

WEEKLY SUN

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THE PROVINCIAL FAIR

Winnipeg covets what Brandon possesses—the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition. Brandon people should never forget this fact. Nor lose sight of the further fact that they aspire to capture it. Now that the war is won they are going to make a bid for it and incidentally to oust Brandon. The business men realize that it would be a good stroke on their part to have the Provincial Exhibition in the capital city and they want it.

Whenever Manitoba is mentioned, Winnipeg has acquired the habit of coming gracefully to the fore and accepting on behalf of the Province all that can be secured. Now they have set their eyes on the Provincial Fair and every attempt is being made to stimulate the desire. The fact that the Toronto Exhibition Association recently turned over a cheque for \$30,000 to the Council of that city as the surplus of the 1918 fair, is being used to excite the cupidity of the citizens. The Free Press Evening Bulletin states "that the donation was made in accordance with the policy of turning over to the city the surplus each year after everything in connection with the exhibition has been provided for. It does not, however, enlighten the people of Winnipeg concerning the investment that Toronto has made in fair buildings and grounds, nor hint at huge outlays for unprofitable years. The city which makes a huge investment in an exhibition plant must come to the rescue when deficits are incurred as well as being willing to accept a surplus. The Toronto fair is successful, no one denies it, but Winnipeg, if that city decides to again go into the exhibition business, will find that Brandon has a long start and will fight resolutely. It may well be that visions of profits from the operation of an exhibition are the most pleasant feature in connection with the affair.

For securing the right to be the Provincial Fair and the that go with it, the Winnipeg-ers have been imposed on them to cause them to understand what defeat means. They are to acquire a fair appreciation of what the Belgians and French endured for four years and more, minus the barbaric destruction of life and property. The lesson will do them a heap of good. It will chasten them. Then are due to learn that Deutschland is not über alles. They may actually, with the passage of time, learn a wholesome respect for justice and the power of right.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

The result of the British elections is that the Lloyd George Coalition Government has been returned with a greater majority than ever. The electors approved of their conduct of the war and entrusted to them the imposition of peace terms. They also authorized them to pilot the ship of state through the troubled waters of the reconstruction period. If there is an element of surprise in the result it is that Labor has so thoroughly and discriminatingly penetrated the disguise

of the Pacifist and Bolshevik. Their cloak of labor sympathy did not deceive those who were confidently predicted would not "get wise." They are not wanted and they have been left at home.

The list of the fallen includes Arthur Henderson, leader of the British Labor party and formed member of the War Cabinet. Philip Snowden was a poor third in the voting for the two seats in Blackburn, polling only about one-third as many votes as the lowest successful candidate. Ramsay MacDonald, another poseur as a friend to Labor, also went down and out. The defeat of the Hon. Herbert H. Asquith and Sir John Simon and Herbert Samuel is regretted by many, particularly as it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for them to secure seats.

There was a remarkable casualty list also among the notable women who sought election. Of these, Christobel Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence and Mrs. Charlotte Despard achieved undesirable notoriety for their suffragette activities. Apparently neither the women who voted for the first time, nor the men long accustomed to the privilege of the ballot, wanted persons of this dangerous hysterical type in the British House of Commons, so they left them severely at home.

One of the most cheering features of the returns is the fact that the Sinn Féiners, though numerous and noisy, will have small effect on the strongly entrenched Lloyd George Coalition Government. It is a matter of supreme indifference whether they take their seats or not. Had there been an opportunity of upsetting the Government they would likely have been quick to seize it, but as they have no hope of this they will not likely appear, but will content themselves with conducting a filibuster.

THEY MAY LEARN

There is no sorrow in our hearts that Cologne is under the strict regulations imposed by an army of occupation. None of the German cities generated and radiated a more hideous spirit of hate and horror than did this city on the Rhine. The newspapers fairly breathed hate and promised all manner of punishment for the British people, particularly. Today these same journals may be printed only after copies have been examined and passed upon by a British military staff. The citizens, once so full of hate, must take off their hats when they meet British officers. Then must go indoors at seven o'clock in the evening and may not come out until the sun is up. They cannot have arms.

