

WOMEN RAISED FROM STARVATION TO LIVING WAGES

Bedford, Eng., Dec. 19.—In an address delivered to the Women's Liberal Association at Bedford recently, Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Munitions, said that neither what had been done for women during the war nor what they had achieved for themselves could be realized until it was thoroughly understood that their average wage before the war was \$2.50 a week. In substituting women for men in the factories the ministry had been faced with a double problem of securing a living wage for the women without ruining every women's trade in the country, and at the same time to pay women on men's work at rates that would fulfill the Government's pledges and gain the consent of the men. To do those two things at once had not been an easy matter.

Extravagance is charged. In three years, Mr. Kellaway continued, women in Great Britain had been raised from a starvation to a living wage. It was more than could have been added in 50 years of peace. The ministry had been accused of extravagance and recklessness in its ignorant interference with trade, but the apparent increase from \$2.50 to \$6.25, Mr. Kellaway pointed out, was more apparent than real, for while women's wages had gone up a little, prices had gone up more. They believed the women were worth what they were being paid.

Mr. Kellaway explained that while on the one hand, they were being accused of extravagance for paying \$7.50 to \$8.75 to women in women's trades, on the other they were called tricksters and swindlers for not paying the whole of a man's wages to any woman who might be doing his job. A War Cabinet committee, he added, was now sitting to decide how much of a man's work a woman could do, and what proportion of his pay she should receive. It would also decide whether the pledges that had been made had been kept.

MERCHANTS TO KEEP RECORD OF SALE OF CULINARY EXTRACTS

While Manufacturers Are Not Put up Extracts in Small Bottles

Brandon housewives who have been in the habit of purchasing the essence of vanilla and other culinary extracts in large quantities will have to be satisfied in future with two and a half ounces at a time as considerable trouble has arisen from the use of these extracts as a beverage.

At the recent conference of leading manufacturers the conclusion was unanimously reached that the abuse could be remedied by the co-operation of the manufacturers and merchants along the following lines:

Manufacturers to supply the extracts in bottles containing not more than two and a half (2½) ounces.

The Retail Merchant to sell to housewives only; to sell in quantities not greater than 2½ ounces; to keep a record in which the purchaser signs for the quantity received.

KEEP THE POT BOILING: XMAS DINNER FOR POOR

As there are so many calls on the purse strings of the generous citizens of Brandon, the officials of the Salvation Army had practically decided not to ask all and sundry to "Keep the pot boiling" this coming Christmas tide.

But they are going to do it. The deciding factor was an unexpected, but not a whit the less welcome donation of \$20 from Major Whillier and contributed by the merchants' mess of the Depot Battalion.

Knowing that there are about fifty families in the city who will perforce go without their Christmas dinner unless it is sent to them from the high heavens or some equally inspired source, the Salvation Army has decided to establish the "pot" on the usual corner and invite fuel to "Keep the Pot Boiling" from all passers-by.

The pot will be on the street on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS GET BIG INCREASE IN WAGES

Manchester, Dec. 19.—Striking cotton operators here held a mass meeting today and decided to return to work at once. The operatives accepted terms of agreement by which they will receive an increase of about 30 per cent over their present wages.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Marshal Joffre is now formally numbered among France's 40 immortals. The victor of the Marne was made a member of the French Academy Thursday afternoon

KRUPP DIRECTORS UNDER ARREST

German Revolutionary Committee Has Three Leading Directors Now in Custody

Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—Three of the principal directors of Krupp munition works at Essen, including Bansonberger, inventor of "Big Berthas," have been arrested by the Revolutionary Committee in that city, according to advice here.

VETERANS TO ATTEND SERVICE

At a special meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans held Wednesday night it was decided to hold the first annual meeting of the Association on Friday, January 3rd. Major Blake, President, was in the chair, and the meeting was well attended.

On Sunday evening next at seven o'clock the Army and Navy Veterans will parade to St. Matthew's church where a special service will be held. Rev. E. A. Anderson will preach on this occasion.

GERMAN STATES MAY ELECT PRESIDENT

Copenhagen, Dec. 19.—The German Government has decided to convocate a conference of representatives of all states of the former German empire on Dec. 29th, to elect a President of the German Republic, according to a Berlin report. This step is said to have been taken in order to avoid fresh outbreaks.

