

SURPLUS SMALL HORSES COULD BE SOLD FOR FOOD

Major General A. D. McKee, U.S. Points to Profitable Market in Europe

FOR USE AS MEAT

Some Remounts Sent From Brandon Depot Are Still in the Service

Nine thousand horses passed through the Remount Department established in Brandon and maintained here during the later months of 1914 and until late in 1915. The Department purchased these horses throughout the Prairie West, shipped them here for further examination, treatment and to be fitted for army service. From here they went forward to the theatre of war. Major-General McKee was in command, and Mr. W. I. Elder, of Brandon, was one of the buyers employed, and he selected 3,500 horses. The horses were stabled at the Exhibition Grounds and ran in a pasture a little further South. Major-General McKee has rendered good service overseas and in a recent letter to Mr. Elder states his belief that horse-flesh will be the meat for many European peoples this winter. He suggests that there might be a good market for the surplus small horses on the prairies as food for the people of Central Europe. Excerpts from the letter follow:

Market For Surplus Horses

"I am told that there is a large surplus of small horses on the prairies which the holders would like to get rid of. I mean horses not suitable for agricultural work. Half the 400,000 horses the British Army have on the Western front, will be slaughtered for meat in the enemy countries. In peace times Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary consume a great deal of horse-flesh and such a thing as destroying an old horse in London, even in peace times was practically unknown, as the street horses when no longer fit for service were sent to Central Europe for food.

"There is now a great scarcity of meat in Europe and undoubtedly we have got to feed our enemies before Spring, and as they are accustomed to eating horse-meat there is no reason why it should not be sent to them and be reserved for our own people.

"In this market, horses or meat are controlled and it sells at prices ranging from 1.6 to 2.4 per pound according to the cut. Horse-meat sells here in the London market for 3d to 1.6d per pound, so you will observe that horse-meat brings good prices.

"Worth Pre-War Price of a Steer
"I am writing you in order to get before you the idea that there is an opportunity to work off for food all the small horses in Western Canada that are unmarketable and furthermore that in view of the meat shortage all over the world the time has arrived when for economic reasons all horses not fit for work but otherwise in a healthy condition should not be destroyed. I take it that at present prices the value of a horse for food is equivalent to the average price of a steer prior to the war.

"I understand that Mr. Lloyd Harris is over here at the head of a Canadian Government Trade Commission with a view to getting orders for Canada. It would appear that he should be able to arrange to sell large quantities of Canadian horse-meat, and that the Canadian packers should be able to handle it. Undoubtedly if your horse associations or the local press took the subject up, action could be obtained. Canada should not lose any time in this matter as I have no doubt that the United States would be quick to take advantage of the situation and get rid of the large surplus of small horses which they have in that country. Arrangements could be made to send the meat over whole the same as beef, which would no doubt be preferable and less expensive than tinning it.

"Some Horses Still in Service
"We will be interested to know that we kept some of the Western horses we purchased in the Winter of 1914-15 in the service here until a few days ago, when they were sold by public auction in London. The Quartermaster General taking advantage of the situation in order to get rid of them before the break in prices. They were a particularly fine bunch, the heavy draughts brought on an average of \$450, and the highest price paid for any draught horse was \$700 for a Manitoba gelding now eight years old. The light horses brought on an average of \$250. Had these horses been sold before the armistice was signed they would have brought considerably more money as dealers now feel that the market is going to be flooded with army horses at a very early date and I fully expect that you will see good horses being sold here within the next few months at from \$50 to \$75 a head. They are worth \$75 a head for horse-meat.

"You will be interested to know that Dad (Colonel) Fry has remained in there.

command of all the Canadian horses in England and is now conducting a sale of them. His war work is practically over and I think he will probably be back in Canada for Christmas. He has done exceptionally well overseas. His knowledge of horsemanship has stood him in good stead and has been of good value to our service, and he can go home feeling that his work has been well done."

After a short visit to Canada, Major General McKee plans to visit Mexico.

HOSPITAL SHIP AGROUND

New York, Jan. 2.—The American transport Northern Pacific, with more than 2,100 wounded aboard, ran aground on Fire Island at two a.m. Wednesday. In a dense fog and rain the 8000-ton steamer ran into the rocky shore while travelling at a moderate rate of speed.

If there is no chance of getting the transport into deep water the wounded will be removed. The fog was so thick when the Northern Pacific grounded that the Fire Island light was shrouded from view.

