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The Courier

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Number 1

WORLD PEACE SECURED

Prince Max, Before Relinquishing Chancellorship, Issued Message "To Germans Abroad"

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(British Wireless Service).—Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as imperial chancellor, he issued the following appeal "To Germans abroad":

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow-countrymen who are outside the frontier of the German fatherland and surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people.

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done.

"The Homeland had displayed unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

"In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces. The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build."

New Chancellor's Appeal to German Citizens

BERNE, Nov. 10. (By the Associated Press).—In his address to the people, the new German chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, says:

"Citizens:—The ex-chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, in agreement with all the secretaries of state, has handed over to me the task of liquidating his affairs as chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new government in accordance with the various parties and will keep public opinion freely informed of the course of events.

"The new government will be a government of the people. It must make every effort to secure, in the quickest time, peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty which they have won.

"The new government has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claims to autonomy. The government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help.

"I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of organization

would, in this heavy time, mean anarchy in Germany and the surrender of the country to tremendous misery. Therefore, help your native country with fearless, indefatigable work for the future. Everyone at his post.

"I demand everyone's support in the hard task awaiting us. You know how seriously the war has menaced the provisioning of the people, which is the first condition of the people's existence. The political transformation should not trouble the people; the food supply is the first duty of all, whether in town or country, and they should not embarrass, but rather aid, the production of food supplies and their transport to the towns.

"Food shortage signifies pillage and robbery, with great misery. The poorest will suffer the most and the industrial worker will be affected hardest. All who illicitly lay hands on food supplies or other supplies of prime necessity or the means of transport necessary for their distribution will be guilty to the highest degree towards the community.

"I ask you immediately to leave the streets and remain orderly and calm."

Revolution in Germany

William Hohenzollern, the former German kaiser and King of Prussia, and his eldest son, Frederick William, are reported to have fled to Holland.

The revolution which is in progress in Germany, although it seemingly is a peaceful one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former kaiser and crown prince and caused them to take asylum in a neutral state.

The king of the monarchy of Wurtemberg is declared to have abdicated Friday night, and reports have it that the grand duke of Hesse, ruler of the grand duchy of Hesse, has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the government there. Every dynasty in Germany is to be suppressed and all the princes exiled, according to Swiss advices.

Great Cities in Movement.

People's governments have been established in the greater part of Berlin and in other cities of the kingdom and empire. Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and Frankfurt have joined the revolu-

tion. In Berlin there has been some fighting between the revolutionists and reactionaries, in which several persons were killed or wounded. The palace of the crown prince has been taken over by the revolutionists. "Long live the republic," and the singing of the "Marseillaise" have been heard in the streets of Berlin.

Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor and has issued a proclamation, saying that it is its purpose to form a people's government, which will endeavor to bring about a speedy peace.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—The workers' and soldiers' council, in a proclamation to the people, says a provisional provincial government is being formed, which will co-operate with the existing authorities in establishing a new order. Our aim is a free social people's republic. The main task is to secure peace.

"Questions beyond the limit of the provincial administration still belong to the dominion of the state and imperial legislatures. We are

War Ended By Germany's Acceptance of Allied Terms Conditions of Armistice Severe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The world-war ended this morning at six o'clock Washington time (11 o'clock Paris time). The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

This announcement was made by the state department at 2:50 this morning. The announcement was made verbally by an official of the state department in this form:

"The armistice has been signed. It was signed at five o'clock a.m. Paris time and hostilities have ceased at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach German military headquarters until ten o'clock yesterday morning, French time, it was generally assumed here that the German envoys within the French lines had been instructed by wireless to sign the terms.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach German headquarters and unquestionably several hours were necessary for the examination of the terms and a decision. It was regarded as possible, however, that the decision may have been made at Berlin and instructions transmitted from there by the new German government.

Hour of Its Ending

Germany had been given until 11 o'clock this morning, French

time, six o'clock Washington time, to accept. Hostilities have ended at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

Complete Terms of Armistice

WASHINGTON, (1 p.m.)—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at one o'clock this afternoon. The President spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: "In these times of rapid and stupendous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Speaking from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, King George said:

"With you I rejoice. Thank God for the victories which the Allied armies have won and have brought hostilities to an end. Peace is within sight."

The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in commu-

nication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice, which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them.

"The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. "The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Military Clauses on Western Front

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signing of the armistice.

2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

In Germany, troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and U. S. forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas.

All movement of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

II.—Repatriation.

3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within four-

Has German Navy Been Called Out?

PREMIER, LLOYD GEORGE AND SIR ERIC GEDDES SPEAK TO PEOPLE OF LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(British Wireless Service).—Premier Lloyd George and Sir Eric Geddes First Lord of Admiralty were speakers tonight at a banquet which followed the Lord Mayor's "Victory" show.

"I have no news for you," said the Premier to the banqueters, who were expecting an announcement from him regarding the possible signing of an armistice with Germany.

"Owing to the rapid triumphant advance of the allied troops and to their relentless pursuit the German envoys have not been able to get through and other means have had to be devised to enable them to cross the line.

"Owing to these circumstances I have nothing to say to you this evening as to the result of armistice negotiations. But for all that it does not matter.

The Issue Is Settled

"The issue was settled in the spring we were being sorely pressed. The channel ports were being threatened and the steel of the enemy was pointed at our hearts.

"It is autumn. The capital of Turkey is now almost within gunfire of our ships. Austria is shattered and broken. The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated.

German Prisoners of War

LONDON, Nov. 12.—According to the terms of the armistice, the return of German prisoners of war is to be settled at the peace conference.

Fleet in Being

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Three German destroyers have anchored out. (Continued on page 4.)

Naval Battle Still Likely

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The admiralty has intercepted a German wireless address from the workmen and soldiers' council on the cruiser Strassburg to "All ships, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea." The message refers to the armistice and declares:

"This would entail the destruction of all German comrades, defend our country against this unheard-of presumption.

"Strong English forces are reported off the Skaw. All submarines in the Baltic, except those on

outpost duty assemble immediately in Sassnitz harbor."

Sassnitz is a watering place on the east coast of the island of Rugen, Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A supplementary declaration to the terms of armistice was signed to the effect that, in the event of six German cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to the mutinous state, the allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce terms.

Kaiser and Crown Prince Renounced Right to Rule

Both Are Now at Desteeg, near Utrecht, Holland

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philip Scheidemann who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the imperial cabinet, was handed to the emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper saying: "It may be for the good of Germany." The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he got the news of the latest events of the empire.

Both the former German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

Arrived in Holland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—William Hohenzollern has arrived in Holland and is proceeding to the town of Desteeg, near Utrecht, according to a despatch received by the American general staff today from The Hague.

Desteeg is on the Gudders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine river, about forty miles of Utrecht and 12 miles from the German border. The chateau Middelhuten, to which the former German emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry Von Bentinck. He is a member of the prussian guards and before the war was attached to the German embassy in London, and a member of the English turf and Royal Automobile clubs. He is 38 years of age. He belongs to the famous Anglo-Dutch-German house of Bentinck, the continental branch of the family of the Duke of Portland. Middelhuten castle dates back to the year 1617. (Continued on page 4.)

Conditions in Austria at the Present Time

Italian Booty From Austria Five Billions

Italian Headquarters in Eastern Italy.—The Italian army is gathering in the booty of its great victory. The value of the captured material will eventually reach \$5,000,000,000 it is estimated. It now includes 200,000 horses and 6,000 guns. By a rough count 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners are now in Italian hands. It is said that the defeat of the Austrians in the last drive was ten times more costly to them than the defeat suffered at Caporetto last year, was to the Italians.

Italian troops are now beyond Bolzano and are slowly moving forward over roads impeded by the wreckage of war.

Italians Taking Over Fiume Port Italian Headquarters.—The Hungarian port of Fiume, southeast of Trieste, has been taken over by the Italians and Admiral Cagni has been named as governor.

The occupation of Fiume was similar to the Italian entrance into Trieste. A citizens' committee was formed at Fiume on October 23.

The committee signed a declaration of rights and declared themselves free from Hungary, expressing a desire to be united with Italy.

Trieste Occupied

ROME.—Trieste despatches announce that Italian warships have entered the port of Zara. The Italian flag was raised by Captain De Boeccar, who has been appointed military governor.

Italians Take Islands

ROME.—Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian islands of Lissa and Lagosta, where the Italian flag has been hoisted, a despatch from Trieste today states.

Atomic Too Busy Celebrating To Do Any Business

ROME.—Business has been virtually suspended here while the city continues to celebrate the victory over Austria. The demonstrations in various parts of Rome are following each other without interval. All the stores are closed and the tramways have been forced to (Continued on page 4.)

Harvest Leave is Again Extended

Colonel J. A. Cross, D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D. 12, has officially announced that harvest leave would be extended to all soldiers now on leave to December 1. The official telegram from Ottawa reads as follows: "Harvest leave is extended to first of December, subject to cancellation in case of necessity."

Colonel Cross stated that notices were being sent out to all men on leave acquainting them with the extension of time, but in case some of these should go astray, he advised that a soldier on leave presenting this notice on reporting December 1 would be in good standing as the notice would be recognized as official.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 soldiers are affected by the order issued yesterday and these will now have an additional fifteen days after November 15, the day on which leave expired. No soldier now on harvest leave has to report before December 1 unless notified by the military authorities to do so.



Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

Standards For Judging Vegetables

In the autumn, when judging of vegetables is so important a matter at exhibitions, the following standard for judging vegetables will be of interest.

Asparagus.—Shoots should be thick, of medium length (8" to 9") and uniform in thickness, tender, and free from rust and insect pests. Long shoots are liable to be woody and tough.

Beans. Broad Beans.—Straight, broad, well-formed pods filled with large tender beans. Free from disease.

String Beans.—Pods should be long, straight, moderately broad, tender and free from disease. Pods should be uniform. Color according to variety.

Beets, long.—Should be medium in size, smooth and free from side roots, gradually tapering from crown to tip, and firm in texture. Cross section cuttings should show fine dark red, tender flesh, free from white lines. Top small and compact. Roots should be uniform.

Round.—Medium in size, firm with smooth round shape gradually tapering to a fine terminal root. Flesh should be tender, firm, fine and of a dark red color. Root should be uniform.

Cabbage, early.—Generally round or heart-shaped. The heads should have fair size, be heavy, firm, hard, and free from insect injury or disease. Late—Heads round or slightly flattened in shape, with a dense formation of dark green outer leaves, and inside leaves of a cream color. Specimens should be heavy and have firm texture. Red—Slightly conical or round in shape. Dark red in color. Texture firm and solid, with good weight. Savoy—Round and slightly flattened. Leaves close and compact, of a dark green color with a fine curl, good weight.

Carrots, long.—Roots should be long, straight and smooth, without any green at the crown; have a small compact top, be free from side roots, and gradually taper from crown to tip. Texture tender and crisp. Heart, small with a large outer ring. Roots should be uniform. Medium—Medium length, straight, free from side roots and gradually tapering to a blunt tip. Skin smooth. Cross

sections should show a small core and a large outer ring. Flesh should be tender and have a rich flavor. Roots should be uniform.

Cauliflower.—Head, large in size with a dense formation of flower, pure white in color and without small leaves in the head. Shape, round horizontally, with a nice even, curving crown. Cauliflower should be exhibited with a few of the lower leaves attached.

Citron.—Large, well-rounded, heavy specimens, finely mottled and well colored throughout.

Celery.—Bunch, composed of several long, well-bleached stems of medium diameter, free from rust and rot, with a crisp texture, and rich nutty flavor. Leaves straight and even. Heart large.

Corn, sweet.—Cobs should have fair size and be well developed, with straight even rows, well filled but at base and tassel end. The kernels should be tender, juicy and sweet. Ears should be uniform.

Cucumbers, indoor.—Should be long, smooth, with size well carried out towards the ends. Dark green in color; heavy. Outdoor—Specimens should be smooth in form, straight, of medium length, with thickness carried well out towards the ends, of a dark green color and heavy weight. Specimens should be uniform.

Lettuce, Cabbage.—Heads should be large, well-rounded, compact, composed of crisp, sweet leaves, free from any discoloration. Cos—Conical in shape with straight upright-growing leaves, well bleached and crisp, and with a firm heart.

Onions, large.—Shape, globular or flat, according to variety: globular shape preferred. Should be smooth and even in form, of good weight, and have a small well ripened neck, with solid firm texture, especially at the base of the neck. Pickings—Should range from 1 1/2" to 3/4" in diameter, be uniform in size and shape, clean, firm and white in color. Specimens should be uniform.

Parsley.—Head large and bushy with numerous, finely curled dark green leaves, which should be crisp and free from discoloration of any kind.

Parsnip.—Roots should be of medium length, broad at top with a nicely hollowed crown, gradually tapering from crown to tip, smooth and straight, skin free from rust, firm in texture, and have a small core.

Peas.—Pods long and straight, dark green in color and well-filled with large, sweet-flavored, tender peas. Samples should be uniform in size and color, and not over-ripe.

Potatoes.—Specimens should have uniformity in size, with smooth even shape, firm, solid flesh, fine and white in color, and be clean and free from disease of any kind. Potatoes with shallow eyes are preferred to those with deep eyes.

Pumpkin.—Round or oblong in shape, symmetrical, large, thin-skinned, closely ribbed, firm in texture and heavy; with deep yellow or creamy yellow color, according to variety.

Radish, Summer and Winter.—Medium size; smooth, even form; free from insect damage and side roots; firm texture and mild flavor. Cross sections should show solid, fine white flesh. Specimens should be uniform.

Rhubarb.—Stalks, medium in diameter, long straight and tender; with uniform color and mildly acid flavor.

Salsify.—A good type resembles a well-formed parsnip, broad at top, smooth and straight, gradually tapering to tip, free from side roots, texture firm and crisp, skin light brown in color. Flesh should have a milky appearance when cut, and a small core.

Spinach.—Specimens should be large with heavy foliage; broad, dark green, tender leaves, free from disease and insect injury.

Squash, Winter.—Should be large, heavy and firm in texture, with color and shape according to variety. Should not be over-ripe.

Vegetable Marrow.—Large size, oblong in form, smooth and even, with uniform thickness and good weight. Texture firm and not over-ripe. Color varies from a creamy yellow to a mottled green.

Tomatoes.—Medium in size with an even, well rounded shape, smooth, fine, well-colored skin, firm texture, good weight and a small eye. Not over-ripe. Blossom end should be left on sample. Color varies according to variety—may be pink, bright red or yellow. Specimens should be uniform.

Turnips.—Medium size with smooth, symmetrical form, free from side roots, firm in texture and heavy. Cross sections should show fine, firm, evenly colored flesh. Color varies from white to light yellow, according to variety.

The Truth About Milk

Why it is High, Yet is Still Cheap
 Mrs. Turner was in distress. The reason was not far to seek. It lay in the little heap of papers on her desk—the monthly notes of gloom from butcher, baker and candlestick maker. "What do you think, John?" she said. "Davies & Johnson have raised the price of milk again. Two cents more a quart this time. And just when I have been trying so hard to save the wheat and save the meat and all the other things Mr. Hoover wants us to save, and have been using more milk. I don't know what we are going to do."

What she did was what so many other women have done in the last few months in the face of rising prices of milk—she cut down her order with the milkman and exercised her ingenuity in finding other foods to make up for the lesser quantity of milk given her three young children.

Though this was the natural and quite understandable thing for Mrs. Turner to do, it was nevertheless the wrong thing for her to do. It is a mistake for any mother, patriotically and economically, to attempt to meet the higher prices of almost all foods by cutting down on milk consumption. The process should indeed be reversed, and the wise mother-to-day is she who depends more and more upon milk as a daily food, particularly if there are young children in the family.

Every mother can afford to buy milk at present prices, and even higher, so long as she has any money at all with which to buy food. The cause of food conservation for ourselves and our Allies will be helped if we all use more and more milk and milk products, and thereby consume less wheat, meat, sugar and fats, the elements of which are all found in milk.

Do you really appreciate all that milk is as a food? Do you know that it is not merely one kind of food, but a combination of all the food essentials required by the body—particularly the body of the growing child? It contains protein, to build up and repair the body tissues. It contains sugar and other ingredients which supply the body with fuel, or energy. Then there are the fats of milk; lime, phosphorus and other minerals to build up the bones and regulate the bodily functions; casein, albumen and other nitrogen-bearing compounds to make blood and muscle; and finally a mysterious, unknown substance, absolutely essential to children's stance, important to nutrition and growth.

In every family there are adults who have lost completely all taste for the use of milk as food in its raw, natural state. That need not at all affect their consumption of milk, if milk is intelligently used in the kitchen. There are literally hundreds of dishes with which milk

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

may be successfully used in combination and their food value thus increased.

Furthermore, there is the great variety of milk products which many American families are just learning to appreciate. There are condensed milk, dried milk, cream, junket and sweet curds, skim milk, sour milk, butter-milk, the fermented milks, butter and cheese in a multiplicity of forms, including the home-made cottage cheese.

Our former waste of skim milk alone represents a loss of food values sufficient to feed an army. Skim milk contains all the food elements of whole milk except the butter fats, and is really a most valuable food that is too little appreciated. Skim milk fed to hogs, measured by the amount of pork meat it will produce, is worth only one cent a pound. Yet one cent a pound, or approximately one cent a pint, is an extremely low price for any food fit for human consumption, and particularly so for a food so high in nutritive value as is skim milk.

Exanthematic Remedy

JOHN LINDEN

Another good reason continuing, or even increasing, our normal consumption of milk is the condition of the dairy herds of the world. Stern necessity has resulted in the slaughtering of millions of cattle in Europe for meat. The world's total supply has been decreased by 28,000,000 head, and the necessity of restoring this loss as quickly as possible is too obvious to need mention. The dairy herds must be encouraged as much as possible.

Larger consumption of milk and milk products will help to do this. For a greater demand at home for milk and milk products will stimulate increase in cattle herds, and we may thus contribute a part toward the restoration of the depleted meat and dairy stocks.

All investigations by competent authorities during recent months have agreed in the one conclusion, namely, that for the most part, and taking the national milk situation as a whole, an increase in milk prices has been justifiable if not indeed absolutely necessary. There has been, and is, something wrong indeed, but the question of just what is the matter cannot be answered by accusing the dairy farmer and the milk distributor of robbing the public.

Production of milk is as much a farming proposition as the production of wheat or corn. The farmer with a herd of cows on his hands must feed them. The value of cows to him depends, first, on what it costs him to feed them and second, on what he can get for their products. The cost of producing milk is then largely dependent on what it costs to furnish cows the food from which their bodies manufacture milk.

The whole country knows now that the cost of about everything produced on our farms is higher than it was. To begin with, over large areas of the country the soil has been rendered poorer by farmers taking more out of the earth than they put into it. The result where this condition prevails is that not so much food is produced on a given area as formerly was the case, so that to produce the same amount of food as formerly takes more land; or more fertilizer, or more labor, or perhaps all three together. Up goes the cost of food, and up goes the cost of producing milk.

Then there is the general world shortage of all sorts of food. The

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This space made available for the use of Victory Loan by courtesy of Union Bank of Canada.

To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have oats, barley or flax to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible prices for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way.

While we are so infatigable, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year, therefore don't sell on street but ship your own grain.

