

Rely On Goodyear Thresher Belting

Scores of Goodyear Thresher Belt sales are being made on the strength of one man telling another about it.

You know how provoking a breakdown is in the midst of threshing. You know the loss—time, grain if bad weather sets in.

Goodyear Belt Makers are told to make belts that keep the grain a pouring.

Goodyear Thresher Belts are made with fabric, many times stronger than the load actually requires. To prevent the splice separating we rivet them together with a strong rubber compound. Then we stitch them. Finally we seal the seam with rubber.

You don't want the splice to open, neither do we, so we make them strong.

We have a weather-resisting, wear-resisting cover on Goodyear Belts.

We have made them longer lived.

We like to make them so good that you tell your neighbor about them.

The nearest Goodyear branch will give you interesting facts about Goodyear Reliable Thresher Belting.

Ask About Our Hose

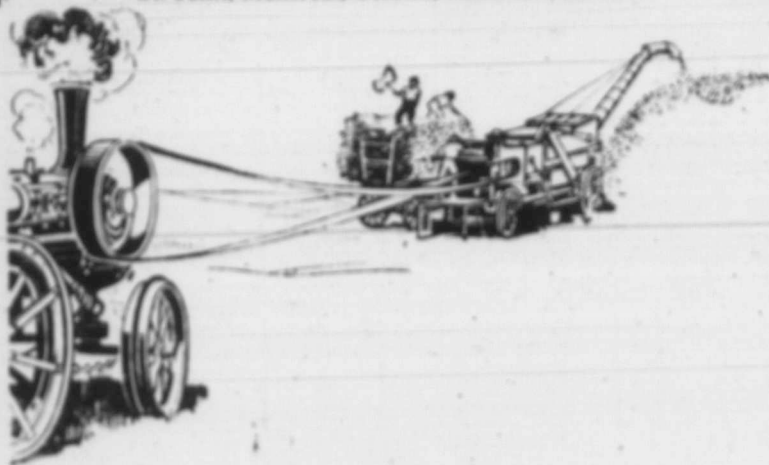
The men who use Goodyear Thresher Belting have found Goodyear Hose as satisfying. The strong, woven cover and flat wire lining in Goodyear Yellow Jacket Tank Hose give it long life, and keep it from collapsing.

It will stand hard usage.

"Goodyear" Quality Injector Hose and "Goodyear" Quality Discharge Hose are reliable, efficient and eminently satisfactory.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Of Canada Limited

Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver,
St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London



GOOD YEAR

MADE IN CANADA

Send to The Yule-Hill Co. Swift Current, Sask.

For Flow Shares. Our Shares are guaranteed, our prices are right. Don't forget to take into consideration the saving in freight.



PRICES	
12 in. Shares	\$2.50
14 in. Shares	2.75
16 in. Shares	3.00

Mail Your Orders Today

The Yule-Hill Co.

Swift Current, Sask.

U.S. ENTERS WORLD WAR

The United States has declared war on the German Empire. An extraordinary session, called by the president to meet the critical situation that has followed upon Germany's policy of indiscriminately sinking the vessels of all countries within the prescribed area, is now sitting and has formally declared hostilities.

This session met on Monday, April 2. On Monday night the president delivered his speech, outlining the situation that had arisen and suggesting immediate provisions for meeting it. With the firm determination to do his constitutional duty, he declared that Germany, by her unrestricted submarine policy, was waging war on the United States and called upon the country to accept the status of a belligerent. He asked that provision be made to bring the army up to a strength of 500,000 and that additional increments of 500,000 be added as rapidly as training would permit. He also asked for the immediate equipment of the navy to meet war conditions.

Following the president's speech, resolutions were moved in both houses, declaring that a state of war existed with Germany. A keen debate on this resolution took place, over 100 speeches being made. Considerable opposition arose from the pro-German element but finally the resolutions were adopted in both houses by overwhelming majorities; in Congress, the vote standing 573 to 50. The first step of the war was the seizing of enemy ships interned in American ports, altogether 100 vessels, totalling 600,000 tonnage were seized, these including the 54,000 ton Vaterland, the largest merchant vessel now afloat.