They have been imposed on them to cause them to understand what defeat means. They are to acquire a fair appreciation of what the Belgians and French endured for four years and more, minus the barbaric destruction of life and property. The lesson will do them a heap of good. It will chasten them. Then are due to learn that Deutschland is not über alles. They may actually, with the passage of time, learn a wholesome respect for justice and the power of right.

THE ROMANOFFS

Sir George Buchanan, who was British ambassador at the Russian Court previous to the revolution, has undertaken to refute some popular misconceptions regarding the late Czar and his German wife. He told a Glasgow audience that in spite of all that had been said, the Czarina was not a pro-German working in Germany's interests, nor did she, any more than Nicholas, contemplate a separate peace with Germany. She had a strong personal dislike for the Kaiser, and never acted as his agent. But she was a re-

actionary, who wanted to preserve the autocracy for her son, and she persuaded the Czar to choose Ministers sure to carry out a firm and unyielding policy. In the background however, were German agents trying to pull the strings, and used both Nicholas and his wife, and other Russians, including them to hold on to autocratic rule while in secret other German agents added the Bolsheviks. Sir George said that in January, 1917, he had pointed out to the Czar the dangers then confronting him, but the Czar was misled by the dominant reactionary court influences, and refused to believe that concessions would help. What he wanted was a status quo until after the war, forgetting that the evils brought on by the military disasters had almost revolutionized the masses, frame of mind toward the autocracy. It is evident from Sir George's revelations that his post as British Ambassador in Petrograd was extremely trying and difficult, and that he did not know from day to day what might happen to bring about the collapse of Russia's fighting power. Yet in spite of all, he still has a large faith in Russia's recuperative powers, and in the will of Russia to resume its place among the Entente, once order is restored.

HOME MARKET BEST

The great market for the Canadian wheat crop is Great Britain. This market is threatened, according to Dr. Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College. The threat comes not from tariff changes or other artificial barriers, but from the British Isles where the farmers are planning to go in so strong for wheat growing that they will be able to supply the demand for home consumption. This will not be at least until production is once again upon a peace footing.

If Dr. Creelman is only partially correct, Canadian producers must reckon on a smaller demand from Britain, once normal labor conditions are restored. The quality of Canadian wheat is such that there will always be a demand for it in discriminating milling centres. Still, if Great Britain actually produces anything like the amount of wheat that would be necessary to supply the home market, it would cut largely into the Canadian grain from the manufacture of the cheaper grades of flour.

Last season about 16,000,000 acres were planted in wheat in Canada and our export surplus estimated on an average yield of eighteen bushels to the acre, would have been perhaps 288,000,000 bushels. This would have been a great export and with the Australians once more able to ship the products of the farm, Canadian wheat will have a hard fight for markets, supposing the present rate of exportable production is maintained or increased.

At all events, the competition is going to be so keen that the Canadian producer must cease to regard every man who is not a farmer as a parasite—a load on his back—and for his own protection and future welfare, help build up the home market by fostering industry, instead of tearing it down.

The Home market is the most valuable of all. It is the closest and can be served with the least expense, and conditions and demands are thoroughly understood. The ideal is a country in which the consumers were numerous enough to provide a ready market, close at hand, for everything the grower has to sell. Prosperous, industrious, happy people in the cities and on the farms, should be our objective.

DEPORT UNDESIRABLES

Residents in Canada whose sympathies were with our enemies, and whose actions were so suspicious, that they had to be interned during the war, should be deported. Canada is no fit place for them. True, their presence will not be the menace it was when we were fighting for our lives, but they are undesirable at best. They came to Canada not to build new homes and to enjoy the freedom which could be theirs under the British flag, but either to earn sufficient money to enable them to return to the land of their birth in possession of considerable wealth, or else to do their master's bidding, and we know their master's bidding to be a fearsome thing.