C. N. R. MEN CALL A MEETING TO DISCUSS A BIG SCALE STRIKE

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—The executive of the federal body of Canadian Northern Railway employees of both east and west will meet in Winnipeg this week to prepare a strike ultimatum to the company, it was officially announced on Wednesday.

The company will be given a stated time to withdraw an objectionable regulation from the Vancouver division. The executive will hold in its hands an almost unanimous strike vote, completed Tuesday. This vote covers the entire system.

The grievance is that the Vancouver division is deducting medical fees of \$1.50 for married men and \$1.25 for single men from the monthly wages. As these employees belong to organizations that already provide medical services, the compulsory deduction has caused a rumour.

To back up the Vancouver division employees, the strike vote was taken. "Unless the C.N.R. withdraws the regulation, a strike on the entire system will result," said a labor official.

POPULATION OF THIS PROVINCE INCREASE 60,000 DURING 1918

Manitoba's population increased approximately 60,000 persons in the last six months of 1918, according to the estimate of the Ottawa Bureau of Census and Statistics, made public Wednesday by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer.

For the purpose of calculating the Federal Government subsidy to the provincial government, the bureau estimated the population last July at 563,850 persons.

Reporting for the half-year terminating Jan. 1, 1919, the bureau has notified Mr. Brown that the population is estimated to be 613,000 persons.

The financial effect of this, Mr. Brown says, will be to add \$48,000 to provincial revenues from federal sources.

PRESIDENT PLANS TRIP TO LONDON

London, Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour have changed their plan to go to Paris on Friday to meet President Wilson, as it is possible that the President will come to London directly after Christmas. President Wilson is expected in England on December 26th.

PICKED UP IN PASSING

"Oh, Jack, did you see the candy canes they've got at some of the stores? There are all sizes, from tiny ones about as long as your hand to great big fellows bigger'n your Dada. I saw one so big in one of the windows that it nearly reached the top. I bought a little one to eat right away, and I'm going to ask Dad to get me a big one for Christmas. Gee, it was good, the best candy you ever ate and the red stuff they put on for stripes is made of pure syrup, for the man told a lady so. Get your mother to give you some money and let's go and get some."

ROWELL DENIES BEING HEAD NEW DEPARTMENT; SAYS NO ACTION TAKEN

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—Referring to rumours that he is to be appointed head of a new public department, to be known as the Department of Public Welfare, Hon. N. W. Rowell said that no action whatever had yet been taken by the Government in this regard.

GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER

PITIFUL SAYS ADMIRAL BEATTY London, Dec. 19.—After thanking the American officers and men for their co-operation, in his farewell address, Dec. 1, Sir David Beatty remarked that both the British and the Americans are disappointed at not having been able to meet the German fleet. He declared that the day the German fleet surrendered was "a pitiful day to see." Sir David said he had always had misgivings that the Germans would never come out for a finish fight.

ONE TIME JUNGLE A CATTLE PASTURE

Men Who Dug and Now Operate Canal Change Wrought After 400 Years

It may safely be said that nowhere else in the world except in the isthmus Canal zone could have developed a great pasturage area out of primeval jungle and put the cattle on it to support a population of 150,000 people with beef and milk in a year's time.

But this is what the men who dug the canal and had it running ahead of schedule time have done. War's threat of famine has no terrors for them. It is also literally true that this industrial feat has been accomplished by the real ditch diggers, the men who were the rank and file of a few years ago, but who are now running the canal.

To make the force of men engaged in the maintenance, operation and defence of the canal economically independent of outside sources of food supply to the greatest possible extent has become, the fixed policy here, and the progress of the war daily vindicates its wisdom. There are hundreds of thousands of idle acres near the canal and hundreds of thousands of idle or comparatively idle men in adjoining countries, and the use of both of these unemployed assets is self-evidently desirable.

Pine apples and sugar from Hawaii constantly pass the canal, when cane and pineapples grow freely and luxuriantly here; oranges are imported from California and Florida; even fish from Europe sometimes, when Panama's waters abound in excellent red snapper and Spanish mackerel. It is a curious comment on industry that this four hundred years, but at last it is being remedied.

