

BIG FLEET OF SUBS BUILT BY GERMANS HANDS TO ALLIES

London, Jan. 4.—One hundred and seventy submarines, all under construction, were found when the inter-Allied Naval Commission visited Germany to make arrangements for carrying out the terms of the armistice. These U-boats will be turned over to the Allies.

HUSBAND AND WIFE REMARIED AFTER 50 YEARS APART

Neepawa Scene of Romantic Marriage Brought About by Daughter

Neepawa, Man., Jan. 4.—Separated 50 years ago, each having re-married and lost their new mate, Charles Wilson Betchell, of East Jordan, Mich., was re-married to Mrs. Maria Gottwald, of Greenboro, Md., at the home of their daughter, Christmas Day.

The bride was flown away by her son-in-law.

In 1866, Mr. Betchell and Mrs. Gottwald were married in Hanover, Ont. A daughter was born. Relatives, dissatisfied with Mr. Betchell, caused a separation. Each re-married. Mr. Betchell had no children, but his former wife had four. Then Mr. Betchell's wife and his former mate's husband died.

Shortly after that, their daughter, who had never forgotten her father, located him and persuaded him to come to live at her home in Neepawa, where she had married W. T. Shearer. Her mother also was persuaded to come to Neepawa, and the couple were re-married Christmas Day.

FIVE BIG PACKERS CONTROL PRICES

Powerful Group in U.S. Purchased 86 per cent. Animals Sold in 12 Great Markets

Washington, Jan. 4.—Evidence intended to show that the five great packers virtually controlled the live stock situation in the country, was given the House Interstate Commerce Committee, when William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said this group purchased 86.4 per cent. of the twelve great markets during 1918.

"This represents a very great proportion of the meat supply of the country," said Colver, in explanation. "Prices for packers outside the 'big five' are controlled by those fixed in Chicago, the packing centre of the country, Colver testified.

PLACE EMBARGO ON NEW YORK GRAIN

New York, Jan. 4.—The Federal Food Administration has notified the grain trade that, until further notice, the port of New York was embargoed on all shipments of grain and grain products for both export and domestic shipment.

HANQMAN ELLIS WOULD LIKE TO HANG KAISER

Toronto, Jan. 4.—"It's too bad it's not William Hokenzeller that's to be executed," calmly declared Hanqman Ellis to a reporter a few minutes before the execution of Hassan Nedy, an Albanian Mohammedan, for the murder of George H. Tucker, of Orangeville.

"I would be great pleasure to me to hang the greatest arch-criminal in the world," added Ellis.

THE KEYSTONE DEMORNER

The Department of Agriculture has found that demorning cows adds to their milking value. The KEYSTONE DEMORNER is mentioned in the 1915 report (page 121) as the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet.

R. H. McKenna, Toronto

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Write for an estimate if you wish—or send the work along with instructions. If we can't guarantee satisfaction we won't accept the job.

FURS repaired
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STEEL BARRELS TO BE MADE IN CANADA

Hamilton, Ont., Manufacturing Firm Undertakes Output of New Line of Goods

Hamilton, Jan. 4.—One of the new industries which the end of the war has brought to Hamilton is the manufacture of steel oil barrels. At present the United States has practically a monopoly on this class of product, but according to the contemplated plans of the Canadian Cartridge Company, it will find strong and keen competition for the Canadian market. The Canadian Cartridge Company was formed at the beginning of the war with Sir Frank Ballie at its head, to assist in meeting the demands upon the Dominion for munitions. In the years that it has been engaged in war work it turned out great quantities of shells and gave employment to about 850 people. Its effort was largely patriotic and it will be remembered that Sir Frank Ballie returned the greater portion of the profits of the firm to the Federal Government. Now that peace is on the horizon it is the intention of the owners to operate the plant, which is splendidly equipped and located in the big manufacturing district of Hamilton, to its fullest capacity in the new venture, but it is stated that it will be some months before this end is reached.

"Although this plant was bred with the war we certainly do not intend to go out of business," said Mr. O. W. Cook, the manager of the firm. "Starting in January we are going to start with the manufacture of steel oil barrels which are principally turned out in the United States, and we are hoping to prove very successful along this line. Canada is a big market for many products which are not manufactured here and we also intend to affiliate with several houses in the United States to take sole care of their Canadian trade. This will mean that we will manufacture to at least the same extent as those goods are now sold in Canada and make every effort to develop the trade here as far as possible. It will be more convenient and satisfactory for the Canadian purchaser as the duty at the border and the long transportation trail will be eliminated."