Wilson's Historic Speech

In a speech which the London Daily Mail declares will stand beside Lincoln's greatest speeches for its gravity and pathos President Wilson reviewed the developments of Germany's submarine warfare, defined the critical situation that had arisen out of its indiscriminate attacks upon American vessels in contravention of her agreement with the United States and declared that the present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. Armed neutrality was ineffectual at best in such circumstances, and, in the face of Germany's pretensions, was worse than ineffectual. He advised that Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial government to be nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of a belligerent which had thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war. "What this will involve, is clear," said the president. "It will involve the most practicable co-operation with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, as far as possible, be added to theirs." This would involve, he said, immediate addition of 500,000 men for the United States Army and the immediate full equipment of the navy, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

The Declaration of War

The war resolution adopted by the house of Congress is as follows:

"Whereas the Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America therefore be it,

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the re-

sources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

Following the passing of the resolution, orders were issued mobilizing the navy, including the regular establishments, the naval reserve, the naval militia, and the newly organized power boat coast control. The necessary men will be secured for the regular army and the national guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to a selective draft is desirable. A quota of the several states will be in proportion to the population.

How the U.S. Will Help

Summarized the measures to be taken by the United States to help the Allies crush German autocracy and hasten the war to a successful termination will include full practical co-operation with the governments already at war with Germany; the extension of liberal financial credits to those governments; organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country; full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare; the mobilization of an army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service, and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training; and authorization for raising necessary money for the United States government so far as possible without borrowing, and on the basis of equitable taxation.

One of the most important results of the entry of the United States into the war will be the relief of the economic straits of the allies by large loans at low rates of interest. Administration leaders have decided that \$3,000,000,000 will be advanced as soon as congress can pass the necessary legislation.

Not a penny of profit, it is stated, will be received on the loan. The loan will be America's contribution to the allied cause, with the promise of other bountiful contributions of money, munitions and foodstuffs to come as needed. Legislation providing for the issue will be introduced in congress this week, and possibly before the end of the present month a substantial portion of the great loan is expected to be available for the allied governments.

RAPID SHIPBUILDING

Plans have been perfected by the United States Federal Shipping Board for the rapid building on the Pacific Coast of 1,000 wooden steamships, ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 tons in cargo capacity. These will be built from standardized plans and it is believed that it will be possible to begin rapid delivery in five months' time, and that thereafter tonnage could be turned out monthly at a rate exceeding the maximum loss hitherto inflicted during the same period upon the world's shipping by submarines. One thousand of these ships brought into the struggle at the right time would, as the Springfield Republican says "do far more good than an American army division landed in France."

Fire loss in Manitoba during the year 1916 totalled over \$1,119,000, and involved the death of ten persons.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has subscribed \$100,000 and the export branch of the company \$150,000 to the Dominion war loan.

The Regina Daily Post and the Saskatoon Daily Star have announced that they will eliminate extreme partisanship and bitter personalities from their pages in the discussion of political questions.

The Winnipeg business men's farm help committee has issued registration cards for the purpose of securing the names of men who are willing to go out and assist on the farms. Many men are signifying their willingness to assist, the majority of those claiming to have had experience in farm work.

It is reported that the time saved by the use of the mechanical milker increases with increase in the size of the herd. Thus with herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand is a fraction over seven minutes; by machine a fraction under five minutes. With herds of over 50 cows it takes slightly under seven minutes to milk a cow by hand and but for 4.15 minutes by machine. With herds of over 50 cows one man with a machine milks on the average about twenty-eight cows per milking as against 17 when the milking is done by hand and with increase in the size of the herd the cost per cow of hand milking changes very little, while the cost per cow of machine milking decreases rapidly.