

PILES

Cause Many Diseases — and you can pour all the Patent medicines down your throat that money can buy;

—or you can use all the salves or so-called pile cures to your heart's content—

Yet you will NEVER be rid of such conditions until YOUR PILES ARE KILLED.

(The proof of all this is that nothing you have ever done, has given you permanent relief.)

NOW WILL YOU HEED THIS STATEMENT?

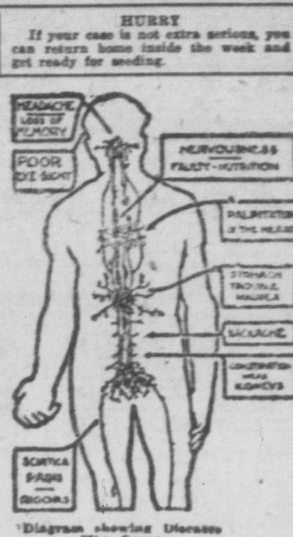
WE KILL AND NATURE REMOVES permanently, every case of PILES, that we handle with a mild ELECTRIC CURRENT, or you need not donate one cent. No Chloroform, Morphine or Cocaine necessary. No loss of time or confinement to bed. From one hour in simple cases to 10 days in very bad cases necessary for DESIRED RESULTS. If you can't come write— Write in English if possible. Mention this paper.

DRS. AXTELL & THOMAS

258 1/2 Portage Ave.

Dept. B.G.

Winnipeg, Man.



"Diagrams showing various Piles Cases."

Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)

Wednesday, April 2nd. Charles R. Harrison, the Labor member for Nipissing, moved a resolution calling upon the government to develop the French River for navigation and power purposes. He said, that with few improvements it would be capable of conveying large lake steamers to Lake Nipissing, thus connecting with the Great Lakes. At only three points in the river would there be heavy construction work, but over 3,500 horsepower would be produced, which would net at least \$875,000 per annum and meet the entire cost of the waterways.

On the importation of coal from \$2.40 to \$2.50 would be saved, making a total saving of \$1,200,000 per annum.

The annual saving on the export lumber, pulp and paper would be \$1,300,000 per annum. Nickel, gold, and silver from the mines in that country had represented an output of \$500,000,000.

Mr. Harrison considered that the elevators should be built at the east end of Lake Nipissing to relieve the congestion of wheat.

He said that 66 per cent. of our grain was finding its way to United States ports, and this was a great loss to Canada. He concluded by urging that the government undertake this work to help in solving the problem of unemployment which was fast reaching a crisis.

Hon. F. B. Carvell said that canalization of the French River would be the first link in the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and adoption of the Georgian Bay Canal policy.

The assistant deputy minister of public works, he went on, had submitted a report showing that the scheme would yield 25,000 electrical horsepower. That would require some storage works. Assuming the revenue at \$20.00 per horsepower, which would be the maximum, there would be a total revenue of \$500,000. It was estimated that the cost of the scheme would be around \$2,000,000.

At six per cent. the interest charges would be \$1,200,000. Therefore, as between interest charges and revenue there would be an annual deficit of \$700,000.

The question had been before the cabinet council, Mr. Carvell went on, but in view of the heavy expenditures involved the government had not seen its way clear to provide for the scheme.

Mr. Carvell proceeded, that he viewed the financial situation of Canada with a great deal of alarm. "I am not going to take the responsibility," he declared, "of rushing into an expenditure of millions of dollars, without knowing where the money is coming from."

Mr. Lemieux asked Mr. Carvell if he was of the same opinion in regard to the Welland Canal.

Mr. Carvell. "I am not responsible for the initiation of the work on the Welland Canal. But if I may express a personal view, I have more faith in the construction of the Welland Canal and in the St. Lawrence route than I have in the Georgian Bay Canal."

Mr. Carvell added that he would like to see the brakes put on a little harder in a good many places in Canada than they now are.