Facing a Period of Prosperity

"What is your view of the present situation?" was a question put to Mr. Cook.

"I think Canada is facing a great period of prosperity, the greatest in her history," he answered. "I am basing that opinion on the results of past wars, but more particularly on the fact that there are enormous areas laid waste in Europe and that the output of staple articles has been greatly reduced. Huge demands will be made upon manufacturing concerns to refill depleted stocks and that task will take considerable time and effort. The building of railroads will require much attention and the automobile industry will return to its great output of the pre-war days. Building, too, has been at a standstill for several years and there is bound to be a wide expansion in this business in the very near future."

"What of the labor situation?"

"I don't look for a period of distress," said Mr. Cook, "nor do I look for any big reduction in the rate of wages. As far as our firm is concerned we have made it a point from the beginning to employ only British labor so as to have the highest standard of efficiency. And it has been my experience that our workers have, on the whole, been very thrifty. They earned big wages and of course they spent more than formerly but they also provided for the future and invested readily in the Victory loans of the Dominion Government. Our policy of the future will be to give preference to Britishers and while we will not immediately take care of as many workers as we carried during the height of the munition work we hope with the development of our new industry to reach the war work very soon."

CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO BRANDON HOSPITAL PATIENTS AND STAFF

The Hon. Secretary of the Brandon General Hospital begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following Christmas gifts which afforded great enjoyment to the patients and staff:

A. W. Stone & Sons, large Christmas cake; Mr. Wm. Currie, turkey; Jos. Donaldson Ltd., 26 lbs turkey and 23 lbs spring chicken; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Massin, box of apples; Mr. and Mrs. G. Mathie, box of apples; Mutter Bros., box of figs; J. Dennison, barrel of apples; Dr. and Mrs. Bolton, box of apples; Dr. and Mrs. Sharpe, case of oranges and two boxes chocolates; Pioneer Fruit Co., box of holly; A. P. Jeffery, turkey; Dr. and Mrs. Carter, box of apples; Dr. and Mrs. Connell, turkey and fowl; Drs. Bigelow, Sharpe, Carter and Pierce, case of oranges; Dr. and Mrs. Beer, box of apples; Mrs. F. Pineo, Christmas gifts for nurses; Mrs. James Hatcher, Christmas gifts for nurses; A few friends of the First Methodist church, Christmas gifts for nurses; Campbell & Campbell, large tray for Nurses' Home.

USE OF MAXIMS

"Somebody," began a girl who loved to talk, "ought to prepare a book entitled: 'How to Live on Two Dozen Maxims a Day,' or 'Proverbs as Pain Killers.' I don't know but I could do it myself after living with Margie a little longer."

"What are you talking about?" murmured the listening girl, who was trying to decide whether she had enough wool left to "kiss off" with.

"Well, it's this way," began the girl who loved to talk, settling herself more comfortably. "You know I've been living with Margie Cole's family for two months now, and during that time I have learned the might of the maxims as applied to everyday living. Margie's father is a nice old-fashioned man, and he has a selected stock of maxims, one for every occasion. I remember this day a queer looking person in a high silk hat came and wanted him to invest some money in a gold mine. Mr. Cole held a family council about it and, although most of them advised him to keep his money, he finally settled the whole affair by saying, 'Nothing venture, nothing have.' I think he's looking for that gold mine man right now."

"Then there's Mrs. Cole, Margie's mother. She's what I should call rather extravagant, but she doesn't thing so. When it comes to choosing between a \$40 suit and one for \$90 that looks as if it would wear until you hated the sight of it, she always says, 'Penny wise and pound foolish,' and buys the expensive suit."

Margie's little brother gets the worst of it, though. He's full of mischief, and every time he does some thing mildly bad Mr. Cole assumes a martyrlike air and murmurs, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' Jimmy doesn't mind so awfully much, though, the rod is only a ruler.

"Margie? Oh, yes, she has it, too. She's stuck by that job at the settlement for two years and turned down lots of better offers just because 'A rolling stone gathers no moss.' And it takes her a week or more to decide on anything, even a new hat, because she believes the truth of 'Look before you leap.'"

