

The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors: "The Saskatchewan Publishing Co., Ltd." at their offices: 1835-1837 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

ZAM-BUK is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food! All Druggists and Stores 50c

FARMERS NOT SATISFIED WITH WHEAT PRICE

WINNIPEG. — Grain traders and others had little to say on the Canadian wheat board's decision to fix the initial price of wheat at \$2.15.

EVERY ASTHMATIC INVITED TODAY To Try the Wonderful Frontier Method FREE OF CHARGE

If you are a victim of Asthma and have never tried the Frontier Method we want you to do so now. We have so much confidence in its wonderful healing and controlling power that we will send you a free trial of our system.

FREE TRIAL COUPON FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 751X Niagara and Hudson St., Buffalo, N. Y. Send free trial of your method to:

ALIENS BUY W.S.S.

A number of citizens and school children of Plunkett, Sask., which is partly composed of persons of Austrian birth, have decided to save their thrift stamps till 1924, when they expect to go to visit relatives in Europe using funds that they secure through the sale of thrift stamps.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

You Need Badly a knowledge of the English language in order to be able to read your newspaper. The best and quickest way is by using Cassell's New German Dictionary.

F. DOJACEK 850 Main St. — WILKINSON.

YOU CAN EARN \$50 PER DAY With Improved Standard Well Drilling Machine. Fastest and Simplest Drilling Machine on the Market.

LYOYD GEORGE WARNS OF BAD OUTLOOK

Unless International Trade Can Be Recovered and Maintained, Country Cannot Prosper.

LONDON. — The British government has accepted the policy of the state purchase of mineral rights in coal. This announcement was made by Premier Lloyd George in the house of commons.

In discussing the financial and industrial situation, the premier said that there was an alarming trade balance against the United Kingdom of \$800,000,000, which threatened to increase. He announced that import restrictions would be removed September 1.

The premier was pessimistic concerning the financial future of the country unless consumption was decreased and production increased. Under present conditions, he said, it was impossible to compete with American imports in England.

Concerning the coal mine question, the premier said the government could not accept Justice Sankey's scheme for the purchase of mines, but had acceded to his plan for the unification and reorganization of the coal industry.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that legislation would be proposed to deal effectively with "dumping."

Pensions cost the government \$100,000,000 yearly. Private expenditure in the aggregate, the premier said, was more formidable than public expenditure. One way of meeting the increase in expenditure was to increase production, but the output is less in everything except agriculture.

The premier declared that if the country continues in the way in which it is going the adverse trade balance would reach £1,000,000,000, compared to £150,000,000 before the war.

"We cannot prosper," Mr. Lloyd George said, "we cannot even exist without recovering and maintaining our international trade. We must bring up the trade balance, adding to our exports and lessening our imports."

"We have advanced some four billion pounds to the world from which we are getting something like \$200,000,000 yearly in interest. We have sold £1,000,000,000 of foreign securities to pay for war material for ourselves and our allies. We have borrowed £1,200,000,000 from the United States and Canada for the same purpose. Our allies, including Russia, owe us £1,800,000,000. At the present moment our adverse trade balance is £200,000,000.

"We must bridge that chasm or at the bottom of it is ruin. We are building a temporary bridge by borrowing, not only state borrowing, but traders borrowing for raw materials, food and so forth. That will only add to the catastrophe."

agreement between employers and employees. The bill calls for a 48-hour week and what are considered living wages.

The premier said that before the war imports had exceeded exports from the United Kingdom by £150,000,000. Receipts from foreign investments at present were down to £100,000,000, while Great Britain has to pay back an adverse trade balance of £800,000,000. The national debt, the premier declared, has grown from £641,000,000 to £7,800,000,000. The import restrictions which will terminate September 1, the premier continued, has given British manufacturers an opportunity of making and dealing in goods which otherwise would have been hurried here from foreign countries.

Labor conditions in the United Kingdom, Mr. Lloyd George added, have improved. Of the 3,600,000 men demobilized, only 50,000 had not been absorbed in industries.

The war cost was forty billion pounds, Premier Lloyd George declared. Most of this sum was spent for purposes of destruction.

The premier asserted that the changing from war to peace conditions would take just as long as the change from peace to war. The first outstanding fact of the present situation was the alarming adverse trade balance.

The premier said this measure was the outcome of the work of a joint industrial council that had been sitting for several months, examining minutely the questions of the hour and wages and that the central committee had reached a fair measure of agreement. The measure would apply to all industries with a few exceptions, namely, domestic and indoor servants, except where employed for profit; masters and crews of seagoing ships and persons employed in agriculture.

The premier said he thought there was evidence of intentional slowing down of production and that it was necessary for not only the workmen but the managers and the foremen to put their shoulders to the task of increasing production. He said it was a dangerous and fatal fallacy that the less men worked, the more work there would be for others; and that it is highly important for those having influence with the workers to do their utmost to explode this fallacy.

Ebert Sworn In (Continued from page 1.)

The baron characterizes the peace treaty as "a monstrosity and imposition without precedent in history." He asserts that Brazil is angling for German immigration and that the Argentine government "may offer inducements," but says that the number of emigrants from Germany will be much less than 5,000,000 as previously reported.

Regarding responsibility for the war he declares: "Behind the Kaiser stood solidly the German people, who in consequence is the only party responsible for the acts of war."

The baron disposes of President Ebert, of Germany, with the statement, "He is a capable enough fellow." He said the government of Germany is problematical, but declares he is sure the monarchy will never be restored.

He goes on: "When Germany signed the armistice she based her acquiescence on President Wilson's fourteen points, but it is very manifest that these principles of the president of the United States were openly scoffed at in the peace congress, for no trace of them can be found in the imposition now in force."

German Socialists Want Prisoners Repatriated

BERLIN. — A meeting of Majority Socialists was held here protesting against the further retention of German prisoners in France. It was the first move of the Socialists in the plan to bring women forward as an influence for the return of the prisoners, it being felt that they can arouse more sympathy than men. Daniel Steucklen, member of the national assembly and Imperial commissioner for war and civilian prisoners, blamed France for the holding of these prisoners and said that the condition of the men was bad. He said the men were treated well in Italy, but that in Japan they were miserable owing to different customs and methods of housing the prisoners there.

Committee Will Investigate Cause of War

BERLIN. — The constitution committee of the national assembly at Weimar, has decided to set up an "inquiry committee" of twenty-eight members to hear evidence as to what events led to the outbreak of the war and what caused its prolongation; whether the government departments and the political and military leaders kept faith with one another, and whether war measures were ordered which violated international law or "were cruel and harsh to an extent surpassing military and economic necessity."

Silesian Affairs Bad

LONDON, Aug. 23. — A most gloomy picture of conditions as they appear in Silesia is given by Polish official circles in London. All the electric works have stopped and the entire country is in darkness. The newspapers are unable to print. Ninety-five per cent. of the workmen throughout the country are striking, while all the factories and foundries are paralyzed owing to the lack of coal.

In Mysłowice, German frontier guards shot and killed or wounded 14 miners. The Germans attacked a Polish Silesian outpost at Pitrowitz and many were killed or wounded.

It is reported that the German authorities have stopped traffic on the railroad between Bierun and Nikolow, thus increasing the local population.

Poles Break Off Negotiations

BERLIN, Aug. 23. — The decision of the Polish delegates to break off negotiations which have been going on during the past few days in Berlin, relative to a plebiscite over the ultimate frontier between Germany and Poland, came in the nature of a complete surprise to the German officials assigned to be present at the deliberations, as well as the government, which evidently was wholly unprepared for such action.

Germany Plans Ways To Carry Out Peace Pact

BERLIN, Aug. 22. — A bill providing ways and means for carrying out the peace terms was presented before the national assembly at Weimar on Monday with the approval of the imperial council. It is a far-reaching measure, the purpose of which is to set definite limits and establish control of all sorts of activities in commerce, finance and industries bearing on the means of government responsibility laid upon Germany by the conditions of peace.

It empowers the government, for instance, to demand and enforce industrial mercantile and forest work closely concerned with the work of paying indemnities. The government is authorized to demand information about wages and material and may inspect the books, papers and business documents of firms, as well as fix prices, adjust labor conditions and supervise the efficiency of industrial equipment. It also imposes penalties up to three years imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 marks for illegal payments of money.

Much Smuggling in Germany

BERLIN. — As a result of the continued downward trend of the German mark, the food controller has ordered the discontinuance of purchases in Holland and Denmark. While the action is ostensibly based on the pretext that the supplies may be temporarily dispensed with in view of the increasing arrivals of overseas shipments, official concern over the exchange situation is held to be directly responsible for the controller's order.

Ex-Kaiser Buys Estate

UTRECHT, Holland. — Former Emperor William, who has been living at Amerongen since his arrival in Holland, has purchased the estate and house of Doorn, in the village of Doorn, near Utrecht, according to the Dagblad. The estate was bought from Baroness De Benart. It is about five miles north of Amerongen in the direction of Utrecht.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

SHOES RETAIL AT \$20.00 AND WHOLESALE AT \$2.95

"There is nothing like leather," is a proverb attributed to the shoemaker and judging by some of the records it has made during and since the war, in the high cost of shoes, it is true in more senses than one.

Recently an eastern manufacturer visited the west, and while in the city of Calgary purchased a pair of shoes made in his own factory, for the sum of \$12.50. On his return to his eastern home he instructed the foreman of his shoe factory to trace the cost price of the same pair of shoes, with the result that it was shown they had been shipped from the factory at \$6.50. And now the rest of the world is wondering who "swiped" the difference.

Twenty Dollar Shoes

Cruel and unjust as this may appear, it is mild and moderate in comparison to what may be expected. According to recent announcements in the public press there is a prospect that before Christmas shoes may go up to \$20.00.

In a recent editorial the Winnipeg Free Press attributes this condition to "Collective Bargaining," amongst the members of that one big union, called the "Big Five." In part the Free Press editorial is as follows: "The suggestion that shoes may go to \$20 per pair before Christmas, owing to the alleged manipulation of the hide market by the United States packers, helps to direct attention to the projected International Collective Buying system, which it is proposed to set up in the attempt to put an end to profiteering in the necessities of life."

An International Problem

"The fact that Canadians may have to pay extortionate prices for boots, because of the actions of citizens of the United States gives an inkling of the international nature of some phases of the problem and explains why the Supreme Economic Council should have been forced by pressure of events to the contemplation of an International Collective Buying system as the only remaining method of dealing comprehensively with the rising price of essentials. Price raising seems to have become a mania and more than anything else at this time it is responsible for the discontent prevailing in all classes of our community..." The threat of \$20 shoes gives the whole

American And Germans Clash

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24. — Collisions occurred between German and American sailors on Tuesday at Neufahrwasser and resulted in the wounding of several civilians and one German seaman, according to Danzig reports received here. Neufahrwasser is a seaport four miles north of Danzig.

New German Loan of Nine Billions

WEIMAR. — Minister of Finance Erzberger announced on Tuesday that the Budget committee of the national assembly had proposed a new credit of nine billion marks. The loan would take the form of a premium loan bearing two per cent. and would be repayable at 110 and redeemable in thirty years. The credit would have taxation privileges, the minister added.

Provision For Ex-Kaiser

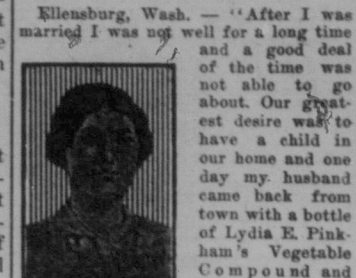
BERLIN. — A bill has been submitted to the Prussian cabinet which provides that 170,000,000 marks shall be handed over to former Emperor William as total settlement for the civil list he lost through forced abdication, according to a Weimar despatch to "Die Freiheit."

Ex-Kaiser Buys Estate

UTRECHT, Holland. — Former Emperor William, who has been living at Amerongen since his arrival in Holland, has purchased the estate and house of Doorn, in the village of Doorn, near Utrecht, according to the Dagblad. The estate was bought from Baroness De Benart. It is about five miles north of Amerongen in the direction of Utrecht.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health.



Ellensburg, Wash. — "After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

Evacuating Lithuania

BERLIN. — Announcement that the evacuation of Lithuania has begun is contained in a note sent to the entente powers by the German government.

Pass Inheritance Tax Bill

WEIMAR. — The assembly has passed the inheritance tax bill. The members of the right voted against the bill. They particularly opposed the paragraph inserted in committee, under which the tax on fortunes exceeding 150,000 marks is greatly increased and in some cases doubled.

Making Restitution

PARIS, Aug. 23. — Germany, according to reports reaching the Bureau of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to France 27,000 tons of material taken during the war. A similar quantity of material is being loaded for shipment. 300,000 pieces of French machinery, it is said, already have been identified in Germany.

Forest Fires

(Continued from Page 1.) menacing, "out of control" reports flooded forestry officials here today from a scores of camps near forest fires in northern Idaho, eastern Washington and western Montana.

The minig city of Wallace today fears another visitation. Help was rushed to Missoula from Denver. Smoke in the city has been so heavy that business has practically suspended. The Meadow Creek fire progressed twenty miles yesterday, jumping the Selway forest and racing down into the Salmon river country.

Abandon Lookout Stations

In the Salmon Mountain district, forest fires burned uncontrolled south of the Bitter Root valley. The White Cap fires also escaped control lines. Three lookout stations in the Selway forest of central Idaho were abandoned. The blaze in the Cabinet forest was reported sweeping down Swamp Creek over a 15-mile front. The Gold Creek fire near St. Remis, the largest in the district, which recently was placed within control lines, also broke out anew. Up till now two lives have been lost.

A. STANLEY JONES THRESHERS SASKATOON SASK. 28x26 Self Feeder, Wind Stacker. All freight paid, \$800.00 cash, \$860.00 time, designed for the "Fordson." Complete outfit, engines and separators, from \$745.00 to \$1,367.00. Threshers alone from \$457.00 to \$850.00.