Do not let the fact of your having to load through an elevator stop you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act Sec. 160)

McBEAN BROS
 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG 25th September, 1918.

demand is greater than the supply, and prices have of necessity risen. In some foods, even, human demand is competing with livestock for possession of food, this again contributing to higher prices and higher costs of feeding cows. Before the Food Administration was organized European demand was draining the United States, not only our reserve but current stocks of foods of nearly all kinds.

It is equally obvious to everyone that farm labor costs much more than it did, and is hard to get. A conservative statement of the case is that, while feed costs to the farmer have probably doubled, labor costs have increased an average of two-thirds.

The existing crisis in our food supply has come just at a time when the dairy farmer has been getting a new light on his business. Manufacturers of goods have long been accustomed to keeping cost accounts and knowing to the fraction of a cent just how much each bit of material, each operation, each finished product, cost them. Farmers have only just begun to study these costs, and one of the first results of their studies was the discovery by many that they had been selling milk at less than it cost them, or at least without a fair allowance for profit on their labor and interest on their investment.

The cause of food conservation is not always that of pocketbook conservation. We are asked by the Food Administration to save and to substitute, even if such saving and substitution mean increased expense to ourselves. But this is not the case with respect to milk, even though the price has gone up, for in the long run, and surveying all available foods, we are certain to get more for our money if spent for a generous supply of milk than in the purchase of other foods.

For the welfare of the nation's children continuation of normal amounts of milk in their diet is imperative; for adults it is most desirable. The highest prices are, generally speaking, truly justified, and our national interests in the war require a liberal encouragement, in every way, of the cattle and dairy industries.

Revolutionary riots in Berlin and Hamburg and in the Rhine provinces of Westphalia have become so widespread that all the newspapers are publishing appeals to the people to refrain from participation in such acts against the government. This information is telegraphed from Zurich by the correspondent of Le Journal.

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HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS?

Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine your horses should get.

There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES."

We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms.

A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM.

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Saskatchewan

SWIFT CURRENT AND GRAVELBOURGH SOON CONNECTED BY RAIL

Information has just been received from the minister of railways at Ottawa by the secretary of the board of trade at Swift Current that the railway line connecting Swift Current and Gravelbourg will be built into Swift Current the first thing next spring, and, if possible, the rails will be laid this fall on the part of the way that is now graded. This line is an important one to Swift Current for about five years and to the southeast, as it passes through a well-settled and magnificent farming country that has at the present time no means of marketing the wheat raised. The line has been surveyed into Swift Current for about five years and would have been built long ago had not the war put a stop to railway building.

WILL NOT RECALL SOLDIERS NOV. 15. UNLESS IT IS SAFE

Soldiers on harvest leave in Saskatchewan will not be called back to Regina November 15 unless the influenza epidemic has waned to an extent where a general concentration of troops here would be considered safe, according to local military men. M.D. 12 authorities do not wish to place the health of soldiers in jeopardy if there is a chance of avoiding it. However, officers here hold the opinion that the "flu" plague will be well under control by the middle of the month and that there will be no necessity to extend harvest leave further.

Col. Cross, D.S.O., officer commanding Military District No. 12, said yesterday that no decision had yet been made. It was a little too early to determine whether or not it would be safe to recall the troops, but it was assumed that leave would be extended if there was any likelihood that the men would suffer.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE

Total births in the cities of the province during September and reported in October were 332. Marriages 118 and deaths 162. Totals for the province were: Births, 1,658; marriages, 256; deaths, 472, which included one from influenza. The birth rate for the province was 2.6, compared with 2.4 for the same period in 1917; the marriage rate was 3, compared with 5, and the death rate 6, the same as last year. Following are the details by cities:

City	Number	Rate per 1,000
Regina	98	2.4
Marriages	37	.9
Deaths	40	1.1
Moose Jaw	73	3.6
Marriages	27	1.3
Deaths	33	1.6
Saskatoon	96	4.6
Marriages	29	1.4
Deaths	40	1.9
Prince Albert	17	2.0
Marriages	10	1.1
Deaths	8	.9
North Battleford	10	2.8
Marriages	3	.8
Deaths	8	2.3
Weyburn	14	3.5
Marriages	3	.7
Deaths	9	2.2
Swift Current	24	6.0
Marriages	9	2.2
Deaths	24	6.0

ARCOLA CELEBRATES END OF THE WAR

Areola being a progressive western prairie town, its citizens believe in being in on the ground floor when anything of an important nature transpires. On Wednesday evening last, according to travellers arriving in Regina on a late train, Areola celebrated the end of the war and the signing of peace. Of course the troops of the belligerents were still fighting, and peace terms had not yet been accepted by the

Germans, but this did not make any difference to the southern Saskatchewan people.

A wire, it is stated, had been received by the Areola citizens from the east announcing the end of the war and the coming of peace. Huge bonfires were lighted in the streets of the town, and the citizens generally participated in the celebrations.

TWO BOYS ESCAPE FROM DETENTION HOME

WOLFSELEY, Sask. — The escape of two boys, 17 and 15 years of age, from the Wolfseley detention home, was reported to provincial police headquarters and constables are now scouring the surrounding country for the missing youngsters. The liberty seekers are Pete Reimartzuk and Frank Schinito. Both had been sent to the home for being naughty.

Police anticipate no great difficulty in recapturing the pair as a complete and unusual description has been provided, particularly in the case of Pete. This lad is very stout, flat-footed, walks with a shuffle, is cross-eyed and knock-kneed. He has a fresh complexion, blue eyes, dark brown hair and is 5 feet 2 inches in height. When last seen he was wearing a grey sweater, dark grey pants, cloth cap, black boots and glasses. Schinito's description is: 5 feet 5 inches tall. He was dressed in grey sweater, black leather cap, black and white striped overalls and black buttoned boots.

RECORD CARLOAD OF WHEAT

WEYBURN, Sask. — The largest carload of wheat ever shipped from the west recently travelled over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Weyburn, Sask., to Moose Jaw. It was consigned by the Atlas Elevator company, of Winnipeg, to the government interior elevator at the mill city. According to figures in the hands of S. M. Greene, Regina agent of the G. T. P., the car contained 2,160.50 bushels. The value at Moose Jaw was \$4,600.75. The gross weight was 131,690 lbs.

SHOOT AT FARMER

YORKTON, Sask. — On Tuesday of last week George Petrochuk drove from Theodore to the farm residence of H. A. Hoffman; where his wife was working, and ordered Hoffman to send her to speak to him. Hoffman told him to call her himself and he thereupon pulled his rifle and fired two shots at Hoffman. Both shots missed and Petrochuk's team bolted and threw him from the buggy, breaking his ankle. He then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself and lacerated his left side very badly. He was removed to Yorkton hospital, where he lies in a critical condition under guard.

EPIDEMIC AMONG MENNONITES

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. — An appeal was made to the provincial health commissioner for assistance in looking after the epidemic in the Mennonite settlements south of the city and a nurse who can speak their language has been sent here and will be taken out to work among these people. The situation among the Mennonites is a serious one and it is thought that this nurse may be able to give instructions which these people will follow. In any case the best is being done for them that can be done.

CHILD KILLS A WOLF

WATROUS, Sask. — Elizabeth Hollins, aged eight, is the youngest child in the province to earn a bounty for killing a wolf. While alone on the farm near here, she saw a wolf emerge from the bush and make for some chickens. A small pet dog attempted to chase it away, and in the fight which followed was almost killed. Going to the rescue of her pet, Elizabeth killed the wolf with a blow on the head.



These small capsules are better than Balsam of Capilla, Cubebs or Ipecac. Santal Midy is the same drug in a more palatable form. It is used in 24 hours with out interfering with your work. For sale everywhere.

PROHIBIT TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES

NORTH PORTAL, Sask. — The recent order of the government prohibiting the transportation of corpses by railway companies has caused great inconvenience to the relatives and friends of the dead. In several cases bodies have arrived at the border from the U. S., taken off the train and held for two or three days before arrangements could be made for their burial or re-shipment to point of origin. In one case the relatives from Canada arrived at Portal to bury the body, only to find that it had been re-shipped to Minot.

MILESTONE LAND SALES

MILESTONE, Sask. — F. B. Wilkins has sold a half section farm four miles southeast of this town to James Downing, for \$65 an acre. A \$14,000 land deal has been closed whereby George Strickland becomes the owner of a half section of land formerly belonging to L. Bratberg. The land is situated seven miles southeast of Milestone.

MOOSE PLENTIFUL

PRINCE ALBERT. — Travellers in the north returning here report moose as being very plentiful in the neighborhood of Roscoe, Erwood and Hudson's Bay Junction. They have been seen in bands of as many as fifteen walking along the railway tracks and to have remained fifteen minutes near the station houses.

STOCKYARDS FOR SASKATOON

SASKATOON, Sask. — Members of the board of trade decided to erect stockyards on a co-operative stock plan if business men could be induced to subscribe for shares. It is estimated that about \$21,000 would suffice for a modest beginning.

COLD STORAGE AT NORTH BATTLEFORD

NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask. — A branch of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries cold storage plants is nearing completion here and when finished will be 80 by 40 feet.

NEW GAME WARDEN

Under the provisions of the Game act, Hon. G. Langley has appointed H. Herbert, of Mitchellton, a voluntary game warden.

Eastern Provinces

ARRESTED FOR THEFT OF \$20,000 ON EXPRESS CAR

TORONTO, Ont. — Dressed in the uniform of a Canadian infantry captain, Jack Lett was taken in custody by Superintendent Campbell, of the Thiel Detective agency, Provincial Inspector Miller and Detectives Mitchell, McConnell and Nicholls, and charged with holding up the express messengers on the Buffalo Express on Oct. 23, last.

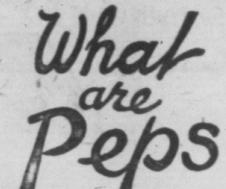
As a result of this daring crime, it is stated that Lett got away with \$20,000. His brother Walter, the owner of the military uniform, was arrested by the same officers at the same hotel in Toronto, charged with being an accessory with his brother. With these two men in custody the police claim to have recovered about \$4,000 more of the stolen money, and of this sum \$100 was found over the boiler in a west end Methodist church. Nine thousand dollars is still to be recovered. Both men are slightly over six feet in height and are of fine appearance. Jack Lett is 32 years of age and his brother 30.

NEW COPPER COIN FOR CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont. — The minister of finance is considering the design for a new one-cent copper coin. The present one-cent piece, while of excellent design, is of so large size as to make it inconvenient to carry more than two or three in the pocket. The new coin will be slightly thicker than a ten-cent piece, so as to be readily distinguishable. It will take some time to have the die made and the coins issued for circulation.

NEED PERMISSION TO SAIL FROM U. S.

MONTREAL, Que. — Under an order issued by the secretary of state, Washington, effective November 11, 1918, all persons going from



What are Peps

Peps are the new treatment for coughs, colds and lung troubles. They are little tablets made up from Pine extracts and medicinal essences. When put into the mouth these medicinal ingredients turn into healing vapors, which are breathed down direct to the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes. The Peps treatment is direct. Swallowing cough mixtures into the stomach, to cure ailments and disorders in throat and lungs, is indirect. Peps are revolutionizing the treatment of colds and their price is within the reach of all. All dealers, 50c. box. Send ic. stamp for FREE TRIAL PACKAGE.

Canada to foreign destinations by way of United States seaports must procure permission for embarkation before leaving Canada, it was announced by railway and shipping interests here today.

Such permission may be arranged for either by executive declaration and procuring visa on passport before one of the American consuls in Canada; or by making formal application before any of the United States immigration officers located by the said officials.

PEACE WON'T ADD FOOD TO WORLD

OTTAWA, Ont. — Whenever peace comes it is certain not to add one ounce of food to the hungry world, says the chairman of the Canada Food board, quoting the resolution of the supreme war council to aid the food measures of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Bulgaria adds a total of 4,000,000 people to those who must be fed; Turkey, roughly 15,000,000 and Austria-Hungary, 50,000,000.

It is estimated that over 250,000,000 mouths will have to be fed largely from this side of the Atlantic.

DEFECTIVE WIRES CAUSE FIRE

QUEBEC, Que. — Defective wires are said to have been the cause of a fire which broke out in one of the largest of the marine stores, situated on the King's wharf here, doing damage to the extent of about \$100,000.

TREMORS IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Que. — A severe but short-lived earthquake is reported from Chicoutimi, where the tremor was felt during some seconds a few days ago. In some places the shock was strong enough to shake stoves and shift tables.

United States

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN U. S.

WASHINGTON. — Congressional election returns still were incomplete when this Article went to press, but it was apparent that the Republicans had taken control of the house of representatives by a majority of at least eleven, probably more. The senate was very close, with the outcome depending on final returns in Michigan, where Henry Ford was running a close contest with Truman Newberry, and in Idaho and in New Mexico.

On the returns available 25 Republicans had been elected to seats in the house now held by Democrats and seven Democrats had been elected to seats now held by Republicans.

In the senate, one Democrat had been elected to a seat now held by a Republican and six Republicans had been elected to seats now held by Democrats.

On the returns at hand the house figures were: Republicans 229; Democrats, 196; Socialist, 1; doubtful, 9; majority is 218.

U. S. DIRIGIBLE AND CREW LOST

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — A United States training ship, a motor launch of the lifesaving station and an airplane returned to their bases tonight after a futile search for a military dirigible balloon containing six military aviation students, reported as having drifted beyond control over Lake Erie. The balloon, one of two which left Akron



Children Cry for FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

early today for Cleveland, was last seen by occupants of the second dirigible at a great height and drifting rapidly northward.

PLANT EXPLODED

BOURBROOK, N.J. — Four persons were instantly killed a few days ago by an explosion which demolished part of the plant of the Metal Disintegrating company here, a concern making aluminum alloys.

News in Brief

—During the crossing of the Piave by Italian and British troops, an Austrian battleplane attacked an Italian observation balloon and attempted to pass through it. The attempt failed and the enemy airplane became entangled in the ropes of the balloon. Both the balloon and the airplane were set on fire and the burning mass dropped to the ground. Neither the pilot of the airplane nor the observers in the balloon were hurt.

—Keepers of pigs have been notified by the board of agriculture in London, England, for probable discontinuance of the small ration of concentrated feed which has hitherto been allowed them. The notice says that every possible ton of shipping space has to be spared to bring American soldiers and their supplies to France. The board says that it is because of the policy to force the war to an early successful issue that action in cutting down feed supplies is adopted.

—The British casualties reported during the month of October total 158,825 men. Of these 28,897 were killed or died of wounds. The casualties are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 2,060; men, 26,237; wounded or missing, officers, 6,065; men 124,463.

—The first party of 1,000 British prisoners taken by the Bulgarians and liberated under the peace agreement between that country and the Allies, passed through Sofia recently en route to Saloniki. They reported that as the result of ill treatment at the hands of the Bulgars, 30,000 of the 50,000 Serbians in Bulgarian prison camps have died.

—Grieving over the death of her husband, who had died of influenza, Mrs. Carman Davera, of Havana, aged 34, killed seven young sons. She then placed the livestock of the farm in a hut, and after setting it afire, leaped into the flames. She was rescued in a serious condition by soldiers.

Church News

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA. (Roman Catholic) 7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. high mass and sermon; 2:30 p.m. catechism for children; and 8:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. sermon for adults and sacramental benediction. Fridays 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Fritz, pastor. Phone 2791. Divine services, every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid every first Wednesday in the month.

EV. LUTH. GRACE CHURCH, Regina. (Augsburg Confession) Rev. E. Hermann, 1747 Winnipeg St. Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. at the Ev. Luth. Grace Church, Winnipeg St., between 11th and 12th Ave. 1:30 p.m. Sunday school. Every Saturday 9:30 a.m. German parish school at the rectory, where also on Saturday at 2 p.m. the candidates for confirmation will receive instruction. Everybody is invited to attend the services and to send the children to Sunday and parish school.

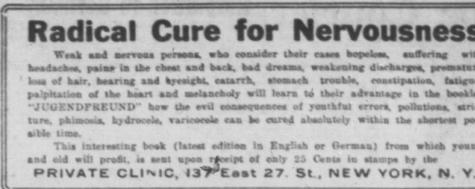
OHIO SYNOD. Where districts are without religious services, the undersigned will be only too glad to hold such. Kindly write to the following address: Rev. G. F. Busch, Ev. Luth. travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod, Halfast, Sask.

SOUTHEY PAROCHIE, MISSOURI SYNOD. (Immanuel Parish, Southey) Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately.

ZIONS PARISH (11 miles northwest of Southey). Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately. Everybody is cordially invited. Parish school will be open at Southey from September 1 to July 1. Every child is welcome. —A. H. Gallemer, Rev.

HAGUE, SASK. I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Mennonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 7:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Geo. O. Juettner, Rev.

GERMAN BAPTISTS. Divine services at Southey, Sask., at 10 a.m. in the country, and 2:30 p.m. in town. Our doors are open for everybody. —A. Knauth, preacher.

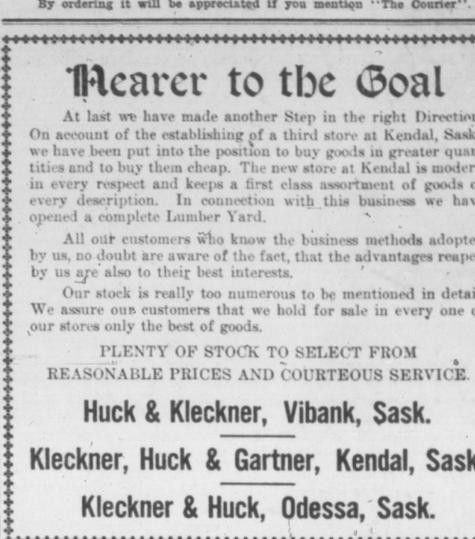


Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headaches, pain in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakening discharges, premature loss of hair, hearing and eyesight, catarrh, stomach trouble, constipation, fainting, palpitation of the heart and melancholy will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUGENDFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phthisis, hydrocele, varicocele can be cured absolutely within the shortest possible time.

This interesting book (latest edition in English or German) from which young and old will profit, is sent upon receipt of only 25 Cents in stamps by the PRIVATE CLINIC, 137 East 27. St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

By ordering it will be appreciated if you mention "The Courier".



Nearer to the Goal

At last we have made another Step in the right Direction. On account of the establishing of a third store at Kendal, Sask., we have been put into the position to buy goods in greater quantities and to buy them cheap. The new store at Kendal is modern in every respect and keeps a first class assortment of goods of every description. In connection with this business we have opened a complete Lumber Yard.

All our customers who know the business methods adopted by us, no doubt are aware of the fact, that the advantages reaped by us are also to their best interests.

Our stock is really too numerous to be mentioned in detail. We assure our customers that we hold for sale in every one of our stores only the best of goods.

PLENTY OF STOCK TO SELECT FROM REASONABLE PRICES AND COURTEOUS SERVICE.

Huck & Kleckner, Vibank, Sask.
Kleckner, Huck & Gartner, Kendal, Sask.
Kleckner & Huck, Odessa, Sask.



FOR YOUR KIND CONSIDERATION

We have the honor to announce, that we have now opened a Garage besides our Implement Business, and that we have secured the services of a first class mechanic. We are now in a position to attend to all

AUTO REPAIRS

in a clean, thorough and prompt manner and to charge for the work prices, which are most reasonable.

We ask for your patronage and assure you a real and courteous service. We guarantee our work in every case.

Before you buy a car call on us and have a look at the new

CHEVROLET CAR

The car of the present time and future.