F. H. Keefer urged that construction of the canal would bring wheat down within 331 miles of Montreal, giving the shortest haul of all. If wheat were brought into Lake Winnipeg by the canal, the Canadian National railway would have the shortest haul and would have the advantage. It would further mean a large saving in coal.

E. B. Devlin thought the Georgian Bay system would certainly not cost more and, in his opinion, would cost a good deal less than the Welland. He mentioned the vast trade that could be carried from the Great Lakes to the ocean. These ships would assist the maritime provinces and the western provinces by going back loaded with coal.

The motion of Mr. Harrison was declared lost.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux moved for a return giving a statement of the bank mergers that had taken place since 1911. He had reference particularly, he said, to the recent Bank of Ottawa merger. There was a fear that the banking business of Canada would get into the hands of a few institutions.

Sir Thomas White said that parliament had authorized the amalgamation of banks, subject to certain safeguards, which had been deemed advisable in the public interest. The duty thus evolving on the minister of finance was not a pleasant one. The facts in possession of the minister, if he gave his consent, were not generally known to the public.

He referred to the amalgamation of the Bank of Ottawa and the Bank of Nova Scotia. He was convinced that the situation, as far as banking was concerned, had been bettered by the merging of these two institutions. There was practically no overlapping of branches in the merger. It appeared that the two banks formed a natural complement, one to the other.

It seemed a wise policy to increase as much as possible the export trade of the Dominion. In order to do this it was advisable to establish branch banks in other countries. This, the larger banks of Canada were in a position to do, while the smaller constitutions were not. He thought that there was no danger of the creation of a money trust owing to the bank mergers, because it was the object of the banks to loan as much money as possible.

Hon. W. S. Fielding expressed the view that there was in the country a fear that money trust might be created. He thought that this was magnified but there was no question that such a feeling actually existed. Because of the present unrest in the country, he would feel justified in suggesting that the right of the minister of finance to grant mergers should be removed from him, and that all applications should be discussed in parliament.

There were, said Mr. Fielding, thirty banks in Canada ten years ago. Today we had nineteen. The money was, therefore, being concentrated in the hands of fewer people. He was in favor of allowing the minister of finance, in an emergency, to permit a merger in the future. He said he knew of no case in which bank mergers had done harm, but he did know of cases in which they had done good. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Lemieux then moved the adjournment of the house, to consider the "grave charges" made by Brig-General Smart and Lieut-Colonel Pratt.

The speaker, however, ruled the motion out of order. He did not think that there was a question of urgency involved.

Sir Thomas White gave notice of a motion in the house this afternoon for an Easter recess, from 6 p.m. on Thursday, April 17, to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, April 22.

A number of important amendments to the Inland Revenue act have been given notice of by Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of customs. It is proposed to enact new provisions governing the manufacture in Canada of alcohol without the admixture of any denaturants and denatured alcohol intended to use in the arts and industries or for fuel, light and power purposes, with restrictions as to the place of manufacture, sale, delivery and transports.

Another proposed amendment provides that no less quantity than 5,000 cigars shall be entered for warehouse by one entry, and, except for export, no less quantity than 2,000 cigars shall be ex-warehoused by one entry.

The acquisition by the government of the Grand Trunk railway will probably be the outcome of the present railway situation was a statement made by Sir Thomas White when the bill confirming the appointment of a receiver for the Grand Pacific was being considered in committee on Thursday, April 3rd.

Sir Thomas said he could not make this statement definitely, and suggested as possible alternatives that the government might resort to suit or foreclosure.

There was some criticism of the action of the government by Major Thos. A. Vien, Lotbiniere, who regretted that an order-in-council appointing a receiver had been passed before the government and had declared its railway policy.

R. L. Richardson said that if members on the Liberal side, to any extent, shared the views of Major Vien, then "God help the country." He declared that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific was the most insane policy ever entered into by a free people and said there was almost a "press conspiracy" in this country to help the Grand Trunk. He resented the suggestion that the Grand Trunk should be treated with generosity; the time for generosity was past.

