

MANY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Washington—How ruthless has been the policy of political murder instituted in Germany during the past three years against Communists and other radicals by the reactionary parties is told in figures published in a pamphlet which has reached here from Berlin.

Since January, 1919, the reactionary partisans have killed 319 persons for purely political reasons. In the same time the Communists are credited with having killed 16 of their enemies.

There are 184 murders listed as "fatal accidents," 81 as purposely shot, 30 as shot while escaping, 2 executed after court martial, 7 lynched in prison, and 5 killed by bombardment of an open city. The Communists shot 10 in reprisal, arbitrarily killed 5 others and court martialled 1 victim.

This does not cover the defense and taking of Munich, when the Communists killed 12 reactionaries and the latter, upon gaining control, shot down 505 besides those killed in actual fighting. What the German reactionaries call a "fatal accident" includes the bayoneting and smashing of the skulls of 22 radical prisoners in one group.

German courts have inflicted 8 capital punishments, 1 life sentence and 239 years in prison for the 16 Communist murders. For the 319 murders committed by the reactionaries they have given 1 life sentence and 31 years imprisonment.



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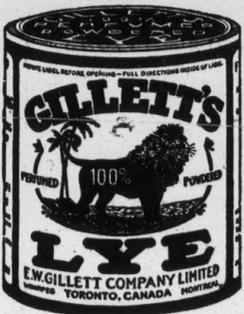
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HANNA MAY BE AMONG UNEMPLOYED

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—Recent political changes have brought home to D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, the truth of the old adage, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. Tonight in addressing the Young Men's Canadian Club, he made humorous reference to the possibility that at almost any minute he might find himself "among the unemployed."

"It's a poor day when the story does not go around that my head is to be cut off," declared the chief of the government railways. He had, however, been enjoying three meals a day and was "hopeful that that will continue for some time to come."

The president was optimistic about the future of the government railways and announced that the gross revenue for December would show a surplus over operating expenses. That meant that since turning the corner last August the system had been more than holding its own. Mr. Hanna was emphatic in the declaration that with the return to normal conditions the National Railways would become a great asset to the country.

Calamity howlers had been saying that the fixed charges totalled \$66,000,000. "Such a statement is absolutely untrue," he declared. "The fixed charges of the Canadian National, including the Grand Trunk, are only \$33,000,000. And I am going to say this, if we were back to normal conditions, given freedom from politics, it would be only a few years before the system will be earning nearly enough to cover those charges, if not all of them."

"We have government ownership, but not the slightest interference by the government in the management of the railways. There seems to be a doubt existing that we are not free from political interference. I stand here to say tonight, and I speak with authority, that no claim can be made that the operation of the National Railways has been interfered with in any way, shape manner or form, either by the government or by any member of parliament."

PORTFOLIO OF PUBLIC WORKS

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Indications are that the portfolio of public works will shortly be taken over by Hon. J. H. King, who will probably resign his portfolio in the B. C. legislature in the near future.

Hon. H. Bostock, the present minister of public works, will in all probability retain his membership in the cabinet without portfolio. He will also be government leader in the Senate.

Progressives To Support King On Desired Reforms

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—Farmers' Progressive members of parliament will support the government in putting into effect reforms which have been advocated by the National Progressive party but the identity of the Progressive party will be maintained. This was made plain this afternoon by Hon. T. A. Crerar, who made his first public speech since the election when he read to the convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba a resolution adopted at the secret conference of Progressive members elect from the three western provinces at Saskatoon on Dec. 20. The resolution was read as follows:

"That this meeting of the western supporters of the National Progressive party having taken under consideration the existing political situation in Canada and the course the Progressive party should follow is of the opinion that the gravity and importance of our many national problems call for a strong government.

"That the first consideration of the Progressive party will be to support the legislation the country needs, both in the economic and administrative sense, and in the larger sense of promoting and developing the spirit of Canadian national unity; and we will extend to the Hon. Mr. King's government all reasonable cooperation and support in any efforts it may make to enact into legislation those economic and administrative reforms which have been advocated by the National Progressive party, while at the same time maintaining the complete identity and organization of the Progressive party."