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PHONE 6 BOX 74 EARL REGINA, SASK.

Real Estate Brokers, Fire and Life Assurance
Agents for the Deering and John Deere Implement Co's.
Titan Engines and International Harvester Co. Separators.
Autos and Steam Threshing Machines.

EV. LUTH. CHRIST CHURCH, Rosthern, Sask. Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight Wednesday 2:30 p.m. —Rev. Geo. O. Juettner.

GENERAL COUNCIL. Rev. H. Becker, mission superintendent and travelling preacher of the General Council is willing to follow the call of the religiously non-supplied Lutheran in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Address: 349 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

MARIENTHAL CATHOLIC CHURCH. Services will be held at the Catholic church at Marienthal, Sask., every second Sunday in the month. On all other Sundays rosary services.

OSBOW (Montana Synod). Near Osbow, Sask. (Montana Synod), Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 1 p.m., fast time. —Rev. L. Krueger.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY CHURCH at Curt Hill, Sask. Divine services will be held every Sunday at 10:30 a.m., fast time. Services suspended every third Sunday in the month. —Rev. L. Krueger.

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod). The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time. St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH AT SASKATOON (General Council). Divine services every Sunday at 11 a.m. at the new church, Avenue J., between 10th and 20th Street.

PAROCHY DAVIN-KRONAU (General Council). Divine services will be held at Davin and Kronau alternately every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Saturday school within the parish in which the service will be held on Sunday. —Rev. P. Toerne.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH, Rosthern (Ohio Synod). Divine services Sunday at 10 a.m. and Sunday school; main service 11 a.m.; night service 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. Bible class. Young Peoples' Society every second Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

EV. LUTH. MARCUS PARISH, Haultain, Sask. Divine services every third Sunday

in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Rev. A. Schorman.

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta. Church corner 94th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St. Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. R. Arndorf, 927 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod for Alberta.

MISSOURI SYNOD. Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. H. Meyer, 9608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH Edmonton, Alta. Church: corner 106 Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher. 11305 92nd St., Phone 71161. Services Sundays 10 a.m.; Sunday school, 11:30 a.m. sermon, 7:30 p.m. also sermon, Wednesdays 8 p.m. prayer meeting, Fridays 8 p.m. choir training. Every first and third Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. meeting of the Young Peoples' Society. Every second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sisters' meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

EV. LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH, Edmonton, Alta. Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9:30 and 12 a.m. and between 2 and 4 p.m.; lessons in German (reading and writing), also in singing, catechism and bible instruction. Every Wednesday between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. German school in the northeast of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th Street. Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome. Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 96th St., Phone 7112.

The Courier

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A GOOD INVESTMENT

Aside altogether from the element of patriotism involved in the purchase of the next Victory Loan, its potentiality as an investment security is of outstanding importance. This is particularly true of the fifteen-year maturity.

Not only is the 5 1/2 per cent. rate of interest which it yields much higher than it was possible for an investor in the securities of any stable Government to obtain in pre-war days, but the Victory Loan is gilded in the fullest sense of the term. True, there has been a substantial increase in the public debt of the country during the past four years, but, on the other hand, there has been even a greater increase in the annual productive value of the Dominion.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, the normal spread between the interest rate on Government securities and first-class mortgages was approximately 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. During the last two or three years the spread has narrowed down to about one-half. To ordinary investors—that is those who have sums of from five to twenty-five thousand dollars to invest—the meaning of this is obvious.

When war ceases, and the money markets of the world again return to normal conditions, the spread in interest yield between Government bonds and loans on mortgages must necessarily again widen, because of the higher character of the former type of security.

The holder of the fifteen-year Victory bonds will, however, still be drawing the high rate of 5 1/2 per cent. on a security of the highest grade. And one, too, that will be free from taxation.

It is as much your duty to save as it is the duty of the soldier to fight. Save! The money wasted to-day will be needed to-morrow.

BANKS WILL HELP SMALL INVESTORS

It is announced that, in order to encourage investors to participate in the 1918 Victory Loan, the Banks will lead subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the investment in the Loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5 1/2%.

This should have the effect of greatly stimulating the flow of money when the big Drive opens. Many people who were anxious to do their bit towards supporting the boys at the front were unfortunately restricted as to the amount they had available for investment, having immediate or future obligations which called for their ready capital. It is such as these that the Banks are ready to help. On reasonable security these intending investors may receive the cash from the Bank at the same rate of interest the Dominion Government pays for the entire 1918 Victory Loan. They may reduce their obligations to the Banks monthly or quarterly.

The Banks will also accept from small investors for safe keeping without charge the interim securities and later the bonds themselves up to a reasonable amount, for the term of one year.

HON. T. CROTHERS HAS RESIGNED HIS PORTFOLIO

OTTAWA, Nov. 9. — It was officially announced today that Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, who is now en route for California, has handed his resignation to Sir Robert Borden and that it has been accepted. Hon. Gideon Robertson, who has represented labor in the cabinet for some time in the past, in addition to acting as chairman of the Canada registration board, has been appointed minister in succession to Mr. Crothers and was sworn in at noon today.

Revolution in Germany

(Continued from Page 1.)

Red Flags Everywhere

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Describing the situation in Berlin late Saturday, the correspondent of the Handelsblad says:

"Since morning the aspect of Berlin has changed completely. Carriages filled with soldiers and civilians moved slowly through the streets crowded with sightseers, who are not yet able to fully comprehend the new situation.

"Soldiers carrying red flags shout 'Long Live the Republic' and sing the Marseillaise. There are no police, but soldiers are maintaining order. Railway trains are running. On the imperial palace and the palace of the crown prince, red flags were waving. There were hundreds of processions throughout the city.

Battle in Berlin

BASEL, Nov. 11.—Violent struggles occurred in the neighborhood of the Friedrich-Strasse depot, Berlin, where officers with machine guns fired on patrols of revolutionary soldiers. The revolutionaries took refuge in houses, hotels and large business establishments which surrounded the depot and from the roofs fired down into the streets. The combat lasted twenty minutes. Numerous officers have been arrested. Others are hiding in the cellars and subterranean passages of the royal library and cafes.

Combats lasted all night in the Dorotheenstrasse, where several soldiers were killed or wounded.

Herr Eichhorn, minor Socialist deputy in the reichstag, is head of the prefecture of police, with Herr Hirsch, majority Socialist deputy as chief of police. The fighting has been particularly severe near the buildings of the marshal's court, adjoining the emperor's castle. Monarchists took refuge in the marshal's buildings and utilized the underground passages running to the castle, which was in the hands of revolutionaries. Shots were fired upon the entrance to the castle yard.

Dukes make Promises

The four cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubbeck are ruled by Socialists. In the grand duchies of Oldenburg, Baden, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the power of the rulers is gone.

The grand dukes are conferring with delegations and promising all reforms demanded, but their thrones are tottering.

In Berlin great street demonstrations took place Sunday, the marchers carrying banners with the inscription "Freedom, peace and bread," and singing the workmen's Marseillaise. The Socialist leaders Goehre and Sudkum, who are officers in the landwehr, have issued an appeal to all officers not to provoke useless bloodshed.

VON SOLFF APPEALS TO WILSON.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dr. Solff, German foreign secretary, has addressed a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "The fearful conditions" existing in Germany.

Dr. Solff says, according to a German wireless despatch received here, that he feels it his duty to draw President Wilson's attention to the fact that the enforcement of the armistice, especially the surrender of transports, means the starvation of millions and requests that the president's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

The president, he points out, has declared that he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede its peaceful development.

"The German government has received the conditions of the armistice," continued Dr. Solff. "We had to accept the conditions, but feel it our duty to draw the president's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of a community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace.

"The German people, therefore, at this fateful hour, address themselves again to the president with the request that he use his influence with the allied powers, in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

Kaiser and Crown Prince

(Continued from Page 1.)

Has Large Party

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The former German emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7.30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Daily Mail advices.

Practically the whole German general staff accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles, and all the fugitives were armed.

The ex-kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigaret.

Eysden lies about mid-way between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.



KAISER TO FIND A HOME IN NORWAY.—It is reported that Emperor Wilhelm is buying an estate at Molde, on the west coast. Molde is at the mouth of one of the hundreds of fjords on the west coast of Norway and is east of the Shetland Islands. The accompanying map shows its location and the sea routes open to the Kaiser.

Has German Navy Been Called Out?

(Continued from Page 1.)

is judgment—the greatest judgment in the world."

A German, said the premier, "has a choice today, but will have none tomorrow. She has been ruined inside and outside.

"An army and armament, formidably created," continued the premier "are now hardly an army or an armament at all. Abdication was only part of the way. The great general staff Germany mobilized to frighten us is reaching its natural end at a moment when it is faced by ruin, and can get out only by immediate surrender.

Longer Resists Greater Penalty.—Germany may continue to increase the volume of suffering she has already caused; she may possibly resist a little longer. But the longer she resists the more quickly will her cities become as the fair lands she has so wantonly devastated.

"There will be just terms that will prevent such wantonness again. We will do no wrong if we abandon no right.

"We have no designs on the German people, but we mean to secure beyond all doubt the freedom of our own people. The recklessness that placed the world in such awful agony must expect stern reckoning.

Brotherhood of Joy.—"When the conditions were considered all the representative parts of the empire were consulted. For years we have had a great brotherhood of suffering; we are now going to have a great brotherhood of joy.

"The next few years are charged with the fate for Britain and the empire. Let us banish all factions and lift up this country to a position it never held before. Let the British empire keep its head, and all will be right with the world."

Waited For Great Sea Battle.—The first lord of the admiralty made interesting disclosures. He said that those who were charged with that responsibility waited hourly for possibility of a naval Armageddon. The whole stage was set for a great sea battle. But something was wrong. The arm that was going to try the last desperate gambling stroke was paralyzed.

"The German navy, I am as convinced as I am standing here tonight," said the first lord, "was ordered out and the men would not come." Tonight the German fleet, he declared, was flying the Red flag because it realized it wasn't engaged in a good cause."



Wilhelm II, German Emperor, born January 27th 1859, married 1881 Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, succeeded his father, Emperor Frederick III. June 15th, 1888, abdicated after a rule of over 30 years, on Nov. 9th, 1918.

Revolution in Germany

(Continued from Page 1.)

side of Stockholm and all the guard ships in the Baltic have joined the revolutionary movement.

Revolters in Distress.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The German training ship Schlesien, with four hundred men on board, which fled from Kiel when the sailors' revolt broke out there, has arrived at Marstal in distress. The crew had been unable to obtain waters at other Danish ports. Two German cruisers in control of red forces are watching outside of Marstal. The commander of the Schlesien says that he believes Danzig is the only German port he can safely enter.

In Kiel Harbor.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The crew of the German dreadnoughts Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau and Oldenburg, in Kiel harbor, have joined the revolution. Marines occupied the lock gates at Ostmoor and fought down a coast artillery division which offered resistance.

At Hamburg, Too.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Six more cruisers flying the red flag, arrived at Hamburg last night, says a Wolff news agency despatch received here. The city of Hamburg generally is quiet.

Hesse-Darmstadt.—BASEL, Nov. 10.—Hesse-Darmstadt declares itself a republic.

The burgomaster of Berlin and the prefect of police have placed themselves and their staffs at the disposal of the government.

The palace of the Austrian delegation at Budapest has been stormed by a mob which threw down the Austrian Escutcheons, according to a Vienna despatch received here.

From New Government.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The new Berlin government, according to the Wolff Bureau, has issued the following proclamation:

"Fellow citizens.—This day the people's deliverance has been fulfilled. The Social-Democratic party has undertaken to form a government. It has invited the independent Socialists to enter the government with equal rights."

Quieter in Munich.—ZURICH, Nov. 10.—The disorder has subsided in Munich, according to latest reports. The whereabouts of the king is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are few, being confined, for the most part, to officers who resisted.

The Landtag has been dissolved. Only Socialists and deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.

Saxony with Workmen.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—A council of workmen and soldiers has been established at Chemnitz, Saxony, according to the Wolff news agency. The council took charge of military and civil affairs. There were no disturbances. The council proclaimed that its aim was a Socialist republic for Germany.

Another attempt on the life of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made at Flensburg where he was in seclusion in a villa. The result of the attempt is not known, but it is believed that he escaped.

Sonderburg is in the hands of the revolutionists and the red flag has been raised on ships there.

Sonderburg is situated on the Island of Alsen, Schleswig. It is thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg. It has a population of 5,000.

Majority Parties

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In the new German government there will be only three representatives for the majority parties, namely: Erzberger, Gothein and Richtofen, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company. The other posts will be occupied by Socialists and Independents.

NEW PEOPLE'S PARTY TELLS PROGRAM

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—(German wireless to London, Nov. 10.)—The text of a statement issued by the new German people's government read:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government.

"The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the office and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

"The business of the imperial chancery is being carried on by the Social Democratic deputy Herr Eberts.

Probable Government

"It is presumed that apart from the representatives of the recent majority group three independent Social Democrats will enter the future government.

Call For General Strike

In an extra edition of the Vorwarts, the following call for a general strike was published:

"The workmen's and soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill.

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the workmen's and soldiers' council.

"The movement will be guided in common by the Social Democratic party of Germany and the Independent Social Democratic party of Germany. The workmen's and soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the Social Republic!"

Socialist Leader's Speech

Deputy Scheidemann, (leader of the majority socialists in the reichstag), in a speech, said: "The Kiel

ser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. The dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people. Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a government in which all shades of social-democratic party are to participate. Only decrees from the government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the minister for war bearing the counter-signature of the Social Democrat acting as assistant are official."

Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm, and to avoid incidents.

Deputy Von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the guard battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

WHAT OCCURRED IN BERLIN SATURDAY

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—(German Wireless to London, Nov. 10.)—With regard to incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official telegraph bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council issued the following report:

"This morning at nine o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike.

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. As a preliminary, the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily.

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

"The military occupants of factories mingled with the workers as they left the works and treated with them in common.

"The Only Clash"

So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called Cockschafer barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers but only two officers fired.

"Three persons were killed and one man injured. This is to be regretted.

"The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

VON REVENTLOW ESCAPES WRATH

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Count Von Reventlow, whose pan-German writings have appeared during the war in the Tages Zeitung of Berlin, has fled to Denmark. He declared to a correspondent at the frontier that the situation would be much worse in Germany when the soldiers returned from the front. General anarchy is expected.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposal of the new people's government at Berlin, says a despatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Prussian minister of Hamburg has been arrested at his home in that city, according to a Basel despatch sent on Sunday but delayed in transit.

Germany Hoists Red Flag

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The revolution in Germany is today at all intents and purposes an accomplished fact.

The news of the revolt spread throughout the whole empire, but fourteen of the twenty-six states including all the four kingdoms and all important states are reported securely in the hand of the revolutionists.

Frontier Garrisons in Revolt.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—German garrisons along the Dutch frontier are reported in revolt. Officers are being disarmed and are being treated roughly in some instances. Many of the guardsmen threw down their arms and have gone home.

Thousands of Dutch workmen are streaming homeward from Krupp, at Essen.

Saxon King Dethroned.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—King Friedrich Augustus of Saxony has been dethroned according to an official telegram from Berlin.

Prince Eitel Tries Suicide

Prague, Nov. 11.—Many rumors

tional rumors became current here as a result of the signing of the armistice between the Allies and Germany.

These reports were to the effect that Prince Eitel Fredrick, the second son of William II, was prevented from committing suicide and that the Empress was dying. Three German generals are said to have committed suicide.

Fighting in Berlin

BASEL, Nov. 11.—Fighting between revolutionary forces and imperial troops was still going on in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle which began Saturday evening broke out afresh at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated according to despatches from Hamburg.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Public authority in the Prussian North seaport of Danzig is in the hands of a soldiers' and workmen's council formed by both social parties. There were no disturbances Sunday but a general strike has been declared for today.

CROWN PRINCE REPORTED SHOT

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The former German crown prince is reported to have been shot, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News. Details are lacking.

Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg has asked the Cologne Soviet, in order to "avoid chaos" to send delegates to the main headquarters immediately, according to advices received here. The delegates started for headquarters this morning, it is said.

GERMAN FLEET REVOLTED

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven. At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men and declared a general strike, says the despatch.

The greater part of the submarine crews in all the German naval harbors have joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph company's despatch from Copenhagen.

MILITARY COMMANDER AT KIEL SHOT

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Severe rioting occurred at Kiel Sunday after a meeting of sailors and laborers, which was addressed by an Independent Socialist speaker. Military guards fired upon the mutineers, killing 29. The military commander was shot dead.

STREET PARADES IN STUTTGART

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Thousands of workers from factories and workshops in Stuttgart paraded the streets Monday and demanded the formation of workers' and soldiers' council, says a despatch received from Stuttgart.

Bremen, Schwerin, Tilsit Join Revolution.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution according to a Copenhagen despatch to Exchange Telegraph. Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have arranged for the formation of soldiers' council at Bremen.

Fired at Prince Henry.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Prince Henry has arrived in Flensburg in Schleswig after his escape from Kiel. His chauffeur was wounded by marines who fired upon the prince.

Revolt of German Soldiers in Russia.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9.—Forty thousand German soldiers are reported to have revolted in Ekaterinoslav district, 250 miles northeast of Odessa. They are said to have shot their officers and to be marching on Kharkoff, waving red flags.

Artillery Firing in Hamburg.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—A revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to a despatch from the correspondent of the Politiken at Vamdrup. Violent artillery firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

Book Eight — BOY AND GIRL

(IX. Instalment.)

Maggie seemed to be listening to a chorus of reproach and derision. Her first flush came from anger, which gave her a transient power of defiance, and Tom thought she was braving it out, supported by the recent appearance of the pudding and custard. Under this impression, he whispered, "Oh, my! Maggie, I told you you'd catch it." He meant to be friendly, but Maggie felt convinced that Tom was rejoicing in her ignominy. Her feeble power of defiance left her in an instant, her heart swelled, and getting up from her chair, she ran to her father, hid her face on his shoulder, and burst out into loud sobbing.

"Come, come, my wench," said her father soothingly, putting his arm round her, "never mind: you was 't the right to out it off if it plagues you; give over crying; father'll take your part."

Delicious words of tenderness! Maggie never forgot any of those moments when her father "took her part," she kept them in her heart, and thought of them long years after, when everyone else said that her father had done very ill by his children.

"How your husband does snarl that child, Bessy!" said Mrs. Glegg in a loud "aside" to Mrs. Tulliver. "It'll be the ruin of her, if you don't take care. My father never brought his children up so, else we should ha' been a different sort o' family to what we are."

Mrs. Tulliver's domestic sorrow seemed at this moment to have reached the point at which insensibility begins. She took no notice of her sister's remark, but threw back her capstrings and dispensed the pudding in mute resignation.

With the dessert there came entire deliverance for Maggie, for the children were told they might have their nuts and wine in the summer-house, since the day was so mild, and they scampered out among the budding bushes of the garden with the alacrity of small animals getting from under a burning glass.

Mrs. Tulliver had her special reason for this permission: now the dinner was despatched, and everyone's mind disengaged, it was the right moment to communicate Mr. Tulliver's intention concerning Tom, and it would be as well for Tom himself to be absent. The children were used to hear themselves talked of as freely as if they were birds, and could understand nothing, however they might stretch their necks and listen; but on this occasion Mrs. Tulliver manifested an unusual discretion, because she had recently had evidence that the going to school to a clergyman was a sore point with Tom, who looked at it as very much on a par with going to school to a constable. Mrs. Tulliver had a sighing sense that her husband would do as he liked, whatever sister Glegg said, or sister Pullet either, but at least they would not be able to say, if the thing turned out ill, that Bessy had fallen in with her husband's folly without letting her own friends know a word about it.

