

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 four 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 ELECTRICAL 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. C.

Winnipeg, Man.

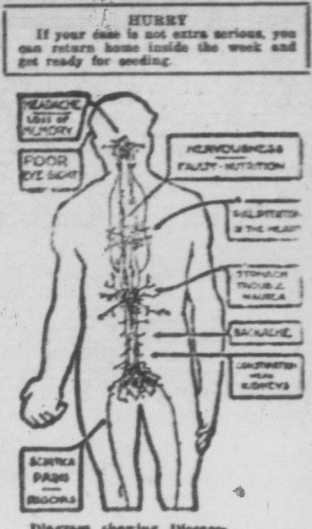


Diagram showing location of Piles Cases. No Chloroform, Morphine or Cocaine necessary. No loss of time or confinement to bed. From one hour in simple cases to 10 days in very bad cases necessary for DESIRED RESULTS. If you can't come write— Write in English if possible. Mention this paper.

Regina and District

Campaign for G.W.V.

(Continued from page 1.)

brave men who, at the price of so much hardship and suffering, won that victory for us.

"Our gratitude is due to a special manner to our own brave Canadians, who, in such large numbers, sacrificed everything at the sacred call of duty.

"In order to give your gratitude a practical form, you have conceived a project which it should be everyone's earnest desire to see realized. I am sure, too, that you can count on the enthusiastic support of all our fellow-citizens in making as pleasant as possible the future of those whose past is so glorious.

"The building it is your intention to construct will be for the years to come a splendid memorial of the enlightened patriotism and the grateful hearts of our western people."

(Signed),

O. E. Mathieu,

Archbishop of Regina.

Lt. Gov. Sir R. S. Lake Supports Campaign.

"The project to establish headquarters at the capital of the province for the men who have rendered naval and military service to their country during the great war, is one which should appeal to the sympathy of all.

"The imminent peril to which our country, our homes and our institutions have been so recently exposed has, in God's mercy, through the instrumentality of these men, been at last averted. It is natural that they on their part should wish for facilities which will enable them to keep unimpaired and strengthen the bonds of the close comradeship and brotherhood which the hardships and sacrifices and the imminent perils and dangers encountered have cemented so strongly. It would be unnatural on our part if we were not anxious to assist them in every way to accomplish so worthy an object.

"But, quite apart from any benefit that the veterans of the great war may themselves derive from this undertaking, it cannot be doubted that the whole country will be strengthened by the creation of such a memorial of the struggle through which we have passed.

"The spirit of service and self-sacrifice which it commemorates and which it is designed to keep alive and foster, will be an inspiration to future generations, and of infinite service to the country should it ever again be necessary

to call upon its manhood to take up arms in defence of their homes." (Signed)

R. S. LAKE,

Lt.-Governor.

AN ACTIVE FARMER AT 71. Mr. Ernest Gaadaka of Jasper, Mo., writes: "My health was so broken down that I was hardly able to walk, and had pains in every part of my body. Forni's Alpenkreuter has made me well, so that I can attend now to all my farm work just as in former years; I am 71 years old. My neighbor was in the same condition I was in, and he too became well through the use of Forni's Alpenkreuter." The remarkable results which Forni's Alpenkreuter produces are a marvel to many; but it is easily understood, if one considers that this herb remedy is a happy combination of those healing powers which a kind nature has stored up in the vegetable kingdom for suffering humanity. Forni's Alpenkreuter is not a drug store medicine. For full particulars write to Dr. Peter Fahmy & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill. Delivered free of duty in Canada.

A NEW UP-TO-DATE MAN'S FURNISHING STORE OPENED

Mr. McVicar, formerly of Mac & Mac, has opened a new and up-to-date man's furnishing store at 2012 Eleventh Ave. He has secured the exclusive sales agency for the Semy-Ready Tailoring, Montreal and the famous "House of Kuppenheimer," Chicago, goods. It is Mr. McVicar's aim, to give his customers' real service, coupled with first class value and moderate prices. — Read advertisement on page 8.

WHERE TO BUY MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES

Many of our readers are at a loss to know where to buy monuments or tombstones for the graves of their loved ones who have gone to the great beyond. For the convenience of such of our readers we are now publishing an advertisement of the Regina Marble and Tile Works on page 2. This firm is well known to us and is doing an extensive business with the German speaking people of this province. They also employ a travel salesman, Mr. Roemermann, who speaks the German language and who will deal direct with his country people. You can write to him in care of his firm in your own mother tongue and you will receive an answer in the same language. The prices of their stones and Monuments are comparatively the lowest in the west.

MONUMENTS

Before fixing up your cemetery plot this spring call and see our stock of marble and granite monuments. Either crosses or tablets. Workmanship first class. Lettering in any language. Prices right.

