

# The Courier

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## Sask. Grain Growers' Convention

(Continued from page 3.)

**Labor's Opinion of Platform**  
Mr. Summerville, a representative of labor, was called upon at this juncture to address the convention and to give his opinion as a labor man on the Farmers' Platform.

For years the labor men, he said, had felt that they were laboring alone for social justice, and without the assistance of the farmers. He was glad that this could no longer be said.

In making his claim for shorter working hours and higher wages, laboring men showed that they realized their position. They found, however, that they were going in a circle, that increased wages were met by an increase in the cost of living.

Trades union leaders had studied the matter and knew that they had not reached a satisfactory solution. It required reorganization and sweeping reforms.

Referring to the natural resources planks in the Farmers' Platform, he asked if the farmers wished to be a privileged class. Labor men believed that all of the natural resources should be nationalized, meaning by this, no doubt, that farm lands should also be nationalized. This remark was greeted with considerable applause.

Turning to the question of the censorship of the press, Mr. Summerville asked why news of conditions existing in Russia or even in Australia was not allowed publication.

In the latter country the labor government had taken over 9,000,000 acres of land and stocked it, and built four mills and engaged in fishing, with the result that they had effected considerable reductions in the cost of living.

He quoted Lord Queensbury, who, in a speech in Edinburgh recently, had claimed that conditions that existed in Russia were not as deplorable as reports published in the press would indicate.

There was much in the Platform that did not fulfill the expectations of the working men. How were they going to convince the industrial workers that they should support the Farmers' Platform?  
(To be continued.)

## SCRAP BETWEEN AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS IN LONDON

LONDON, March 9. — A riot in the Strand this afternoon in which American soldiers and sailors and some Australians were engaged, resulted in three or four of the Americans being injured in a police baton charge. Seven of the Americans were arrested.

An incorrect report that one of the Americans injured had died in the Bow street police station caused a demonstration in front of the station. This was broken up by another baton charge.

## ST. LOUIS FUR EXCHANGE

**Buy Direct From Trapper.**  
Due to certain complaints being brought to the notice of the St. Louis Fur Exchange 7th & Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A., of unsatisfactory grading of furs as made by some of the advertising fur houses of that market, where in January over ten million dollars worth of furs were sold, they are now also receiving shipments of furs from the trapper direct, and are recognized and registered under license P.B.F. 30 with the U. S. War Trade Board and all of the Collectors of Customs, thus insuring free passage of furs when addressed to them with the words "Raw furs of Canadian Origin" on the package or shipping tag. Their advertisement appears on page 5 in this issue.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—The following article, written by Rev. Zummach, Edmonton, is so pertinent, that we are publishing it here, although the article has already appeared in print in the Edmonton Journal.

## The Problem of the Alien Laborer

It must be apparent to everyone, even the most casual observer, that a serious situation is developing with regard to the alien labor question. The throwing out of employment of hundreds of so-called "foreigners", a large number of whom have families to support, is breeding a situation that is fraught with serious consequences. Ostensibly the reason for this is to provide employment for the returned soldier. Now, none will question the right of the returned soldier, God knows, he is deserving of the best we can give him, but we are not solving the problem of unemployment by turning out one class of workers in order to provide employment for another. This mode of procedure is equivalent to a man taking a dollar out of his trouser pocket and putting it into his vest pocket and making himself believe that he now has two dollars. We can sympathize with the viewpoint of the returned soldier, He has suffered untold hardships; he returns home only to find things far from what he expected to find them. He chafes under his enforced idleness, looks around for a cause, and naturally blames the Alien, who he fancies has accumulated a "wad of bills" while he fought for \$1.10 per day. Coupled with his resentment growing out of this belief, is the insidious propaganda carried on by certain elements against everything that is "foreign." So naturally he comes to look upon the foreigner as his enemy; the foreigner believes that the returned soldier demands his scalp and the fight is on. Where it will lead us, God only knows; at present we are steering a course that is heading us for the rocks.

It is dangerous to place into the hands of any body of men the right to decide who shall work and who shall not, even if that body be as worthy an organization as the G. W. V. A. The fact that the soldier has proven himself a hero on the battlefield does not prove that he is infallible in his judgement. As a result of the present condition grave wrongs have been perpetrated which will return like a boomerang and wreck their vengeance upon us in the years to come.