"Mr. Tulliver," she said, interrupting her husband in his talk with Mr. Deane, "it's time now to tell the children's aunts and uncles what you're thinking of doing with Tom, isn't it?"

"Very well," said Mr. Tulliver, rather sharply. "I've no objections to tell anybody what I mean to do with him. I've settled," he added, looking towards Mr. Glegg and Mr. Deane, "I've settled to send him to a Mr. Stelling, a parson, down at King's Lorton; there—an unclesman clever fellow, I understand—as'll put him up to most things."

There was a rustling demonstration of surprise in the company, such as you may have observed in a country congregation, when they hear an allusion to their week-day affairs from the pulpit. It was equally astonishing to the aunts and uncles to find a parson introduced into Mr. Tulliver's family arrangements. As for uncle Pullet, he could hardly have been more feeling that he was getting quite

thoroughly obfuscated if Mr. Tulliver had said that he was going to send Tom to the Lord Chancellor, for uncle Pullet belonged to that extinct class of British yeomen who, dressed in good broadcloth, paid high rates and taxes, went to church, and ate a particularly good dinner on Sunday, without dreaming that the British constitution in Church and State had a traceable origin any more than the solar system and the fixed stars. It is melancholy, but true, that Mr. Pullet had the most confused idea of a bishop as of a sort of a baronet, who might or might not be a clergyman; and as the rector of his own parish was a man of high family and fortune, the idea that a clergyman could be a schoolmaster was too remote from Mr. Pullet's experience to be readily conceivable. I know it is difficult for people in these instructed times to believe in uncle Pullet's ignorance; but let them reflect on the remarkable results of a great natural faculty under favouring circumstances. And uncle Pullet had a great natural faculty for ignorances. He was the first to give utterance to his astonishment.

"Why, what can you be going to send him to a parish for?" he said, with an amazed twinkling in his eyes, looking at Mr. Glegg and Mr. Deane, to see if they showed any signs of comprehension.

"Why, because the parsons are the best schoolmasters, by what I can make out," said poor Mr. Tulliver, who, in the maze of this puzzling world, laid hold of any clue with great readiness and energy. "Jacobs at th' academy's no parson; and he's done very well by the boy; and I made up my mind to send him to school again, if I should be to somebody different to Jacobs. And this Mr. Stelling, by what I can make out, is the sort o' man I want. And I mean my boy to go to him at Midsummer," he concluded in a tone of decision, tapping his snuff-box and taking a pinch.

"You'll have to pay a swinging half-yearly bill, then, eh, Tulliver?" The clergyman gave highish notions, in general," said Mr. Deane, taking snuff vigorously, as he always did when wishing to maintain a neutral position.

"What! do you think the parson'll teach him to know a good simple o' wheat when he sees it, neighbour Tulliver?" said Mr. Glegg, who was fond of his jest; and, having retired from business, felt that it was not only allowable but becoming in him to take a playful view of things.

"Why, you see, I've got a plan in my head about Tom," said Mr. Tulliver, pausing after that statement and lifting up his glass.

"Well, if I may be allowed to speak, and it's seldom as I am," said Mrs. Glegg, with a tone of bitter meaning. "I should like to know what good is to come to the boy, by bringin' him up above his fortin'."

"Why," said Mr. Tulliver, not looking at Mrs. Glegg, but at the male part of his audience, "you see, I've made up my mind not to bring Tom up to my own business. I've had my thoughts about it all along, and I made up my mind by what I saw with Garnett and his son. I mean to put him to some business, as he can go into without capital, and I want to give him an education as he'll be even w' the lawyers and folks; and put me up to a notion now an' then."

Mrs. Glegg emitted a long sort of guttural sound with closed lips that smiled in mingled pity and scorn.

"It 'ud be a fine deal better for some people," she said, after that introductory note, "if they'd let the lawyers alone."

"Is he at the head of a grammar-school, then, this clergyman—such as that at Market Bewley?" said Mr. Deane.

"No—nothing o' that," said Mr. Tulliver. "He won't take more than two or three pupils— and so he'll have the more time to attend to 'em, you know."

"Ah, and get his education done the sooner; they can't learn much at a time when there's so many of 'em," said uncle Pullet, "Sister," said Mrs. Tulliver pleadingly, "drink your wine, and

an insight into this difficult matter. "But he'll want the more pay. I doubt," said Mr. Glegg. "Ay, ay, a cool hundred a year—that's all," said Mr. Tulliver, with some pride at his own spirited course. "But then, you know, it's an investment; Tom's education 'll be so much capital to him."

"Ay, there's something in that," said Mr. Glegg. "Well, well, neighbour Tulliver, you may be right, you may be right—"

"When land is gone and money's spent, Then learning is most excellent."

I remember seeing those two lines written on a window at Buxton. But us that have got no learning had better keep our money, eh, neighbour, Pullet!" Mr. Glegg rubbed his knees and looked very pleasant.

"Mr. Glegg, I wonder at you," said his wife. "It's very unbecoming in a man o' your age and belongings."

"What's unbecoming, Mrs. G?" said Mr. Glegg, winking pleasantly at the company. "My new blue coat as I've got on?"

"I pity your weakness, Mr. Glegg. I say it's unbecoming to be making a joke when you see your own kin going headlong to ruin."

"If you mean me by that," said Mr. Tulliver, considerably nettled, "you needn't trouble yourself to fret about me. I can manage my own affairs without troubling other folks."

"Bless me!" said Mr. Deane, indignantly introducing a new idea, "why now I come to think of it, I should ha' said Waken was going to send his son—the deformed lad—to a clergyman, didn't they, Susan?" (appealing to his wife).

"I can give no account of it, I'm sure," said Mrs. Deane, closing her lips very tightly again. Mrs. Deane was not a woman to take part in a scene where missiles were flying.

"Well," said Mr. Tulliver, speaking all the more cheerfully, that Mrs. Glegg might see he didn't mind her, "if Waken thinks o' sending his son to a clergyman, depend on it I shall make no mistake i' sending Tom to one. Waken's as big a scoundrel as Old Harry ever made, but he knows the length of every man's foot he's got to deal with. Ay, ay, tell me who's Waken's butcher, and I'll tell you where to get your meat."

"But lawyer Waken's got a hump-back," said Mr. Pullet, who felt as if the whole business had a funeral aspect; "it's more natural to send him to a clergyman."

"Yes," said Mr. Glegg, interpreting Mrs. Pullet's observation with erroneous plausibility, "you must consider that neighbour Tulliver; Waken's son isn't likely to follow any business. Waken 'll make a gentleman of him, poor fellow."

"Mr. Glegg," said Mrs. G., in a tone which implied that her indignation would fizz and ooze a little, though she was determined to keep it corked up, "you'd far better hold your tongue. Mr. Tulliver doesn't want to know your opinion nor mine neither. There's folks in the world as know better than everybody else."

"Why, I should think that's you, if we're to trust your own tale," said Mr. Tulliver, beginning to boil up again.

"Oh, I say nothing," said Mrs. Glegg sarcastically. "My advice has never been asked, and I don't give it."

"It'll be the first time, then," said Mr. Tulliver. "It's the only thing you're over-ready at giving."

"I've been over-ready at lending, then, if I haven't been over-ready at giving," said Mrs. Glegg. "There's folks I've lent money to, as perhaps I shall repent o' lending money to kin."

"Come, come, come," said Mr. Glegg soothingly. But Mr. Tulliver was not to be hindered of his retort.

"You've got a bond for it, I reckon," he said; "and you've had your five per cent, kin or no kin."

"Sister," said Mrs. Tulliver pleadingly, "drink your wine, and



let me give you some almonds and raisins."

"Bessy, I'm sorry for you," said Mrs. Glegg, very much with the feeling of a cur that seizes the opportunity of diverting his back towards the man who carries no stick. "It's poor work talking o' almonds and raisins."

"Lors, sister Glegg, don't be so quarrelsome," said Mrs. Pullet, beginning to cry a little. "You may be struck with a fit, getting so red in the face after dinner, and we are but just out o' mourning, all of us—and all w' gowns craped alike and just put by—it's very bad among sisters."

"I should think it is bad," said Mrs. Glegg. "Things are come to a fine pass when one sister invites the other to her house o' purpose to quarrel with her and abuse her."

"Softly, softly, Jane—be reasonable—be reasonable," said Mr. Glegg.

But while he was speaking, Mr. Tulliver, who had by no means said enough to satisfy his anger, burst out again—

"Who wants to quarrel with you?" he said. "It's you as can't let people alone, but must be gnawing at 'em for ever. I should never want to quarrel with any woman if she kept her place."

"My place, indeed!" said Mrs. Glegg, getting rather more shrill. "There's your betters, Mr. Tulliver, as are dead and in their grave, treated me with a different sort o' respect to what you do—though I've got a husband as'll sit by and see me abused by them as 'ud never ha' had the chance if there hadn't been them in our family as married worse than they might ha' done."

"If you talk o' that," said Mr. Tulliver, "my family's as good as yours—and better, for it hasn't got a damned ill-tempered woman in it."

"Well," said Mrs. Glegg, rising from her chair, "I don't know whether you think it's a fine thing to sit by and hear me swore at, Mr. Glegg; but I'm not going to stay a minute longer in this house. You can stay behind, and come home with the gig—and I'll walk home."

"Dear heart, dear heart!" said Mr. Glegg in a melancholy tone, as he followed his wife out of the room.

"Mr. Tulliver, how could you talk so!" said Mrs. Tulliver, with the tears in her eyes.

"Let her go," said Mr. Tulliver, too hot to be damped by any amount of tears. "Let her go, and the sooner the better; she won't be trying to domineer over me again in a hurry."

"Sister Pullet," said Mrs. Tulliver helplessly, "do you think it 'ud be any use for you to go after her and try to pacify her?"

"Better not, better not," said Mr. Deane. "You'll make it up another day."

"Then, sisters, shall we go and look at the children?" said Mrs. Tulliver, drying her eyes.

No proposition could have been more reasonable. Mr. Tulliver, felt very much as if the air had been cleared of obtrusive flies now, the women were out of the room. There were few things he liked better than a chat with Mr. Deane, whose close application to business allowed the pleasure very rarely.

Mr. Deane, he considered, was the "knowingest" man of his acquaintance, and he had besides a ready causticity of tongue that made an agreeable supplement to Mr. Tulliver's own tendency that way, which had remained in rather an inarticulate condition. And now the women were gone, they could

carry on their serious talk without frivolous interruption. They could exchange their views concerning the Duke of Wellington, whose conduct in the Catholic Question had thrown such an entirely new light on his character; and speak slightly of his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, which he would never have won if there hadn't been a great many Englishmen at his back, not to speak of Blucher and the Prussians who, as Mr. Tulliver had heard from a person of particular knowledge in that matter, had come up in the very nick of time; though here there was a slight dissidence, Mr. Deane remarking that he was not disposed to give much credit to the Prussians—the build of their vessels, together with the unsatisfactory character of transactions in Dantzic beer, inclining him to form rather a low view of Prussian pluck generally. Rather beaten on this ground, Mr. Tulliver proceeded to express his fears that the country could never again be what it used to be; but Mr. Deane, attached to a firm of which the returns were on the increase, naturally took a more lively view of the present; and had some details to give concerning the state of the imports, especially in hides and spelter, which soothed Mr. Tulliver's imagination by throwing into more distant perspective the period when the country would become utterly the prey of Papists and Radicals, and there would be no more chance for honest men.

Uncle Pullet sat by and listened with twinkling eyes to these high matters. He didn't understand politics himself—thought they were a natural gift—but by what he could make out, this Duke of Wellington was no better than he should be.

(To be continued.)

PERMIT BRITISH WOMEN TO SIT IN PALLIAMENT.

LONDON. — The house of commons adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced on August 8th, that, under a decision of both law officers of England, Scotland and Ireland, women were not ineligible to become candidates for the British parliament.

* The women have contended the extension of the franchise to them carried with it the right to sit in parliament, and some have announced their candidacies for government seats.

WORKS OF ART WILL BE RETURNED BY GERMANY

LONDON. — Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war. This announcement is made in a German government wireless message received here.

These works of art have, under the orders of the supreme army command, been sent to a place of safety to save them from destruction by bombardment, the message adds.

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WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

Enter Into the Play Spirit of Your Boys and Girls; Teach Them That Sometimes Work Can Be Made Into Play.

By Mrs. Lenore R. Ranus.

Allow your child to have company and playmates as often as you can. When possible, have playmates near his own age. Naturally out of this social intercourse will spring valuable lessons in courtesy, generosity and patience. Always be fair in settling disputes among children. Do not favor your own child's story entirely, for though he may never have told an untruth there is always the possibility of a sliding from grace. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a correct account from excited children. If the quarrel is over a doll or a train of cars and you cannot discover who is in the right, take away the toy, remarking quietly that if they can't play nicely with it they will have to do without it.

I do not think that there is a better opportunity than in play to teach lessons in honesty; play is so vital a part of child life and the child takes his play so seriously. In teaching a child to be honest in word and action the parents first must be honest in all their dealings with the child. Never make a promise that you cannot keep, or that you do not intend to keep. For the same reason never threaten—

"Son if you do that again, I'll spank you," for if he does it again you will have to spank him or in a short time he will come to laugh at your authority.

Do not confuse the workings of an imaginative brain as evidence of untruthfulness, but enter into the spirit of the "make-believe." In the case of the little tot who says, "Mamma, I went out in the garden and I saw some Indians," enter into the spirit of the play and say, "Just make-believe Indians, dear, you meant?"

My little two-year-old daughter quite startled me one day by insisting she saw lions and tigers and great big elephants out in the yard. She was kneeling on a chair looking out, so I came at once to the window, not expecting to see a zoo in the yard, but wondering what there was to make her imagine such things. There was nothing at all in sight but grass and flowers, so after thinking it over for a second I said in reply, "Oh, yes, I see some monkeys, too—just make-believe, like yours." She looked up at me and laughed delightedly, and at once we were entered upon a new game.

Cheerful obedience is another lesson to be learned from play. A child should not cry or fuss when mother says, "Time to put up your toys," or "Come to me, dear, I want to dress you." The average parents demand obedience, but usually exercise their authority only at such times as disobedience means inconvenience to the parents themselves. It is the teaching of constant obedience which requires the greatest patience and tact in all child-training. You cannot let your vigilance flag for one moment, nor can you allow an offense to pass unnoticed.

This brings up the question of punishment. I have said that children are naturally sociable. An effective form of punishment for most offenses, therefore, is isolation from the rest of the family, and no reinstating to favor until pardon has been asked and given. Make your punishment fit the offense. Children are so active that to make them sit still on a chair alone is a sufficient punishment for rudeness, whining and the like. The child who persists in touching things which are not his to touch can be punished by having his hands tied behind his back. I used this form of punishment or "cure" successfully in breaking the nail-biting habit also.

I believe the very best gift God sends us women, to help us work out any problem, is the domestic sense; the delight in kitchens and closets and bureau drawers and cellar shelves and hens' nests and other things too numerous to mention. I actually like to scratch around for my means of living. I like to skirmish around and find little bits of wood and kindling in unexpected places, and to see how long I can make the coal last and still keep comfortable. Not that I have the slightest sympathy with that sort of saving which contemplates half freezing to death, or eating poor, tasteless meals, or pretending that your fall suit is warm enough when it isn't.

I'd rather eat in the kitchen, and sleep there, too; dig up my mother's old blanket shawl and wear it over my coat and feed the children out of a skillet on the stove hearth, than to keep up appearances and suffer discomfort.

When I was a girl I have seen my Aunt Lucy, whose bed was in the kitchen, sit and read Shakespeare and Burns and Byron, Harper's Magazine and Godey's Ladies' Book, with her feet in the oven while the canary trilled in the south window. Mother knitted on her counterpane, which I now use on one of my antique beds, and we children played "house" with the Windsor chairs and the drop-leaf table on January days long, long ago.

Then toward evening my aunt would take a shovel of glowing coals from the stove, and transfer them to the Franklin stove in the sitting room, lay some big sticks of wood on—and soon a general blaze would illumine mother's bed in the corner, with the trundle bed under it, the black-walnut bookcase, the cane-seated chairs, the walnut center table with its red cover, its fine coal-oil lamp on a green "moss mat"—we used candles in the kitchen—and the pictures of "Flora" and "Susan" in their walnut frames on the wall.

Delighted with this change, we children would run in to play in the firelight, while mother and aunt spread the drop-leaf table and got supper, preparatory to uncle's coming, which was heralded by fierce stamping of snow on the doorsteps and by the yelps of delight with which we children greeted the return of our only "natural protector." Father had been gone several years by this time.

I dearly love those keen little eyeline barks that children give when they are glad to see a man. It is such a tribute to the man. It really is fine to do anything that produces a joyous yip from a child.

The homes where women are doing their own work and raising self-respecting families are, to my mind, the real cradles of liberty. It is this realization that constantly brings back to me the domestic sense. The contrast between my home and those poor, devastated homes in Europe has also recently shamed some feelings of discontent, some bitterness I have felt over failure to achieve much I had hoped to achieve along materialistic lines.

Perhaps it is selfish to judge my comfort and comparative peace by the awful situation of others, but, after all, contrast is our only means of thankfulness. It seems we need hell to judge heaven by. The mission of sin is doubtless to make virtue shine.

I am grateful for many things, among them for the faculty of perceiving beautiful suggestions in the midst of what we can call poor cir-

Home Talks

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Wm. D. Gifford

circumstances. I wouldn't take a farm for Aunt Luey's kitchen with the bird cage and the copy of Shakespeare, even though some people think it isn't nice to put one's feet in the oven. I would not, if I could, have a lineage from kings in preference to descent from people who know how to make a kitchen bloom with spiritual shining and intellectual charm.

It is so much greater and finer to be able to dignify the laborious life with full appreciation than merely to be born to the purple. So, in these sad days of distress the home sense comes to comfort me. I catch little fugitive precious joys from homely hints of simple living that I might wholly miss if mere pleasure seeking were the object of the day. Not that I haven't been a pleasure seeker; I have been, and I shall be one, maybe, to the day of my death. I do desperately seek for the harmonious attitude and I like to prove that the mind is its own place.

Nobody in our family, so far as I know, was ever rich. All of us have had close nipping on rather barren fields of life. I suppose this is what makes me find a pleasure in somewhat lean days. To me it is a mere reversion to type.

I had a friend once who never had a nice house to live in, but who always made her living rooms look pretty. A lady said to her one day: "I wish you would fix up thy sitting room, I'll give you plenty of money."

"Oh, I couldn't do anything if I had plenty of money," my friend responded quickly. "I have to be obliged to go on nothing or I can't do a thing."

Surely somebody will always be coming home at twilight to feel his heart leap at the sight of fire-light and to yip at the fragrance of something cooking. We are really very unfortunate when we take the common comforts of life as matters of course and look to artificial and manufactured interests and pleasures for the things worth while.

The people who say that everyday life is stupid are people who haven't been tired and hungry and sleepy. Being tired and hungry and sleepy adds infinite zest to life. If, in addition, one is alert to all gleamings of fun and quaintness and beauty, he has the secret of successful living.