"Mr. Cole will not have electricity put into the house, or hardwood floors. He prefers to sit back comfortably and say: 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks.' And the whole family was he lightening optimistic about the war, even while the Germans were making big advances, not particularly because of Christian faith or anything like that, but just because 'It's a long lane that has no turning.' Altogether that family lives the most peacefully complacent life; they don't have to decide anything at all for themselves; there's always a neat little proverb to step in and do it for them. If more people could learn to live that way it would eliminate worry as a national evil. I'm going to write a book about it."

"Humph!" sniffed the listening girl. "That's all very well, but you can't tell me it isn't just a form of laziness. People who are too lazy to think things out for themselves put it all off on proverbs and, like as not, they don't half believe them anyway."

"Oh, yes, they do!" the girl who loved to talk interrupted positively. "They always believe them. Of course, they wouldn't if the proverbs told them to do something they didn't want to do, but by searching one can always find a proverb that fits in exactly with one's inclinations. It's really quite remarkable. Why, if you wanted to go downtown and buy the most extravagant lot of new clothes you would only have to quote Shakespeare: 'Costly thy raiment as thy purse can buy,' or, if you felt inclined to economize on winter fashions in order to buy silk hose, you could warm yourself repeating 'A penny saved is a penny earned.' There's nothing you can't twist a maxim to if you're ingenious."

"Humph!" murmured the listening girl thoughtfully. "Well, from what you say I think that they are in danger of becoming a public menace. I've never cared about mottoes hanging around on walls, but I'm going to have one up over my desk after this and you can't guess what it'll be."

"What?"

"Beware the false wisdom of maxims!" announced the listening girl, with spirit.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN FAMILY MURDERED

Paris, Jan. 4.—Prince Lvoff, the former Russian Premier, from whom Foreign Minister Pichon obtained information of the massacre of the Imperial Russian family as related in the Chamber of Deputies last week, informed the Journal that he learned the details from a judge who made an investigation of the deaths. The prince quotes the judge as saying: "I left nothing to chance and although some points are not yet cleared up, I consider that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the Imperial family was massacred."

Prince Lvoff says the judge went as he told him that they had found on the walls of the room where the

PEOPLE NOW REALIZE EFFECT OF SAVINGS UPON BUSINESS

Victory Loan Campaigns Are of Immense Benefit to Canadian People

At the closing hour for receiving subscriptions to the second Victory Loan on November 16th, it was quite impossible to estimate the approximate total, says the Monthly Commercial Letter issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The assembling of the returns from all parts of the Dominion had not been completed at the end of November, but they indicated an aggregate subscription of \$688,547,000. The results are gratifying and again furnish evidence that the financial resources of the people have been quite equal to the demands made upon them by the requirements of the war. The issue was nominally for \$300,000,000, but the Minister of Finance retained the right to accept any part, or the whole, of the amount subscribed in excess of that sum. The committee which undertook to place the Loan felt confident, on the strength of their experience with the previous loan, that subscriptions amounting to \$500,000,000 could be obtained. To reach this objective plans were made similar to those of a year ago, with such changes as experience suggested, and proved entirely successful. There was a very large increase in the number of subscribers and an increase also in the average amount of each subscription. The number of subscribers taking advantage of the option to pay in full for their bonds was very large, and compares favorably with previous loans. The particulars given in the following table of all the domestic loans to date show how readily the public has responded to the calls made by the Minister of Finance:

Canadian Domestic			
Nov 22, 1915, Sept 12, 1916			
Amount of Loan—	\$ 50,000,000	\$100,000,000	
Amount subscribed—	113,729,500	\$195,371,000	
Amount allotted—	97,000,000	\$103,073,800	
Number of subscribers—	24,862	34,526	
Average subscription—	\$4,574	\$5,653	
Subscriptions per capita—	\$14	\$24	
Including conversions			
Mar 12, 1917, Nov 12, 1917, Nov 10, 1918			
\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$300,000,000	
\$230,654,000	419,289,000	686,547,000	
\$166,114,000	398,900,000		
41,000	\$20,035	1,064,497	
\$5,772	\$511	\$645	
\$29	\$52	\$86	
x Not including conversions.			

The campaigns carried out by the Victory Loan organizations cannot but have permanently good results, as they have made so many citizens investors in a good security for the first time, and at the same time have brought home to them some realization of the effect of savings upon business, and more particularly upon conditions of employment. The obligation of making monthly payments up to March 21st next will necessitate economies which would not otherwise have been effected, and this is only one of the benefits that will accrue from the campaigns, to the success of which so many public-spirited citizens contributed.