We also sell cemetery fences, Mantels and Grates. Tile and Terrazzo floors.

The largest and best plant in Saskatchewan.

REGINA MARBLE & TILE, LIMITED

Successors to F. Sack & Co., Ltd.

826 Dewdney Ave.

Phone 3347

Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)

2,222 Interned Aliens

Mr. Meighen said that on December 19 last, there were 2,222 interned aliens in Canada. Of these, 1,700 were Germans, 455 Austrians, 11 Turks, 15 Bulgarians and the rest miscellaneous. Eight hundred of the Germans had been transported from the West Indies by the British authorities and of the 900 remaining, 80 per cent. could be classed as hostile. Very few Austrians were dangerous. Fifty-four of the Germans were insane.

When the Canadian government applied to the British government a reply was received that repatriation by way of Great Britain was now possible to a number not exceeding 100. Accordingly, 100 of the worst specimens have already been sent over for repatriation.

Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration, felt that the criticism which had been levelled against Canada's immigration policy of the last fifteen years had been well founded. The bill amending the Immigration act would be brought down shortly and full opportunity would be given for discussing the whole question.

Mr. Calder emphasized difficulties in deporting undesirable aliens so far as alien enemies were concerned, any man who was dangerous or had shown himself hostile, had no right to remain in Canada. Steps should be taken to cause him to leave the country as soon as possible.

Mr. Clements then withdrew his resolution.

H. M. Mowat, Parkdale, followed with a resolution that the government should erect garden cities for soldiers. He was advocating the creation of villages and not isolated dwellings. He did not advocate the exclusion of civilians from these villages.

Mr. Calder observed that the whole question of town planning had received too little attention in Canada. If, however, he had judged public opinion aright, the view rather tended that the government policy should make the returned soldier self-reliant.

Mr. Mowat withdrew his resolution.

The debate on the tariff started immediately the house Tuesday afternoon, March 25th. It arose on an amendment by Mr. McMaster, of Brome, to a motion for going into committee of supply.

There were five main points laid down in Mr. McMaster's amendment which was lengthy. The points were:

1.—Repeal of the extra war duty of five per cent. on goods from Great Britain, and of 7 1/2 per cent. on goods coming from other countries.

2.—Acceptance of the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

3.—Elimination of duties on foodstuffs.

4.—Elimination of duty on machinery needed on farms, mining, fishery and lumber.

5.—General downward revision of the tariff made after careful investigation and with the object of relieving the consumer and of bringing more revenue into the coffers of the state.

Mr. McMaster indicated the additional amount which a farmer in the west has to pay for his clothing on account of tariffs on woolen underclothing, if coming from England, a duty of 27 1/2 per cent. had to be paid. Thus on a two dollar shirt he would have to pay 55 cents duty and possibly ten cents for freight and insurance. When the importer came to calculate his profit, he would charge it not on the original price of two dollars, but on the price plus the duty. So that eventually the shirt would probably cost the farmer \$2.95. As a result of the tariff, the farmer would pay 95 cents over the import price, only 55 cents of which would go to the state.

Sir Thomas White said that he had the advantage of Mr. McMaster for he had been brought up on a farm and the member for Brome had not. He thought Mr. McMaster had gained his knowledge of farming in correspondence schools.

The acting prime minister said that he realized the importance of tariff matters to the country, and he expressed the belief that the policy of the government on the tariff would meet with the support of the house and the people of Canada. There would be proposals and revisions.

In closing, Sir Thomas said that Dr. Clark declared that the amendment was virtually a vote of want of confidence in the government and that it should therefore be voted down.

D. D. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, said the tariff question was one of vital importance and he considered that there was nothing improper in the Liberals laying their cards on the table and telling the house and the people of this country what they were prepared to do if they desired.

What the people of Canada

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-lives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

389 Chagrin Street, Montreal.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is as curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-lives'."

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, which brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis, with many headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-lives' and now for six months I have been entirely well." A. ROSENBERG.

Box a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

wanted, said Mr. McKenna, was

relief from the present situation.

Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, declared he would have no hesitation in voting against the amendment.

"I shall do so," he said, "from very plain reasons which will commend themselves to the people of western Canada."

He would vote against it, he went on, in the first place, because the amendment was not meant to succeed.

In the second place he would not vote for it, because there were certain possibilities in regard to the handling of the tariff.

It was a very sweeping resolution, and he thoroughly endorsed what Sir Thomas White had said about the propriety of introducing an amendment which should have been put as an amendment to the budget.

Dr. Clark declared that the amendment was asking for ten times as many tariff changes by the government in war times as were made by the Liberal government in the peacetime times of peace.