It is not a feather in your cap that you need sight-seeing and amusements to keep you from stagnating. The brightest, most entertaining person I ever knew was never more than fifty miles from her birthplace in a little Illinois hamlet except once in her life—when she went to the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. I was told by members of the party she accompanied that nobody in the party knew so much about what he saw as she did.

The domestic sense, which I prize so highly, is not a dull contemplation of domestic duties and details. It is a warm sense of appreciation of our home privileges; of warm rooms and good beds and savory meals; of household interests; of good reading and pleasant companionship; of memories and day dreams and friendship and love. It is life in its best and fullest sense, because, of all the many agreeable things of life, the domestic sense remains with us longest—even to the day of setting our house in order for our departure from this world.

WHERE THE CHILD STANDS THE BLOWS.

Nothing is more common in households, perhaps, than for a man and his wife to disagree about how their children shall be raised. The man has his idea, the woman has hers, and each hates to give in to the other. But meanwhile the children suffer between two divergent views. And in not a few cases children have carried the results with them all through their lives. We seem to fail to get it into our heads that when two people are blessed with a child the very first essential is for them to agree about what is best for that child. Neither of them has any right to hold off, to refuse to arbitrate, to flare up or to sulk, or, in short, to do anything but consider what the ultimate effect of a disagreement will be upon the child. Benjamin Franklin said, when the Constitution was about to be voted upon, that there were many clauses in it of which he did not thoroughly approve, but he would vote for it because he felt it was better than no Constitution. That is the spirit

that ought to govern us as parents. Each should consider in every case the other's point of view. After that, agree! But we have no right to fight about a child and ask him to stand the blows!

THE BOY AND THE MOTHER.

The chief difficulty with a woman's control of a son is her reluctance to let him alone. She has an ingrained, quite natural, feminine desire to preserve him from harm, a passionate fear of letting him go his own way. She tries to surround him with all sorts of impossible safeguards. If the boy breaks them down, and gets away from her, as very likely he will, he has been equipped with nothing with which to parry the inevitable disasters he will encounter; for these feminine safeguards are not designed to make him any stronger, but only to protect him. The old idea that a boy must always sow his wild oats has probably done as much harm as any false saying ever uttered. There is no question but that many boys, hearing this baseless saying, have actually felt obliged to do unmanly things just to prove that it must be so. But there comes a time when every boy likes to break loose from his mother's apron strings. Then it is that her test comes. She should let him go fearlessly. She need not fear he will fail to come back. He will, and his flights will be much shorter than if he is held in feminine bondage too long. The latter method has never worked except to make for weak men. But it is not easy for a fond mother to understand this. But, for the good of her son, she should and must.

Fairy-time

When within its little saucer on the table by my bed The little night-light bobs and throws thrange shadows round my head,

When the clothes are tucked in "comfy," and the curtains safely drawn,

'Tis then I know the Fairy Folk come dancing on the lawn.

'Tis then we fly with Peter Pan with arms instead of wings, And in the Never-Never Land see many wondrous things.

'Tis then the windows open and the curtains flutter wide,

Oh! then the winsome Fairy Folk come tripping all inside.

There's dear Red Riding Hood so gay, with scarlet cloak and hood,

And the Robins, with the Babes who were left in the wild wood.

There's Miss Muffit and Tom Tucker; and the Sleeping Beauty comes

With the Beast, and wee Jack Horner with his pocket full of plums.

Then in a fairy boat we get and glide, and float, and sway,

And follow all the Fairy Folk who beckon us away.

We're never tired, although so far we go. How odd it seems! But when, you see, we do these things when in the land of Dreams.

—Mollie Kennedy

For Our Little Ones

TALES OF THE FRIENDLY FOREST.

By David Cory.

Good morning, Mr. Happy Sun, Where have you been all night, Where do you go, I'd liked to know,

To hide your golden light!

And then Mrs. Bunny rang the rising bell and after a little while longer she rang the breakfast bell, so the little rabbit got up, and after he had combed his hair down the middle of his back and washed his face and paws and curled his whiskers and polished his boots, and, oh, dear me! What else did he wear. Oh, yes, after he had dusted his knapsack and wiped his candy cane, he hopped down to breakfast, and after that he started off for the Old Mill Pond.

You see, he wanted to say goodbye to Uncle Bullfrog, for the day before Robbie Redbreast had told him that the old gentleman frog was going to his winter home in the soft warm mud at the bottom of the pond, and the little rabbit wanted to see Uncle Bullfrog before he took the trip, although, of course, it wasn't a very long journey for the Old Mill Pond wasn't very deep.

Well, as the little rabbit hopped along across the Pleasant Meadow he heard Professor Crow calling his scholars to school:

"Caw, caw, come to school. If you don't you'll be a fool. Learn to read and learn to spell. And learn your alphabet as well."

"Oh, dear me," sighed the little rabbit, "I'm afraid I won't have time to say goodbye to Uncle Bullfrog. I shall be late to school. I know I shall, and then 'll be kept in at recess." So he hopped faster and faster until by and by he was going so fast that he couldn't stop and if he hadn't bumped into a haystack I really think he'd have gone so far away that he never would have come back. And then the school bell began to ring:

Hurry up and come to school, Study hard, obey each rule, Strive to learn just all you can So's to be a learned man.

It was mighty lucky Billy Bunny didn't knock the haystack right over, for that would have made the big farmer dreadfully angry.

"Oh, dear!" said the little rabbit as he brushed the wisps of hay off his jacket and picked up his school books. "I don't see dear Uncle Bullfrog on his log, and there goes the school bell!" And he hopped off to school without waiting to say goodbye to the old gentleman frog, and it was just as well he did, for Uncle Bullfrog was out of sight, down in the soft warm mud at the bottom of the Old Mill Pond, and there he would stay until the springtime came again with flowers and with gentle rain, and little birds upon the trees and swallows building 'neath the eaves.

Well, there goes my typewriter again making up poetry and not telling me in time so that I could make a pretty verse out of it.

Ding, dong, bell, Come to read and spell, Never break a single rule, Learn to read and learn to write, And learn to always be polite.

And just as the old bell stopped ringing Billy Bunny hopped into his seat and Prof. Crow began to call the roll. And after that lessons began and everybody settled down to work, when all of a sudden, just like that, there was a great knock on the door which almost shook the spectacles off Prof. Crow's nose.

"I wonder who's that?" he asked, and he looked over his spectacles toward the door. And then another loud knock came, oh, a great deal louder than before, and the school bell began to ring, and all the little forest and meadow folk crept into a corner.

"Who's there?" asked the old gentleman crow, and he put his spectacles in the case and then he put the case in his waistcoat pocket. And after that the door flew open and in jumped Daddy Fox. Oh, wasn't that dreadful.

"Get out of here," said the old professor as brave as could be, for he had been brought up from a boy never to show the white feather.

"Leave this schoolhouse or I will call the Policeman Dog!"

"You won't have time," laughed Daddy Fox, and he made a jump for the old gentleman crow. But when Daddy Fox landed on the platform, Prof. Crow wasn't there. No, sirree-mam. He was out of the window and all the little people of the Friendly Forest and the Pleasant Meadow were out of the door and off for home, and before that wicked old fox could pick himself up there was nobody left in the little schoolhouse.

Daddy Fox, you'd better stay In the schoolhouse all the day, Sit upon the dunce's stool Until you learn the Golden Rule.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

Articles and items under this heading are edited by officials at the Central office of the "Sask. Grain Growers' Ass'n." "The Courier" gladly gives publicity to these articles, as this paper always has been and still is a strong believer in the cause of the organized farmers of the west.

Seager Wheeler, Saskatchewan's Famous "Grain Grower"

If any man ever deserved well of his country it is Seager Wheeler, one of the best known grain growers of the American continent and a valued member of the Rosthern Grain Growers' Local. Of his work it can be truly said: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." His recent capture of the silver tankard, at the recent Dry Farming Congress, which was held in Kansas City last month and which will be on exhibition at the Provincial Department of Agriculture as soon as the customs officials at North Portal can find a knife to cut the "red tape" which will release it for entry into Canada—is another distinction which he has brought to his adopted province and places him in the front line trenches of Saskatchewan's most distinguished citizens.

If it is correct that "The truest patriot is the one who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," the record of achievement to the credit of Seager Wheeler places him in the ranks of Canada's most patriotic citizens. In addition to having introduced to the world several new varieties of grain, his experiments in producing grain and vegetables of the standard varieties have won for him an international reputation.

A Record of Achievement. Although it is only fifteen years since Seager Wheeler commenced his seed selection record, without assistance of any kind, he has to his credit the capture of 20 sweepstakes, 77 first prizes, 3 second prizes, 2 thirds, and 2 fourths. He has also captured 8 silver cups, 2 gold medals, and I.H.C. Binder and many hundred dollars in cash prizes.

This interesting and amazing record has been achieved by a man whose first earnings were obtained as a clerk in a bookstore. The subject of this sketch was born half a century ago in Black Gang, Isle of Wight, England, and came to Saskatchewan in 1885. But it was not until 1903 that he commenced his seed selection, which has won for him the name of the "seed wizard." He is a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and was one of the organizers of the Rosthern G. G. local, which was organized early in the present year and has already become one of the most active and has the largest membership of any local in Saskatchewan.

Record of Achievement. So lightly has the honors achieved by Seager Wheeler affected him, that when requested by a representative of the press to recount for publication a list of the honors conferred upon him, he was unable to do so. Finally, however, after ransacking the pigeon-holes of his den, at his residence, he succeeded in collecting the following remarkable list:

Marquis Wheat 1911—New York Land Show: First and Sweepstakes and \$1,000 in gold. 1913—Crop hailed out. 1914—International Soil Product Exhibition, Wichita, Kansas: First and Sweepstakes; Provincial Seed Fair: Second; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit: First prize.

1915—International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado: Sweepstake and First. 1916—Crop hailed out. 1918—International Farm Congress, Kansas: Sweepstake and First; C.P.R. special, \$500 and silver cup; Sweepstake, \$100 and silver trophy; I.H.C. 8-foot binder. Provincial Seed Fair: Sweepstakes and First prize. Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, First.

Kitchener Wheat 1916—International Farm Congress, El Paso, Texas: Sweepstake and First prize. Regina Industrial Exhibition, Sweepstake, first and bronze medal. Marquis wheat, four international sweepstakes; ten first prizes.

Kitchener wheat, two sweepstakes. Total in wheat, five international sweepstakes. Red Bobs Wheat 1917—International Farm Congress, Peoria, Illinois, sweepstake and first prize, for sheaf exhibited for the first time. 1918—International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado: sheaf exhibited second time, first prize; second prize for threshed grain in dry farming section; exhibited second time.

Victory Oats 1915—International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado: sheaf, sweepstake and first prize. Canada Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit of threshed grain and sheaf, first prize. 1916—Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. 1917—International Farm Congress, Peoria, Illinois: sheaf exhibit, second prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. Saskatoon Exhibition, first prize. 1918—International Farm Congress, Kansas City, sheaf, first prize.

O. A. C. No. 21 Barley 1911—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. 1912—Provincial Seed Fair: first prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. 1914—Provincial Seed Fair: first prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize (group exhibit); special prize, C.P.R. Saskatoon, first prize. 1915—Provincial Seed Fair: fourth prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, first prize. Saskatoon Industrial, first prize. International Fair Congress, Denver, Colorado, sheaf, first prize. 1916—International Farm Congress, El Paso, Texas, first prize. 1917—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize.

Winner of Brenner trophy cup three times and gold medal; 14 first prizes, one fourth, gold medal and silver. Potatoes, Exhibited First Time 1917—International Farm Congress, Peoria, Illinois, Gold Nugget, first prize; Gold Nugget, in Dry Farming section, first prize; Early Ohio, sweepstake and first prize.

Canadian Barley 1911—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. 1912—Provincial Seed Fair, third prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. 1913—Crop hailed out. 1914—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. Irrigation Congress, Calgary, third prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. 1915—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. Regina Industrial Exhibition, first prize. Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize. International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado, sheaf, sweepstake and first prize. No grain exhibited. 1916—Regina Provincial Exhibition, first prize. Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize. Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize. International Farm Congress, El Paso, Texas, first prize. 1917—International Farm Congress, sheaf, first prize. 1918—International Farm Congress, Kansas City, sheaf, first prize. Provincial Seed Fair, first prize. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, first prize.

No word regarding exhibit of threshed barley at Kansas City Exhibition.

YOU DON'T NEED TO GO

on suffering with that obstinate sore, if you will only use Zam-Buk—the great balm for skin care. This balm, owing to its unique composition, is the very thing for sores and skin troubles that have resisted ordinary treatments.

Mrs. Herbert Cox, of Fort McNeill, Canada, writes: "For nine years I suffered with an abscess on my face, which was both painful and disfiguring. I had the abscess lanced repeatedly, but it still remained. I also tried ordinary ointments, but without any permanent benefit. Finally the doctor told me I had a tumor on the bone, and would have to undergo an operation, which I did; but instead of improving, the wound only became worse. I was in despair when a friend got me to try Zam-Buk. I soon noticed a marked improvement. Zam-Buk seemed to get to the very root of the trouble, and in the end the abscess was entirely cured—not even leaving a scar. This was a year ago, and there has been no return of the trouble." Zam-Buk is not a mere ointment, but a rich herbal balm. Unequaled for eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, boils, bad legs, blood-poisoning, rashes, cuts, burns, sprains, scalds, and all skin troubles. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25, all drug stores or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c stamp for postage and free trial box.



CANADA'S FOOD BOARD NOT RESTRICTING SALE OF FARM PRODUCE BY FARMERS

No undue restrictions are placed upon farmers disposing of their produce, by the Canada Food Board, is the substance of a reply received from L. E. Mutton, secretary of the Saskatchewan Food Board.

This question was recently raised by a member of the Grain Growers' Association, residing at Watrous, who in writing to the Central office said: "For several years I have been killing a few beef and selling by the quarter to customers in the town of Watrous. I wish to know if I require a license this fall to do this, if so, what kind, and how much would it cost? Also, if a license is required would it make any difference to solicit the orders, then deliver the goods later?"

The letter was forwarded to the Secretary of the Food Board for Saskatchewan, Mr. L. E. Mutton, who replied as follows, viz: "In reply to your letter addressed to the Grain Growers' Association, Regina, regarding the disposal of live stock, I would state that the Canada Food Board's Orders and Regulations covering abattoirs and butchers have not been taken to

apply to farmers who are merely disposing of their own produce. Farmers are allowed to dispose of their stock of all kinds, alive or dead, in any reasonable way they see fit without securing a license from the Canada Food Board. This, of course, has no reference to any local by-laws which may be in force, information regarding which can be secured from the local authorities.

"Of course, it must be clearly understood that farmers may not conduct a regular butcher business without securing a retail merchant's license, which covers the sale of meat."

READ "DEEP FURROWS" One of the most interesting productions of the fall book trade will be the publication of "Deep Furrows." A full realization of the results so far attained and of the goal towards which the Grain Growers' Associations are striving are little understood, except by a very limited number. In order that members of the various locals should more clearly understand, in a readable story form, the great ideals underlying this association, the attractive offer which the George J. McLeod, Ltd., Winnipeg, is making to the members of the Grain Growers' Association of the three provinces, should make it possible for "Deep Furrows" to find its place in every home.

A Reader's Notes An official of the Grain Growers' Association, who has had the privilege of perusing the proof-sheets, says: "Through its pages one catches a glimpse of the vision that inspired the early pioneers of farmer-empowerment, passes through the crises of the movement, and is privileged to sense the joys and sorrows of those who first pitted their infant powers against the forces of commercial avarice and the beneficiaries of special privilege.

"There are delightful descriptive passages in the book and the reader is kept in a state of pleasurable anticipation of the dramatic situations which occur; as for instance, when the Winnipeg Grain Exchange suspends the Commission rule; or when the rival grain firms attempt to break the oat market, and the pioneer Farmers' Company with it.

"Historically, the book sketches the growth of the movement, from the early days of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association to the fall of 1917, describing both its educational and commercial developments; especially in the three prairie provinces."

The Courier's Mail Bag

EMERSON, MAN., NOV. 1. The Editor:— I have been laid up for nine days with Spanish influenza. As I begin to feel well again I must write you a few lines, letting you know that we were fairly busy all summer building around Wauchop, Sask. When I left there still a lot of work was left to do, but the people got afraid of the "flu" and would not let build until the disease was over. This only was the reason for our journeying home again. In the Emerson district the weather is very nice at present and everybody seems to be healthy. There are only a few cases of influenza around here.

Kindly forward the paper in future to my new address. Best regards to Editor and readers. Wm. LaFrenese.

FROBISHER, SASK., NOV. 4. Dear Editor:— Kindly publish the following in your valued paper: After an illness of only seven days on October 27, our beloved sister Rosa succumbed to the Spanish influenza at Fonda, N.D. Although we are deeply grieved over the loss, we feel somewhat relieved in the thought, that she died as a true Christian and in the faith of the Lord. Her last words were: "Wer an mich glaubt, der wird leben, ob er auch gleich sterbet;" and "Christi Blut und Gerechtigkei." The deceased entered into the holy bond of matrimony on February 27, last. She was for the duration of only nine months the faithful and devoted wife of Friedrich Bieberdorf of Fonda, N.D. When death came, she was only 19 years, 10 months and 7 days old. Her remains have been interred

with due ceremony at the cemetery of the Immanuel Church at Willow Creek. "Peace to her ashes." Joseph Mayer.

VALLEY, Le Rose du Lac, Oct. 19, 1918. The Editor "The Courier,"— The first snow which fell on Tuesday put an end to our working fever. Last night we had a rather heavy frost which brought the most beautiful iceflowers to our windows. To-day the sun was shining brightly, but it had not the power to melt the snow. We hope sincerely winter might not have come for good yet. Not on account of firing material, for we have no lack of that like the city people. We have more wood than we need. But there is much work to be done yet before the severe cold sets in. This year we cleared 16 acres of bushland which will be sown in next spring. We are hoping for a good crop next year. This year's crop was rather good in our district. Some farmers had from 30 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre, and potatoes were excellent. One farmer told us he earned 250 bushels potatoes from 1/2 acre. The price being 50c per bushel, this means \$125 per acre.

The soil is yielding plentifully here wherever it is worked well. It costs many an effort and sweat enough but then it rewards all our labor to a high degree.

Some farmers from Saskatchewan have bought land here and are breaking it with gasoline tractors. May they be very successful in their new home. Forest air and the use of the ax were the best medicine for me and have restored my health wonderfully.

Mrs. M. Kuenast.

Peace has come at last

Canada has to begin the work of reconstruction at once. To do this effectively our Government needs money. For Canada's sake an oversubscription to the Victory Loan is just as necessary with peace secured, as it would have been if the war had gone on.

Canada needs this money to heal the wounds of over four years of war.

To bring the boys home; to re-establish them in civil life; to care for the wounded and disabled; to provide for the dependants of our glorious dead; to finance British and allied purchases in Canada during the critical months to come, will take hundreds of millions.

