

WEEKLY SUN

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STILL THEIR DEBTORS

The Canadian Government's action in making the post-discharge pay of Canadian soldiers cover six months instead of three and doubling the rate, is generally approved throughout the country. The new schedule gives a minimum of \$63 a month to single men and \$93 a month to married men. This is a form of insurance against distress arising out of unemployment. The returned men are entitled to very generous treatment and to protection during a reasonable period while they are finding congenial employment.

The change means an additional expense of fifty million dollars or more, but the civilians who have had the privilege of staying in their comfortable homes, will not begrudge this larger amount. The country remains the debtor of the men who left homes and families to risk their lives against the Germans.

MAKING WAR ON WAR

One of the benefits to humanity which we reasonably hope to obtain through the valor of our fighting men and the applied wisdom of the Peace Conference, is the abolition of war. Lord Curzon advocates making war on war. This is his suggestion:

"We must try to get some alliance, or confederation, or conference, to which these states shall belong, and no state in which shall be at liberty to go to war without reference to arbitration, or to a conference of the league, in the first place. Then if a state breaks the contract it will become ipso facto at war with the other states of the league and they will support each other, without any need for an international police, in punishing or repairing the breach of the contract. Some of them may do it by economic pressure. This may apply perhaps to smaller states. The larger and more powerful states may do it by the use of naval and military force, but we may not indeed do this, but we can render it a threat which will be effective."

DISCUSSED AND DROPPED

The view expressed in these columns some time since that the Canada Food Board had nearly "passed the buck" in regard to prosecutions for profiteering, is apparently endorsed by the aldermen of Fort William. It was announced in a dispatch some weeks ago that if prosecutions were entered and proved successful, thousands of dollars would flow into the coffers of that municipality, as many cases of alleged profiteering had been uncovered by Food Board agents. The view was expressed that the treasury of the municipality would never be so

enriched as no city would wish to incur the active enmity of powerful interlocking business interests. This appears to be correct in this instance at least. The Fort Arthur News-Chronicle contains the following report of a Fort William City Council meeting at which the subject was discussed and dropped:

"Judging by the discussion over a lengthy document submitted by Dr. McFall, of the Cost of Living Branch, under the Labor Department, acting for the Canada Food Board, in which forty specific cases of overcharge by the wholesale meat dealers of Fort William, was mentioned, the Fort William City Council will not take upon itself the responsibility of prosecuting the meat dealers to collect the fines and will pass the matter back to the Food Board so that if that body wants to do the prosecuting it can do so. The aldermen last night expressed the opinion that the Canada Food Board had simply side stepped the whole matter and was trying to force it upon the Council. Alderman Edmiston said he could find only one or two instances in which the meat companies got more than a ten per cent profit. Alderman Hardy thought the city should investigate. The City Clerk stated he and a committee of the aldermen had been invited by the manager of the Matthews Blackwell Company to go over the books and inventories and the committee members were surprised to find how little profit was really made on the stuff, especially the cooked meats, in regard to which many of the charges are included. Cooked meats are shipped here by express, are perishable and the cost of handling is enormous. Alderman MacDonald said the Canada Food Board was limiting the profits of the parent houses and he considered the Food Board should also investigate and limit the profits of branch houses, in cases where there were overcharges. The matter was left in abeyance, when the discussion dropped and the Council turned to other business."

A WHINING BROOD

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, France was as thoroughly beaten by the Germans as Prussia has now been crushed by France and her allies. The German forces under the Bismarck regime did comparatively little devastatory work in France, such as has been done by the Germans in this war in France and Belgium, yet one widespread and continuous whining has begun in all the German states, but it has its climax in Berlin.

Whining is a German word. The whining stock which has been overworked and under-repaired during four years, has become inefficient. Clothing is deficient in quality as well as in amount. Agricultural and manufacturing implements are scarce. There is a gloom hanging over the country, owing to the possibility of the perpetrators of unwarlike crimes and inhuman practices being tried, convicted, and punished. And huge indemnities levied to recoup Belgium and France, seem likely to keep the Germans impoverished for many years.

The Prussian Imperial family are now exiles, or something like that, as the French Imperial family were in 1871—but with a difference. The French people set promptly to work to repair their own conditions, while the Germans are whining, scolding, fawn-

ing, and threatening, in order to constrain the Allies to protect them, and feed them.