It was fortunate that the success of the Victory Loan came at the moment when the enemy acknowledged defeat. The plants which have been employing an abnormal number of men, for the production of munitions of war are now entering upon a period of readjustment. To continue to produce anything non-essential so as to provide employment would be economic folly. As soon as plant and plans can be redeveloped for many things which for some time have not been procurable. Many enterprises have been stagnant during the war; our forest and mining industries have been seriously handicapped by a lack of men; farmers will welcome the lightening of their burden, made possible by a more plentiful supply of labor; buildings will require repairs which have been postponed owing to the high cost of material and the scarcity of labor; stocks of staple merchandise are light and the general public will require clothing and other supplies as soon as prices become more normal. In providing for these various wants, of which but a few have been indicated, useful employment will be found for the available supply of capital and labor.

Attentive the Minister of Finance has arranged for credits of \$200,000,000 for reconstruction work. Of this sum \$50,000,000 will be required to complete the work undertaken by the Imperial reconstruction work of this sum \$50,000,000 for the purchase of this year's

crop of grain. The balance of \$100,000,000 will be utilized to purchase food-stuffs, including meat, lard, dairy products and fish, of which there is a considerable supply awaiting shipment in Canada, so that while there will doubtless be a steady decline in the volume of munitions of war exported, there will be no serious diminution in exports of agricultural and dairy products. In addition to the credits mentioned above, the Minister of Finance has announced that the Dominion Government has decided to set aside \$25,000,000 to be used by the provinces and municipalities to carry out plans for better housing conditions in congested communities.

GERMANS SOLD CANADIAN EMBLEMS

Soon as Army of Occupation Appeared on Streets of Bonn

London, Jan. 4.—An officer of the Canadian Corps recently returned from Bonn states that the Canadian army of occupation was received by the German population with mixed feelings. These Germans who had big interests welcomed the protection afforded by the Canadians, while the others still believe they are unbeaten and fought a war of defence only. A Canadian brigadier with an aide and an orderly, riding through a German industrial village, were received with cheers; but afterwards discovered they were cheering the red flag always carried by the order of a brigadier.

There was an illustration in Bonn of German business activity when Canadian military buttons and emblems, made in Germany, were placed on sale in German shops. In many German shops were found for sale semi-military forms ready for sale to the Canadian troops.

FUNNY OPERA

"Did you enjoy the opera last night?" inquired Mrs. Almond.

"Very much, second hand, if I may say so," replied Miss Grey. "You know my young cousin from the country is here, and since she had never heard grand opera I was determined she should not miss this chance."

"I do not think Cousin Matilda really desired to be counted among those present but she didn't say anything, so I escorted her to the door of the Auditorium, through a heavy rain, to her hand and, after warning her that it was a sad opera, although very beautiful, and bestowing upon her my extra handkerchief, I went to a pair of picture shows until the opera should be over and I could rescue Matilda from the mob and get her safely home."

"Did she enjoy it?"

"She must have enjoyed it, for she said she never laughed so much in her life," replied Miss Grey. "I was surprised, for never, by any stretch of imagination, would I consider that opera funny. Matilda must have had her comical glasses with her."

"What was so funny about it?" inquired Mrs. Almond.

"Well, in the first place, Matilda said the woman who was most often on the stage was pretty but she had such funny clothes. There was some mistake about her dress, my cousin was sure, because her arms and most of her down to her waist were bare, but there were several yards of material sewed to her body and hanging loose, so that the lady was continually getting tangled up in it and having to kick herself loose from it. I tried to explain that it was the proper thing to kick one's train readily out of the way, but Matilda was stubborn and insisted that there was nothing gentle about those kicks. She said the man in the case didn't recognize the train as a necessary part of the lady's costume, either; must have thought it was a rug, for he occupied the centre of it with both feet and mathematical accuracy, so that the poor lady was obliged to nudge him several times before he removed himself."

Matilda went on to say that she didn't believe she ever could care for the life of a grand opera singer. It required too much physical effort. She said the man in this opera must have been black and blue. In the opera the man had to die, and he evidently believed in making the most of his opportunities. Matilda said that when the fatal stab was given the poor fellow sprang a foot into the air and came down with emphasis, landing full on his digestion.

"Matilda said that the lady in pink satin, who was sister to the leading lady."

"You mean the prima donna."