However much we desire justice for the man who has "done his bit in France," we must not forget that the moment the returned soldier dons his khaki and dons his muffs he becomes a civilian or a laboring man, subject to the conditions under which the laborer today, be he British or foreign, works and lives. If the present situation is allowed to continue, distress is sure to result to a much greater degree than it exists today. The result will be, that the money required to relieve this distress will have to come out of the taxes paid by the British born laborer and the returned soldier. This is already true to a larger extent than most of us realize, the unemployed foreigner is no longer an asset but becomes a liability to the community.

The Alien question as we have it today is of our own making, the child of our political and economic system, and directly due to the policy we pursued in the past. In our insane desire to exploit, (not merely to develop) our millions of acres of fertile land, coal and timber areas, in our mad rush to secure for ourselves the unearned increment of our watered stocks, in short in order to get rich quick without work, we invited to Canada a multitude of promiscuous immigrants, by canvassing Europe for settlers and even went so far as to pay immigration agents, railway and steamship lines a bonus per head to flood the West with thousands of desirable or undesirable settlers as the case may be, placing little or no restrictions at our national gates as to their desirability or fitness. Now having brought these people here, we have a responsibility toward them and a duty which we can not and dare not shirk. We made little or no attempt in the past to introduce them to the higher things in the lives of self-governing citizens. They became the tool of the corrupt politician and the easy prey for the shrewd and dishonest exploiter in the industrial realm. What few efforts were made in the last few years were largely thwarted by the outbreak of the war.

The soldier says: "The foreigner must go." The foreigner says: "Give us our passports." Unless all signs fail, the tide of immigration in the next decade will not flow toward but away from Canada, to our loss and everlasting dishonor. I hold no brief for the Alien who has proven himself an "Alien" at heart, but I do believe that the large bulk of foreign people have conducted themselves in a manner deserving of better treatment.

which absorbed our attention to the exclusion of everything else. For the most part they gained their ideals of Canadian life from the boss in the factory, shop, or mine, the cheap show, the pool room and the political heeler. Thousands of them became citizens, our politicians attended to that, before they had an opportunity to realize what the responsibilities of citizenship involved. Having brought this about ourselves it is only reasonable that we should assume the responsibility for the results. The Alien today is largely what we have made him or allowed him to become. But what about the future?

Everyone who is not hopelessly prejudiced will have to admit that a number of these immigrants brought with them artistic skill, training, a rich and varied culture, together with a patient industry, regard for law and a reverence for authority, that had it been developed along proper lines would have made them exemplary citizens. If convinced that liberty and equality meant more than empty phrases, their adopted country would have won a place in their hearts which they would have gladly defended with their lives, for under favorable conditions pride and prejudice of race can be overcome by devotion of the flag that protects a man's liberty. The fact that thousands of the descendants of these immigrants fought for and supported our cause in the war, is proof of this statement. But instead of correcting the mistakes of the past we are repeating them in an aggravated form. How much love and devotion to the land of his adoption can we reasonably expect from the "foreigner", who in the past years has toiled under conditions and often for a wage which would be beneath our dignity to accept, and now finds himself deprived of the right to work and live for no other reason than that he is a "foreigner"?

If incidentally some of them have saved some money it is either due to the fact that they had no families to support, or were contented to live and work under conditions which no man ought to be compelled to accept, or it was due to their natural trait of thrift, which we might do well to emulate.

How successful can we expect our school-teachers to be in their efforts to teach their children the ideals of British justice and fair play, to teach them to sing that "Britains flag has always stood for justice", when these very children are compelled to go to school inadequately clothed and fed, with hunger gnawing at their vitals, because their fathers have been deprived of their right to work and earn a living on the sole ground that he was a "foreigner"? Can we, dare we hope for a united, prosperous and contented Canada if we allow such streams to poison our national life?