In answer to her wireless calls for help, destroyers and navy tugs dashed to her assistance. They are standing by.

It is believed there is no danger of any loss of life. Repeated attempts have been made and are still being made, to float the hospital ship. It was stated at the port of embarkation offices in Hoboken. If she is not floated soon the men must be removed, it was declared.

Official figures for the number of men aboard, as announced at the port of embarkation are: Wounded, 2,100; casual troops (unwounded) 400.

NEW YEAR WELCOMED BY HAPPY PEOPLE

At the stroke of midnight New Year's Eve, the air was filled with noises. The city bell rang, train bells tolled the challenge, whistles blew, fireworks went off with a bang, and people wished each other a "Happy New Year" with perhaps a deeper meaning behind the wish than in former years.

While in 1918 great things were accomplished for the cause of the Allies, still it brought sadness to many Brandon homes, and citizens were glad to welcome the New Year which brings with it peace and a knowledge that for a time at least, wars are over.

In St. Matthew's Church, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and the Emmanuel Baptist Church, watch-night services were held and conducted by the pastors in charge. The services were well attended.

775,000 BRITISH WAR WORKERS NOW RELEASED

London, Jan. 8.—Reuters has received the following statement in regard to demobilization in Great Britain affecting at least 10,000,000 men and women who were engaged in Britain's war effort, and of whom 775,000 have already been released, including 270,000 soldiers, and 505,000 returned war prisoners and 390,000 munition workers.

"The three factors governing demobilization are the size of the British army which must for the present be maintained, which has already practically been settled by Field Marshal Foch in conference with the Allies holding the Western lines; the machinery of discharge, and the economic situation at home.

At the present time demobilization is proceeding on a selective basis as distinct from discharge by units, the men being selected as far as possible among those who are most essential to industry.

Obviously to demobilize the 7,000,000 men of the army and navy on a selective basis is a colossal task. Moreover, the army has been moving forward with many services working at a higher standard than during the fighting. Should the existing strain on the armies be relieved, there will be a change from the selective basis of demobilization to the industrial basis, while later it may be possible to work in a formation basis, bringing the formation home and then demobilizing collectively.

One of the great problems is transportation, especially over the devastated areas of France. Marshal Foch declared that on a selective basis the minimum he can discharge from the army in France is 10,000 daily, while on a non-selective basis, he can release 22,000 daily with the same transportation facilities. By opening a passage through Antwerp, it would be possible considerably to increase the numbers, but this step would take time.

At the present time 272,000 people are drawing out-of-work benefit, while the out-of-work population is advancing to 17 per 1,000 of the total population weekly.

Consequently in demobilizing the unemployed factor must steadily be borne in mind. The authorities, however, are not alarmed at the present situation. There exists a good deal of optimism as regards the revival of industry, and it is believed that a boom will come later.

QUESTION POWER OF PROBE IN B.C. WHISKEY SCANDALS

Notice Served on Commission That Witness Will Not Obey It

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 2.—The validity and authority of the commission which is investigating the enforcement of prohibition legislation in British Columbia is to be tested in the courts. Charles Wilson, K.C., served notice on Commissioner Clement that his client and son-in-law, A. L. Gartshore, said to be manager of the Western Canada Liquor Company, would refuse even to put in an appearance on subpoena. Mr. Wilson added that it was his contention that the whole commission was invalid and unlawful. The Commissioner stated that a bench warrant would have to be issued to bring Gartshore before him, but it was stated later by Government Counsel Craig that the warrant will not be served until Gartshore is required as a witness, which may not be until after the holiday adjournment. The commission sits again tomorrow.

C. L. McCrae, local freight agent for the C.P.R., gave evidence before the commission concerning several shipments of liquor over the company's lines consigned either to W. C. Findlay personally or to the prohibition commissioner.

Shortage in Shipments
The last shipment, one of 700 cases addressed to Findlay, which arrived November 27th, was short 75 cases on arrival, he said, and he claims for this shortage had been made. Other shipments were short in small quantities.

Mr. McCrae had no knowledge, he told the counsel that cars containing liquor had been billed as containing goods. Shipments, in McCrae's records are: Fifty cases of whiskey from Montreal arrived October 29th with 21 cases missing; 50 barrels of alcohol, from Walkerville arrived December 9th, with one barrel short weight; 700 cases of whiskey, from Toronto, arrived October 26th or 26th, with one case apparently pilfered; 60 barrels native whiskey, shipped from Winnipeg arrived November 13th; 600 cases brandy (imported) arrived from Montreal July 22nd; 100 cases whiskey and several cases champagne, arrived November 6th with one case missing; 700 cases whiskey from Toronto, arrived November 27th with 75 cases missing.