The main active agent in this work is the chief quartermaster of the canal, R. K. Morris who is one of the "boys who grew up with the canal." He began as a clerk at a little over 20 years of age some fourteen years ago, and has now become the Hoover of the zone and perhaps the biggest agriculturalist in Latin-America. Mr. Morris has taken up the work with intelligent enthusiasm, studied it from many angles, gotten a corps of practical experts, and is bidding fair to solve some of the most important and difficult problems that have ever confronted tropical pioneers. He is in line to do with the tropical agriculture situation should have existed here for what Gen. Gorgas did with tropical sanitation.

The time is very propitious and the results will be well worth watching.

RATS VANISH WHEN THERE IS NO FOOD

When Under Influence of Migratory Impulse Rats Are Very Bold

The ready adaptability of rats to their surroundings is one of the qualities which has enabled them to conquer the world, E. W. Nelson writes to the National Geographical Magazine. On the approach of warm weather in summer large numbers of them leave building and resort to fields or farms or to the outskirts of the towns where the growing vegetation, particularly cultivated plants, affords them an abundant supply until the approach of winter. At the beginning of cold weather they return again to the shelter of buildings, where they find the harvested crops ready for their consumption.

When the food supply suddenly decreases, following a period of plenty during which the rats have greatly increased in numbers, a migratory impulse appears to affect the entire rat population over large areas and a general migration takes place. At such times the rats are extraordinarily bold, swimming rivers without hesitation and surmounting all other natural obstacles. In 1914 included the capture in the first rope, when rats swam the Volga, was an instance of this kind. Experiments by the United States public health service have shown that when released in the water of a harbor rats may swim ashore for a distance of 1,500 yards.

ORANGE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN ENGLAND

Difficulties of Travelling Make it Inadvisable to Hold Gathering in Winnipeg

LOYALTY OF ORANGEMEN

Lodges Suffered Badly Through Voluntary Sacrifice of Men—Message to King

Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 21.—Sir James Stronge, President and Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, at its annual meeting, fittingly referred to the victory which had crowned the Allied arms. It was enthusiastically resolved to present a congratulatory address to King George.

Returns show that the Orange lodges of Ireland have paid a heavy toll, and great numbers of their members are still serving the empire. It was thought that instead of holding the triennial council at Winnipeg it might be more desirable to hold it in the Old Country.

Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—Join Easton stated that at a recent meeting of the Manitoba Grand Orange Lodge the question of transferring the triennial council to the Old Country was brought up. Owing to the difficulties of travelling the matter was put to a vote, the result being that the members here decided to waive their right this year in favor of the Old Country on condition that the next council may be held here.

MANY SOLDIERS

(Continued from Page 9.)

a number of years by the Hedley Brothers on their farm four miles East of the city. He enlisted and went overseas with the Chums Battalion and was wounded at Lens August, 1917. Just about a year ago his wife and children moved from the farm into Brandon and now reside at 254 Dennis street.

Another Chums Battalion man to return home is Private A. Jones, who was nine months in the trenches when he contracted trench fever and has since been receiving treatment in English hospitals. His wife and family reside at 132 Fourteenth street.

Private Alfred Croxford is also a member of the Chums Battalion. He was taken ill in England and was unable to go to France. His wife resides in Suite 13, Nation Chambers.

Private Harry Hawksworth, 8657/29, was for twelve months in France and was wounded last March. Prior to enlisting Private Hawksworth farmed in the Douglas district. His wife and children reside at 85½ Twelfth street.

After fourteen months in France and being wounded in the head at Amiens Private H. Parry is now home. He enlisted and went overseas with the Chums Battalion. His family reside at 1004 Lorne avenue.

Private S. M. Ling went overseas with the 181st Battalion and was for some time in France, being returned to England on account of sickness. His home is at 704 Tenth street.

Trooper George Nunn Stevenson, 22944/55, is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, 738 Eighth street, where his wife has been residing since he went overseas. Private Stevenson was a pump man on the C.N.R. for nine years prior to enlisting and going overseas with the Lord Strathcona Horse. He was wounded last March and has been receiving treatment since that time.

DEFAULTER SENTENCED

Sudbury, Ont., Dec. 21.—Four years in Kingston penitentiary was the sentence imposed on Fred Whissel, of Espanola, a defaulter from military service, by Police Magistrate Brodie in Sudbury police court. On April 12th last Whissel shot and wounded Dominion Policeman McLeod.