But there is still another aspect of the question which merits our serious consideration. An old saying is that "the devil always finds work for idle hands to do." If these people are not permitted to earn a living in a legitimate way circumstances will drive them to crime. The man, woman or girl may be a foreigner and not supposed to have any rights, but their stomachs do not know it, and the Alien is as susceptible to hunger and cold as we are. We will have to face the prospect of boarding some of them in our jails, while their families are being kept from starvation by public funds. This is a time for plain speaking, a time that calls for courageous action. As I have stood up for my convictions in the face of adverse criticism from these very people during the war, so now it becomes my duty to plead their cause where wrong is committed. I should consider myself a coward if I failed to do so. We promised these people democracy and freedom, and the only freedom we grant them now is the right to starve and freeze with their wives and children. And the capitalist, who was instrumental in bringing them in because he wanted cheap labor (for that was the prime reason for getting him here) and the politician who corrupted him for his own selfish ends, where are they today? Living on the money he earned for them, while the foreigner is self-adrift like so much useless ballast, until such time as he will again require cheap labor.

The soldier says: "The foreigner must go." The foreigner says: "Give us our passports." Unless all signs fail, the tide of immigration in the next decade will not flow toward but away from Canada, to our loss and everlasting dishonor. I hold no brief for the Alien who has proven himself an "Alien" at heart, but I do believe that the large bulk of foreign people have conducted themselves in a manner deserving of better treatment.

—Damages to the amount of 40,000,000 marks have been demanded in 4,000 suits filed up to the present time for losses sustained as a result of Spartacan riots in Berlin.

—The ports of Libau and Windau, in Courland on the Baltic Sea, which were taken by the Bolsheviks on January 31, have been recaptured.

Capital and Reserve, \$4,600,000  
Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over \$153,000,000

### Do You Need A Loan?

Many farmers are struggling along on insufficient capital when they have ample security for a loan. Have a talk with our local manager, he may be able to show you how to raise money that you can use on the farm to make more money.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

Regina Branch: O. F. Seebert, Manager

We are in grave danger of being swayed by our passions and led to pursue a course of action which can only result in disaster. How can we hope to avoid the rocks unless our leaders show by their conduct that they have sufficient confidence in their convictions for the future of our country to act, regardless of immediate consequences, trusting implicitly that in the final outcome right will prevail.

CHAS. F. ZUMMACH,  
11305-92 St.,  
Edmonton, Alta.

## Importance of War Savings Plan to Western Farmers

The success of the War Savings campaign is of vital interest to the farmers of the West. It is hoped that through this means money may be placed at the service of the Dominion government so as to provide ample credits for the financing of exports of agricultural products.

Speaking on the subject of finding a market for the exportable wheat surplus, J. A. Maharg, M. P., president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said at the recent provincial convention of that body:

"The grain growing countries will have to supply the major portion of the credit of purchase and that point will have to enter into the price fixing of your grain. You will have to finance it within yourselves very largely, regardless of whether the price is fixed or not."

## News in Brief

(Continued from Page 1.)

—A man who later admitted his name was Kneller and that he was a Russian-Jew, fired two shots from a revolver from the Palais de Elysee at Paris a few days ago. Kneller, who at first refused to divulge his identity, said that he desired to protest against allied intervention in Russia. The shooting occurred in the presence of the guards and sentinels. The bullets fell harmlessly on the verandah of the house of honor.

—A number of German submarines lying in a British port are to be handed over to the Allied governments, some being sent to Italy, Japan and other countries. Forty-seven of all sizes up to the big ocean-going submarines have been held under condition that they must be broken up. The admiralty will first remove their engines.

—The Canadian minister of finance gives notice of a resolution providing for a weight, fineness, etc., of the bronze cent.

—This is necessary in order to make provision for the coining of a smaller cent piece, it being announced some time ago that this would be done.

—The large coins now in circulation will continue to be current and a legal tender.

—The food dictator in Petrograd, Strijevski, has been arrested charged with embezzling 50,000,000 rubles. The advice add that the Bolsheviks during recent days had destroyed 175 farms and killed 24 civilians. The population of the region is reported to be fleeing.

—Certificates of naturalization and readmission to British nationality were granted to 9,029 people during the last fiscal year in Canada. This number included 417 Austrians, 43 Germans, 240 French, 170 Belgians, 107 Japanese, 406 Norwegians, 1,163 Russians and 5,192 Americans.