We people of Saskatchewan have always been proud of our Province, but today it is the only Province that is falling far behind in the Victory Loan Drive. We people of Saskatchewan do not wish to be shamed by the other Provinces of the Dominion. Let us unite to make this last supreme war effort, which is already in the service of peace, a splendid success.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS:

\$10 Cash and \$10 Per Month Will Buy a \$100 Bond

Inserted by authority of Saskatchewan Publicity Committee Canada's Victory Loan, 1918

Regina and District

REGINA CELEBRATES END OF WAR

For twenty-four hours without a moments hiatus, Regina citizens demonstrated the exuberance of their spirits at the biggest news in the world's history. The announcement of the armistice at 1 o'clock Monday morning brought to a close the bloody conflict in Europe which Regina, along with the rest of the empire, waged and the bent up feelings of the citizens required a day and a night to express themselves.

From the time the news became public until an early hour Tuesday morning, the people rejoiced. Their joy was exhibited in the ringing of gongs, bells and the use of almost every noise-making device known to man. Singing, shouting, laughing, the people thronged the streets from early morning Monday to early morning Tuesday.

Automobile processions, spontaneous and organized, paraded the city not only during the daylight hours but far into the night. Fireworks of all sorts, percussion caps and other explosives added to the din on the streets. The crest of the enthusiasm was reached Monday evening when eight thousand citizens in procession order, organized by the Rotary club and led by the Salvation Army band, proceeded to Wascana park where Lieutenant-Governor Lake, Premier Martin, Lieut.-Col. T. E. Perrett, Lieut.-Col. Cross and Commissioner Perry addressed the huge crowd, expressing in a few well chosen words the sentiments which inspired the allied world to celebrate.

3,070 CASES OF INFLUENZA NOW IN CITY

A total of 3,070 cases of influenza has now been taken care of in the homes of Regina. The epidemic took toll of eight more lives in Regina on Monday, bringing the total death roll since the outbreak of the disease in the City up to 230. The deaths include two military men and one civilian from Lumsden.

MRS. TURGEON ILL

Mrs. Turgeon, wife of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Saskatchewan attorney-general, is ill in Holy Family Hospital, Prince Albert. She is suffering from Spanish influenza. Hon. Mr. Turgeon and family are at present in the northern city.

OATMEAL, ROLLED OATS, SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT FLOUR

Word was received from Ottawa last evening by L. E. Mutton, provincial secretary of the Canada Food board, announcing that Saskatchewan millers, dealers and consumers may add substitutes of oatmeal and rolled oats for wheat flour.

The telegram reads as follows: "Ottawa, Oct. 31, L. E. Mutton, Regina, Sask.—Announce to press and otherwise that in Saskatchewan millers, dealers and consumers may add oatmeal and rolled oats to the substitutes for wheat flour, in Order 67. Give fullest publicity."

DIAMOND JEWELLERY Co.

1835 South Railway St., Regina.



EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Watchrepairing promptly attended by mail. Big assortment of watches, Rings, Diamonds and Jewels. Our prices are just right. We speak German.

BIG MILITARY HOSPITAL FOR REGINA

The Dominion Department of Public Works will start the erection of the big military hospital in Regina immediately, according to official information which reached Colonel Cross, D.S.O., D.O.C. M.D. 12, yesterday.

Official Statements

BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 8. — "Despite the very difficult weather, our troops, advancing in a driving rain, have made substantial progress on the front south of Mons-Condé canal.

"On the right we have captured Vesnes and have passed the line of the Avesnes-Mauberge road both north and south of the town. In the centre we have cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway west of Mauberge.

"On the left we have taken Mail-laqui-et-Fayt-le Franc, Dour and Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Condé canal.

"Farther north, his flank, threatened by our advance on this battle-front, the enemy has commenced the Scheidt canal south of the town of Antoing, have taken La Plaigne and Belloy. We hold the western portion of Tournai.

"Since the first of November we have captured 18,000 prisoners and 700 guns."

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 8. — "Our troops continue to pursue the enemy rear-guards. During the day we liberated a large zone of French territory and numerous inhabitants.

"On the left we accentuated our progress east of the Capelle-Avesnes road. We have advanced our lines near the fortress of Hirson. More to the east we have reached at numerous points the south bank of the Thon river. Between Origny and Liard, we have established bridgeheads on the north bank.

"On our right we are along the Meuse from Mezieres to the neighborhood of Bazailles.

"The number of prisoners taken

since yesterday exceeds 2,000. Everywhere the enemy is abandoning guns and material.

"Aviation: During combat in October our aviators took part in the important fighting and were engaged against the German aviators charged to protect the retreat of the enemy troops and to hamper our progress.

"The German airmen showed themselves particularly aggressive with machine guns against our infantry and batteries. Owing to the superiority of their methods of shooting and the skill and vigilance of personnel, the French air formations have contributed largely in making the enemy pay dearly for his audacity. Thirty-five German airplanes have been shot down by our outposts or auto-cannon, while four enemy airplanes were put out of control and obliged to abandon their missions."

To-night's official statement says:

"Army of the east: On the Danube, between Basciass and Samlin and on the Save between Semlin and Mitrovitz, the Serbians have taken a foothold on the north bank after having broken the resistance of the German forces, which are falling back after destroying the Neusatz bridge on the Danube. The Serbians are continuing their progress to the north. They have been received as liberators by the population. Numerous liberated prisoners came to meet them. In Bosnia numerous Serbian prisoners have reached Visegrad and are marching on Sarajevo, being called by the local Jugo-Slav government. To the south of Visegrad they have occupied Priboj."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 8. — "The French yesterday again gained a footing on the east of the Scheidt, but later were thrown back across the river.

"Rear-guard engagements assumed greater proportions south of Valenciennes and Mons, on the Sambre, north of Avesnes and on the Meuse, southwest of Sedan. The enemy everywhere was repulsed.

"In the evening the enemy's lines ran to the east of La Capelle, southwest of Hirson, south of Signy-L'Abbaye, near Poix Terron and along the heights southwest of the Meuse."

GERMANY WANTS ALLIES TO CEASE AERIAL ATTACKS

BERLIN, Nov. 8. — Germany has sent the following note to the allies:

"The German air forces have been under orders since the beginning of October of this year only to make bomb attacks, which are directed solely against independent hostile military objects within the immediate area of operations of war. These orders were issued on the assumption that the enemy aerial forces were to receive similar instructions.

"In assuming this the German people find themselves disappointed. A short time ago the enemy made bomb attacks on the German towns of Wetzlar, Kaiserslautern, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Freiburg, Forbach and Wiesbaden, claiming numerous victims among their civilian population. Nor has occupied territory been spared. It is evident that Germany can refrain from aerial attacks on enemy territory behind the area of operations only if on their side, the enemy, from now on will reciprocate and also refrain from making aerial attacks outside the area of military operations.

"In the expectation that the intentions, shared by the other side to further humanity and preserve independent objects of culture will meet with the understanding of the opponents, the German government proposes to the government of the other belligerent countries that corresponding instructions be issued without delay to their aerial forces informing us of the measures taken."

BOLSHEVIKI BREAK WITH GERMANY

WASHINGTON. — Diplomatic relations between Germany and the Bolsheviki have been broken off, Basel advices today announced. It was stated that the remaining members of the German legation to Russia, who had fled to Pleakau from Moscow, had just returned to Germany. Berlin made no official announcement of the withdrawal of the diplomatic forces, the report declared.

BRITISH HOLD SALES OF GERMAN SHIPS DURING WAR ILLEGAL

LONDON, Nov. 9. — Sir Laming Worthington Evans, minister of blockade, announced today that reminders had been sent to the governments of neutral countries that the British government had always declined to recognize any transfers on enemy tonnage during the war, and that the neutral governments had been warned that His Majesty's government would refuse to recognize either during or after the war, any such transfer to neutral flag or ownership made before the final conclusion of peace, except with special consent.

The British government, the minister said, holds that the allies have a claim against the shipping of the central powers in view of their marine campaign, and they do not intend to allow their claim to be defeated or prejudiced by any such transfer.

ABOUT GERMAN COLONIES

New York, Nov. 10. — Hope that "the destiny of the German colonies, Palestine and Mesopotamia should not be to Great Britain by right of conquest," but should be determined by America, the allies and the neutrals, was expressed here tonight in an address by Right Rev. Charles Gore, lord bishop of Oxford, on his return from an 11,500 miles speaking tour through the United States on behalf of the national committee on the churches and the moral aims of the war.

"Great Britain has said that it desired no acquisitions of territory, and it must not be forced to incur the obloquy of appearing to be false to its declarations," he said.

GERMANY SHUTS HER WIRES

LONDON. — Telegraphic communication between Germany and foreign countries will be cut off, according to a Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. Only government telegrams will be allowed transmission.

Too Late to Classify

FOR SALE 320 ACRES, 12 miles from Regina. 225 acres cultivated; fairly good building; 60 acres summer-fallow; including farm machinery; 3 heads of cattle and two young horses. Price only \$12,500.00. \$1,500.00 cash, balance easy terms. Apply JOHN W. EHMANN, 1516 Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Sask.

A. F. WELSH. — I FIND NO difficulty in curing influenza, rheumatism, stomach troubles and skin diseases. Medicine and liniment \$1.50 a bottle. Hours: 11-12, 2-4, 7-8. Room 13, Black Block, Regina, Sask.

BELL & MITCHELL, Ltd. — Insurance of every kind for the farmer. Phone 3672 or write us. Western Trust Bldg., Regina.

POSITION WANTED BY GOOD worker for the whole winter, beginning December. State wages offered in first letter. F. L. Schury, Collins, Sask.

WANTED POSITION AS CARE-taker by man who can do light work only. Faithful worker. — Apply: Mr. Dergo, 1752 Wallace Street, Regina.

WANTED TO RENT ON SHARES 1/2 sec. farm near C. P. R. main line. Can take possession any time. Have own farm outfit if necessary. Good building and water required to be on farm. German settlement preferred. Apply: Otto Stredieck, P. O. Box 265, Strassburg, Sask.

SWISS — SWISS

If some of you Swiss, scattered in the Canadian Northwest, wish to join a genuine Swiss Colony in a district with a fine climate and excellent soil, write for further information to CARL STETTLER, Box 215, STETTLER, Alberta.

Alberta and British Columbia News

Edmonton News

BIG GAME SEASON OPENED

On Friday before last the vast army of Edmonton hunters have been let loose to harry the moose, elk, caribou, bear, and jumping deer at present roaming the great woodlands in happy ignorance of the toll they will have to pay to man's primitive instincts. The season for big game hunting in this province has opened November 1.

Old hands know the ropes; in past seasons they have often tried their luck and have discovered that the toll they will have to pay to man's primitive instincts, the season for big game hunting in this province has opened November 1.

Old hands know the ropes; in past seasons they have often tried their luck and have discovered that the toll they will have to pay to man's primitive instincts, the season for big game hunting in this province has opened November 1.

Edmonton is admirably situated as a centre from which to radiate to some of the most accessible big game haunts and the Dominion.

Nothing is so conducive to success in any of the affairs of life as a clear, precise knowledge of just what is to be achieved; this is most necessary in the case of the hunter. Are you particularly desirous of shooting a big bull moose? Then make for a district where that is the dominant species. Or an elk? Then go to a good elk range, for though it is true that moose and elk are sometimes found on the same ground, speaking in general terms, this is not often the case; at least, they are not found in equal abundance.

With a view of pointing out to sportsmen some of the best places to obtain the different species of game to be found in this province, we publish the following information on game given out for publication by the Canadian Northern Railway passenger department.

Islay—Moose, fifty to sixty miles north from station; no guides; charges for travel about fifty cents per mile; necessary to camp and bring camp outfit.

Jasper—Mountain sheep, goat and bear; forty miles south and west from station; accessible by pack train only; guides, Bregester & Moore, Otto Bros.; necessary to camp.

Minburn—Moose, deer and a few bear; 100 miles or more north of station; necessary to camp and bring camp outfit.

Athabasca—Moose, twenty miles from station; accommodation at homestead; charges for travel, \$5 to \$10; E. A. Reed, Cresmont, guide. Write Athabasca mayor.

Sanguin—Moose, deer, bear, one to fifty miles; accommodation homestead and camp; charges for travel, \$3 to \$6; guide, Oscar Keirle.

Vermilion—Moose, deer, elk; fifty miles from station; accommodation, camp; charges for travel, \$4 to \$10; guide, M. Phillips.

Entrance—Moose, deer, caribou and bear.

Clyde—Deer, moose, caribou; distance from station, three to thirty miles; guides, J. Benton, R. Wright, Holmes Crossing P. O.

OMENICA M.P.P. VISITOR TO CITY ON HIS WAY EAST

A. M. Manson, barrister of Prince Rupert, and M.P.P. for Omenica, B.C., was in the city recently on his way east. Prince Rupert is showing a marked recovery from the slump that followed the declaration of war. Labor is fully employed and wages are high. An enormous business is being done in airplane spruce. The spruce of the Queen Charlotte Islands is said to be the best in the world for airplane construction. Shipments east by G.T.P. reach approximately a train a day. There are also a number of large saw-mills operating in the territory tributary to the city. The Whelan Bros. pulp mills at Swanson Bay and the Pacific Paper Mills at Ocean Falls are large producers of paper and pulp.

Prince Rupert is the base and shipping point for the great fishery industry of Northern British Columbia and Alaskan waters. The products go east over the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

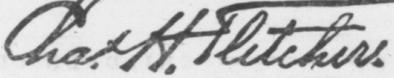
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

At Anyox, north of Prince Rupert, the Granby Copper company employ some 1,500 men. The town of Anyox numbers about 2,500. The Stewart mining district on the Portland canal, not far from Anyox, is showing a renewal of activity. R. H. Neill, of Seattle, has 40 miners at work developing a rich silver-lead property at Stewart. The Bush and Missouri properties are also attracting renewed interest.

The Bulkley and Nechacho valleys along the line of the G.T.P. and the Francois lake and Aotsa lake district southwest of Endako on the railway are attracting the attention of farmers from the prairies. There has been considerable increase of settlement in the past two years. Settlement would be much more rapid had not the public land been alienated wholesale during the boom period by the McBridge-Bowser government. A land settlement board operating under the present provincial government is making headway in clearing up that condition so that settlers can come in.

Peace River and Grand Prairie train leaves the Nelson avenue station at 3 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays, instead of 4.50 p.m. as at present.

Arrive at Peace River 12:30 p.m. Tuesday and Friday.

Arrive at Grande Prairie 5:30 p.m. Tuesday and Friday. Train runs through from Edmonton to Grande Prairie.

Leaves Peace River, returning to Edmonton, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m. Arrives Edmonton 9:30 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Leaves Grande Prairie at 6:30 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays. Remains an hour at Grande Prairie. Train runs through from Grande Prairie to Edmonton. Arrives 9:30 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Leaves Grande Prairie on return to Edmonton at 6:30 a.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Arrives Edmonton at 4:30 p.m.

100 TOWNS QUARANTINED

Over 100 towns on the western lines of the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways are now under quarantine on account of the epidemic of Spanish influenza. Tickets are not being sold to these points and the trains will not stop at the stations until the ban is lifted.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN IN CANADA ARRANGED

By instructions of Hon. Minister of Agriculture Crerar, a free distribution of superior sorts of grain will be made from the Dominion experimental farms during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out free, by mail, from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion cerealist, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.

A statement to the above effect is made by J. H. Grisdale, director Dominion Experimental Farms.

LICENSES BRING IN BIGGER SUM THAN LAST YEAR

Business licenses brought the city revenue to the extent of \$1,394.55 during the month of October. Up to date the business licenses have this year secured for the city big money in comparison to last year. The total for the year to date is \$31,113.45 against \$5,146.70 for the corresponding period of last year.

Dog tags sold during the month were responsible for a revenue of \$10.80. The total to date for dog licenses is \$6,040 which is a little less than last year, when for the corresponding period the amount was \$6,361.20.

In the collection department the amount taken during the month was \$4,144.45. The total to date is \$32,255.41 against \$26,661.17 last year.

OCTOBER TAXES TOTAL UP MORE THAN USUAL

Taxes collected at the city assessor's offices during October totalled \$1,400,000. The two per cent. discount period was in force during that month, with the result that a large number took advantage of it.

The amount includes land and improvement taxes as well as levies on business. Also swelling the total were payments on arrears. Ratepayers who were desirous of taking advantage of the discount added to their contribution by wiping off their arrears.

Assessor Walker will shortly issue a report showing the sources of the various amounts. During the present month, ratepayers have the last opportunity to obtain a discount, when one per cent will be deducted.

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Alberta News" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of the Province of Alberta and British Columbia. Subscription price \$2.00 per year in advance only.

Branch Office for Alberta and British Columbia:
Room 312, Tepler Building
101st Street (over Ramsey's Store)
P. O. Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.
C. W. SCHICKENDANSTZ,
In charge for Alberta and British Columbia.

Advertising Rates on Application. Between 5000 and 6000 Subscribers in Alberta and British Columbia.

BIG PURCHASES OF BONDS MADE BY WHOLESALERS

Two large subscriptions to the Victory Loan were reported on one day. H. Baker, local manager of the Massey Harris Company received word that \$25,000 of the company's subscription to the loan was being put through the Edmonton office. While W. W. Hutton secured a subscription for \$10,000 from the Marshall Wells Hardware Co., through J. F. McMullen the local manager.

Up to the close of business on November 4th the district in Northern Alberta, outside of Edmonton, have reported subscriptions totaling \$492,200. The Camrose district leading the way with \$101,550, and Lacombe closely following with \$87,300. The districts from which reports have been received together with the amount subscribed in each are enumerated below:

Provost	10,000
Sedgewick	5,300
Killam	550
Strathcona	1,950
Leduc	11,600
Wetaskiwin	53,800
Lacombe	87,300
St. Albert	40,000
Westlock	3,250
Athabasca	7,650
Peace River	6,550
Grande Prairie	1,350
Spirit River	4,900
Fort Saskatchewan	35,200
Lamont	37,100
Lloydminster	23,300
Vermilion	8,050
Tofield	21,800
Wainwright	30,350
Camrose	101,550

HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING

Death by drowning was narrowly averted by Alderman Kinney's son, aged 16, when he slipped through the ice on a pond near Robert Smith's farm, six miles west of the city.

Details of the happening are very meagre but from what can be learned it appears that young Kinney together with another boy about his own age had been riding their bicycles on the ice all forenoon. Apparently the ice was very good in places but young Kinney happened to strike a thin spot and plunged through with his wheel. Word of the accident was communicated to the boy's uncle, J. J. McCormick, 9157 Jasper avenue by telephone, who rushed to the city police station and secured the grappling irons and proceeded to the scene of the accident but before he reached there neighbors in the vicinity had the lad out of the water.

THE LATE DR. BOYLE

Dr. J. T. Boyle, 10025 113th street, whose death from pneumonia occurred on Tuesday night before last, was a son of Dr. David Boyle, archeologist for the government of Ontario. He was a graduate of Toronto University and a post graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He came to Edmonton in 1906 and built up a large practice here. He leaves a wife but no family. Dr. Boyle was a cousin, not a brother, of Hon. J. R. Boyle.

EPIDEMIC AT McMURRAY

Fort McMurray, Alta. — Eighteen cases of illness resembling grippe have developed at this place. The case of Wm. Dumas is considered hopeless and Grant Owens also is seriously ill. Mr. A. M. Sutherland, druggist, has wired the minister of public health to procure the best medical advice possible to handle the epidemic. There is no doctor or nurse at this point.

