

DON'T FRET ABOUT YOUR CROWING DEAFNESS

Get Help

You must stop worrying about your ears or you will be deaf all the sooner. No one who has not experienced it, can realize the terrible suspense, which grows, gradually, from an awful fear that the hearing may go to the appalling grim reality of total Deafness. You sufferers from Head Noises and a gradually increasing slight Deafness, know only too well how the bitter thoughts of your coming fate, poison every waking moment.

As the pleasant voice of your loved ones reach you ear—as you enter into the friendly political argument,—hear the lecture,—listen to the sermon,—note the sweet songs of the birds,—in short, whenever your enjoyment is the least, like a drop of gall, comes the thought, "I AM GOING DEAF" and the pleasure is turned to the bitterest agony.

Worse yet, you see yourself thrust out of employment, and then what for who would hire a deaf person? You see loved ones, friends, the little children in the street, looking at you with pity in their eyes, but regarding you as a curiosity, a person out of their world. You ask yourself, "if death would not be the only relief, from such a fate!"

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

This Coupon

Send this coupon to the Regina Courier with your name and address, and you will receive a copy of the book "How to Cure Deafness" free of charge.

Do your ears ache?
Do your ears feel full?
Do both ears trouble you?
Does wax form in your ears?
How long have you been deaf?
Do you have pain in your ears?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you hear better in a noisy place?
Did your Deafness come on gradually?
Have you a discharge from either ear?
Have you ringing sounds in your ears?
Is your Deafness worse when you have a cold?
Can you hear sounds better than others?
Are there loud sounds like steam whistles?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

Sign your name

FULL NAME
ADDRESS

AND GET FREE ADVICE

on your Ear Trouble. Whether it is grave or slight, whether you have had it a long or a short time, whether you have tried other methods and failed, or whether you have suffered in secret, never daring to hope for relief, send the answers to these questions with your name and address to Ear Specialist Sproule, 115 Trade Building, Boston, Mass. He is a graduate in Medicine and Surgery of Dublin University, Ireland. He has had wonderful success in treating Deafness. It has been his specialty for 30 years. He can tell about your Ear Trouble from these questions and will give you Free Advice on just what to do. Don't spend your time in useless worry which will only make your Deafness worse. Write this famous Specialist for the help he so freely offers, out of a heart filled with pity for the victims of Deafness and out of confidence in his Method of Treatment born of years of success.

Don't get another hour of worrying, of foreboding fear, without doing something. Answer the questions and mail them today. You may find relief from this terrible dread, as so many others have been, if you will but answer the questions and sign your name. Don't fret about your growing Deafness but get help. Write in either German or American. Answer the questions, with your full name and address and mail to



But you must stop this wearing, awful anxiety and devote yourself to getting help. You must think, hundreds of people in just my condition have been cured, why can't I be? Some of those people who have been cured are my friends and neighbors. I need not be doomed to a miserable existence, shut out from all the joys of life.

EAR SPECIALIST SPROULE, 115 TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON.

The Defence of Ludendorff

German Newspaper Reviews Conditions Leading Up to General Ludendorff's Fall—Says the Signing of the Armistice Was Premature and Its Conditions Frightful

Under the heading "Was Ludendorff to Blame?" the Deutsche Tageszeitung discusses military situation in Germany for some time previous to the signing of the armistice. The article throws some illuminating beams on the attitude of one type of German thought towards the armistice, and in regard to the internal movements which led up to its acceptance by the German High Command. The whole article, which now follows, is a vindication of General Ludendorff:

"In 1916 Hindenburg declared to an Austrian journalist that no one on earth could separate him from Ludendorff. This statement he made a propos the attempts made by the former government to do so, and also by members of certain circles, who are now busily engaged in trying to prove that Ludendorff is responsible for Germany's misfortunes, whereas the blame is to be found in quite another direction. These people are those who from the very beginning of the war regarded it simply as an opportunity for political power, and to whom a German victory meant an insuperable obstacle to the attainment of their aims. Ludendorff and Hindenburg have now been separated, we do not know precisely how or why; but one thing is certain, however, that Kaiser Wilhelm was induced to withdraw his confidence from General Ludendorff. When the latter realized this he tendered his resignation.

"It is merely a legend that Ludendorff fell because he refused to recognize the changed condition of affairs. On the contrary, he approved, and even urged, a change. It is also a legend—to use no stronger expression—that General Ludendorff at the last moment suddenly put before the former government the demand that they should conclude an armistice within 24 hours. As a matter of fact, as far back as the middle of last August, Ludendorff told the foreign secretary that steps ought to be taken, primarily through Holland, to make arrangements to negotiate an armistice. This he did after the German defeat of August 8. That defeat caused a gap which could not be made good either by numbers or by splendid moral.

"What course the German diplomats at that time really pursued is a matter of conjecture. We have no real data on which to form any unprejudiced opinion on the events of the middle of August, or the relations between Hindenburg and Ludendorff. The following, however, appears probable: When, during August, Hindenburg, in agreement with Ludendorff, approached the government, and later on demanded of the latter an account of how matters stood diplomatically, neither of the generals had the slightest intention or idea of an armistice, which, of course, would mean the annihilation of the German empire. The version that Lu-

dendorff had demanded an armistice within 24 hours is certainly not correct. It is more probable that Ludendorff pressed for an armistice at the end of a time previously arranged by the government itself.

Tried to Avert Political Upheaval.

"The general moreover, at the time considered the situation extremely critical. A few days later his opinion was that the situation had changed for the better, and, as a matter of fact, he was correct in that view. He accordingly did all in his power to avert the impending political upheaval, but his efforts were in vain. His enemies had him in their power, the moment had arrived when they could overthrow the man they hated, and whose energy and courage they feared from a political standpoint. Doubtless, he would prove an insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of their revolutionary plans to the conclusion of a peace at any price. We may call to mind the state of public opinion at the time. If we could only have an armistice and could persuade our enemies of the reality of the German desire for peace, we should have left the worst behind us. Vorwarts wrote that the time had come when it was absolutely necessary for us to go through with the acceptance of the armistice conditions—(which, by the way, were not known at the time)—and that then we should have peace and bread and all sorts of good things, but in any case an armistice at once! Ludendorff and Hindenburg were at that very time convinced that it was possible several months longer, under far for Germany to continue the war for more favorable conditions than hitherto.

"Over half a million reinforcements were at their disposal. Reports concerning the position of the Entente all agreed that the Allies would be forced to cease fighting before the end of the year. These reports were confirmed by the statements made by various English officers. Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's opinion that by going on fighting the conditions (both so far as the armistice and peace were concerned) would improve as month succeeded month, has been completely vindicated up to now. When the frightful terms of the armistice were made public the whole blame was thrown on Ludendorff and the accused military system, etc.

A Forged Armistice

"In this connection we may ask whether (Ludendorff having already resigned) the armistice conditions were ever laid before the high command, that is to say, before Hindenburg, and what his opinion was. This question appears to us highly important; in any case history must return to it. To force this armistice on the German empire and people, except under conditions of the direst necessity, was foolish, cowardly, and criminal. The guilty persons must be found out and branded. The extraordinary haste of the democratic and social democratic parties to lay all the blame on Ludendorff is sufficiently characteristic. We know that every soldiers' council and every newsboy can prove conclusively that Ludendorff brought about the catastrophe by his great strategic blunders. We do not attempt to express an opinion on the

military events, their causes, etc., or on the conduct of the various military leaders, but we must repeat our firm conviction that the real cause of our failures and the consequent debacle was the disruptive work on the 'home front,' together with the Northcliffe propaganda. In this way has Germany been overthrown, and annihilated as a power. We can only repeat that we have made mistakes just as our enemies have done.

"On the German side, so far as military mistakes are concerned, only one was made in any decisive sense, the original plan of the campaign, and this had its political side. We must lay the blame on the former command for the fact that their reports; and even their confidential communiques, since August 8, were conceived in far too optimistic a vein; the true state of affairs was hardly indicated. But we cannot believe that men like Hindenburg and Ludendorff would have made such huge mistakes if they had only taken the advice of the editors of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt and Vorwarts!

"Ludendorff is now regarded as a traitor to his country and a criminal, and this mean hounding down of a brave man is participated in by many of those who formerly considered no praise too high for the general. They forget that Hindenburg, who today is rightly acclaimed by all, was chief of the general staff of the army in the field, and Ludendorff his quarter-master general. The aims of both generals during 1918 were identical. We cannot condemn one and laud the other. If this is done, it only shows bad faith, and is merely serving political ends. Even if General Ludendorff had made mistakes, he cannot be regarded by any sane German as an incapable leader or a criminal in any sense. It is a quite comprehensible fact that he lost his nerve for a short time after his super-human exertions—but why was he compelled to retire before he was himself again?"