—Italy has been warned by the United States government that unless she put an end to delays in movements of relief supplies to the newly established Jugoslav and Czech-Slavic states, steps will be taken to cut off the flow of American foodstuffs to Italy.

—The establishment of an autonomous Jewish state in Palestine is practically assured. The peace conference is agreed on the establishment of ancient Palestine from Dan to Beersheva, under the mandate of Great Britain. While the full details still remain to be settled it is practically certain that this state will not be under the Arabs or have to acknowledge the sovereignty of the king of Hedjaz.

James Robinson, managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., also said:

"If Canada's grain is to be marketed someone must provide credit. The European countries may want our wheat, they may be starving for it; but they will be unable to purchase it, and the only way out, as I see it, is for our government to provide credit, as has been done in the United States. Unless the Canadian government steps in we will not be able to sell."

It would be difficult to quote two better authorities on the subject than these two men. It should be remembered that the ability of the Dominion to grant credits is based very largely on the extent to which the people place funds at the disposal of the Government. The War Savings Plan will help to do this.

—Emile Cottin, who recently shot and wounded Premier Clemenceau, will be tried by court martial on March 14. Captain Bouchardon, head of the Paris military court, continued his interrogation of the premier's assailant. Cottin admitted that the attack had been meditated for several months, and declared that if he had not been stopped he would have related his revolver and fired again.

—Former King Ludwig, of Bavaria; former Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, formerly commander of the German army on the Russian front, and other members of the former Bavarian royal family, have arrived in the Austrian Tyrol. The former king, it is said, intends to live in the Oetz valley. The former prince, who was accompanied by his wife, will live at Rens. Prince Leopold is said to have left Bavaria because he was threatened with internment.

—Total disarmament of Germany as a guarantee against future German aggression is urged by the French Deputy Renaudel in a letter he has sent to the heads of the parliamentary groups of the chamber of deputies.

—One of the German long-range guns which shelled Paris at intervals during the last few months of the war is now on its way to Paris, and will be placed on exhibition in the Place de la Concorde, according to La Victoire. Marshal Foch, the newspaper says, demanded the surrender by the Germans of one of these guns, which was found by French officers near Mayence, and it is this weapon which is being sent to Paris.

The superior council of Alsace and Lorraine, at its first meeting in the French war office, adopted a resolution declaring against the German proposals for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine. The council was created to adjust various matters connected with the provisional administration of the two provinces.

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All who are interested to buy Groceries at Wholesale price, Money Back Guarantee, write at once to Box 80, Courier, 1835-37 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

## INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT

BERNE, March 9. — The formation of an international legislative parliament was proposed today by a committee of the League of Nations Socialists in session. The parliament would be elected directly by the voters of all countries, in order, it was explained, to secure a democratic constitution for a League of Nations.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS UNDER GERMAN FIRE

LONDON, March 7. — When Spartacan forces captured the main telegraph office in Berlin Thursday, the members of the American Red Cross mission were endangered by the shooting, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Berlin. Colonel Taylor ordered the women with the mission to seek safety in the Palace hotel. The American mission to look after the welfare of prisoners entrenched itself in the Hotel Adlon behind a battery of machine guns.

The battle for the telegraph office the despatch says, was the worst Berlin has seen.

## More Power with Less Gasoline

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When your motor loses power, when it knocks, bucks and overheats, don't monkey with the carburetor. Send for a can of Lubricant Carbon Remover and pour two to four tablespoons into each spark plug hole. Follow directions and the motor will do the rest. It works like a cathartic. You will see the proof in the cleaned spark plugs, and you will get more power and more miles out of every gallon of gasoline. Every can guaranteed. Price \$1.00 prepaid. Agents wanted. DOERSON CALES CO., Winnipeg, Can.