W. H. White, Victoria, said ever since 1911, when the Liberal party was defeated in trying to reduce the high tariff, they had brought in many resolutions to show that they stood where they did at that time. He disagreed with Sir Thomas White, when Sir Thomas said that this was not the time to make such an amendment as Mr. McMaster's.

He declared that it was the proper time and he was afraid that Sir Thomas would have the same remark to make whenever the question was brought up. He said the three legislatures of the western provinces had passed the same resolution in their houses, and had got the support of the Conservative opposition.

There had been laid before this house a platform that the whole west should rise, and a platform that some Liberals in the west went to defeat for. He declared that the government did not understand the real conditions in the western country and read telegrams from farmers, particularly in the northwest, urging members to vote and work for a lower tariff.

He declared himself in favor of direct taxation, and against the fixing of the price of wheat or anything.

He said that the beautiful twilight sleeping speech of Sir Thomas White might have had an effect on some people, but it had not on him.

Dealing with Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, and his statement that the Liberal party had slept on tariff matters for ten years, Mr. White said that he had not been elected on his personal or political record. He had been elected because he had made his stand on the record of the Liberal party.

Previous to that, at a provincial election, he had depended on other issues and had been defeated, being one of the only two Liberals defeated in the whole province of Alberta.

However, sometimes that happened to the best of men. One of the best Liberals that Alberta had produced, Hon. Frank Oliver, had been beaten in 1907. He was not defeated by the farmers, however, for he had won in 96 per cent. of his polls. He was defeated in France.

But, said Mr. White, Dr. Clark had been getting into the habit of sniffling members on the opposition side. He had been sniffling them for lack of sincerity.

Mr. White read a resolution moved by Hon. Frank Oliver, May 29, 1907, which he said was almost identical with the amendment moved today by Mr. McMaster.

He said that on glancing down the list of those who voted for this resolution, his eye encountered the name of Dr. Michael Clark. Dr. Clark had evidently been willing to support such a resolution when the war was in full blast, but he could not see his way clear to doing so after the war was over. He understood that Dr. Clark was acting as a teacher to the minister of finance on tariff matters, and that the latter was one of the most promising pupils which he had. If that was

the case, said Mr. White, the results achieved by Dr. Clark in twelve months were not very encouraging.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, followed Mr. White. He said he wished to be quite frank with the house on this matter. His record on tariff questions was well known in that part of the country which he came from.

When he entered the government, he had done so from a sense of duty. He did not disguise the fact that he had always believed in low tariff policy, but thought that the member for Brome had not introduced his resolution at an inopportune moment and that his object was not above criticism. The amendment, said Mr. Crerar, could not be accepted by the government, because its acceptance would mean the overthrow of the government and the plunging of this country into a general election which was not desirable at the present time. He would, therefore, vote against it.

Mr. McMaster: "If I withdraw my amendment, will the minister of agriculture pledge himself to vote for a similar one introduced at the time of the budget debate?"

Mr. Crerar replied that Mr. McMaster was very ingenious in trying to tie him down, but he refused to be caught. He proposed to state his views at the proper time. He wished to say, however, that there was a very strong feeling in the west in favor of tariff reduction.

Captain Joseph Read remarked that when his friends on the opposite side of the house were talking about bringing in this amendment, he had encouraged them. He had felt that the interests of Prince Edward Island and the western provinces were identical as far as the tariff went.

By a vote of 115 to 61, the house rejected the low tariff motion by A. R. McMaster, of Brome. There were only two "switches" and, curiously, both were on the opposite side of the house. The two opposition members were L. A. La Pointe (Montreal, St. James), and Francis McCrea (Sherbrooke).

Hon. W. S. Fielding voted with the government, as did all the Liberal Unionists.

The position taken by them generally was that the motion was not made in sincerity and was intended to embarrass.

During question time in the commons on Wednesday, March 26th, Dr. McGibbon was informed by Hon. Martin Burrell that the amount of property held in Canada by alien enemies and reported to the state department was of an estimated value of \$38,000,000. Investigations are still proceeding and reports of all alien property are being asked for.

J. H. Sinclair, of Gaysboro, was informed that the approximate value of school lands still unsold in the three Prairie provinces is as follows: Manitoba, \$49,775,000; Saskatchewan, \$69,672,000; Alberta, \$55,408,000.

A resolution in favor of the re-enactment of the daylight saving bill this year was defeated on Thursday, March 27th in the commons, the vote against it being 105 to 50. The resolution was moved by Major R. C. Cooper, Vancouver South, a Unionist member, and seconded by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

Dr. Cowan, Regina, thought it would be unwise to pass the bill when so much opposition to it was raised among farming communities. As it was, the farmer had difficulty enough in securing help.