Liquor Marked as Oil
Evidence given at the morning session by F. M. Chapman, manager of a motor car company, was to the effect that deliveries of liquor had been made by his firm in some instances. Two barrels and one case marked "oil" had been taken from a liquor warehouse and delivered to a New Westminster address on August 20th he said, and on August 30th five more cases and a keg went to the same address. On September 21st eight cases of "medicine" went to the same address. A load of probably from 25 to 40 cases was delivered to a residence in the Shaughnessy Heights district from another warehouse.

DECREASED CUSTOMS RETURNS INDICATE BRANDON PEOPLE BUYING AT HOME
From the fact that the customs returns during the nine months of 1918-19 show a slight decrease compared with the corresponding period of 1917-18, it would seem that Brandon citizens were learning to buy Canadian goods and to purchase at home.

The customs year begins in April and the report is dated from that month. The revenue for the port of Brandon, for the nine months of 1917-18 was \$323,329.66, and for the same period 1918-19, \$249,222.28. The highest amount taken in during any month of 1918-19 was in June when the revenue amounted to \$32,633.33 in that month the returns showed an increase over June 1917-18 when they amounted to \$32,431.14.

REBELLION IN HELL
Big sparks flew from Old Satan's eyes, "What's this I hear," said he, "They say that when the Kaiser dies He'll be consigned to me, Old Hell to me is very dear. The place is very fine; But if they send that guy down here Believe me, I'll resign. I'll stand for murderers and crooks. And I will now disown That I have here on my books The worst things ever known. But my boys would get sore, I fear I know they would rebel. The Kaiser cannot enter here. For he would corrupt Hell. Our sulphur is too clean for him. Our brimstone lakes too pure, And if in one he took a swim, He'd ruin it, I'm sure. Our company is not so swell, Vile beasts we won't reject, But keep the Kaiser out of Hell. We have some self-respect."

—Corp. P. G. Wilson.

U.S. INTENDS TO DEPORT DANGEROUS ALIEN ENEMIES

Many of Them Are Rich and a Few Are Women—Preparing Deportation Plan

Washington, D.C., Jan. 3.—Deportation of most of the 8,000 or 4,000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States, will be recommended to Congress shortly by the Department of Justice.

Special legislation will be required for the deportations and it was learned the Department will ask also for authority to prevent the re-entry of these men into this country later.

Some of the interned aliens are not considered dangerous now and no effort will be made to deport them. Careful investigation of the records, however, convince Department of Justice officials that the larger proportion of those interned should not be left in this country to foment future trouble.

Half Are German Agents.

The department never has announced how many enemy aliens are held in internment camps in this country, but the number is understood to be between 8,000 and 4,000. Most of them are Germans and a few are women. About half are understood to be men who served actively at one time as German agents in the United States, receiving and executing orders directly from the German Government or its representatives. These include trained propagandists, men involved in bomb plots early in the war and during America's neutrality, some who plotted directly against American shipping and the transportation of troops overseas.

There are also many men who were suspected of gathering information for transmission to Germany after the United States entered the war, but against whom specific proof could not be obtained.

Some Men of Large Wealth.

Many of the prisoners are men with families in the United States and who have lived here for a number of years. The internment camps confine not a few men of large wealth. Precisely which of these might be considered too dangerous to remain indefinitely in the United States will not be determined until the department is ready to take action under the proposed legislation.

Department of Justice representatives expect to confer soon with the Department of Labor to develop a plan for administration of the deportations to be recommended to Congress. A bill providing for deportation of interned aliens already is pending in the House.