There are about 3,000 aliens in the various camps. They are the dregs of the scum first interned. During the earlier stages of the war many were taken into custody who proved to be thoughtless, rather than dangerous. When their true character became known they were released, though retained under a sort of supervision. The men who remain in detention are dangerous. They are mostly German with a considerable number of Austrians and a sprinkling of Bulgarians and Turks. Their presence is undesirable and they should not be turned loose but herded onto boats and conveyed to the land of their birth, never again to set foot on any portion of the British Empire. What better fate could they desire than to be returned to the lands they loved so well? Certain it is that we do not want them in Canada.

BOTH SHOULD BENEFIT

The recent visit of Premier Norris to Brandon should be of benefit both to the Premier and the city. The members of the City Council, the Council of the Board of Trade and the Hospital Board may be taken as a representative group of Brandon citizens. The Premier's visit gave them the opportunity of talking over with him formally and informally, certain projects and questions concerning the city and its institutions. No doubt the Premier's helpful suggestions would be appreciated and where possible acted on. At the same time the men present, both at the meeting and at other times, would speak their mind to the Premier on the centralization of everything in Winnipeg and other questions. The Premier is enough of a politician to appreciate suggestions. If he has his ear to the ground there should be some changes in the near future.

PUNISH THE GUILTY

If the hangman's noose is to be adjusted around the neck of W. Hohenzollern, what is to be done with the other, the lesser criminals? What is to be the fate of the men issued the actual commands by which innocent women and children, Red Cross nurses and other innocent non-combatants were done to death? And what is to be the fate of the inventors of devilish devices, who advised, and whose inventions made possible, many heinous crimes? Are they to go free? If one perish for his misdeeds, should the others remain unpunished? Would it not be more just that all the motley crew who rendered distinguished services in the cause of kultur suffer the same fate? The example made of them would have a deterrent influence upon bloody-minded men in the time to come, and will add to the security of peace and lessen the inhumanities of future wars.

The chief responsibility for the crime of the Lusitania is von Tirpitz's. He pressed his policy of U-boat ruthlessness against the wishes of some of the members of the German Government, who were more politic or more squeamish. Can von Tirpitz justly be forgiven when criminals "higher-up" are to be brought to the bar of international justice? Edith Cavell was foully murdered, and her murderers must be brought to justice. Then again, the monsters who abused our prisoners of war must be made to pay the penalty for their crimes. France has her list of Germans of whose cruelty and abominations women and children and other non-combatants were the victims.

have won exalted places in other lands by their baseness and savagery in Germany's service. In Turkey there is Enver Pasha. The Allies will surely demand that he be brought to trial for crimes against humanity. In Russia Lenin and Trotsky have turned their native land into a shambles. Bolshevism is as great a curse to the Russian people as Prussian militarism was to civilization.

It would appear as if the Allies can and will bless humanity through punishing the oppressors of many lands. If the real criminals are brought to justice the world will be a much better place for the rest of humanity, and there will be few mourners.

TACKLE JOB CLOSEST AT HAND FIRST

Brandon has the dubious blessing of being the domicile of a group of individuals who are loud in their protestations of regard for social justice and other high sounding praises, but religiously refrain from lending a hand to right glaring wrongs almost on their own doorstep. Injustices go unchecked of which they are well aware. They chafe a rifle under them, still they do nothing. Many of them are, at least in conversation, loud in their lamentations but that is as far as they go.

Some of these men are interesting themselves in a project which they conceive to be calculated to right the wrongs of humanity. They plan to disseminate knowledge, though they fail to use the knowledge they themselves possess to better the community in which they live. Knowledge of itself is impotent in the face of wrong. It is only through the application of knowledge that any human benefit comes. What hope is there for material advantage in attacking strongly entrenched injustices that are world-wide in their baleful activities, by the frothing of a group who fail to lend a hand to clean up at home?