Mr. Richardson stated that national ownership and operation had been tried out successfully in Europe. He remarked that if the fares were raised equal to those on other Canadian railways the Inter-Colonial would probably become a paying proposition.

Sir Thomas White, in the course of further remarks, explained that, under the receivership, the government will not pay interest guaranteed by any of the provinces. The government would only pay enough to operate the system. Sir Thomas denied that the action of the government in regard to the Grand Trunk would hurt the credit of Canada in London.

Speaking at a late hour. Hon. Arthur Meighen stated that no step had been taken by the government which constituted unfair treatment. There had been, he said, a fair offer of arbitration, with no final limit fixed as was done in the case of the Canadian Northern.

Questioned by Mr. E. W. Tobin in the house this afternoon, Hon. Arthur Meighen replied that the number of Class I registrations ordered to report in the different provinces were as follows:

Alberta, 8,310; British Columbia, 7,612; Manitoba, 9,470; New Brunswick, 6,661; Nova Scotia, 7,977; Ontario, 44,796; Prince Edward Island, 1,121; Quebec, 46,104; Saskatchewan, 11,079.

Of these, the following had reported for military service on or before November 11:

Alberta, 7,870; British Columbia, 6,417; Manitoba, 9,044; New Brunswick, 6,069; Nova Scotia, 6,643; Ontario, 40,637; Prince Edward Island, 1,082; Quebec, 27,277; Saskatchewan, 10,016.

In reply to John Harold Brant, Major-General Mewburn said that bodies of officers and soldiers would not be brought back from France or Belgium. Bodies of officers and soldiers might be brought back from the United Kingdom, but not at public expense.

Hon. Charles Murphy drew the attention of the acting prime minister to a newspaper dispatch which said that the British censorship would end on the same date. Sir Thomas White said that the matter was under consideration.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux enquired if there was anything new in the threatened strike of postmen in Toronto. Hon. N. W. Rowell said he would make enquiries.

Hon. Arthur Meighen introduced a resolution providing for an amendment to the Dominion Land act, to increase the rate of interest charged by Dominion on deferred payment for sale or lease of natural resources, such as land, mining or timber rights. Mr. Meighen ex-

Bedridden with Rheumatism

Felt That He Would Never Walk Again "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief.



MR. LORENZO LEDUC

3 Ottawa St., Hull, P. Q.

"Fruit-a-tives" is certainly a wonder. For a year, I suffered with Rheumatism; being forced to stay in bed for five months. I tried all kinds of medicine but without getting better; and thought I would never be able to walk again.

"One day while lying in bed, I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it. 'The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me.'

"I have every confidence in 'Fruit-a-tives' and strongly recommend them to every sufferer from Rheumatism."

LORENZO LEDUC.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

plained that the rate now ferred payments was five per cent. It was proposed to increase it to six per cent. and to seven per cent. for arrears. There was, he said, a tendency to delay payments. The resolution was carried.

The bill to create a federal department of public health received second reading in the commons on Friday, April 4, and its details were discussed at length in committee.

Hon. W. R. Rowell said that the figures indicated of the physical condition of Canada's young manhood as revealed by the medical examinations under the Military Service act, were not encouraging. Of a total of 361,395 young men who passed under the hands of the doctors, 180,440 were found fit, while the remainder was rejected as unfit.

When asked by opposition members to tell who would be in charge of the new department, Hon. N. W. Rowell replied that this would not be settled until after Sir Robert Borden's return to Canada. He intimated that the creation of the new department would not necessarily mean an increase in the personnel of the cabinet.

Dr. R. J. Manion, Fort William and Rainy River, voiced the opinion that the minister in charge of the department should not be a medical man, but that the deputy minister should be a physician of high qualifications.