MORE AWARDS FOR CANADIAN HEROES

General Byng Receives Knight-hood of Grand Cross St. Michael and St. George

London, Jan. 3.—A bar to the Military Cross has been awarded Major Edwin Day, 5th Batt.; Capt. James Edgar, Princess Pats; Lieut. James Franklyn, Signallers William McGovern, 13th Batt., and Thomas Woodyard, 5th Batt.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. Frank Armitage, Y.M.C.A.; Kenneth Bovill, Artillery; John Carey, 78th Batt.; John Jipman, 15th Batt.; James Clarke, Y.M.C.A.; Edw. Cope, 8th Batt.; John Coupe, Royal Canadian; Veysele Caron, 27th Batt.; Frances Dawson, 8th Batt.; Geoffrey Douglas, machine guns; James Duncan, James Eastlake, artillery; William Craffrey, 42nd Batt.; Alexander Fry, 75th Batt.; Bernard Hall and Stanley Hawkins, engineers; Eric Innes, machine guns; Edw. Lovelace, Colin MacKay, artillery; John McKay, Y.M.C.A.; Donald Montgomery, 29th Batt.; William Moore, 46th Batt.; Arthur Morrison, engineers; Lennox Napier, artillery; Henry Nolan, 49th Batt.; Gordon Pierce, St. Thomas Plumber, A.S.C.; Anthony Reid, engineers; Alf Rowberry, Mounted Rifles; Gerald Rutherford, 52nd Batt.; Reginald Saunders, engineers; Edward Savage, artillery; Harry Scruton, Western Ontario Batt.; Stanley Smith, signallers; Ronald Sutherland, engineers; Reginald Vickers, veterinarians; Harold Wallcott, 43rd Batt.; Wm. Watwyn, 102nd Batt.; Francis Williams, engineers; Henry Williams, 119th Batt.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Capt. Adhesion Golding, Lieut. Walter Ridley, Frederick Robinson, Captain Henry Wisser.

The Air Force Cross has been awarded to Capt. Ellis, Anthony John Sully and Harold Young.

Gen. Byng, former commander of the Canadians, receives the Knight-hood of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

PORT WILLIAM ELEVATOR DESTROYED BY FIRE

Port William, Ont., Jan. 3.—Parrish and Heimbeck's elevating elevator was destroyed by fire at noon today. The origin of the fire at present is unknown.

FAIR BOARD ELECT OFFICERS, DISCUSS PLANS FOR 1919

Nearly \$10,000 May be Expended to Install Sanitary Conveniences at Exhibition Park

W. DOWLING PRESIDENT

Citizens Committee to Provide Accommodation for Visitors at Fair Rates

The Directors of the Provincial Exhibition held their first meeting on Saturday at which fourteen of the fifteen Directors were present. Election of officers resulted in the election of:

President: Wm. Dowling.
First Vice-President: Wm. McKelvie.
Second Vice-President: Peter Payne.

Directors' Auditor: David Sherriff. A committee to strike the Standing Committees for the year was appointed.

Plans for next year's exhibition were discussed. The Board are not content to simply maintain the present high standard of the exhibition but are resolved to improve the sanitary equipment. This equipment has become a necessity. If this work is undertaken it will involve an expenditure of eight to ten thousand dollars.

The proper parking of autos during fair week is another problem that will require attention this year. The number of automobiles used by people coming to the exhibition has reached immense proportions and will continue to increase. Plans are necessary to provide parking that will be under the control and management of the Fair Board.

Accommodation of visitors who attend the Exhibition will receive special attention. The responsibility of providing adequate accommodation will be in charge of a committee composed of prominent citizens of the city with a capable head. The Directors regard this as a strictly business proposition and are determined to remove the stigma of last year, where many visitors are imposed upon for sleeping and meals. Many of the hotels displayed their loyalty to the Exhibition and the city by maintaining their regular rates and provided accommodation for all they possibly could, while others disregarded the interests of the Exhibition and the good name of the city and took advantage of the situation by charging rates that savored of graft. Overcharge for accommodation is an untold way of killing the Exhibition and injurious to the city.

Though the end of the year will arrive in one more day, the old Council will remain in office yet a little while longer. The new mayor and aldermen have been sworn in, but still they have not yet taken possession of the seats of the mighty. According to the highest authorities around the City Hall, the old Council will hold sway until the first statutory meeting of the Council-elect, which will be held at ten o'clock in the morning of January 7th, 1919. Unless something special in the way of civic business crops up in the meantime, it is not likely that any meeting of the City Council will be held until the new members take their seats in the Council Chamber. According to custom, the only business likely to be transacted on January 7th will be the election of standing committees. The Mayor-elect may also give an outline of his proposed civic program for the coming year.