Why do not these gentlemen devote a little time to a study of some of our home problems? Take, for instance, the Brandon police court and the brand of justice that is handed out there. This is a promising field for investigation. It is generally believed that a thorough probe by an independent body would reveal much. Either this court is much maligned, or it is not at all what a court should be. The Attorney General's Department knows something of it and does nothing. Citizens have a smattering of knowledge. Appeal Court Judges have spoken. Would it not be a good idea for the men who plan to do so much in making democracy safe for the world, to thoroughly investigate the inner

workings of this court? They could render definite service thereby. If they should do so, and what they discover appeals to their sense of fairness and justice, then their attitude of indifference should give place to active championship of present conditions and officials. If they find that the administration of justice, is a travesty on justice, then they have a concrete problem before them—that of bettering conditions. When they have righted what is wrong they will have a record of useful achievement that will lend prestige and power to their future endeavors. They could thus, at last, earn the thanks of the community.

ELECTION GIVES COALITION MAJORITY FIVE VOTES TO ONE

Lloyd George Defeats Opponent by 12,000 Votes—Asquithians Were Routed

London, Dec. 30.—The electoral returns give the Lloyd George Government the greatest majority in British history. The Coalitionists are in a plurality of five to one votes over all other parties combined. The Asquithians and Pacifists have gone down to an ignominious defeat. The Coalition Unionists have a clear majority over the Coalition Liberals and all other parties taken together. The result is regarded as a tremendous personal triumph for Lloyd George, whose only offence in the eyes of the Asquithians was that, more than any other, he was the man that won the war. Only one of fourteen women candidates was elected, namely, Countess Markievicz, a Sinn Féiner, who was elected for St. Patrick's division of the city of Dublin. The Sinn Féiners swept Ireland. Wales went solid for Lloyd George. Scotland got rid of Asquith and proved loyal to the Coalition Government. All the Coalition ministers were re-elected by tremendous majorities.

Summary of Election Results
Complete returns of the elections in Great Britain for the new parliament give the following results:
Coalition Unionists 334
Coalition Liberals 127
Coalition Laborites 10
Unionists 46
Asquithian Liberals 37
Laborites 65
National Party 2
Independents 5
Socialists 1
Sinn Féiners 73
Irish Nationalists 7

Total 677
All the parties, including Unionists and Nationalists, may be regarded, roughly, as supporting Lloyd George. The only opposition will be formed by the Asquithian Liberals, Laborites and Independents.

Big Majorities
Premier Lloyd George's majority is about 12,000; Winston Churchill's 15,000 and Andrew Bonar Law's 13,000.

Majorities well over 10,000 were quite common among the Coalitionists. On the other hand, the Pacifists were almost in every case ignominiously defeated by heavy votes. The rejected candidates in this group included Philip Snowden, James Ramsay MacDonald, William C. Anderson, labor member for Attercliffe division of Sheffield; Arthur Henderson, the labor leader; Robert Louthwaite, Liberal for Hanley; Fred K. W. Jowett, labor member for the Bow and Bromley division of Tower Hamlets, and Charles Trevelyan, former parliamentary secretary for education.

Downed Like Ninepins
Even in Scotland, the historic stronghold of Liberalism, its candidates went down like ninepins, the Coalitionists rolling up huge majorities.

Waterloo of Pacifists
Contrary to expectations, its losses swelled the figures of the Coalitionists rather than those of Labor, whose total of 65 members represents but half the number anticipated. Labor leaders identified with the pacifists were everywhere defeated, but, on the other hand, the leaders who were sound on the war were elected by good majorities, demonstrating the fatal mistake made by Henderson and his party in committing the party to an unpopular cause.

London has gone solid for the Coalition, only four Independent Liberals and two Coalition Labor members being returned. The results are equally astonishing in Yorkshire, which is traditionally Liberal. Of 46 members, all but 10 support the Coalition, and only one Asquithian Liberal is returned, while in Lancashire not a single Liberal is returned.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Harry Redding
Friday evening last, one of the well known residents of Ingelow, Man., passed to the Great Beyond after a very brief illness, at the age of thirty-eight years. Besides her husband five children and a host of friends are left to mourn her loss. The funeral was held this afternoon from the family residence to Meaford Cemetery where interment was made.