NOTICE
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ULSTER TO OPPOSE IRISH FREE STATE

London, Jan. 9.—Ulster's determination not to enter the Irish Free State has been strengthened, says the Belfast correspondent of the Daily Mail, by the illustration of the "southern mentality and southern methods" given in the Daily Eireann during its discussion of the peace treaty.

Ulster fears considerable damage to the business of Northern Ireland from tariffs to be established by the new government and foresees great hindrance to trade from the location of customs houses on her borders. These evils, however, would be small in comparison with the wholesale disaster, which it is believed in Ulster would follow her incorporation into a state dominated by the Dail leaders and faced at the outset with the possibility of having to

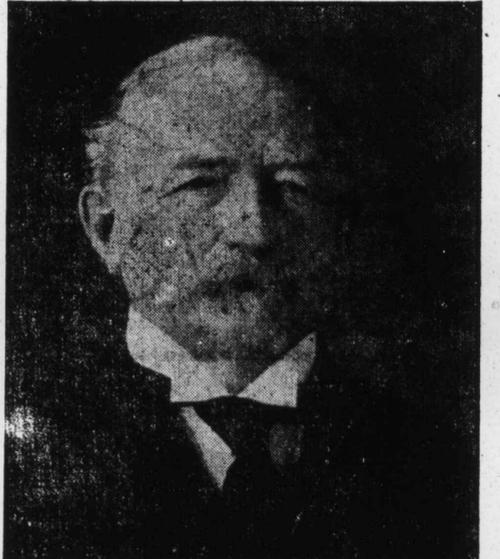
quell a republican rising. Ulster is resolved to oppose to the utmost in the British parliament the threatened revision of her boundaries under the treaty just ratified. The Sinn Fein is represented in Ulster as not concealing its intention to get control of the greater part of the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone as well as of the city of Londonderry and part of Downshire. It is said that if this came about the remainder of Ulster would be too small to bear the expense of a separate government.

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Prosperity of Canada Depends on Immigration Lord Shaughnessy Declares Restrictions Must be Removed

The urgent necessity of removing from the immigration laws of Canada all irksome restrictions which are hampering the entry into Canada of good settlers for the farm lands and forests of the Dominion was presented in no uncertain terms by Lord Shaughnessy, Chairman of the C.P.R., speaking before the Junior Bar Association of Montreal in the Reform Club.



LORD SHAUGHNESSY.

"The natural feeling that grew out of the war," said his Lordship, "encouraged the placing of restrictions on immigration that have been most disastrous in their results. We must have these restrictions removed. We must have settlers from all over the world, not artisans, but men who will go out on to our lands and our forests and fisheries and help to develop these resources, and there must be an insistent demand on Parliament to pass legislation that will open the doors to them."

His Lordship further pointed to the need of making good Canadian citizens of these immigrants, and to foster throughout the Dominion the spirit of Canadian citizenship. Mutual understanding and neighborliness between Canadians at opposite extremities of the Dominion must be promoted by every possible means. Win by Work Only.

Alluding to the fact that the members of the Junior Bar were on the threshold of their profession, he pointed out to them the high road to success. Not by luck or by special grace, but by hard work, devotion to the profession, and strict observance of the ethics and dignity of the Bar would they achieve the objects they were aiming at.

Lord Shaughnessy recounted in humorous fashion how in his early youth he had consecrated himself to the legal profession, and had studied law assiduously in his spare time for many years, but just as he was on the verge of entering a legal office to gain the necessary experience prior to embarking in that profession, promotion and advancement in commercial life came to him so rapidly that he decided to remain in the commercial career in which such remarkable prosperity had been his happy lot.

Expressing his admiration for lawyers in general, His Lordship explained how important they were on the staff of a railway organization, not only for their legal abilities, but also because their particular training rendered them specially able to extend valuable help to the operating staff in the working out of practical operating problems. "I do not think we can have any better evidence of the fact that a thoroughly capable lawyer can fill any other position, than in the case of my successor, Mr. Beatty, who was our chief counsel for many years. He was my confidant in connection with everything involving questions of policy, but besides that in dealing with road questions, and every variety of questions that come before a railway commission, and in dealing with officers and men of the railway he acquired a knowledge of the railway business that has made him not only the very excellent lawyer that he has been for many years, but a most capable railway executive, one of the best possible."