In 1871—the "Communists"—the Bolsheviks of that day and country—after the conclusion of peace, promptly seized Paris, forced the National Government to retire to Versailles, and kept up a continuous and vigorous resistance for nearly three months. The value of the property destroyed was put at more than a hundred and fifty million dollars, one fourth of Paris having been devastated. Hundreds of the communists were, after the close of the civil struggle, court martialed and executed, but the crushing of the "Reds" was so complete that for all but half a century they have not been able to do more "than shout hot air" in the legislature. If the Germans were not a spiritless lot they would promptly put an end to Bolshevism, instead of appealing to the Allies for protection.

NEW ZEALAND'S PLAN

Progressive New Zealand, appreciative of the heroism displayed by her soldier sons, proposes to do the right thing by them on their return from the war. Soldiers who desire to locate on farms will be helped and others who desire to engage in business will also be assisted by loans up to \$1,500. The Minister of Finance estimates that the comprehensive scheme which includes re-employment, land settlement, vocational training for returned soldiers, and the establishment of veterans in business, will cost sixty millions.

New Zealand has a reputation for carrying through successfully the advanced projects she undertakes. We can without hesitation, place a large measure of faith in the assurance of Premier Massey that New Zealand will continue to excel in just and generous treatment of returned soldiers.

A GREAT MUDDLE

The Poles are marching on Berlin; the Czech-Slovaks and Siberian Army virtually have destroyed the Bolshevik Third Army. The German troops have been compelled to evacuate Riga. There is fighting in the neighborhood of Odessa. News from the various scenes of war is so fragmentary, and the ideals which the different forces champion so securely hidden in the fog that covers Europe, that Canadian readers are completely puzzled over the situation. The military activities mentioned do not complete the list. It is possible that the censor even may not have such a thing as a complete list. This is a state of affairs which would appear to be indefensible. The news agencies have failed, the result is the same, the people are in a muddle, the condition is discreditable and should be immediately remedied.

A GLAD REUNION

The welcome the British people gave to President Wilson was not alone a tribute to the man, it was a proclamation of glad fellowship which exists between the mother of the Anglo-Saxon spirit and ideals, and the daughter nation who conducts her own household in the new world. It was the outpouring of their hearts towards a people of the same race from whom they have been estranged through no fault or intent of their own, and whom they now set returning to a recognition of the spirit of unity in purpose and ambition.

Few greater benefits will come to humanity as a consequence of the war than must flow from the close understanding and co-operation which exists today between the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States.

THE MENNONITES

Canadians should be disturbed over the reports from North Dakota that the Mennonite colonies in that state have completed the sale of their holdings and will soon be all located in Canada. In pre-war days such news would have delighted us, but now we recognize its sinister significance. The Mennonites became dissatisfied and left the United States largely because of the draft laws and their objection to military service. Why then did they locate in Canada? There can only be one explanation; they expect greater consideration here than they received in the United States. What reasonable grounds have they for such expectations? Cabinet ministers have stated that no special treatment will be accorded them. Surely it is too much to expect us to believe that they moved blindly? Why then have they selected Canada? Is it not because they believe that Canada offers them better opportunities for successful intrigues which will result in practically exempting them from such service should we ever again be called on to take up arms.

The Mennonite movement to Canada is rightly regarded with suspicion, and the Government should be called on for a thorough explanation. The only statement that will thoroughly satisfy patriotic Canadians is that they came here ready and willing to do their bit for Canada, should the necessity arise. But is that the simple truth?

THE MEMORIAL

There is to be a memorial erected in Brandon in recognition of the gallant Canadians who served their country against the Huns. A committee called together by the Great War Veterans met last year. Later the City Council nominated the same committee to undertake some of the preparatory work. A sub-committee was named at a general meeting to consult with the representative men from the surrounding municipalities and this is being arranged. Later a great public meeting will be called to name a permanent committee.

The present is an opportune time for Brandon people and those in the district surrounding the city, to suggest the form the memorial should take, and also how to raise the money. Some proposals have already been advanced but these surely do not include all the ideas of the people on this important question.

Is it the general wish that the project be narrowed down to include none but the citizens of this city? Or should the adjacent municipalities only be asked to co-operate? Or should the Western portion of the province of which Brandon is the centre, be included? If an ambitious program is to be launched how is the co-operation of the inhabitants of surrounding territory to be secured? These are some of the problems which the citizens as well as the committeemen should face.