POSITION OFFERED TREMBLAY

Montreal, Dec. 21.—The next chief of police of Montreal likely will be Lieut.-Col. Tremblay, commander of the (22nd (French-Canadian) regiment. An offer of the position has been cable to Lieut.-Col. Tremblay.

DEMANDS BILL BE TRIED

Washington, Dec. 20.—Trial and punishment of Wm. Hohenzollern and "everyone associated with him in violation of the law of nations and the committing of brutal atrocities in the war," is demanded in a joint resolution introduced Wednesday by Representative Darrow of Pennsylvania.

MILLING REGULATIONS ARE CANCELLED

Washington, Dec. 21.—Formal announcement was made by the food administration late today of the cancellation of flour milling regulations, including fair price schedules.

WANT TO JOIN SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Dec. 19.—The German communes of Bussinger and Jestetten, near Schaffhausen, are agitating to be attached to Switzerland. Voralburg, part of the Austrian Tyrol, formally has demanded that the Swiss Government permit it to enter the Swiss confederation as a new canton.

FRESH AIR AND

(Continued from Page 9.)

dence was that vaccine that would be effective in ordinary cases of pneumonia was of no service with the type of pneumonia that attended the flu. It is established that there is no vaccine known today that is of any use.

Inoculation No Good

There were people who asked: "Is inoculation any good?" To such a question, it is not easy to give a direct yes or no, but if they asked if any good is done by the use of the serum, he would unhesitatingly answer "No." The most that can be said in favor of inoculation is that it can do no harm. Though they knew absolutely nothing of the germ that caused the disease, they knew a great deal of how to prevent it.

For some obscure reason, continued Dr. Fraser, the longer the spread of the disease, the less danger is there of fatal results.

It had been said by some of the newspapers that there was violent dissent in the convention respecting the value of the quarantine, but the fact was that there was not a single objection offered.

He considered that sneezing and coughing was the most common cause of dissemination. He pointed out that while people coughed or sneezed into their handkerchiefs, they then by handling the article passed on the infection to the next person they shook hands with, or even deposited the germs on the door knob. He repeated the habit of putting the fingers to the mouth, and declared that the mouth should not be and never was intended to be the receptacle of fingers, pencils or pens.

Value of Quarantine

With respect to quarantine, the doctor argued that it was of value in combating the disease though there were some people who made a slavery of it. They were the worst persons of the community who having contracted the disease, failed to report it. Such a man was not fit to belong to any community. It is imperative that all cases of the disease be reported, but in this connection, he was glad to say that the reporting was done better in Brandon than in any other place that he knew of. As to isolation, it did not follow that if there was a case of illness in any house and isolated in one room that the other members of the family should not follow their avocations.

Masks Useless

Very little had been said with regard to masks, but it was generally agreed that they were useless, but it all simmered down to this that the best preventative of the disease was personal hygiene and personal cleanliness with plenty of fresh air and of God's sunlight. The doctor cited evidence to show that persons who were not themselves stricken with the disease could easily become carriers of it. There was the danger of kissing. Some people kissed sick persons to show their affection and thus caused the spread of the complaint. Interests of all kinds had requested him that the ban be removed in their own cases but were quite willing for it to remain on the other fellow. He pointed out that neither in Chicago or New York had the schools been closed but Dr. Robertson of Chicago, has explained to the speaker that many of the children lived in unsanitary homes and were better looked after in schools that were clean and sanitary. But in Chicago, nurses were employed to go to the homes of the children. The great preventative was after all by parents. Referring to the closing of theatres and churches, Dr. Fraser pointed out that theatres were compelled by law to have the air changed and otherwise be kept in a sanitary condition, but he believed that billiard and pool rooms should be closed on account of the conditions that generally prevail in such places. One of the most dangerous places in any city was the departmental stores, but they could not take such steps as would strangle life because people had to live. He urged the value of relief measures. It is probable that during the coming winter we shall have sporadic cases of the disease and we would be very foolish people if we did not learn from the experiences of other cities and make arrangements accordingly.

Combat Invisible Foe

The toll of death has been a great one. In three months over a hundred thousand people in the United States died of the disease. In the face of a visible foe we exerted all our energies and it was well that we should apply ourselves with equal vigor to combat this invisible foe that has already wrought so much harm. This disease will take a greater toll of death before it is through than the four years of war on the battlefields of Europe. Having spoken of the great value of soup kitchens as a measure of relief, Dr. Fraser said that poverty is the handmaiden of disease and he would stand by the labor leaders or anybody else in their efforts to create better

conditions for themselves and their families.