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Grow your own coffee and cut down the high cost of living. The New Domestic Coffee is a berry which is a delicious, refreshing drink, to take the place of injurious coffee. It is a pure food drink that gives health and strength to young and old. Thousands of people pronounce it as good or better than the best coffee. It has the rich, deep brown color of old Java. One of the healthiest, easiest grown, and most productive of all plants. Can be successfully grown in any climate, and is sure to ripen even in the extreme North. As easily grown as corn or beans, and does well on all soils. Thousands prefer actual injury from mere coffee. Better grow the new kind and save your health and money.

Send only 25 Cents for 2 packets, or 10 for \$1.00, postpaid. You can raise all the coffee you want for your own use, and sell the balance to your neighbors. Prepared like any other coffee. Full directions with every packet.

## GROUND ALMONDS

Grow them in your garden. A delicious nut, with a flavor resembling the almond. The meat is snow-white, covered with a thin shell or skin of brown color. It grows close to the surface, is very prolific, a single nut yielding from 200 to 300 nuts in a hill and will do well in any kind of soil. If the nuts are planted in the spring, as soon as possible, a big crop can be expected about October harvest time. They grow so rapidly and produce such immense crops that you will be surprised. Plant some for the children. Everybody likes them. Send 25 cents for 2 packages of these nuts, so you can grow some in your own garden; or send 50 cents and get 5 packages, or order 5 packages of Almonds and 5 packages Coffee for \$1.00.

## WESTERN SEED HOUSE

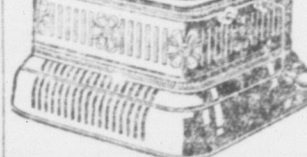
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St. Paul Minn.

WANTED A GOOD GIRL FOR general house work to go to Winnipeg; fair advanced, wages \$25 per month. Write to Mrs. J. L. Rill, 39 Purcell Ave., Winnipeg.

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Metal Gramophone, size 12x14, with strong motor, natural voice with ten Selection. Reg. \$24.00, now only \$20.00 \$3.00 down and \$17.00 C. O. D.



Columbia Harmony, size 12x14, Mahogany Finish. It is a beautiful Machine with the natural Life Voice, with ten Selections. Reg. \$25, now only \$22.90

THE LAST SELECTION OF RELIGIOUS SONGS, MARCHES AND ETC. CHOOSE YOURSELF.