SITUATION IN JAILS AND PRISONS

With the quarantining of the jails and penitentiaries of the province a peculiar situation has arisen and police will have to look after the prisoners in their own cells. Fort Saskatchewan is quarantined, as is also the Alberta penitentiary and they are not taking in anyone. As the cell room of the provincial police is limited here, they are notifying their departments to hold their prisoners for the present.

A couple nights ago four Indian boys from the Red Deer school were interned here for the night. They had run away from school and gone back to their homes at Saddle Lake.

ALBERTA STORES WILL BE CLOSED EVERY MORNING

The provincial board of health has passed an order closing all offices and mercantile retail shops of all kinds except banks, doctors, dental offices and cigar stores, in cities over 5,000 population, every day until 1 p.m. The order has come into effect Friday, November 8, and continues until Saturday, November 16. It does not apply to Calgary on Wednesday as there is a standing half-holiday there on that day. The intent of the order is to relieve store and office employees to fight the influenza.

The provincial board reports the epidemic to be still on the increase in Alberta. New cases reported are 1,577, making a total of 16,738. This is believed to be less than one-third of the actual number of cases of the disease.

There were 14 deaths from influenza or its effects in Edmonton on November 6th. A falling off was noted in the new cases reported.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

SUDDEN DEATH OF BANK MANAGER

LAMONT, Alta.—Manager Chard, of the Union Bank branch at Bruderheim, who, with the other members of the staff came here by motor to be inoculated with the anti-flu serum at the local hospital, lost consciousness during the operation and failed to recover. Just previous to being inoculated he jokingly remarked: "Look out, as I may faint away!" Unfortunately he did so, and could not be resuscitated. He leaves a widow and child.

TWO DOCTORS DIED OF INFLUENZA

PROVOST, Alta.—The death took place on Sunday before last, of Dr. T. J. Rousseau, of Provost, after a few days' illness of Spanish influenza. Dr. Rousseau had been medical officer of the 233rd French-Canadian Battalion and had been very busy during the past few days in attending cases of influenza which is very severe in Provost. Medical aid is very badly needed in that district.

Dr. Rousseau was a French-Canadian. He graduated from Laval University. He leaves a wife (nee Miss Flora Bourgeois) and two baby daughters.

The death also took place at Killam on the same day of Dr. Dugan, aged 34, after an illness of four days from influenza. His wife and five children are also ill of the epidemic.

WELL KNOWN YOUNG MAN BURIED

The funeral took place on Sunday before last, of a well-known Edmonton young man in the person of Ben Miller, son of Michael Miller, 11307 86th street, who died on October 29, in Calgary Holy Cross hospital. He leaves to mourn his loss his parents, a sister and four brothers.

After a period of four years here at the Swift Packing company plant, where he was greatly liked, he was transferred to Calgary. Several days after his arrival there he became seriously ill, and after six days of sickness passed away. The cause of death is not known. Deceased was nineteen years old. He had spent his entire life with his parents in the Edmonton district, and had a large circle of friends.

FOUR FOUND DEAD IN TENT AND FIVE CHILDREN SICK

Edson, Alta. — Four half breeds were found dead in a tent 20 miles from Edson on Monday by Corporal Sheldon and Constable Feller of the Alberta Provincial Police. The names of the dead are Mary Emilar, Alex Campbell, William Abraham and Martnean Abraham. That death was clearly due to influenza was the conclusion reached by the officers of the law, who waiving an inquest buried the victims in improvised coffins in the bush.

Apparently these breeds, living far away from the town and unable to get medical assistance of any kind, succumbed one by one to the disease.

It is the opinion of the police that they were all ill at the same time, and were unable to care for each other while living, and those who remained were too weak to bury the dead.

Five little children survived until the police reached the tent, where they also had their abode. Two of them were almost dead, but may live through the assistance the police were able to render. The tent which contained the four dead bodies, for how long it is not known before the police arrived, was in a terribly filthy condition from the effects of the disease.

The epidemic is prevalent amongst the people of the Indian race, say the provincial police, and in some places many deaths are being recorded.

CRUSHED BY WHEEL DURING RUNAWAY

LACOMBE, Alta. — Crushed beyond recognition by a wheel of his waggon which he had fallen under while trying to control a runaway team, R. Wingate, a farmer from Bentley, died at the local hospital Monday afternoon.

Wingate had drawn his team up to the elevator to unload the waggon. On the approach of a train the horses became restive and suddenly bolted. In trying to hold them the farmer lost his balance and was thrown under the wheels. He was dragged ten rods and one of the wheels passed over his body.

Spectators hurried and picked up the injured man and he was taken to the hospital. He died ten minutes after arriving there. Deceased leaves a wife and large family.

14-YEAR-OLD WIFE LEFT ALONE IN WILDERNESS

BANFF, Alta. — A sordid tale of abuse and neglect by her husband, whom she married at Banff, Alberta, when only fourteen years old, was told in circuit court at Detroit, Mich., by Mrs. Grace Maynard, in her application for a divorce from William Maynard. The couple were married in 1908. Shortly afterward Maynard took his girl wife to a homestead he had taken up some forty-five miles distant from any other habitation. Here he left her, telling her she must remain on the land so they might hold it. For six years Mrs. Maynard lived alone in this shack, receiving only occasional visits from her husband. Seed wheat furnished by the government she ground between stones to make a coarse meal for bread. Through the long Canadian winters her only garment was a loose dress made by cutting holes for arms and head in the coarse sacking in which the wheat had been supplied. For three years, her bill asserts, she neither saw nor spoke to any hu-

man being, except at rare intervals when her husband came for a day or two in the desolate wilderness, where her only companions were wild beasts that howled around her cabin at night, and where storms soaked through the cracks in the poor shanty. She bore three children, all, she says, without medical attention or care of any sort. A stranger passed one day, and to him the deserted wife told her story. He did not wait, but drove her, with her children, to the nearest post of civilization, where her story brought funds sufficient to bring her to Detroit, where she has a sister.

The divorce case will be decided in a few days.

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DOMINION SEED LABORATORY WILL OPERATE AT WPEG

WINNIPEG, Man. — For the convenience of the farmers and seedmen of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture has opened a seed laboratory and seed central station in Winnipeg.

The shortage of grain seed due to frost injury and other unfavourable conditions in many localities makes it imperative that every lot of grain be tested and sufficient of the best seed made for sowing next spring.

The Winnipeg laboratory will test grain and other kind of seed for purity and vitality for seedmen, grain dealers and farmers who have seed for sale. Twenty-five samples will be tested free for any one firm or individual each year. Tests on samples in excess of this number will be charged for at the rate of 25 cents per test. Accounts are rendered at the end of the seed-testing season.

WAGES INCREASED

WINNIPEG, Man. — Carrying out its agreement with the Electrical Workers' union, the city light and power department has increased the rate of pay for six occupations in the meter department. These are raised from 25 to 27 1/2 cents per hour and three from 33 to 41 cents per hour. Miss D. Nutter, who has been placed in charge of all electrical and steamwork in the stove service department is given a raise of \$12 per month. The board of control approved these increases yesterday.

214 DIED DURING OCTOBER

WINNIPEG, Man. — Vital statistics covering the month of October show 214 deaths, the largest number in any one month since December, 1916. Of the October deaths 129 were males. Births totalled 425 and marriages 136.

29 HOMESTEADS APPLIED FOR DURING OCTOBER

WINNIPEG, Man. — Twenty-nine homesteads were applied for during October, 1918, and in addition 12 soldier grants were made. A year ago entries were made for 140 homesteads. The decrease is explained by the provisions of the Soldiers' Settlement act, under which only returned soldiers may procure homestead lands within 15 miles of a railway.

BICYCLE STEALING

WINNIPEG, Man. — Bicycle thieves are still on the rampage in the city, according to the monthly report of the city's bicycle detective as the license committee. During October 62 machines were lost or stolen and 25 recovered by the department. Eleven persons were convicted during the month of bicycle stealing and one dealer of buying parts of the stolen machines from boys.

AGAIN GIVEN LICENSE

WINNIPEG, Man. — Philip Stoller, the man who took two passengers in his auto to the C.P.R. from the Union depot when they had asked for the G.T.P., and who subsequently had his license cancelled, was considered sufficiently punished by the license committee and his license was restored. He had also been made to recompense the passengers for time lost.

SNOW AT ELKHORN

The first fall of snow of the season was reported from Elkhorn Wednesday of last week. A C.P.R. conductor arriving in Winnipeg said that when he alighted from the train at Elkhorn at 2 o'clock that morning there was sufficient snow on the ground to cover the tops of his shoes.

PREMATURE WILD DEMONSTRATIONS IN WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man. — The old-timer has no longer "got it" on the citizens of the present day. Time was when he could say, "You should have seen us in 1890, or '60," as the case might be, but not after Thursday of last week. It is safe to say that Thursday was a record in the mind of the oldest inhabitant, and that it has left an impression which will never be effaced. The occasion was unique, the end of the greatest war in history prematurely announced, and Winnipeg, thrilled to the core, celebrated it in a manner which was also unique. From 11.15 a.m., when the "Free Press" whistle electrified the citizens of Winnipeg by what they knew could only be the signing of the armistice which leads to peace, until late at night, when the first snowstorm of the season broke, the whole body of the people "went loose" in a never-to-be-forgotten manner.

The store of the T. Eaton company led the way by shutting down at 12 o'clock and by decorating their building on Portage avenue with festoons of the unconquerable red, white and blue. Eaton's employees, without any formal programme, marched in procession through the streets, the parade reaching from Donald street to Main street, on Portage avenue. Soon groups from Robinson's and other big stores followed the example set, and endless parades, with accompaniments of music of varying quality, filled the streets.

Meanwhile the sidewalks were crowded to capacity with men, women and children, all carrying the flags for which their men—husbands, fathers, brothers, sons and sweethearts—had offered their lives. The forenoon and afternoon were the time for foot passengers and for processions on foot. The evening was pre-eminently the automobile parade, although, even then, the sidewalks were densely crowded with foot passengers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS OCCUR ON STREETS

Several accidents took place as the result of the demonstrations on Winnipeg thoroughfares on Thursday.

At 3.10, a motor truck crowded with girls was turning south on the intersection of Water street and Main, when the removable side of the truck gave way and fifteen of the girls were precipitated to the pavement. A number sustained injuries and it was necessary to remove three of them to the General hospital.

At 4.35 Frank Trout, 186 Johnson avenue, riding on a motortruck with a number of celebrators, commenced firing from a double-barrelled shotgun as the vehicle passed near the intersection of Bannatyne avenue and Main street. The police held the party up and took Mr. Trout's gun from him. The offender may be charged with breach of the by-law made and provided in this connection.

Too Much Loyalty Suggests Insanity

An amusing incident occurred at the intersection of McDermot avenue and Main street at 7.30. Roy Spurrer, Talbot avenue, Elmwood, was displaying his exultation in the joy of victory to such an extent that S. S. Roast, 90 Albert street, concluded that he had taken leave of his senses. Believing the man insane, he grabbed him and ordered a bystander to phone for the police patrol. "This man needs attention. I think he is crazy," he said to the officer in charge of the patrol. The officer, however, had personal knowledge of Spurrer, and after a short interrogation decided that Mr. Roast had been too precipitant in his conclusion in regard to Mr. Spurrer's mental state, and they permitted him to continue demonstrating his loyal exuberance to the fullest extent.

Child Injured

Hermine Kruger, 12 years of age, whose home is at 362 Alfred avenue, was knocked down by an auto driven by Oscar E. Flanders, 30 Evanson street. She sustained injury to his left leg and was taken to his home.

Skull Fractured

Miss Millie Grant, domestic in the employ of Mrs. H. J. Symington, 585 River avenue, was knocked down by an automobile at the intersection of Colony street and Broadway at 8.10. She was taken to St. Boniface hospital but that institution was crowded with patients, suffering from influenza, and it was decided to convey her to Misericordia hospital. There it was found that her skull had been fractured.

BRANDON CONSIDERING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BRANDON, Man. — Matters in connection with the coming municipal elections here are beginning to take definite shape and at a meeting of a few business men of the city, arrangements were made to contest the mayoralty and every ward in the city.

The names of a number of possible candidates were under discussion with the result that the following were named as contestants for the various honors, A. R. McDiarmid as mayor, E. Bolton, for ward 1; A. L. Hall, for ward 2; A. Sheehan, ward 3; J. S. Maxwell, ward 4, and B. J. Hales, for ward 5.

While it is understood that these men have consented to stand, it is not yet certain, as none of them have as yet publicly declared themselves.

Note of the returning aldermen have yet stated their intentions of withdrawing except Alderman Trotter in ward 2, and he has withdrawn. Mayor Cater has definitely declared his intentions of once again contesting the mayoralty.

BANK MANAGER'S TROUBLES

WINNIPEG, Man. — H. T. Mavey, former Union Bank manager at Waskada, Man., was sentenced to three months in jail for forgery and uttering on fifteen charges in the police court. He admitted his guilt. \$24,600 was the amount claimed by the bank. He has been making restitution.

The British government has recognized the Polish national army as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent, according to an official announcement.

Up to the present nearly 1,000,000 British lives have been sacrificed in the war, according to information received by Reuters, Ltd.

The Need for More Dairy Cows.

By L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba

There seem to be special reasons why the farmers of Manitoba should be careful to conserve and build up our resources in dairy female live stock.

Of late Winnipeg has been experiencing "milkless days" in so far as delivery of milk by the largest milk company is concerned, and no matter what else may be said about this fact, it certainly reflects to some extent a strained condition in the milk trade. This refers to the local situation.

There are, however, much larger phases of this question. Any close study of nutritive values of various foods goes to show that the value of milk as a cheap and satisfactory source of food supply is not yet properly appreciated by the people of this continent. Milk supplies very cheap and easily digested protein. The butterfat which it contains is unexcelled as a wholesome source of fat; and no better form of sugar is to be found than that contained in milk. In addition, milk contains certain vitalizing or growth promoting elements popularly known as vitamins. Mr. Hoover, the United States Food Controller, has said:

"The human race, through scores of thousands of years, has developed a total dependency upon cattle for the rearing of its young. No greater catastrophe can happen to a people than the loss of its dairy herds, for the total loss of dairy produce means the total extinction of a people."

Few people in Manitoba understand how greatly the dairy herds of Europe have been reduced during the war. Mr. Hoover has said this also:

"I doubt whether today the dairy production of Europe as a whole is 30 per cent. of the pre-war normal, that of the Allies 50 per cent. of the normal. After the war Europe must restock her diminished herds. She must look to America for a sufficient supply of dairy cattle to give her her normal percentage."

According to official figures, the dairy herds of Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Belgium and Serbia have decreased three and one-half million heads.

Part of the damage done by war can be remedied immediately if the firing ceases. But this does not

apply to restocking a country with animals. A milking cow, if needed at once, must be purchased already mature and in milking form.

In many other parts of North America there seems to be a keener sense of what is likely to happen in the dairy world than there is here. That a large number of dairy animals will be needed from America seems to be practically conclusive. No matter where these are purchased, it will affect the value of dairy cattle in other parts of the continent. With this in mind, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to conserve our dairy animals carefully.

Where is Wheat Rust Now?

If the farmer wishes to satisfy himself as to where wheat rust is now, he has only to look on the second growth of wild barley (sometimes known as Skunk Grass or Squirrel Tail), which is still quite green, and he will find the stems rusted as badly as he has ever seen wheat rusted, and it is the same rust that grows on wheat. This can be proven by potting a wheat plant in the house at this time of the year and then rubbing on the red rust spores from the second growth of wild barley, even if these be taken from under the snow. If the leaves are moist when the spores are rubbed on, and the plant covered with a jam jar or big box for two days and then allowed to develop for a week, he will find that the wheat plant has taken the rust from the wild barley. Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been germinating the red rust spores from wild barley every day since the frosts began, and so far they have germinated every time—up to November 5th. On Friday, October 25th, when there was seventeen degrees of frost, 90 per cent. of the spores germinated when placed in a drop of water. Of course, it was necessary to examine them under a microscope to see that they had sprouted, for they are very small. Ordinarily, it only takes three or four hours for the red rust spores to sprout, but after they have been frosted it may take twelve to twenty-four hours. But they do sprout after frost, and it is quite probable that they can winter through on the wild barley in Manitoba. It seems, therefore, that wild barley is the culprit which is carrying the wheat rust through the winter, and steps should be taken to destroy this grass wherever possible.

YOUR HOUR OF LEISURE

GOD'S ACRES

By Henry W. Langfellow.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls The burial-ground "God's Acres." It is just; It consecrates each grave within its walls, And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

God's Acres! Yes, that blessed harem imparts Comfort to those who in the grave have been The seed, that they had garnered in their hearts. Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.

Into its furrows shall we all be cast, In the sure faith that we shall rise again.

At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

Then shall the good stand in immortal bloom, In the fair gardens of that second birth;

And each bright blossom mingle its perfume With that of flowers, which never bloomed on earth.

With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod, And spread the furrow for the seed we sow; This is the field and Acre of our God. This is the place where human harvest grows.

The Come Back of Old Dad Lane.

And What He Told About the Great Truth That Led to It.

By James Francis Dwyer.

(Continued from last week's issue.)

He paused and rubbed his forehead with a lean, nervous hand; then he went on, his voice very low: "I had a pillow such as I speak of, but one day—one day it was snatched away from me and, boys, when I wanted to lean back and rest for a moment there was nothing to rest against. Do you understand? There was a great emptiness and I grew afraid. I fell back and back till I—till I became 'Old Dad Lane,' who lived in a shack!"

"I might have died in that shack if I had not made a great discovery, a discovery about which I am going to tell you.

"Years and years ago, when my pillow of belief, my little wife, went away to a summer resort, my business would keep me here so that I would not be able to join her till days or weeks later. During that time I knew that she would be returning my arrival talking about me to other ladies, thinking how I would look walking up the steps to the piazza where the guests, who had heard from my wife about me, would be sitting. My wife was so proud of me; so—so proud of me! She thought there was no one like me, and when I did arrive, she had

one welcoming remark that was always the same—always the same. She would rush down the steps and clutch my arm and look up at me with her big, blue eyes and she would say, 'How splendid you look, John'; and I would blush and laugh and say: 'Honest, Nelly! Honest! Do I!'

"Boys, we are built up by the 'How splendid you look' remarks of those we love. I know, Dear God, I know! When I listened for those words and couldn't hear them and thought I would never, never hear them, God help me, I became a coward and ran! I ran from the fight, ran till I hid myself in a shack.

"Then something happened. When I was a boy of ten a circus came to our town and I helped to fix up the signs and haul on the ropes like I did for the St. Maurice & Barrington Circus that came down to Joe Priestley's field three years ago. Only at that first circus I did twice the work of the other boys because I wanted two tickets.

"Two tickets! I got them, and Nelly—my Nelly—when she saw them in my hand, said what she said to me a thousand times afterward: 'How splendid you look, John.' And I—I said: 'Honest, Nelly! Honest! Do I!'

"Boys, that manager of the St. Maurice & Barrington Circus gave me, instead of the dollar he promised me, two tickets, and when he held them in front of me I thought I saw—I thought I saw my Nelly, my Nelly of long ago, looking at me and saying, 'How splendid you look, John,' just as she used to do—just as she used to do.

"I got afraid then. Do you know why? I realized a great truth, a great, great truth. I felt that Nelly would say those words to me again. She had gone in front of me, as she used to go to the sea and the mountains, but—but she would be waiting to greet me as she always waited, her blue eyes shining, her hands outstretched, and the old greeting on her lips.