Is it not reasonable to ask the residents of Western Manitoba to organize for the erection of a suitable memorial at this central point? There are many precedents for such a request. In the matter of memorials this is already being done. Take for instance Edmonton, Alberta. That capital city does not intend to appeal only to the population of that city for the erection of a memorial there. The program adopted by Edmonton and to which the people living in the Northern half of the province of Alberta are to be asked to subscribe at least \$300,000, is for the erection on a site already agreed on in that city, of a large auditorium to accommodate all large gatherings and to be devoted to the uses of the returned men, to house all such offices as that of the Returned Soldiers' Commission, the Vocational Training offices, Employment Bureau and Patriotic Fund. It is to be a building that will be a fitting memorial of the deeds of the Edmonton boys in the battlefields.

The campaign which has already started, is to include the whole of Northern Alberta which is to be thoroughly and systematically canvassed. The whole ambitious project is on a par with what should be undertaken here. We should agree on a form of memorial calculated to benefit large numbers of people in all sections of the province which naturally regard Brandon as the central point. Then we should create an organization, go out and secure the money.

AERONAUTICS

When the Canadian members of the Royal Air Force come home, what are they going to do? Will they return to Canada to live unless there is a possibility of their obtaining employment in aeronautics? Will they not be attracted to other lands where the services of experts will be greatly in demand, if there is no such employment at home? The aviator is differently situated to the thousands of men who have served in most other branches of military service. He has learned a new and engrossing occupation. He realizes that he is one of the elect, the salt of the earth, and is more likely to be spoiled for other employment than men whose combatant service was less spectacular. Thousands of these young men had not caught their stride in civil life, they took to the air like ducks to water, and are just as little likely to desert it.

Projects are already mooted to establish air lines. Postal services are now being experimented with in the United States between large centres, and there is a similar plan for Canada. The Canadian Government has appointed an Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and this committee has approved of two proposed aerial routes. The chief of these is an All Red Route, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, touching at all the principal cities, including Brandon. Other contemplated routes are branches or feeders. The proposals which may or may not be accepted, will take some time to work out, and there is a likelihood of many airmen accepting engagements abroad because there will be little or nothing for them in their own line at home.

Though this is a serious and regrettable possibility, it should not stampede us into undertaking a vast, costly and hastily considered program of aerial services.

Great strides have been made in the development of the heavier than air machines during the war, but the objective has been speed. The result is that the racing type of flyer has been evolved. While speed would be necessary in aerial service, it would not be the principal objective. Safety must come first and carrying capacity and dependability in all sorts of weather must be the objective of the build-

ers and operators. This takes time, and long before Canada provides sufficient employment for the Canadians at present in the Royal Air Force, they will have established themselves elsewhere, unless they engage in other occupations.

The carriage of mail is not to be the only use to which the flying machine will be put to within a short time. Industrial plants erected to supply the demand for war machines, have already turned their attention to the requirements of civilization for speedy communication. Use will be found for flyers and flying machines in many occupations of which we little dream.

The vogue which flying is certain to have will be both advantageous and wasteful. The possibilities are so great that there will develop attendant abuses. In the period of experimentation which is coming there will be both losses and gains. Before the legitimate use of heavier than air machines is discovered, there will be staggering losses both in lives and money. Faulty construction, one cause and another, will wreck many machines with disastrous results to the occupants. Another fruitful cause of monetary loss will be through the promotion of companies to operate air lines. The busy promoter already has his eye on this promising field and the baleful effect of his activities on other people's pockets will not be long delayed.

Whatever the cost, the airplane has come to stay. In some respects it is as great an advance over the motor car as that means of locomotion is over the horse-drawn stage. The world will ultimately benefit, possibly even more in peace time than during the war, where the airplane contributed largely to the Allied victory.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The American delegation to the Peace Conference must surely be intending to urge the formation of a League of Nations. The informed press of that country has for weeks been shouting for it and urging that there are no obstacles that cannot be overcome provided there is a desire to overcome them. Canadians and the British people are not so sure. The Empire places its dependence on the British navy and recalls that British campaigns have for many many years resulted in greater liberty for the peoples in question than was possible under the regime it was necessary to upset. The great bulwark of human liberty is the British navy. Still we are inclined to listen to the idea which seems to have so taken hold of our cousins. To the doubters statement that "it can't be done"—meaning, of course, the formation of a League of Nations on a basis calculated to regulate international disputes and prevent wars—the Americans in effect are saying:

This is the old, old story. The doomed inhabitants of a naughty world stood around and poured it into Noah's ears while he built the ark. The wiseacres told it to Columbus. Little Englanders proclaimed it in the British House of Commons when the discontented colonists of New England proposed to cut loose from the Motherland.

