

The Courier

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Help the Great War Veterans' Building Fund

The campaign of the Great War Veterans' Association for raising \$200,000 to build a memorial hall and soldiers' home at Regina is in full swing. Again we appeal to our readers and friends to give wholehearted support to the Veterans. They have gone through untold horrors and sufferings. Their pay has been \$1.10 per day. We have been allowed to earn our daily bread and perhaps a little more under peaceful surroundings. We knew our country was at war, many of us had to give their own boys and brothers to go to the fighting line, willingly we contributed whenever we were appealed to on behalf of any patriotic enterprise. We did what we could in order to give faithful support to our government and country. But the soldiers' sacrifice and offering for our country has been unmeasurably greater. Now the soldier is back. We are glad to have him back.

The Veterans' Association is conducting this campaign for a building fund. Every real Canadian citizen is proud to give assistance. We feel certain our readers will take a pride in proving that they are as good and loyal Canadians as any in this country. They can do so by making liberal contributions to the fund. Our farmers, our municipal bodies in the rural districts are being appealed to at the present time. Give the leaders of the returned men an attentive hearing and then — give some more. Monday, March 31st the thorough house-to-house canvass in the city will start. The East-end is well organized and should, when the final results will be announced, compare favorably with any part of our city.

BERLIN. — Up to seven o'clock on March 22, 18 ships had cleared from Hamburg, including the Patricia, Santa Cruz, Cordova, Kigoma, Cleveland and Cap Finisterre. Many other vessels are manned and loaded and ready to sail. The example of the Hamburg seamen in proceeding to sea, it is believed here, will have a good effect on the other Hanseatic and Baltic seamen.

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WE ARE AS FULL OF DEADLY POISONS AS A GERM LABORATORY.

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

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"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs.

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Children to Get Prizes for Helping to Fight Gopher Pest

The Gopher Competition to be launched this year by the Weeds and Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, bids fair to result almost in the extermination of the pest, if the list of prizes being offered is an indication of what the children will accomplish. In the 1917 competition, Saskatchewan school children bagged 514,140 gophers; in 1918 they got 864,000. This year they are bound to pass the million mark.

The competition will open when the first gopher comes out and will continue up to Gopher Day, May 24. All Saskatchewan children up to eighteen years of age are allowed to enter the contest. Those wishing to do so should see their school teacher without delay, who will give their names. The province is divided into thirty-six districts, with two classes of schools in each district, those with an enrollment of eighteen and over and those with an enrollment of less than eighteen.

Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)

"They don't want much." Mr. Maharg said it will be well for the government and members of the house to keep their ears very close to the ground. There was a great deal of discontent in the country, not only among agriculturists but among consumers. In order to avoid serious consequences, he would say regarding the budget that they expected something of a rather generous nature, insofar as the reduction of tariff was concerned. Last year, they were prepared to give the Union government every opportunity to devote its entire attention to the war and they did not expect the tariff to be dealt with, but now that the war was over they had come back again this session and were now asked to leave the tariff until reconstruction was over. "That is asking too much," said Mr. Maharg, emphatically.

He stated positively that there could be no delay.

He said the reconstruction committee had an eastern and a western method of campaign. One representative said in the east that the tariff was as dead as the tombs of Egypt, while he said in the west that it was a live issue and must be dealt with.

In the west they could distinguish the other man's point of view and they did not think they were always right, but they would like the manufacturers who had been asking for a postponement to say what they might expect.

"We have got to the end of our rope, so far as western Canada is concerned," said Mr. Maharg.

Referring again to the tariff, after the dinner adjournment, Mr. Maharg said that the feeling in the west in regard to the tariff reduction was that of almost the entire population. There was not a daily paper in western Canada that did not support the platform of Canadian council of agriculture. The west had promises enough from the different parties. There was no use in any government going back to western Canada with promises, but the government at least could have demonstrated its sincerity by taking action, he said. Mr. Maharg compared the per capita tax from tariff in the United States with that in Canada. In the United States, it was about \$2.11, in Canada, it was \$18.45.

He discussed in some detail the international situation in regard to wheat. At the beginning of the present year there was a large surplus of wheat in the world, but the stocks were going fast. It would be necessary for Canada to produce all the wheat possible. Something therefore, would have to be done to stabilize prices. "The government," Mr. Maharg declared, "has got to do something whether by way of fixing prices or absolutely prohibiting speculation. I think there is only one way to do it—by fixing prices. It is a very difficult matter to prevent speculation. The only successful way we have ever had, has been by fixing the price."

Unless the government took action to insure fair prices for the western farmer, there will be a serious danger, said Mr. Maharg, of a very material decrease in the

acreage which should be sown to wheat. Seed was expensive and the farmers were not going to take a chance sowing large areas, if they were not going to profit.

Mr. Maharg stated that since 1915 the crops throughout the west had been very moderate and some farmers had been making very little money. The allegation that westerners were making big profits out of the war was untrue. Before the war, said the speaker, farmers were leaving the farms of western Canada. The war has halted this exodus because the farmers felt that they would get higher prices for their products. They had remained on the farm, but their work must receive an adequate return. "Unless something is done to bring them relief," said Mr. Maharg, in closing, "the government will have some by-elections on its hands before the next general election."

Resuming the debate on the address in the house on Tuesday afternoon, March 18th, Col. J. A. Currie took up the question of the tariff. Canada, he said, was faced with a task of reconstruction as vitally important as that of the war. When the people talked of free trade and of adhering to free trade, he was reminded of Barrie's play, "The Millionaire," by those who struck to old ideas in spite of changed conditions.

The world was now engaged in an economic war. England had slammed her door and put an embargo on the manufacturers of other countries. France and the United States had likewise put on their embargoes. There was no country at the present moment discussing free trade except Canada.

The agricultural situation had entirely changed. And when one heard the minister of interior say in the house that he stood where he stood in 1908 for the abolition of duty on agricultural implements, then it was a significant situation which manufacturers should take into consideration. What was the agricultural situation?

Mr. Lloyd George had said that Great Britain would never be dependent again on outside nations for her food supply.

No man in his proper senses would sell to Russia under existing circumstances. Instead of Canada having placed an embargo on foreign wheat, Canadian elevators were jammed with American wheat. Grain in the Canadian west could not be brought through. The United States last year sold to Canada over half a million dollars' worth of wheat as a result of the free wheat policy, while Canada sold none to the United States.

The most dangerous man in the country was he who preached class hatred. With very few exceptions, the press of the west had for a number of years been preaching class hatred against the east. The east was constantly threatened. The west was called upon to unite against the east.

But the western grain crop could not have been moved except for the east. Was it becoming, then, Colonel Currie went on, that the west should come down to Ottawa and threaten and say: "We want to close this factory and that factory because you have ten or fifteen per cent. protection?"

He told of a speech made at the meeting in his riding by a man who preached nothing but Bolshevism. When asked by whom he had been sent, the man replied that he had received a thousand dollars from the United Farmers of Alberta.

To the amusement of the house, Col. Currie described the platform of the Canadian council of agriculture as being a sort of Mother Hubbard, covering everything. Dr. Clark had asked in the house why Canadian manufacturers could not go out and compete. Col. Currie replied that if there

were free exchange of manufactures with the United States, there was not a manufacturer that would be willing to compete.

A storm of protest came from western members when Col. Currie suggested that the grain growers of the west could not compete with the United States as wheat growers. "You'll know in six months you can't compete," he retorted. He added that the greatest example of a national policy had occurred when the house had agreed to buy seed wheat, especially for Saskatchewan. Inside of a year the result had been an addition of over one hundred million bushels to the crop of the country. He said he was quite in agreement with the policy of fixing the price of wheat.

Mr. Maharg interjected that he hadn't said he wanted the price of wheat fixed. Col. Currie rejoined that the grain growers of Mr. Maharg's province wanted the price fixed. "You had better come in and be a good national policy man," he said.

The member for North Simcoe warned the western grain growers that they could not ask that all their goods should come in free, and at the same time ask the rest of the country to fix the price of their products. "You cannot blow hot and cold," he said.

He declared that the people of the cities of Saskatchewan were looking forward to the time when the wheels of industry would be turning there. Alberta has twelve and a half per cent. of the coal of the world, and Germany, with four and a half per cent. of the world's supply, had built an empire on it. He hoped to see the time when Alberta would be a greater steel centre than Pittsburgh and a greater coal centre than Pennsylvania. Agriculture was only one of the eggs in the basket of the west.

The time had come also, when no aliens should be allowed to own Canadian transportation facilities. Canadian elevators had been filled with American grain and Canadian wheat was still in the fields. Touching upon the profits made by the farmers of the west, Col. Currie said, the grain growers' elevator had paid forty-four and a half per cent. dividend last year and no manufacturers could do this.

Before closing, he said the Conservative party could have carried on to the end of the war, but it left everything to the union administration. However, he issued the warning that "if there is going to be a chance that violates the historic principles of the Conservative party, then there will be a caucus and there will be a state funeral of some kind."

"I come from a race of Covenanters, and we do not compromise," he advised them to "drop all this piffle about free trade," and declared there was only one issue. "The future success of Canada, now that the war is over."