OLD COUNCIL HOLDS REINS TILL THE FIRST STATUTORY MEETING

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GERMAN MENACE NOT YET PAST

Alien Property Controller Says German Owned Plants Spy Centres

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3.—Germany's wartime plans for after the war commercial supremacy were described by

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times. For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL.
Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'Fruit-a-tives' is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with a warning that danger from German ambitions is not past and cannot be ignored. Mr. Palmer told of what has been accomplished by the United States in warring out Germany's hold on America's commercial interests gained for the purpose of furthering this plan and declared for a "decree of absolute divorce between German capital and American industry."

Before this country's entrance into the war, he said, most of the great German owned industrial establishments were spy centers "filled with agents of Germany, long plotting against the safety of the United States."

Our Customers Today

Are the customers we had our first year in business—plus hundreds of new ones added every year since.

We carry the stock for style and for quality—so well balanced that disappointment never comes between our customers and us.

- We sell Borsalino Hats, Stetson Hats, and a few cheaper hats.
- We sell only the best Tailored Suits and Overcoats.
- We sell Arrow, Toots and W.G. & R. Shirts and Collars.
- In fact we sell all the best quality nationally advertised furnishings for men.
- In Brandon we are the "sensible style" centre for good dressers.

S. A. THOMPSON
The Fit-Rite Store 933 Rossar

THE WATKINS' STORE

227 8th St. Phone 3393
Between the Beaulieu Hotel and Y.M.C.A.
John Aldous Proprietor.

Local salesman for the J. R. Watkins Medical Company's remedies and products—Calf Meal Stock and Poultry Tonic, Dr. Bell's Wonder Medicines, Wagner's Spavin Cure, etc. CIGARS, TOBACCOS, THE WELLINGTON GUARANTEED BRIAR PIPE, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, Rural Agent for the Winnipeg Tribune, Farmers, Advertisers, etc. Phone and mail orders attended to.

C. J. Wyers

763 Thirteenth St. Phone 3396

As Fruit is very high now, I am offering for the month of January COOKING FIGS

at 16c a pound or a mat of about 25 pounds for \$3.75. Get your supply at these prices. We guarantee satisfaction.

Winter WEATHER DANGERS

Keep Peps handy as the sure and safe remedy for winter coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza and bronchitis.

Keep the boys at the front well supplied too. They can have nothing better than Peps to ward off colds and chest troubles caused by exposure to bad weather.

The Peps medicine is breathed in as a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth. It penetrates where liquid medicine cannot reach, and provides direct and instant protection for every part of the throat and chest.

FREE TRIAL

Send this advertisement and 1c. stamp (for return postage) to Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto and free trial package will be sent you.

PEPS

MEMORIAL SHOULD BE IN HARMONY

Should Sacrifice Which Honored Our Gallant Dead

In almost every city and town plans are being suggested for a suitable memorial for the soldiers who have fallen in battle. At Yorkton, many suggestions have been received by the press and the following written by Mr. W. N. Finlay, Principal of the Yorkton Collegiate, but for many years a resident of this city, will be read with interest by Brandon people.

Does it not seem reasonable that the outstanding and guiding principle in deciding upon a suitable memorial to be erected in honor of our heroes, who will not return, must be that such memorial be in harmony with the spirit of their sacrifice, which was made for others, and in order that the world might be a better place in which to live, yes for "the ushering in of a better day."

"And this we did while loving life. Yet loving more than home or wife, The kindness of a world set free For countless children yet to be."

The question "What would we prefer?" must not be asked. But rather, knowing the spirit of our splendid men, let us seek to determine what they would have preferred, had they been consulted. Would it not have been something designed to endure life and fit it for a higher type of enjoyment and service—something that would afford an opportunity for the less fortunate to see above circumstances? Surely a Free Public Library would be a memorial in perfect harmony with the spirit of our heroes' sacrifice—for there is no institution so intimately, so universally, so constantly connected with the life of the whole people. It affords an opportunity of making life a glory instead of a grind; would open wider the door of a narrow life and would push one's horizon farther out in order to get a wider outlook and a clearer vision. Such a memorial would be a real factor in fitting all to "carry on" more worthily and more intelligently, building upon foundations that have been so willingly, so heroically laid. Yes, let the slogan be "A memorial in harmony with the spirit of their sacrifice."

WORKMAN ELECTROCUTED

Halifax, Jan. 3.—Word reached this city Thursday morning that Henry McKay, chief engineer of the Pictou County Electric Company, Ltd., was electrocuted while attempting to adjust some of the apparatus in the power house at New Glasgow.

After a strenuous effort to acquire fame many a man finds himself infamous. If you get all of your knowledge out of books you might as well leave it there.