- Christian Songs with Music.  
E120—"Auf, auf, mein Herz, mit Freuden"  
E121—"Lobe den Herrn"  
E122—"O Tannenbaum"  
E123—"Heidenroslein (Volkslied)"  
E124—"O Tannenbaum (Volkslied)"  
E125—"Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht"  
E126—"Adeste Fideles"  
E127—"Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich"  
E128—"Ein feste Burg"  
E129—"Das ist der Tag des Herrn"  
E130—"Der Lidenbaum"  
E131—"Paradiesblumen"  
E132—"Intermezzo Simphonie "Barmas"  
E133—"Meditation"  
E134—"Herzen und Blumen"  
COUPLETS, HUMORISTIC SPEECHES.  
E135—"Aber Leut'n laest es rennen"  
E136—"Die alten Fahrleut'"  
E137—"Lachspiel"  
E138—"Heim Zehnars"  
E139—"Der stumme Trompeter vor Gericht"  
E140—"Ich fühlte mich Vater"  
E141—"Der glückliche Familien-vater"  
E142—"Der Streik der Eisenbahner"  
E143—"Von der Wiese bis zum Grab"  
E144—"J. I. Art"  
E145—"Von der Wiese bis zum Grab, 2. Art"  
E146—"Hochzeit am Land"  
E147—"Gemeinderatung in Mauterswinkel"  
E148—"Kandidatenreden", No. 1  
E149—"Kandidatenreden", No. 2  
E150—"Maxi Funkenstein"  
E151—"Verheiratet"  
E152—"Der kleine Finkenstein"  
E153—"Sagt er, hat er g'sagt"  
E154—"Dass er wie ein"  
E155—"Immer lustig, niemals traurig sein"  
E156—"Amerikanische Betrachtungen"  
E157—"Wie man Englisch lernt"  
FARMERS ORCHESTRA  
E158—"Brickensacker Landler"  
E159—"Muenchener Trompetenlaender"  
E160—"Steirische Tanne", 1. part.  
E161—"Steirische Tanne", 2. part.  
E162—"Schmuck nach der Heimat"  
E163—"Kaiserlicher Walzer"  
E164—"Gaisbergwald Landler"  
E165—"Kirta in Gross Strizelsdorf"  
E166—"Bierpolka"  
E167—"Kirta am Land"  
E168—"Auf der Landpartie"  
E169—"In Steiermark"  
E170—"Neuer steirischer Landler"  
E171—"Neuburger Walzer"  
E172—"Juliska Polka"  
E173—"Mein Baum sei Freund"  
E174—"Aus dem Hochwald"  
E175—"Wann i' geh, geh i' schnell"  
E176—"Steirer Jodler"  
E177—"Neuer steirischer Landler"  
E178—"Halt's halt's halt's"  
E179—"D'Sonnenin Mirzel"  
E180—"Eine steirische Hochzeit"  
E181—"Komme doch, komme doch"  
E182—"Die grüne Steiermark"  
E183—"Der Spottwalzer"  
E184—"Kum Walzer"  
E185—"Wiener Walzer"  
E186—"Puppen, Du bist mein Angestern"  
E187—"Bei den Grinzinger", 1. part.  
E188—"Bei den Grinzinger", 2. part.  
E189—"Teufel Trompetenlaender"  
E190—"Loisachtaler Landler"  
E191—"Zugspitz Trompetenlaender"  
E192—"Neuschwanstein Landler"  
E193—"Hallenwälder mit Trompeten-duett"  
E194—"Patentlaender"  
E195—"Neuer Trompetenlaender"  
E196—"Mina Polka"  
E197—"Dachauer Moos Landler"  
E198—"Am Tegernsee"  
E199—"Aus dem Oberland"  
E200—"Wir kommen rein vom Land"  
E201—"Berechtigter Schuplatler"  
E202—"Halt Acht!"  
E203—"Tegernseer Trompeten Landler"  
E204—"Werdenfeller Landler"  
E205—"Sulzbacher Landler"  
E206—"Schlierseer Landler"  
E207—"Salzburger Polsteritzanz"  
E208—"Bayerischer Zell"  
E209—"Wo die Alpenrosen blühen"  
E210—"Neuhayerischer Landler"  
E211—"Einer fuer die Alten"  
E212—"Waldleimerlied"  
E213—"Waldmannsbühl"  
E214—"Im Gamsgebirg"  
E215—"Brickeliger Schuplatler"  
E216—"Schneewalzer"  
E217—"Zillertaler Lied"  
E218—"Der Herr Direktor"  
E219—"Eine Liebeserklärung"  
POPULAR SONGS  
E220—"Komm in das Reich der Traume"  
E221—"Mädchen sind wie die Englein"  
E222—"Die kausche Susanne"  
E223—"Says Russia, says England, says France"  
E224—"Das ist eine Kunst"  
E225—"B-R-B-R-B-R"  
E226—"Das Bienenhaus"  
E227—"Grame dich nicht"  
E228—"Ungeheul"  
E229—"Das Wandern"  
E230—"Freut Euch des Lebens"  
E231—"Du, Du liegst mir im Herzen"  
E232—"Der Tiroler und ein Kind"  
E233—"Auf der Alm da gibt's kga Sued"  
E234—"Hobellied"  
E235—"Madelie rock, rock, rock"  
E236—"Morgen Hymne"  
E237—"Schlummerliedchen"  
E238—"Wenn die Schwalben heimwärts zieh'n"  
E239—"Sagerliedchen"  
E240—"Verlorenes Glocke"  
E241—"Weisst du, Musterli, was ich traumt hab'"  
E242—"Patriotisches Marschlied"  
E243—"Schleswig Holstein"  
E244—"O bist' Eoch, Eoch Voegel"  
E245—"Wanderlied—Wohlauf auch getrunken"  
E246—"Artillerie Marsch"  
E247—"Tief im Buchenwald"  
E248—"Schwermüde"  
E249—"Gebet wachend der Schlacht"  
E250—"An die Heimat"  
E251—"Spin, Spin, 2. Dixieland"  
E252—"Ein Blütschloß am Briefblatt"  
E253—"Das Lindenblatt"

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