"And—and I thought as I stood in that circus tent, how dreadful it would be if I came to Nelly as a hobo, as an outcast, as 'Old Dad Lane.' I was horrified at the thought, fearful lest I might die before I had made good; so I fought to win back my position, my pride, the respect of my fellow-men, so that she would be able to greet me as of old and say: 'How splendid you look, John! How splendid!'

He paused and looked out over the room. His voice shook the least bit, but he straightened his shoulders and stood very erect in a sort of proud humility. "Well, fellows, you don't know what it's meant to me to come here to-night. Your faith and interest in me are going to help me a great deal. I want you to remember, if you are ever discouraged, that each one of us has someone who believes in him, through thick and thin. It's that belief and love and faith that makes all things possible."

Mr. Lane sat down. He didn't seem to hear the outburst of applause the boys gave him. I could see his lips moving slightly, and I have always imagined he was whispering to himself: "Honest, Nelly! Honest! Do I!"

WRITING YOUR SECOND LETTER FIRST

A great deal of the trouble in this world comes from writing letters. Yet the rule by which trouble in this respect can be avoided is such a simple one: it is, when you write a letter which involves any possible future complication, that you write the second letter also—that is to say, ask yourself the question as to what your position will be after a reply to your first letter is received; or who will then have the advantage. This will show you at once how important is the writing of the second letter with the first. Maybe you will think that this is a rule which needs to be applied in exceptional cases. But it is not. Some people have, of course, unerring instincts about writing letters. They never "get in wrong!" But most of us have not this gift. It is a fact, not only that many foolish letters are being written constantly which we would give much to recall, but also that the most seemingly unimportant letter is the one which often betrays us into the most difficulty. So the rule is a good one: Always write your second letter first.

WHEN WE BORROW

A friend borrows a dime or a quarter or a dollar from us: he is perfectly able to pay it back, but he never does. All of us go through that experience. And unless we are superhuman, the incident, small as it is, leaves a mark; sometimes a hurt. And the failure to pay is just "put down to a lapse of memory."

GIRLS, WHO DO DOUBLE DUTIES

The girl who starts on a business career has more to learn than the more office routine, for she has to reorganize her entire code of living, and many times she must part with habits and the observance of duties that seem a part of her very nature. She has to learn the limits of the day's work.

When Olive was a stay-at-home girl it was manifestly her duty to make her allowance compass as many things as possible; but, now that she goes to business, there is as much reason for Harry to make his shirts as for Olive to make her shirt waists, only—Olive knows how, and Harry doesn't. Therefore, since Olive does know how, it stands to reason that, even though she has done a full day's work, it is commendable, almost a duty, for Olive to make use of her skill.

Then—here is the eternal feminine reasoning—Olive knows that for a dollar and a half she can buy materials to make a blouse that would cost five dollars or more ready-made. The choice lies between a ready-made blouse of inexpensive make and a much finer one expressing the wearer's taste in lace, embroidery and design. That the making of the garment may take three evenings' work, followed, perhaps, by a headache, does not for a long time impress Olive in its true light as a woe! extravagance. The importance of not getting too tired, the vital necessity for saving strength, are things that take a long time in learning sometimes.

(To be continued)

A SIGNAL

When you jerk down the telephone receiver, in answer to a call, and sharply ask "Well, well, who's that?" you have given for yourself a danger signal. Don't blame the caller at the other end of the wire, or the girl in the exchange, but just make a little memorandum of the fact for yourself. The trouble is with you. When a little thing like a telephone call brings the nerves on edge and calls forth a sharp report from you, there's undeniably something the matter. And "the matter" is that you need readjustment. We are all too apt to think that others are either wrong, careless or slow, whereas if we were to take careful stock of ourselves it would be found that the fault lies with us. And in nine cases out of ten it is our overwrought nerves that cause the trouble.

—If youth will not prepare the soil, age cannot reap the harvest.

FIGHTING IN GALICIA BETWEEN RUTHENIANS AND POLES

Ukrainian Forces Occupy Lemberg

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — Warsaw newspapers say that hostilities have broken out between Polish and Ruthenian-Ukrainian troops. The latter, supported by German and Austrian regiments, captured Lemberg, in Galicia, on Nov. 1. Przemysl is in the hands of the Ruthenians.

An Austrian army, commanded by General Haus, in whose ranks is Archduke William, is reported to be advancing on Rawaruska and Zamost.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — A Lemberg despatch, by way of Vienna, reports that armed Ukrainian forces occupied the Lemberg public offices, took possession of the railways and the telephone and telegraph services, and disarmed the soldiers of other nationalities. The Ukrainian national council, it is added, states that it has taken over the administration of eastern Galicia.

INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF DESTRUCTION

PARIS. — The German propaganda service announces that a commission of neutral residents of Brussels has gone to the front to investigate charges of devastation and destruction without military objects during the German retreat in Belgium. Baron von der Lancken, civil governor of Brussels, went with the commission.

GERMANY PREPARES

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3. — Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front and the Germans, fearing the allies will march through Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna despatch to the Politiken.

If Germany Gets Peace It Will Be Due Only to Internal Affairs, Says Reuter's Correspondent

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS. — Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, discussing the enemy's military position, expresses the opinion that if Germany surrenders quickly, it will not be because her armies are beaten, but because of the internal plight of Germany. The German military situation is not hopeless. Ludendorff and Von Scheer are certainly now pledging the Erzbergers and the Scheidemanns that Germany can hold out forever on the line of the Meuse, and meanwhile that the submarines will by next spring have brought England to a more reasonable frame of mind. Whether these arguments will succeed depends on the internal situation, but for those of us who knew Germany before the war, it is difficult to believe any politician of the new school could resist an invitation to dinner from Ludendorff.

The correspondent referred to above was Reuter's representative at Berlin before the war.

BOLSHEVIKI OPEN "FREE LOVE" BUREAU

LONDON. — Russian maidens under the jurisdiction of certain provincial Bolsheviki soviets become the "property of the state," when they reach 18 years and are compelled to register at a government "bureau of free love," according to the official gazette of the Vladimir Soviet and workers and soldiers deputies, which recently published that Soviet's decree on the subject.

Under the decree, a woman having registered, "has the right to choose among men of 19 and 50 a cohabitant husband." The consent of the man chosen is not necessary, the decree adds, the man having no right to make a protest. A similar privilege of choosing from among the registered women is given every man between 19 and 50 "without the consent of the woman."

This provision is desired as "in interest of the state." The opportunity for choosing husbands and wives is to be presented at the end of each month, the decree stated. Children born of such marriages are to become the property of the state. Stringent rules and penalties are laid down for the girls less than 18. The decree further states that it has been upon the "excellent example of similar decrees already issued at Jurga Kolpin and other places."

"A similar project of provisional rights in connection with the socialization of women in the city of Khvelinsk and vicinity," has been published in the gazette of the workers' and soldiers' deputies of that city.

SUBMARINES CALLED IN

LONDON. — German submarine activity reached such a low state this week as to become negligible as a war measure, notwithstanding that as many as more U-boats are lurking in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The British admiralty looks upon this situation as part of the German peace offensive. It is believed by the admiralty that if Germany decides to fight to the end of her resources her greatest submarine effort may be expected late in December and in January.

CHRISTIANIA. — Crews of vessels arriving at Stavanger from Karmo Island report that several German submarines, flying a white flag at their mastsheads, passed the island Saturday bound south, according to the Morgenbladet. The submarines are believed to have been returning home to their bases.

POLAND GETS BENEFIT

AMSTERDAM. — The Austrian authorities in the part of Poland occupied by the Austrian armies have formally handed over the administration to the Polish authorities, says a Vienna despatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Prince Maximilian, the German chancellor, has signed a decree entrusting Mathias Erzberger as deputy imperial chancellor, with control of the war press department, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Full Text of Armistice Terms to Austria.

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which have gone into effect at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 11th.

MILITARY CLAUSES

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea, and air. 2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. (Within Austro-Hungarian territory limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force, reduced to pre-war effectiveness.)

Half the divisional, corps and army artillery equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungaria since the beginning of the war, withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tavis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terziolo) and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Pollaniscam and Idra. From this point the line turns southeast towards the Schneeburg excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeburg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lisarica and Trivunia and, to the south, territory limited by a line from the summit of the watershed eastward, so as to include in the evacuated territory the water course flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries.

It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Paga and Punta-dura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santandrea, Busi, Liss, Lesina, Tergola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Ziorna, Bua, Solta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces) of the allies and the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories is to be left in and surrendered to the allies, according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

4. The allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territories and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian territories and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right to requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever) they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have

not left Austro-Hungary within the date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

Must Release All Prisoners

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded which cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

NAVAL CONDITIONS

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

3. Surrender to allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the allies and the United States.

All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defence works.

Blockade to Continue

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immediately impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

—German authorities have been notified by the Dutch Government that in future no refugees will be permitted to cross the Belgian-Netherlands frontier.

THIS WEEK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.



Philadelphia, Pa. — "I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition, kept me worrying most of the time — and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness." — Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2842 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Official Statements

BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 7. — "We reached La Capelle, south of Maubeuge road, on both sides of Avesnes and have gained the western outskirts of the town. Astride the Sambre river we are in the vicinity of Hapmont.

North of the river, Bavai is in our hands and our troops have made progress east of the town. On the left we have taken Elouges and Hensies and have reached the Conde-Mons canal north of the latter village.

The enemy's resistance stiffened somewhat during the afternoon and considerable machine-gun resistance has been met on certain parts of the front. Some hundreds of prisoners and a number of guns, as well as much additional material have been captured."

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 7. — "Our troops continued to pursue the enemy throughout the day on an extended front between the Sambre and the Meuse. Our armies, breaking down local resistance, made an important advance, which exceeded ten kilometres at certain points and freed numerous localities with their civil population.

The enemy, harassed by our advanced guards, was obliged in the course of his precipitate retreat to abandon guns and considerable material, which it is impossible to enumerate. Everywhere prisoners remained in our hands.

East of the Sambre we reached the eastern outskirts of Nouvion. Further south we have taken Fontaine-les-Vervins and the town of Vervins. Our advanced elements have gone beyond the Serre. We held Hary and Lo Corrierie. Further east, after having occupied Montornet, we pushed our lines beyond Moquet, Renneval and Dolignon.

An Italian corps, operating in close conjunction with our troops, crossed the Hurtant river and despite stubborn resistance by the enemy, stormed Rozoy-sur-Serre.

On the front north of the Aisne our troops are more than twelve kilometres (seven and a half miles) north of Chateau-Porcien on the general line of Chaumont-Porcien, Doumely, Begny, Herbigny and the railroad between Rethel and Liart. The town of Rethel fell into our hands.

Pushing further north with admirable spirit, our troops reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the village of Dyonne, six kilometres north of Rethel. In this region our cavalry captured a battery of 77's and one of 105's, taking three officers, the gunners and capturing the teams.

To the right we progressed to the general line of Vanzeles, Auboucourt-Sorey, Banthemont, Ecorchal, six kilometres north of Attigny, Guincourt, Jonval and Changy-Jes-Amont.

In the region west of Bar river, after having taken Vendresse and the broken country to the north, we carried our lines as far as Omi-court, which is ours."

Tonight's official statement is as follows: "Our troops continued, without cessation, their pursuit of the enemy during the day. On our left

we crossed and went far beyond the road between Vervins and Avesnes, north of La Capelle. South of here we reached on the west, the railway between La Capelle and Hirson, on the general line of Effry and Origny-en-Thierache.

Further east we are along the Thon river, an affluent of the Oise, as far as Leuze, 15 kilometres north of Rozoy-sur-Serre.

On the Aisne front we hold the general line of the outskirts of Signy forest, Wagnon, Vié-St. Remy, Mazerny and La Horgone, realizing an advance of more than sixteen kilometres beyond the Aisne.

On the right, in the valley of the Barr river, our advanced elements have gone beyond St. Aignan-sur-Bar, gaining a footing south of the Meuse, on the heights which dominate Sedan.

We have freed, during the course of the day, one hundred villages and a great number of civilians.

Aviation—Our airplanes, working in liaison with our infantry, attacked, bombed and machine-gunned enemy columns in retreat, utilizing 15,500 kilograms of bombs and 13,000 cartridges."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 7. — "There were infantry engagements on the Scheldt lowlands.

On the battlefield between the Scheldt and the Oise we have withdrawn from the enemy. The enemy, who intended yesterday, after the strongest artillery fire, to resume his assaults, attacked positions which had been evacuated.

In a further advance in the evening he was engaged by our rearguard in combats which assumed large proportions in the Mormal forest and southeast of Landreies. In the evening the enemy positions ran west of Bavai, along the eastern edge of the Mormal forest, east of Landreies and east of Guise.

Between the Oise and the Meuse also we have carried out large movements. The enemy followed in the course of the day and west of the Aisne reached the general line of Marie-Dizly-le-Gros-Ecley. East of the Aisne we are in fighting contact with him north of Lechesme and north of Beaumont. Strong enemy attacks near Beaumont and Letanne were repulsed.

South of Dun the Americans advanced across the Meuse under a violent protective fire and penetrated the woods and heights east of the Meuse between Milly and Vilosnes. We threw back the enemy who was advancing on Fontaine, in the centre of the battlefield, and recaptured the Bois-de-L'Epinois. The fighting ended on the ridge of the heights east of the Meuse.

On the east bank of the Meuse we beat off renewed American attacks east of Sivry, and the Bois-D'Etrave."

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — "At four o'clock yesterday afternoon advanced troops of the 1st American troops took that part of the City of Sedan which lies on the west bank of the Meuse.

The bridge leading across the Meuse into the remainder of the city, which is filled with the retreating enemy, has been destroyed and the valley of the river flooded; the railway bridges also have been destroyed. The enemy's principal lateral line of communication between the fortress of Metz and his troops in northern France and Belgium, is by the success of the American army, no longer open to him.

All French territory west of the Meuse within the zone of action of the American army has now been cleared of the enemy by the gallant and dashing advance of our troops.

Since November 1, we have advanced forty kilometres, broken down all enemy resistance, freed 700 square kilometres of France, liberated 2,000 civilians who joyfully hailed our soldiers as deliverers, captured nearly 6,000 prisoners, including an unusually large proportion of officers and great quantities of arms, munitions, stores and supplies."

ITALIAN

ROME, Nov. 7. — "At 3 p.m. Monday our troops had reached the St. Udero, in the Venosta valley; the Passo-Della-Mendolla, and the defile of Solomo, in the Adige valley; Cebra, in the Avisio valley; Levico, in the Sugana valley; Fiera-di-Prinero, in the Cisono valley; Pontebba Piezzo, Tolmino, Gorizia, Cervignano, Aquileja and Grado.

In the region west of Bar river, after having taken Vendresse and the broken country to the north, we carried our lines as far as Omi-court, which is ours."

CAMROSE GIRL TAKEN BY GYPSIES; RESCUED BY SOLDIERS IN EDMONTON

CAMROSE, Alta. — A story of depravity is related in a recent report of one of the city assistant probation officers, while it fully substantiates all that has been said of the pernicious influence of gypsies being allowed to ply their unwholesome trades in the city, and is a reason for no slackening of the efforts for their prohibition.

There is no little human interest in the story, while it reflects considerable credit on one, at least, of our soldier boys.

According to the story a young girl at Camrose was unhappy with her relatives. She became intimate with a band of gypsies and in August left her relatives and joined them. From that time until October she lived with the gypsies, telling fortunes and taking part, says the story, in the "grossest immorality."

To show the devices used by the gypsies to cover their tracks, it is stated that one of the boys of the band, aged eleven, was married to one girl, and the head woman of the band designed the girl, with whom this story is concerned, as a wife for another of the younger boys.

Her release from this unhappy position came at Edmonton through the observation of a soldier. Passing by one of the booths on Jasper avenue, where the gypsies were always lurking for their prey, the soldier saw the girl and became impressed with the conviction that she was not a gypsy. Going into the place he spoke to the old woman in charge, and was also able to convince the girl that he was a friend.

When opportunity came the girl whispered to him that she wanted to escape. Wishing to help and also to implicate the gypsies by securing witnesses, the soldier secured two of his friends to go to the booth next night.

Following this he went to the place himself, demanding the release of the girl and also her money, as she was supposed to be paid at the rate of \$15 per month. He was roughly handled in response, but being a strong man he got away and the girl with him.

He took the girl to the guard room at the armories, and there she was kept until the probation officer was sent for and took her in charge.

Proceedings have been instituted against the gypsies.

Unreserved Credit

Auction Sale

of Stock, Implements and Household Furniture on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1918, on the N.E. 14 of Section 21, Township 22, Range 17, 7 miles south-west of Cupar, Sask., commencing at Ten O'clock a. m.

P. Weisbrod, having rented his farm south-west of Cupar, has given T. J. Shore instructions to sell his entire Stock, Implements and Household effects by auction as he intends retiring from active farming. As this is going to be a credit sale the buying should be good, as everything must go regardless of anything.

Horses Bay mare, 12 years old, 1500 lbs.; Bay mare, aged, 1400 lbs.; Black team mares, 5 and 6 years, 2500 lbs.; Gray team mares, 5 and 6 years, 3000 lbs.; Gray horse, 8 years old, 1500 lbs.; roan mare, 6 years old, 1200 lbs.; Bay mare, 6 years old, 1200 lbs.; Bay horse, 4 yrs. old, 1200 lbs.; Bay horse, 4 years old, 1100 lbs.; Gray mare, 4 years old, 1100 lbs.; Bay mare, 6 years old, 1000 lbs.; Bay horse, 6 years old, 1000 lbs.; 3 Yearling mares; Yearling horse; Bay mare, 2 years old; Black horse, 2 years old; 6 Spring colts.

Cattle, Hogs and Poultry Red cow, 6 years old, in calf; Red and white cow, 5 years old, in calf; Red and white cow, 3 years old, in calf; Red cow, 3 years old, in calf; 2 Spring calves; 15 Spring and summer pigs; 50 hens.

Implements, etc. Frost & Wood 8ft. binders; McCormick 8ft. binder; Cockshott 22 single disc drill; Sylvester 18 shoe drill; 3 wagons with triple box; Truck wagon; Water tank and pump; 6 Section harrow; Harrow cart; Feed Cutter and Maple Leaf Grain Grinder; Deering mowing and rake; 12 inch Cockshott gang plow; 14 inch Cockshott gang plow; Walking plow; Buggy; Cutter; Owens fanning mill; 6 Sets of work harness; Set driving harness; Set Adams bobbleighs.

Household Furniture Range; 4 iron beds; Dining room set, desks, table, sideboard; Base Burner; Organ; Kitchen Cabinet; full set of kitchen utensils; and many other articles generally kept around a farm too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over that amount credit will be given on furnishing approved joint lien notes bearing interest at 5 per cent due October 1st, 1919. 5 per cent discount for cash on sums entitled to credit.

Be sure and come early as these goods must be sold without reserve. P. WEISBROD, T. J. SHORE, Proprietor, Auctioneer.

Change of Address

Subscribers changing their address are asked to kindly notify us of the change by using attached form.

DETACH HERE

"THE COURIER" 1835 Halifax Street REGINA, SASK.

This is to inform you that I have changed my address and that I desire you to forward my copy of the "Courier" after 19 to my new address given below.

My old address has been:

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Province

My new address is:

Name:

P. O.

Province