Abolitionists heard it when they talked of freeing the slaves. It raged in perfect hurricanes around the heads of the men who invented the steam engine, the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile, the submarine, the wireless telegraph, the heavier than air flying machine.

Every man or woman who ever proposed a new thing has heard it. Every man or woman who ever does propose a new thing will hear it. Those who listen to it fail, and somebody else snatches the glory from them.

Let us make up our mind on the desirability of such a League, then if we believe it to be the best means of achieving the end we desire—that of making wars impossible—let us lend our weight to the project. First of all we need information and on this point the Americans if they have a definite plan for once are not industriously proclaiming it.

ST. PAUL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFICERS

On Monday evening the teachers and officers of St. Paul's Sunday School met in the Sunday School room for supper, which was followed by the annual business meeting of the school. Mr. J. F. Cumming presided and reports of the year's work were presented by Mr. C. Moore, Secretary, Mr. J. E. Matthews, Treasurer, Mr. A. White, Educational Superintendent, Mrs. Bigelow, Cradle Roll Superintendent, and Mrs. J. H. Snyder, Missionary Superintendent, as well as by the various organized Girls' and Boys' Classes in the school.

The officers elected for 1919 were as follows:—Mr. J. F. Cumming, General Superintendent; Mr. A. T. Colquhoun and Mr. W. A. Robertson, Associate Superintendents; Mr. A. White, Educational Superintendent; Mr. W. C. McKillop, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Mr. Lloyd Shevan, Miss Hazel George, Secretary of Cross and Crown System, Mr. J. E. Matthews, Treasurer, Miss P. More, Superintendent of Beginner's Department, Miss Jessie Crawford, Superintendent of Primary Department, Mrs. W. A. Bigelow, Superintendent of Cradle Roll, Mrs. J. A.

Tantallon, Sask., November 28, 1918.

"International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
Brandon, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:

"I wish to congratulate you on the success of your 10-20 Titan engines. I purchased one last spring from Mr. Geo. Markland, your local dealer here, and started breaking heavy clay Qu'Appelle Valley land early, having eight acres before April 1st.

"I pulled two 14-inch breaker bottoms going five to six inches deep. After breaking seventy acres, I double disced it twice with the engine and sowed it to flax. I then broke twenty-three acres for a neighbor who also grew flax, after which my brother took the outfit to Beulah, Manitoba, where he broke over two hundred and twenty-five acres of new land and double-disced twice some seventy acres.

"After breaking three hundred and twenty-five acres he brought the outfit back in time for threshing, and with a New Racine separator 24x40 we did our own threshing and that of our neighbors.

"Other makes may be just as good, but give me the 10-20 Titan for general farm work.

"W. C. PAYNTER."

Send for full particulars on our Tractors.

International Harvester Company
of Canada, Limited,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Good Furs

Are the only kind — it pays to buy now.

RACCOON COATS

Fine quality and evenly matched skins, for \$200.00

WOMBAT COATS

Clear grey, no white, very best quality, for \$85.00

Rat Driver Caps, for \$6.00

Seal Sport Caps, for \$10.00

1 only Young Man's Seal Trimmed Overcoat, size 35, for \$37.50

Long Sheep Lined Coat, English muleskin cover, for \$28.00

JOHN A. McDONALD

Outfitter To Men and Boys
BRANDON

McDonald, Assistant Superintendent of the Cradle Roll Department: Mrs. A. E. Yuill, Superintendent of Home Department. Mrs. J. H. Snyder, Superintendent of the Missionary Department. Mr. J. F. Dobbie, Superintendent of Chinese Department. Misses A. Redmond, L. Currie, and O. Alexander, Librarians. Misses Marguerite Bullock and Hazel Porterfield, Pianists. Miss Norah Thompson, Choir Leader.

TO SUBMIT "DRY" BILL

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—United States Judge Hollister in an opinion in the case filed in the federal court here to enjoin Governor Jas. M. Cox from submitting to the Ohio legislature the national prohibition amendment dismissed the case.