At the evening sitting, considerable objection was taken to the bill covering "Social Welfare," on the score that the term was too broad.

Arthur Trehan, Nicolet, moved that the words be eliminated. Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, when informed by Mr. Rowell that the government's housing scheme might be covered by "Social Welfare," criticized the government for introducing the housing plan by order-in-council. He thought this was a most extraordinary method of conducting the country's business.

T. M. M. Tweedie, Calgary, thought jurisdiction of this measure should be confined to matters over which the federal government has control.

Mr. Rowell agreed to remove the words "Social Welfare" from the clause under discussion and introduce them in a more definite form in the preamble of the bill.

Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, member for Beauce, spoke for the first time since his return from Germany, on the bill.

Hon. N. W. Rowell presented a bill in the house this afternoon to continue the commission for the purchasing department of supplies.

At the suggestion of L. A. LaPointe, Montreal, Easter recess for the house will be taken from Wednesday, April 16, until Tuesday, April 22.

Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland enquired whether it was the intention of the government to repeal the War Measures act. Sir Thomas White replied that the War Measures act would expire upon the conclusion of peace by proclamation.

W. F. Kay, Mississauga, pointed out that there were four vacancies in the house—North Ontario, East Quebec, Assiniboia, Glengarry and Stormont, and asked when it was the intention of the government to bring on by-elections.

Sir Thomas White said the government would announce its policy as to by-elections in due course.

J. H. Sinclair, Guysboro, asked the government about the continuance of the patriotic fund. The acting prime minister replied that the government had always stood ready to provide whatever was necessary to keep the patriotic fund in a satisfactory condition. He understood that government assistance at present was unnecessary.

In the Senate Appointment of a commission composed of five or seven men commanding the complete confidence of the nation, including labor and capital, to proceed to all centres of industry in the Dominion, survey the situation in all its aspects, ascertain all the facts and report to the government before May 15 upon the possibility of the joint control and operation of certain industries by capital and labor—such was the announcement made to the senate Wednesday, April 2nd by Hon. Gideon Robertson, minister of labor.

Mr. Robertson's announcement, made in the course of a statement replying to an interrogation by Senator Michener as to what steps the government was taking to secure greater co-operation between capital and labor, did not divulge the personnel of the commission he was in view, but he emphasized that it would be composed of men who would have the confidence of the whole Canadian people and it is understood that names of those composing it will be announced immediately.

In leading up to his statement of policy, Senator Robertson gave a comprehensive review of the labor situation in Canada. The situation with which the country was confronted, he said, was an intense and ever-growing desire on the part of the working men; that there should be a great measure of industrial democracy, which was to say that the working men felt that through some means of organized effort they should have some measure of voice in the control and conduct of industries. This attitude was largely born of the fact that, whereas, in days gone by, the vast majority of employers were proprietors of their industries and a measure of co-operation and loyalty existed between employers and employees, today they were confronted by a system which, by virtue of vast centralization of capital, made contact between working men and their employers impossible, thus rendering co-operation between, and loyalty to one another extremely difficult. The result was that employees were compelled to organize and strive for fair ends under which to give their labor, and this, in turn, brought difficulties, disputes and more frequent strikes.

Twelve years ago Canada, in an effort to meet these new conditions, inaugurated what was known as the Lemieux act. This legislation proved to be wise and beneficial, but, he submitted, it did not meet the new conditions. The government today felt that what was required was not so much the settlement of disputes and strikes, but their prevention before they occurred. The policy of the labor department was to work in this direction and, with this end in view, it had secured, last year, a conference of labor and capital, and this meeting, surveying all the difficulties, had accepted twelve principles upon which employers and employees could agree. From that beginning there had grown a condition under which the government had been receiving a splendid measure of support from both capital and labor, and out of it also there had come a very wide acceptance of the Whitley and Rockefeller plans for industrial councils, which meant the giving to labor of a voice in the control and management of industries. The Imperial Oil company, the International Harvester company, the Canadian Shoe Manufacturing company and the Toronto Builders' league had all established industrial councils and other firms were following their example. At the present time representatives of shipbuilders were in Ottawa conferring with representatives of labor, negotiating in regard to difficulties and seeking to establish new uniform wage scales and a week ago, as the result of a conference between western miners and operators, a serious dispute which might have had grave consequences was smoothed over.