R. C. Henders, Macdonald, Man., observed that he had 300 resolutions passed by organized farmers in the west and in Ontario, against re-enactment of the bill.

That improper use is being made of customs warehouses in Nova Scotia, was the charge made by the leader of the opposition, D. D. McKenzie, when customs estimates were under consideration in the house on Friday, March 28th.

Mr. McKenzie stated positively that the Temperance act was being regularly broken, that liquor was being shipped to these bonded warehouses as pressed hay in carloads, and that it was stored there illegally by men who had received licenses, or claimed to have them, from the federal government.

Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, acting minister of customs, said he felt sure that Mr. McKenzie must be mistaken, that if it was the case, there must be collusion between officers of the government and the bonded warehouse owners, and he would institute a thorough investigation.

Before the house went into committee of supply, good headway was made with a number of minor government bills. Of these, probably the most important was Hon. Hugh Guthrie's bill dealing with bankruptcy, the chief purpose of which is to unify various provincial laws and have them covered by one federal enactment.

The bill will apply to all individuals except farmers and people earning less than \$1,500 per annum. Farmers may avail themselves of the benefits of the legislation if they desire.

McVICAR'S

2012 11. Ave. Phone 3204 Regina Sask.

NOW OPEN

for BUSINESS

McVicar's, the Man's Shop
and home of the Regina branch of the famous **SEMI-READY TAILORING, MONTREAL**, and "THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER," CHICAGO, is now open, for business and has a great range of Men's Clothing. If you are Up-to-date, you will buy at McVICAR'S — The most Up-to-date Man's Store in the City. —

Second readings included the bill extending the time during which federal aid will be given for the construction of level railway crossings, and the bill to amend the Compensation act. The act to consolidate the Railway act, after receiving second reading, was sent to a special committee.

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	217 1/2
No. 5	199 1/2
No. 6	190 1/2
Oats—	
No. 1 C. W.	68 5/8
No. 2 C. W.	64 7/8
Extra No. 1 feed	64 7/8
No. 1 feed	63 1/4
No. 2 feed	60 5/8
Flax—	
No. 1 N. W. C.	351 1/2
No. 2 C. W.	343 1/2
No. 3 C. W.	328 1/2
Rejected	328 1/2
Barley—	
No. 1	95
No. 2	89 1/4
Rejected	87 1/2
Feed	85 1/2

LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg Livestock

Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, March 22.—(Special)—Today's market was quiet and receipts light; only 88 cattle being on sale, and 136 hogs. Prices were steady for the few that changed hands in the cattle pens. Hogs also sold steadily at Friday's close.

Livestock Prices

Cattle to prime	\$13.50 to \$14.00
Medium to good batch	
ams	11.00 to 12.00
Hedlers	
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	8.75 to 12.50
Choice light	7.75 to 8.50
Fair to good	6.75 to 7.75
Cheese—	
Choice heavy	9.00 to 11.50
Fair to good	8.25 to 8.50
Common	5.00 to 6.00
Pigs—	
Choice	8.50 to 9.50
Good	5.75 to 6.25
Common	5.00 to 6.00

PROHIBITION REVOKED:

Glass Beer NOW 1 Cent

Prohibition is as good as revoked since the appearance of our famous Old Time "Bayer's Beer." Brewed in a fair deal, through the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, and sold at all prices. The International Bank Co. of Canada, 2012 11th Street, Regina, Sask.

LABOR MEN MADE NO DECISION ON "ONE BIG UNION"

CALGARY, March 28.—The trades and labor council again failed to take action either to repudiate or to definitely support the policies adopted by the western labor congress here a few weeks ago. Considerable discussion took place but the matter was again shelved. Alex. Ross, labor member of the legislature

Winnipeg Produce

Winnipeg, March 21.—Potatoes 20c; butter, creamery, 50c to 55c; eggs, 28c to 30c; eggs, new laid, 50c.

Montreal Produce

Choice—Flour, creamery, 24c to 25c; butter—Choice, creamery, 50c to 55c; eggs—Selected, 28c; No. 1 stock, 25c; potatoes, per bag, 40c, 45c.

Canadian War Loans

Butter—Choice, creamery, 50c to 55c; On Toronto stock exchange on Saturday the war loans were not active, apart from a fair volume of dealings in the 1918 Victory issue, but the tendency continued strong.

On Montreal exchange bonds were relatively quiet with prices unchanged to fractionally higher. The exception was the 1923 Victory, which eased a small fraction to 100 1/8.

Capital and Surplus \$1,000,000
Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, \$1,533,000,000

Don't Let Your Children

go through the same struggle you have had. Show them they may have ample opportunity for a good start in life.

The only sure way to start is to start a savings account. Open one today.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
THE PREMIER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.
Regina Branch: G. F. Seiler, Manager