Soon Make Collegiate Sanitary

In reply to Ald. Coleman as to what the doctor would advise in the matter of vacating the Collegiate, Dr. Fraser said it would be a calamity if in trying to do good in one direction, untold harm was wrought in another. There would be no difficulty at all in making the Collegiate building sanitary in a day or two so there would be no danger on that account. As the disease is subsiding it would be well to use the school for school purposes and secure another building, if such is necessary, for hospital purposes.

Sprays No Good

Referring to the use of sprays and gargles, Dr. Fraser said that he did not think that they were of any use. Any preparation that would be strong enough to destroy germs located in the throat would be strong enough to do damage to the membranes.

A lady in the audience asked the doctor his opinion regarding inoculation. The reply was that the unanimous view of the medical men at the convention was that it did no good, and that the best that could be said of it was that it did no harm.

Dr. Fraser insisted that the harm could not have been wrought by the serum, though if the arm had not been washed and the needle and the hands of the doctor sterilized before the operation, the evil effects might have resulted from that cause. Any doctor who did not take such precautions was unworthy of his profession.

In responding to a vote of thanks, Dr. Fraser complimented the city of Brandon and its health officials on the splendid work that had been done here in the effort to combat the disease. The high reputation that the city had earned for itself in this respect was talked about at the convention in Chicago.

HOLIDAY SNAPS

Neckwear is a popular gift. A beautiful range to choose from 25c to \$3.00. Silk Knitted Scarfs, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Collar Bags, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Silk Shirts, \$1.00 to \$8.00. Silk Sox, 65c to \$1.75. Gloves, Mitts, Caps and Hats.

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We have a Ford Sedan, equipped with self starter, electric lights; demountable rims, upholstered in Bedford cord and slip covers for same — a real complete car suitable for family use or professional men. All closed in for Winter; wide open for Summer.

Owner leaving city; must be sold immediately. Special price.

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CANADA FOOD BOARD REVOKES THREE ORDERS

General Control of Wholesale Prices Still Retained By the Board

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Canada Food Board has revoked three of its orders which have fulfilled their purposes. Order No. 8, of Dec. 21st, 1917, regulating the "spread" in the cost of milk, was passed to meet conditions which existed then but which have since then quite changed. Order No. 14, Jan. 19, 1918, controlled the "spread" on the retail price of bran and shorts, and is part of the conditions obtaining. Order No. 47, June 5, 1918, is inoperative at this time of the year, and fixed maximum prices to be charged consumers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for dressed Summer-caught whitefish.

Control of the wholesale maximum prices and profits on bran and shorts, eggs, butter, cheese, meats and Winter caught fish in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and of the flatfish on the Pacific coast, remains in force, as also does the general control of wholesale prices.

BUSINESS LOCAL

If you want to sell or buy a horse, phone 3315. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon. 4972

Mr. Farmer, we have the best feed accommodation in the city. Try us. Trotter & Trotter. Phone 3315. 4972

WANTED TO RENT—HALF SECTION with fairly good buildings, within marketing distance of Brandon. Apply to A. L. Campbell, Bank of Hamilton Chambers. Phone 2220 or 2183. 5113

SITUATIONS VACANT

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

FARM LANDS

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 24-n1-15-29-d5-25

WANTED—A FEW FRESH MILCH Cows.—Apply Trotter & Trotter, Brandon. Phone 3315. 5105

LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE from Matheson pasture, east half 6-12-18 about October last, one red heifer with broken horn, and one red steer, both rising 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. E. Howard, Forrest, Man. 19-1f

FOUND—ON THE TRAIL BETWEEN Brandon and Forrest, Goat-skin robe. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying for this ad. A. B. Hamilton, Forrest, Man. 19

STRAYED TO THE PROPERTY OF the undersigned, 24-10-20, last April one red steer, M. P. Hawley. 19-2

STRAYED—ON TO JOHN CLARK'S, 1-10-20, roan bull, about two weeks ago. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Phone 326, ring 5. 19-26

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Chiropractic Nature's Method Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, and other chronic ailments of the human body removed by the Chiropractic method.

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