The government was working along the lines of greater co-operation and understanding and felt confident that by this means, by a better understanding between employers and employees, a more hopeful order could be secured. There were those who urged upon the government the need for strong action, for drastic regulations if Bolshevism was not to prevail and life and property to be endangered, but, for his own part, he was of the opinion that force was not the remedy.

"One week ago," continued Senator Robertson, "it was decided to hold a conference with captains of industry. They came to Ottawa—all of them who could—and we discussed matters all day last Friday."

Forni's Alpenkräuter

is a Remedy of Recognized Merit. It is distinctly different from all other medicines. It may have its limitations but it has No Substitutes.

It Improves the Blood It Promotes Digestion
It Regulates the Bowels It Acts upon the Liver
It Acts on the Kidneys It Quiets the Nervous System
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates

In short, it is a family medicine in every sense of the word and ought to be found in every household.

Not sold through druggists. Supplied to the people direct by
DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,
2501-17 Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Delivered in Canada free of duty)

I laid before them for consideration a certain course of action and asked for their views as to its wisdom and they gave it their endorsement, just as it had been given endorsement by many leaders of labor before. And, as a result of that conference, instead of parliament or the government saying to labor and capital 'Do this' or 'Do that', we propose appointing a small commission of five men who will absolutely command the confidence of the public, asking them to proceed to all centres of industry, to survey the situation, to get all the facts and to let us have their recommendations as to what should be done in the interests of both labor and capital before May 15, and upon that report, upon these recommendations, we propose basing a government policy for the promotion of greater harmony in the industrial and labor world.

"That enquiry will go as far as to find out what are the possibilities of joint control and operation of certain industries by labor and capital. It may not be feasible to certain industries, may not be as feasible in some industries as in others, but I am convinced, as a result of conversation with industrial leaders, that complete democracy in our industrial life is just as feasible and just as necessary as complete democracy in our political life."

Continuing, Senator Robertson said another reason why labor felt it should be given a voice in the control of industry was because of the charge against it of inefficiency. Employers made the charge that increased wages brought no corresponding increase in efficiency from workmen.

That charge, perhaps, was in some measure true, but he was of the opinion that if they had joint control of industry; if employees were jointly interested in its success with employers and knew it was to their own interest to increase production, the case would be different.

"I say that this will come about some day," said Senator Robertson, "and in my humble judgment, it is the only way which Canada can be kept from industrial conflict."

A bill introduced by Senator Beaubien, entitled "An act to provide for the time in Canada being in advance of the accepted standard time during the summer months," in other words, a measure of daylight saving, got a second reading.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND DUKE OF ALBANY DEPRIVED OF PEERAGES

LONDON. — The Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland and Viscount Tase who adhered to the enemy during the war have been deprived of their British peerages by a King's order-in-council.

The Duke of Albany, who is a cousin of King George, and the Duke of Cumberland, a cousin of the late King Edward, both served with the German forces for a part of the late war. Each man was a royal duke of Great Britain. Both were British born. The Duke of Albany served the Kaiser under the title of Prince Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Cumberland as Duke of Brunswick and Luedenburg.

Prior to the war the Duke of Albany took precedence over the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor. He held three and the Duke of Cumberland two British peerages, each with hereditary in the house of lords.

Viscount Tase is a member of an ancient Irish family. He was living in Silesia at the outbreak of the war and fought with the Austrian army as a captain.