Dr. Michael Clark asked if Col. Currie could give any evidence by direct quotation that Mr. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, was an annexationist. Col. Currie said he did not have the statement with him, but during the reciprocity campaign Mr. Wood was preaching the doctrine of annexation to the United States. He was an American and he thought he had all the Americans in the west with him, but he had been mistaken.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who followed, said he noticed there was something wrong about Col. Currie's policy, for while he was preaching wide open markets, he was also advocating embargoes.

There had been a Quebec situation but time was a great healer, and he already saw signs that the estrangement between Quebec and the other provinces of Canada was coming to an end. Now was the hour for moderation and for moderate men.

The member for New Westminster, said Mr. Lemieux, had declared that unity in Canada must be based on honor, truth and tolerance. Until the War Time Elections Act was repealed, it was impossible to have any of these uniting forces in Canada. The Union government, said Mr. Lemieux, was a farce. It was owned, managed and ruled by Sir Clifford Sifton, Sir William MacKenzie and Sir Joseph Flavelle.

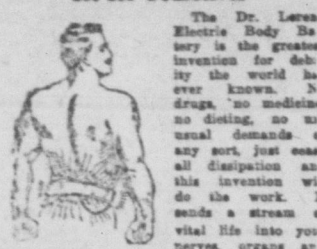
Mr. Lemieux, speaking after the recess, said General Hughes had cured his rupture.

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trunks did me no good. Finally I got hold of something called "Jugendfreund" and it cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no loss of time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 664 E. Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, N. J. Be careful of this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or a limb and stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Colonel Currie got his answer at the evening session from J. F. Reid of Mackenzie, an ardent free trader. Referring to Currie's remarks about the funeral, Reid said:

"Colonel Currie says there is to be a state funeral. If that is so, it must be the funeral of the alleged Ginger Group, because they are the only ones who are dead, and

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made one of the gravest charges that was ever made against any government. He read quotations from General Hughes' charges against Sir Arthur Currie and said it had been his misfortune to lose his only boy in this war, but he would not for one moment think of attacking the Canadian commander.

He said he did not believe the charges against Sir Arthur Currie were true, for they were unbelievable, and he would not believe that men were slaughtered to satisfy the vain glory of a Canadian officer.

Discussing the platform of the Canadian council of agriculture, Mr. Lemieux took great comfort from most of its planks. He said he always contended that titles in this country had been a source of corruption and were only a lure to the weak-kneed.

The talented French-Canadian, reading the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, stopped suddenly. "This is an able and compact document," he declared. "But I find among the delegates that drafted it, the name of Hon. T. A. Crerar, of Winnipeg, Minister of Agriculture. He then proceeded to tell of the meeting at which the platform was adopted, and declared that Mr. Crerar had approved of it, had even presided at the meeting, and put the resolution which was carried. "I didn't go that far," interjected Hon. Mr. Crerar, amid opposition cheers.

"I stand corrected, but I would just put one question to my honorable friend. Does he now approve of this platform? I pause for a reply," Mr. Crerar, did not hesitate. He jumped to his feet, and made a clear, straightforward statement that brought ringing cheers from the opposition. "That platform was framed two years ago, and re-affirmed at the meeting referred to by my honorable friend. I assisted in framing it. I thought it a good platform then, and I think it a good platform now."

And then after the opposition cheering had ceased, Lemieux continued his work. He went down the list of ministers, and suddenly turned his attention to Calder. He addressed the same question to Calder, and bedlam broke loose. Calder arose and the speaker called for order, declaring that the Minister of Immigration could not speak, having once spoken in the debate. "By unanimous consent," shouted the opposition, and finally Calder got a hearing. He didn't reply to Lemieux, but counter-questioned. "I will have lots of opportunity to say where I stand on this question," said Calder. "but I don't propose to answer questions levelled at me by my honorable friend. I would like to know first, where he stands on the platform of the farmers." Lemieux replied that Calder was running true to form. "I always heard he was canny, a trickster, and a ward politician. The answer is typical of him," said Lemieux.

The house was in an uproar. Cries of "retract" were heard from the government benches, and the speaker called upon Lemieux to withdraw the word "trickster," which he did. Calder jumped to his feet again. "Do you stand by the farmers' platform?" he asked Lemieux.

"I stand by the Liberal platform," was the retort. "And while there are some differences between the platform laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a few weeks before he died, these differences are slight and I think the farmers will support the Liberal platform."

Lemieux contrasted the answers of Crerar and Calder. The Minister of Agriculture, he said, was not afraid to give his stand, but the Minister of Immigration had evaded the issue.