Farm Power Booklet

This 95-page booklet is full of valuable information for the man on the farm.

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WOMBAT COATS

Clear grey, no white, very best quality, for \$85.00

Rat Driver Caps, for \$6.00

Seal Sport Caps, for \$10.00

1 only Young Man's Seal Trimmed Overcoat, size 35, for \$37.50

Long Sheep Lined Coat, English moleskin, cover, for \$28.00

JOHN A. McDONALD

Outfitter To Men and Boys

BRANDON

CHILDREN'S PARTY

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Davis, 380 Sixth street, was the scene of a delightful children's party Christmas afternoon. A Christmas tree which was beautifully decorated, afforded great amusement for the children. Games of all kinds were played. During the afternoon a dainty lunch was served.

RETURNED HEROES ENTERTAINED

That the people of Brandon are determined to make Christmas a bright and happy day for all returned heroes of the great war, whose homes are not in the city, is shown by the joyous time spent by these men Wednesday. The first act of kindness shown the boys Christmas morning was the sending of a large box of apples to the Returned Soldiers rooms by Messrs. Sutherland and Robertson. At noon the Veterans were entertained at lunch by the management of the Cecil Hotel, and in the evening were the guests of the Returned Soldiers Association, at the hotel, where a Christmas dinner was served. Special tables were reserved, which were artistically decorated, and a Christmas parcel of smokes was provided for each soldier. The happy day was brought to a close by attending the Allen Theatre as guests of the manager, Mr. Cloakey. Eleven returned soldiers took part in this Christmas celebration, all of whom will long remember the enjoyable day.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS ENTERTAINED

Dr. and Mrs. Whidden entertained the faculty of Brandon College and the students, who reside in the annex, Christmas evening. A most enjoyable time was spent in music and games after which refreshments were served.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

The homes of the member of the faculty of Brandon College were visited and the inhabitants awakened about seven o'clock, when the teachers and students of the College who mowing machine

are living in the annex, journeyed from home to home singing Christmas carols. Some of the faculty mentioned that it was the first time since they came to Brandon that they had been awakened Christmas morning by the singing of carols.

ANNUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT

Although Jack Frost kept a number of people at home who would like to have attended the annual Sunday school concert of the Baptist Church, held in the church Monday evening, a fairly large crowd was present. Dr. Howard P. Whidden, M.P., in his usual happy manner, performed the duties of chairman. The South End Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. S. Butler, rendered several musical selections, which added much to the enjoyment of the concert. During the evening a collection was taken which will be devoted entirely to missions. The program was as follows: Selection, Orchestra; address, Dr. Whidden; reading, Miss Gladys Hulme; selection, Orchestra; vocal solo, Miss Wolverton; reading, Andrew Clark; flute solo, Mr. Heselgrave; reading, Miss Grier; vocal solo, Miss Gwen Davies; reading, Lorna Wood; selection, Orchestra; reading, Miss M. Murray; God Save the King.

DRUMMER A. F. BURTON HAS BEEN REPATRIATED
Mrs. A. F. Burton, 39 Princess Avenue, East, has received official notification that her husband, Drummer A. F. Burton, has been repatriated and is now at Ripon camp, Yorkshire, Eng. Drummer Burton enlisted and went over with the First C.M.R.'s, June 8th, 1915. He was stricken unconscious by an explosive shell and was taken prisoner by the Germans June 2nd, 1916. Since that time he has been at Dulmen and Munster Camps, Germany. Prior to enlisting he was caretaker of the King George School.

Some men sow seeds of kindness and expect to reap their reward with a ers and students of the College who mowing machine



AGE HEADACHES



AT WHAT AGE does a lady cease to be young? ISN'T IT WHEN she begins to fiddle with two pairs of glasses?

OR WHEN SHE sacrifices either near or distant vision rather than wear ordinary bi-focal lenses?

SOME WOMEN WHO WEAR glasses, pass for many years younger than they really are, by wearing—

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Suitable for all purposes. The double vision kind with the single appearance.

How about you? 'Nough said.

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