"One of the most despicable faults and weaknesses is that of damning and slandering great leaders because their name is in some way connected with failure and misfortune. If the German Crown Prince had not arrived in the nick of time at Koenigsgratz, in 1868, Moltke, Bismarck and Koenig Wilhelm would have remained to us as standing examples of an accused and rotten system."

News in Brief

(Continued from Page 1.)

All the soldiers who have returned from overseas have told gruesome stories of the plague of rats which infested almost every area in France and Belgium. The scourge has recently spread to Britain where these rodents have increased in number, size and rapacity, to an extraordinary degree. So bad has this nuisance become that a bill is being introduced into the British Parliament to provide for the extermination of the rats.

—In what may be his farewell public address before he begins serving a ten year's sentence imposed by the federal court at Toledo, Ohio, on a charge of violating the espionage act, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, upheld the Bolshevik rule in Russia and referred to Lenin and Trotsky as the "foremost statesmen of the age."

—Decision to proceed with the deportation of thirty-seven of the forty-three undesirable aliens now held at Ellis Island, was reached by Secretary Wilson, after a conference with immigration officials. Attorneys for the aliens asked review of decision in all cases.

WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

Great things are expected from the War Savings campaign in the schools of the Dominion and already very encouraging reports have been received. As an indication of what a large school can do, it may be said that during 1918 the Benton Ward school of Kansas City, Mo., with an enrollment of about 1,000, subscribed \$51,756.50 worth of War Savings Stamps. This was the record for all educational institutions in the U.S.

In the Winnipeg schools the demand for Thrift Stamps has been phenomenal during the last three weeks, over \$7,000 worth having been sold to the pupils. This demand has been stimulated through the action of some business concerns in offering prizes for the boy and the girl that bought during the second week of January, the most Thrift Stamps with money actually earned.

The Regina public school board is interesting itself eagerly in the War Savings movement and has decided that lessons in thrift shall be taught to the scholars. The sale of Thrift Stamps will also be pushed in the Regina schools.

Banff, Alta., has given every child in the local schools a Thrift Stamp. The sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps generally in that town have been large, \$3,000 worth having been sold ten days ago.

Committee Elected in East End of City to Help G.W.V. in Campaign to Erect Home

At a meeting recently held at the European Hotel which was attended by Major Secord and Major Sturrock of the Great War Veterans and about 150 people, mostly of foreign tongue, a committee was elected composed of Messrs Eymann, Kusch and Oberhoffner and 20 captains, who will have charge of the canvassing in the east end of the city to secure funds for the proposed home of the G.W.V. at Regina. It was arranged that all residents of the east end would be canvassed at their homes and not at their place of business or where they work. A special committee will canvass the business men. The canvassing as newly arranged will start on Monday, March 31. Messrs. Eymann, Kusch and Oberhoffner stated at the meeting that the east end would take a certain pride in having their district make a good showing and expected that when the final returns are in, the Canadians of alien birth in the east end would be found to have done as much as any other section of the city.

The chairman of the meeting made, after Messrs. Secord and Sturrock had given their addresses, a rousing appeal to the Canadians of the east end to respond like real Canadians to the appeal of the veterans.

Mr. Leschinsky was thanked for the use of the hall which accommodated over 150 people at the meeting, and which had been given gratis to the committee.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE APPOINTED

WEIMAR, March 15. . . The German delegates to the Peace Conference will be Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister; Dr. Eduard David, Majority Socialist and first vice-president of the national assembly; Dr. Adolph Warburg, Dr. Adolph Mueller, minister to Switzerland; Professor Walthar Schuecking of Marburg University, and Herr Giesberg, minister of posts and telegraph, of the Prussian ministry.

Professor Schuecking late in 1914 published a letter blaming Russia for the European war.

In Readiness Now

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peace might be concluded by April 10.

UNDER THE RED TERROR

STOCKHOLM, March 15. — A Lithuanian detachment of 18 men, surrounded at Jerge by one hundred Bolsheviks, refused to surrender and fought to the last, the Lithuanian press bureau announced today. Fifty of the Bolsheviks were killed. The enemy, according to the bureau, threw the Lithuanians, many of them still alive, into one big grave. The bodies were dug out by their countrymen next day.

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We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms.

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