SPARTACUS AGAIN TRIES TO SEIZE THE REINS OF POWER

Seize Wolff Bureau and Half Dozen Large Newspaper Offices in Berlin

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—The Spartacus group on Sunday evening made another attempt to seize the reins of power in Berlin and re-occupied the office of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency. The last telegram received here from the Wolff Bureau announced the seizure of its office. Private advices say the Spartacus occupied the offices of half a dozen big newspapers including the Socialist Vorwaerts.

COALISTS TO HOLD CONFAB
London, Jan. 6.—Invitations to the International Labor and Socialist conference, which will meet at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Jan. 13, have been sent to those organizations and parties which were invited to the London conference and to neutral countries. Invitations will be sent to organizations in the countries of Central Europe.

POLES' ULTIMATUM TO HUN COMMANDER

Berlin Refuses to Accede to Demand of Polish Troops for Surrender of Chroschnik

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Polish troops occupied the railway station at Chroschnik, four miles from Bentschen, and sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place, demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused, and the Germans will defend Bentschen at all costs, according to the Tageblatt.

Bentschen is a town near the boundary between the province of Posen and Brandenburg. The capture of Bentschen by the Poles would be most serious for Berlin and all northern Germany. Its loss to the Poles would cut communication between Berlin and Silesia, and would endanger the provisioning of Frankfurt on the Oder, and all northern Germany.

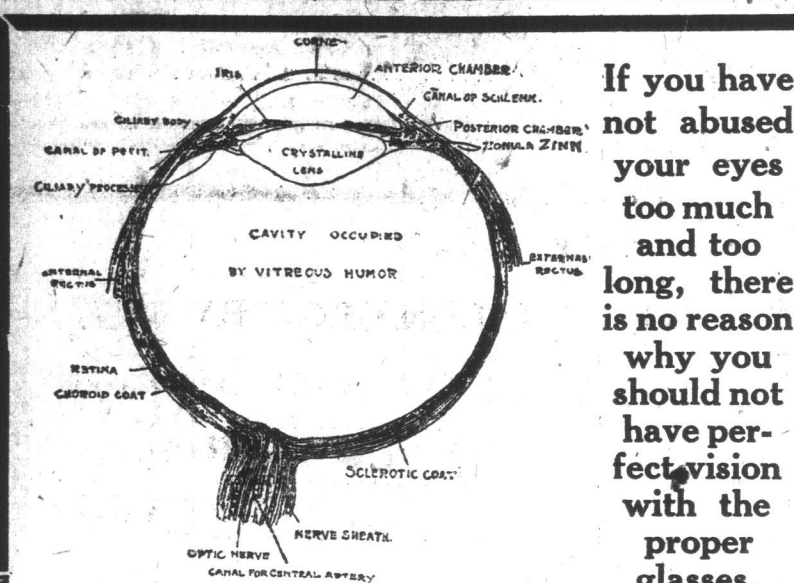
The Cabinet completed consideration of the Polish situation today, and directed that the Ministry of War take the necessary technical steps to strengthen the Eastern frontiers. When preparations are completed, probably next week, the Cabinet will probably appeal to the people to form a volunteer arm to protect the German borders.

Poles Storm Airdrome.

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—An airdrome near the city of Posen was stormed on Sunday by Polish troops, according to a dispatch from Posen. The German garrison and all the airplanes were captured, after a fight.

FORMER GERMAN ARMY HAS CEASED TO EXIST SAYS BERLIN PAPER

Basle, Jan. 6.—The former German army has ceased to exist, says the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin, as 150 divisions already have been demobilized. Demobilization of other units is proceeding rapidly.



If you have not abused your eyes too much and too long, there is no reason why you should not have perfect vision with the proper glasses.

A NORMAL EYE must be of a certain length (from front to rear). IT MUST NOT be of irregular curvature (astigmatism). THE MUSCLES which rotate the eye, in, out, up or down, must be properly balanced. ALL THE DIFFERENT COATS, muscles and other parts must have their proper supply of nerve energy. IF YOUR EYES ARE NOT NORMAL think what a strain you are continually putting on your most valuable and delicate organs.

Do not trifle with your eyes. There is a limit to the amount of abuse they will stand.

Save Your Eyes
CROWE, 'The Eye Expert'
Opposite Brandon "Rest Room."
36 Ninth St. TORIC OPTICAL CO. McKenzie Bldg.
We can duplicate any lens, no matter where you got it.