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"Colonel Currie says there is to be a state funeral. If that is so, it must be the funeral of the alleged Ginger Group, because they are the only ones who are dead, and

they cannot be resurrected. Col. Currie fears there will be a calamity if we have tariff reductions. Rubbish! We heard a similar talk from the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He told us they were so powerful they could make grass grow on the main street of any city in Canada. Such nonsense!"

Reid was interrupted by W. F. Cockshutt, one of the high priests of protection, but the Saskatchewan member soon snubbed the Ontario manufacturer for his pains.

Reid, handed a strong warning to the government "If the government balks, it will have to take the responsibility. The west believes the government will read the hand-writing on the wall, and if you don't listen to us," and faced Sir Thomas White at this juncture, "you will certainly have to deal with the west at no distant date."

Thus the debate that has been going for nearly a month wound up with some sensational speeches. Crerar's plain matter-of-fact reply to Lemieux and the Calder episode together with Currie's protectionist utterance and the warnings from the Saskatchewan members, Maharg and Reid, both prominent grain growers, have set the political tongues wagging.

The house now gets down to business for the most important session in many years.

The main estimates for the fiscal year, which commences April 1, were tabled in the commons on Wednesday, March 19th, by Sir Thomas White, the total estimated expenditure being \$437,769,071, an increase of \$137,996,832 over the expenditures of the year which is just closing.

Both the government and private measures had an inning in the commons at the first business session subsequent to the conclusion of the debate on the address. A large number of questions were answered and orders for papers passed. Then government business was taken up and the session adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 21.—Towards the close of a somewhat dull day in the house, Hon. J. D. Reid moved the resolution providing for the payment within the next various provinces for the encouragement of the construction of good roads. According to the terms of the resolution, each province will receive \$80,000 every year, plus a further payment based upon population, as determined by the latest federal census of each province.

Capital and Reserve, \$5,600,000
Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over \$153,000,000

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THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Regina Branch: O. F. Seebor, Manager

Opposition at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1.)

bers' attitude to this can be determined only when the government's policy becomes known.

Rather than submit to the western view on the tariff, eastern protectionist interests would favor a general election, the Montreal Star, a consistent protectionist organization, presses their view. Intentionally classifying the movement with Bolshevism, the Star yesterday concluded a long and pat article, as follows:

"Parliament cannot afford to become the ally of Bolshevism or submit to impossible demands even if it should be necessary to appeal to the people. Better have the distraction and inconveniences of a general election and the temporary paralysis which a contest upon the industrial issue would produce than the long and dangerous paralysis which would inevitably follow upon any such vital reversal of national policy as the extremists demand."

How the farmers' movement is extending to the east was told today by John Kennedy, vice-president of the United Grain Growers, limited. He is in Ottawa on his way home from attending the first annual meeting at Woodstock of the United Farmers of New Brunswick. There were over three hundred delegates despite almost im-

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Poor digestion and assimilation mean a poorly nourished body and low vitality. Poor elimination means clogged bowels, fermentation, putrefaction and the formation of poisonous gases which are absorbed by the blood and carried through the body.

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Get a 25c box of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and take one tablet each night for a week. Relief will follow the very first dose, but a few days will elapse before you feel and realize the fullest benefit. When you get straightened out and feel just right again you need not take medicine every day—an occasional NR Tablet will then keep your system in good condition and you will always feel your best. Remember, keeping well is easier and cheaper than getting well.

Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) are sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

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BASEL. — Advice received here from Vienna are to the effect that the council of ministers has decided to cease provisionally, for the purposes of state administration, the real and personal property of the reigning families in Austria and also of the archdukes living abroad. The incomes from the real estate received will be paid the owners.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — Acting Premier Watt has announced that early next session the Commonwealth government will undertake the revision of the tariff.

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passable roads and splendid progress in the farmers' propaganda was reported.

"The feeling was very strong for an all-round reduction of the tariff," said Mr. Kennedy, "and it was particularly in favor of a farmers' movement utterly independent of political parties. This independence, with direct taxation, will do more than anything else to bring the farmers of Canada together."

BOLSHEVISM GAINS IN FORCE RAPIDLY ALL OVER GERMANY

American Editor Says Food and Raising of Blockade Are Essential to Peace

PARIS, March 23. — Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, editor of the Nation, has just returned to Paris from a week's observation of conditions in Germany and made a report to the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, and the United States peace commissioners, by which they are said to have been profoundly impressed.

The drift toward Bolshevism is rapid in Germany," said Mr. Villard today and it can be stayed only by prompt food regulation and the lifting of the blockade so that trade may begin and the idle factories may receive raw materials as fast as arrangements can be made to pay for them.

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