Dropping again into his anecdotal style, Lord Shaughnessy kept his audience for some time in continuous laughter with a series of humorous incidents drawn from his own lengthy experience, tending to show that no detail in connection with any legal dispute was to be neglected, that counsel should look at every conceivable aspect of his case for possible ammunition.

They would accomplish nothing through luck, although success would come by good hard work, and devotion to your profession. It must be a matter of constant study in order to keep abreast with the law and if you are to be prepared for the emergencies that arise in trial of cases you must pursue rather a broad course of reading. I have no doubt that we have amongst us here tonight a great many who are not only to be leaders in the bar, but most prominent men on the bench. The important matters for consideration are devotion to the profession, constant study, and due regard for the reputation and the dignity of the Bar.

Like Manly Man.
"I like a manly man, a co-operative man, an independent, but a depend-

able man, a man of honor and integrity, but he must not be too free from the ordinary human frailties and foibles. I have no special regard for the tin angel, because too frequently it is only tin foil and when that is rubbed off there is a rather objectionable dark substance underneath."

They might sometimes have difficulty with a judge who declined to agree with their interpretation of the law. But they should be consoled with the thought that next week His Lordship might deal in the same way with their antagonist. They might sometimes get their own back on the Court, as did the lawyer in a slander case who asked witness to repeat in court the language of defendant used regarding plaintiff.

Witness declined, saying it was "so abominable, it should not be repeated in the presence of any decent person."

"In that case," said the lawyer, "probably you will be good enough to whisper it in the ear of the judge."

The members of the Junior Bar had, however, other and very important duties, apart from those incumbent on them as members of the legal profession.

"You young men of the coming generation have a duty to perform, as we all have in this generation, to your country, to do everything in your power to make Canada what it should be, one great, happy unit."

"We are peculiarly constituted, with our long stretch of territory from Nova Scotia to Vancouver, and indeed to the Yukon. It is exceedingly difficult to build up neighborly relations between the different sections of the country. It should be our endeavor to do that. True, we have had federation now for fifty years or over and we have come through it quite comfortably and happily. I think the fact we have done so is a great tribute to the wisdom and foresight of the men who framed the British North America Act."

"But conditions are constantly changing in the country and if we are to prevent misunderstandings we must always be alive to anticipate events which may lead to these misunderstandings. If we are conscientious in endeavoring to preach the gospel of understanding and goodwill we shall succeed in achieving the highest ideals of the fathers of confederation."

West vs. East.
"It is quite clear that the farmers, the agriculturists of the Prairie provinces cannot on occasions see eye to eye with the manufacturers of the east. It is equally clear that British Columbia three thousand miles away cannot form any very correct conception at times of the ideas of the Province of Quebec. It can only be done by interchange of views, by the

exercise of the greatest possible tolerance on the part of everybody. In the years between 1902 and 1912, the years of our maximum prosperity, there is no doubt that every part of the country participated alike in that prosperity. There was no difference. The farmer in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, or Alberta, or the timber men in British Columbia, the people of Quebec, Ontario and the eastern provinces all participated in the prosperity and they will again. When we have passed the present unfavorable condition of things they will participate again, but in the meantime we may have a time when parts of the country will feel that others are prospering at their expense. We must endeavor by every possible process to correct that impression.

"The foundation stones of our prosperity are our lands, our mines, forests and fisheries. These must be developed as rapidly as circumstances will permit, if we are to make the best of our opportunities in the next few years and to meet the burdens which are laid upon us. We cannot do that without immigration. The natural growth of population will not be sufficient to meet the demand."

Must Have Settlers.
"We must have immigration. We have had very little since 1914. On the contrary, I am afraid, we have lost somewhat. Then, after the war the natural feeling that grew out of the war encouraged the placing of restrictions on immigration that have been most disastrous in their results. We must have these restrictions removed. We must have settlers from all over the world, not artisans, but men who will go out on to our land and our forests and fisheries and help to develop these resources and there must be an insistent demand on Parliament to pass legislation that will open the doors to them to a reasonable extent and will permit them to come in."

"Then there is the need to see that they become good citizens. They must be encouraged or if necessary compelled to become good Canadian citizens, although I prefer the former method if possible. They should be taught that the interests of their children and of their children's children are in Canada.

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