made Nature's way.

Velvet Joe

Carstairs Rye

A Century Favorite
The Standard Rye of America
ESTABLISHED 1788

Good Old Home-Made Family Cough Remedy
Much Better Than the Ready-Made Kind—Easily and Cheaply Prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you would hardly have in them all the curative power that lies in this simple "home-made" cough syrup which takes only a few minutes to prepare.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents and gives you a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for $2.50.

This Pinex and sugar syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol, and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, be sure to ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 209 Main Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Advt.