"I do, but I am quoting Matilda. Well, when the pink lady died her sister was so overcome with emotion that she threw herself passionately upon the body, but made a miscalculation and struck sister in the solar plexus. The dead girl's head and feet flew up, just as your foot does when you hit your knee cap." Matilda said it was very funny, but the dead girl got over it and settled down dead once more and then sister proceeded to the end without further interruption.

"Then your cousin didn't need your extra handkerchief, after all."

"Not much," replied Matilda's cousin.

HOW TO PLAN THE FARMSTEAD

Buildings Located With View to Convenience is Worth Dollars to the Farmer

A well arranged farmstead both increases the number of dollars in the farmer's pocket book and adds to the comfort of the family life, writes Prof. A. H. Benton. In the past farmsteads "just grew." Today farmers are realizing the necessity of having a definite plan for directing the farmstead development. Some of the features accepted as desirable are:

The farm house located near enough to the public road to give the family the benefit of public travel, but far enough away to avoid undue publicity—150 to 200 feet is a good distance.

The buildings containing feeds and sheltering horses, cattle, hogs and sheep so grouped that the labor in caring for and feeding live stock is reduced to a minimum. A barn 150 to 200 feet from the house is easily accessible, yet not offensive from unpleasant odors if placed on the opposite side of the house from the prevailing summer winds.

The implement shed close to the barn and on the way to and from the fields. Little extra time is required in taking out and putting away machinery.

Hog pens, calf lots, cattle yards and horse paddocks so arranged in relation to the buildings and pastures that there is no loss of time in housing the stock or turning them into lots and pastures.

A water system that will supply the home and live stock with the least expenditure of time and energy. Elevated tanks, air pressure tanks and hydraulic rams merit consideration.

A small garden near the house where it can be easily reached from the house, as the major part of the gardening usually falls to the women folks.

A lawn in front of the house, small enough to be well kept, with shrubbery and trees around the edges and an unobstructed view of the road.

U.S. TO RAISE AN ARMY OF 500,000

By Voluntary Enlistment, to Tide Over Period Till Peace is Established

Washington, Jan. 4.—No decision has been reached by the War Department on the question of universal military service. Secretary of War Baker told the House Military Committee and he indicated that no definite project for a permanent military establishment would be presented to Congress until the peace conference had concluded its work.

When asked whether it would be necessary to keep a large force in Europe for at least two years, the Secretary said: "We hope that is not true; we are not planning for it."

He said 500,000 men had been discharged from the army since the armistice was signed, that another 1,000,000 men will be discharged within the next five weeks.

Mr. Baker gave notice that a bill authorizing a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment would be submitted shortly to Congress, together with estimates for appropriations.

This army, he said, was in the nature of a temporary military establishment, described as a "stop-gap army" which would tide over the period until peace is re-established.

PENSIONS AND WAR DEBTS FOR CANADA UP TO TAXPAYERS

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 4.—With the new year, the Government will take up consideration of the main estimates to be presented to parliament at the coming session. These have been under preparation by the separate department, and are now practically ready for the disposition of the treasury board.

Before the war, the annual ordinary or running expenditure of the

Government was about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Capital expenditure was nearly thirty million dollars. Apart from the principal of war expenditure, which will continue in continuing mode for the next year or more, there will, as compared with pre-war figures, be added to the ordinary running expenses of the government, which are met principally by revenues from taxation, a sum which will probably exceed one hundred million dollars. This represents yearly interest payable upon Canada's war debt and pensions to soldiers and their dependents.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

PRINTER WANTED—ONE USE TO ad. Apply Foreman, News Room, Brandon Sun.

FARM LANDS

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. R. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED A FEW FRESH MILCH Cows—Apply Taylor & Foster, Brandon. Phone 3315.

LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED OR TAKEN BY MIS take from Matheson pasture, east half 9-12-15 about October last, was red heifer with broken horn, and one red steer, both being two years. A reward of \$15 each will be paid for the return of same to the owner. Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. Geo. B. Howard, Foreman.

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SEATTLE PROS DEFEAT VICTORIA

Seattle, Wn., Jan. 4.—In professional hockey here Friday night, Seattle team defeated Victoria seven to one.

Special Sale for Working Men of PURE WOOL

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If it is a bargain in Mackinaw Coats you are looking for, your opportunity awaits you here.

Reg. \$20.00 Mackinaw Coat, special at \$15.50
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