REPORT BOLSHEVICS

BRISBANE, April 4. — The military authorities here have initiated prosecutions with a view to deporting ten Bolshevist leaders. The returned soldiers accordingly decided to discontinue anti-Russian demonstrations, pending the government's early replies to resolutions previously mentioned.

RELEASE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

LONDON, April 3. — Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of state for war, announced in the house of commons today that the government had decided to liberate conscientious objectors who had served two years in prison.

MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN

Winnipeg Cash Prices	
Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	224 1/2
No. 2 Northern	221 1/2
No. 3 Northern	219 1/2
No. 4	211 1/2
No. 5	199 1/2
No. 6	190 1/2
Oats—	
No. 2 C.W.	71 1/2
No. 3 C.W.	68 1/2
Extra No. 1 feed	68 1/2
No. 1 feed	66 1/2
No. 2 feed	63 1/2
Flax—	
No. 1 N.W.C.	366 1/2
No. 2 C.W.	351 1/2
No. 3 C.W.	335 1/2
Rejected	335 1/2
Barley—	
No. 3	99 1/2
No. 4	94 1/2
Rejected	87 1/2
Feed	86 1/2

LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg Livestock Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, April 4. — Receipts today were 150 cattle, 33 calves, 246 hogs and 30 sheep. Both cattle and hog markets were quiet, prices steady for hogs; bulk of cattle held for Monday's trade.

Livestock Prices

Steers—	
Choice to prime	\$13.50 to \$16.00
Medium to good butchers	11.00 to 13.00
Heifers—	
Choice butchers	10.50 to 12.00
Choice stockers	7.25 to 8.00
Fair good	6.75 to 7.75
Cows—	
Choice butchers	9.25 to 11.50
Fair to good	8.50 to 9.25
Medium	6.50 to 7.50
Canners	4.50 to 5.25
Stockers and feeders—	
Choice heavy feeders	7.75 to 12.50
Choice light	7.75 to 8.50
Fair to good	6.75 to 7.75
Oxen—	
Choice	9.00 to 11.50
Fair to good	7.75 to 8.50
Common	5.00 to 6.00
Bulls—	
Choice	8.50 to 9.50
Good	5.75 to 6.25
Common	5.00 to 6.00
Calves—	
Choice light	10.00 to 15.00
Choice heavy	8.00 to 11.00
Sheep and lambs—	
Choice sheep	10.00 to 11.00
Choice lambs	14.50 to 25.25
Hogs—	
Selers	25.00 to 30.00
Boys	14.50 to 16.00
Heavies	15.50 to 16.50
Stags	11.00 to 14.00
Light	15.50 to 17.00

WINNIPEG, April 4. — Potatoes 70c; butter, creamery, 50 to 52; Manitoba price to factories, 48 to 49 and dairy, 28 to 30. Eggs, new laid, 30c.

Montreal Produce Cheese—Finest eastern, 34 to 35c. Butter—Choice creamery, 61 to 62c. Eggs—Fresh, 47c. Potatoes p. bag, car lots, 1.20 to \$1.25.

Canadian War Loans At Toronto the war loans were quiet and steady and at Montreal they were featureless.

Capital and Reserve \$5,000,000
Total Assets Nov. 30th, 1918, over \$152,000,000

Do You Need A Loan?

Many business men are struggling along on insufficient capital when they have ample security for a loan. Have a talk with our loan manager, he may be able to show you how to raise money that you can use on the loan to make money.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

THE PRINCIPAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE
Winnipeg, Man.

Regina Branch: G. F. Seabor, Manager

ALL ORDERS FOR COPIES of
"Der Dentsch-Canadijche Hansfreund, Courier-Kalender"
für 1919

which we have received since last fall have now been filled.
If you have ordered a 1919 "Hansfreund" Almanac and have not yet received same, ask your Postmaster or write us a postal—
There are still several hundred copies on hand. Order one to-day.
PRICE ONLY 35c.

SASK. COURIER PUBL. CO., LTD.
1835 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask.