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Number 47

Armistice Between Allies and Bulgarians

PUBLICATIONS IN GERMAN, HUNGARIAN AND RUTHENIAN LANGUAGES PROHIBITED

OTTAWA, Sept. 28. — No more newspapers, tracts, pamphlets, books or any other kind of publications are to be issued in Canada in enemy languages until after the war.

This has been decided upon by the government and an order-in-council has been passed translating the decision into law.

The order-in-council regarding publications in foreign languages requires a license from the secretary of state before such papers, periodicals or works can be published in Canada in German, Magyar or Hungarian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Russian, Roumanian, Ukrainian, Finnish, Euthonian, Syrian, Croatian or Livonian. The importation of such papers or publications to Canada is similarly restricted, but an exception is made in the case of works of a religious or scientific character not containing any objectionable matter.

Authority is taken for the seizing of such plants and the destruction of objectionable matter.

The licensing privilege affords a method of close control and regulation.

Determined to Stamp Out Propaganda Meetings

OTTAWA, Sept. 28. — Stringent measures are being taken by the government to stamp out anarchy and Bolshevistic propaganda and teachings in the Dominion of Canada.

Under the provisions of an order-in-council just passed the following bodies and organizations are declared to be unlawful and it is a criminal offense to belong to them or to attend any of their meetings:—The Independent Workers of the World (I.W.W.), Russian Social Democrats, Russian Revolutionary group, Russian Social Revolutionists, Russian Workers' Union, Ukrainian Social Democratic party, Ukrainian Social Labor party, Social Democrats of the Bolsheviki, Workers of the International Industrial Union, Chinese

(Continued on page 4.)

ALLIES PENETRATE HINDENBURG LINE

Fierce Battle Rages in Suburbs of Cambrai—New Offensive in Champagne and Flanders—Turks Shattered in Palestine

BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — "In spite of the unfavorable weather and strong hostile resistance, important progress has been made today on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle-front."

"The 1st Division south of Bellenglise resumed the attack this morning and gained the high ground around Thorigny, capturing the village and the east end of the canal tunnel of Le Tronquoy, taking many prisoners. Here it joined the troops of the 32nd Division, who during the night carried the defence of the tunnel on the eastern side and captured Le Tronquoy village."

"Continuing its advance today, this latter division made progress on the high ground northeast of Le Tronquoy and east of Nauroy."

"On the left, English and Australian troops attacked northward along the spur leading from Nauroy to Gony. Pressing their advance with great determination astride the Hindenburg system, they overcame the resistance of strong forces of the enemy and captured the greater part of the high ground south of Gony, with many prisoners."

"Further north, English troops recaptured Villiers-Guislain, together with the spur southeast of

that village. Before midday also they had taken Gonnelleu and reached the Scheldt canal on their front from Vendhuile northward."

"The New Zealanders cleared the west bank of the canal as far north as Crevecoeur. English troops have had hard fighting about Rumilly and north of the village, but have progressed and established themselves along the Rumilly-Cambrai road."

"North of Cambrai, the enemy again resisted our advance strongly, employing considerable forces and counter-attacking frequently and violently. In spite of his efforts the Canadian troops again progressed in this neighborhood, capturing prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

"Successful minor operations were carried out this morning. English troops advanced their line to the west bank of the Laves river between Neuve Chapelle and Picant. At the same time progress was made by our troops southwest of Fleurbaix. Over fifty prisoners were captured in these enterprises."

"In Palestine during September 29, the northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias-Deraa area continued. A large Turkish force, including elements composing the Turkish garrison on the Hedjaz railway between Amman and Ma'an, surrendered at Ziza station."

"This force is said by its commander to number 10,000 men and to be a part of the second army corps of the fourth Turkish army."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 30. — "In spite of enemy resistance we have captured Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Pushing further north, we captured the neighborhood south of Meurival and Veteley. Sixteen hundred prisoners were taken."

"The battle continues today along the whole Champagne front. The enemy was ejected from Ste. Marie-a-Sy. We have passed beyond the village."

"We have taken Aure and also the plateau and woods north of the village. We captured Marvan and our lines have been extended beyond Monthois."

"Italian units operating north of the Aisne, have carried Soupir. Between the Aisne and the Vesle our troops this morning continued their attack, making decided progress on a front of twelve kilometres."

(Continued on page 5.)

Bulgaria Agrees to Evacuate all Territory, to Demobilize, and to Surrender all Means of Transportation

German and Austro-Hungarian Troops Arrive in Sofia

After a sanguinary defeat on the Macedonian front where the Bulgarians are retreating on a 130 mile front and where the Allies are threatening to invade Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarians have asked an armistice for the opening of peace parleys.

The French commander reports that the Bulgarian request reached him through an intermediary, the general commanding the British army in the east forming a part of the Allied command.

D'Esperey's reply, therefore, asked the Bulgarian delegates to present themselves to the British lines, which demand was complied with.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the Entente Allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The Associated Press learns that the military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces, and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia respectively, to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent.

All questions of territorial rearrangement in the Balkans were purposely omitted from the convention.

The allies made no stipulations concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter—one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

that the armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.

German Troops Arrive.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1. — German troops arrived at Sofia, Friday night, according to a Berlin telegram to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, which says "They were received with great enthusiasm by the population."

Vienna newspapers received here announce the arrival of Austro-Hungarian troops at Sofia.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' own terms, it is officially announced today.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—News that Bulgaria had yielded to the Allies' terms was received here today. Reuter's, Limited, states that Bulgaria's surrender was unconditional.

The Serbian legation received announcement of the Bulgarian surrender. No details were made known up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Continued on page 4.)

News in Brief

—The government of Porto Rico has announced that the sugar crop for 1918 is 453,796 tons short, as compared with 503,081 tons in 1917, a decrease of slightly over ten per cent. The prospect for the 1919 crop indicates that there will be a further reduction in the amount of sugar raised next year.

—The Swedish gunboat Geinbild has been sunk by striking a German mine in the Skaggerack with the loss of the chief officer and 18 men, reports the correspondent of the Politiken at the Skaw.

All questions of territorial rearrangement in the Balkans were purposely omitted from the convention. The allies made no stipulations concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter—one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

(Continued on page 5.)

New Spanish Grippe Appears on North-American Continent

Both Canadian and American Military Machines Affected

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—An epidemic of what is supposed to be Spanish influenza is raging at Victoriaville, Que., where the 300 students at the college are reported to be sick. The college has been quarantined for the last week and the scholars being gradually sent home after disinfection. So far two of the teaching brothers have died, Brother Dohat and Brother Pierre. A scholar has also succumbed.

Marginal statistics today show that in the course of the last few days nine sailors have died on ships in the harbor of Quebec, apparently from Spanish influenza. The bodies are shipped to homes of the men, mostly in the United States.

Ten More Deaths.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza in Quebec was the cause of ten more deaths today, six in Victoriaville, one in Arthabaskaville and three in Trois Pistoles. In Arthabaskaville the Catholic college has been closed. There are forty cases in Trois Pistoles.

The sickness is also prevalent in Montreal, Niagara Camp, St. John and other eastern places in Canada. Nearly in every one of these places deaths have occurred.

Spreads in Barracks

MONTREAL, Sept. 28. — Reports received today by General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., in this military district, indicated that the epidemic of Spanish flu at St. Johns (Quebec) barracks had become more serious. The number of hospital cases has increased from 355 reported yesterday, to 450.

It was also reported today that the disease had spread amongst the civilian population at St. Johns.

Spread in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Nearly 3,000 new cases of Spanish influenza in army camps had been reported

to the officers of the surgeon-general of the army up to noon today, increasing the total number of cases to nearly 23,000. Deaths reported were 122, due chiefly to pneumonia which followed influenza. The total of pneumonia cases was 290 for all camps. New cases of influenza were reported today from 21 camps in all.

(Continued on Page 4.)

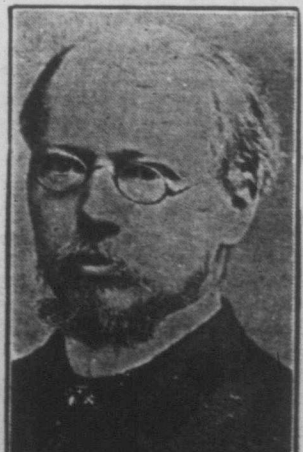
COUNT VON HERTLING'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY EMPEROR.

Admiral von Hintze, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Also Relinquishes Post.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1. — The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says it understands that both Chancellor von Hertling and the foreign minister, Admiral von Hintze, have tendered their resignations. The emperor has accepted them and has replied to Count von Hertling as follows:

"Your excellency has reported to me that you no longer find your- (Continued on page 5.)

Resigned German Chancellorship



COUNT GEORG VON HERTLING.

BIG DEMAND FOR WESTERN FARM LAND.

MENNON, Sask., Sept. 28. — A big boom in farm lands prevails in this district. Farms which could have been bought in 1914 for \$16 an acre are now selling for \$35. One farmer has sold his farm (outfit included) for \$75 per acre. Another one is reported to have refused \$80 an acre for land only. The country just teems with land buyers. These men are mainly from British Columbia and other parts of Canada. The very poor wheat yield this season does not seem to discourage these buyers in the least. They only say, "Oh, two poor years means a bumper next year," and offer another \$10 per acre for a favorite find.

Some of our farmers are forced to sell on account of crop failure for two successive years. Others are selling their stock and taking over jobs for the winter to make their living or pay machinery bills. The old resident farmers can somehow usually stand the pressure of failure, but the blow is falling hardest on the many young beginners who, in answer to their country's call, braved every hardship to make an increase in Saskatchewan's wheat yield only to find bankruptcy facing them after threshing.

RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE RENOUNCES SUCCESSION

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29. — Crown Prince Charles, of Rumania, who was ordered by King Ferdinand to undergo 75 days solitary confinement because he recently went to Odessa and married the daughter of a Rumanian army officer, is reported to have renounced his succession to the Rumanian throne.

LAST WEEK'S REVIEW OF WAR

LONDON, Sept. 29. — The past week has been the most amazing of the war. The allies are advancing victoriously on practically every front. During the week they have taken prisoners far in excess of one hundred thousand of whom nearly forty thousand were captured in the last three days on the west front and fifty thousand in Palestine. They have also taken more than nine hundred guns.

Sir Douglas Haig reports further successes. The town of Cambrai is now under British guns. Here the main Hindenburg line has been pierced and the allied troops are sheltered in commodious German dugouts. The battle is continuing in favor of the allies and the Germans are in the midst (Continued on Page 4.)

HARD FIGHT IN THE CHAMPAGNE IS ANTICIPATED

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The new allied offensive in the Champagne was begun three years almost to a day after the first offensive of the French on the same front, on September 25, 1915.

The French fourth army is conducting the attack in conjunction with American forces, and the front extends to the east and west of the Argonne forest.

"The Fourth Army," says La Liberté, "has held this sector since the first battle of the Marne. The enemy expected the attack. It is even learned that in view of the effect he foresaw, his troops in that sector had been given special nourishment. The struggle, therefore, will be of a different character to those described in recent official communications, which showed the allies almost galloping to victory."

CLAIM ENORMOUS CAPTURES ON WEST FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 29.—French, British, American and Belgian forces in the last three days have captured 40,000 prisoners and 300 guns, it is estimated here. Since July 18, the Allies have captured 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material. This does not take into account the operations in Macedonia and Palestine.

MENNONITES ARE DETERMINED TO LEAVE CANADA

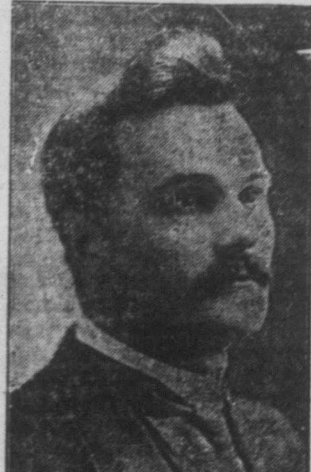
SASKATOON, Sept. 29.—The "Old Colony" Mennonites of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have decided at their convention at Hague, Sask., to send a delegation to the Argentine government with a view to transferring their colonies to South American soil. They have been antagonized by the enforcement of the new School Attendance act in Saskatchewan. Before taking any definite steps they will interview the provincial and Dominion governments to ascertain if they will be allowed to leave Canada. There are about 20,000 Mennonites in Canada, according to official figures compiled in 1903.

CANADAS LOSS BY SUBMARINES DURING AUGUST

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—A loss of nine vessels, valued at \$264,000 and laden with fish worth, \$136,000, through the activities of a submarine off the Atlantic coast, is shown by the fisheries' statement for August, issued from the naval department. Another vessel from Yarmouth, laden with a good catch of fish, was also destroyed by the raider.

Organisation for Victory Loan Drive in Fine Shape

Leads Victory Loan Campaign in Saskatchewan



HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING.

Preparations for a successful Victory Loan Campaign have been practically completed throughout the Province. Following the big meeting at Regina, which elected a most representative executive, headed by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Saskatchewan's young and energetic minister of railways, who holds also the provincial treasurer's office, further organisation meetings have been held in each of the eight divisions into which the province has been divided.

All reports indicate that a splendid enthusiasm prevails, and that Saskatchewan will easily reach its objective. As, however, it certainly seems desirable that on this occasion especially the province should follow its established custom to succeed in doubling its objective, the Victory Loan should receive the heartiest support of all patriotic citizens.

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

Perennial Sow Thistle Can be Eradicated Now

For several months the weeds and seed branch has been experimenting with perennial sow thistle in order to discover the best methods for its eradication. Although it has only appeared in Saskatchewan within the last few years, it has already proved itself to be one of the most difficult weeds to get rid of. It spreads itself both by seeding and by root stocks underground, so that no matter how carefully the plants may be cut down before seeding they will continue to spread from the root systems almost as fast as if they had been left untouched. In other provinces people have had to abandon their farms because of this weed.

Experiments in Regina

In Regina several patches were used for the experiments and the ground was staked off into lots six feet square. The plants were then treated either with herbicide, ferric sulphate, salt, or fuel oil, in various strengths. Up to the present, at all events, the fuel oil looks to be the most promising method. This is the residue from the crude oil after the coal oil and more volatile oils have been extracted and is the ordinary oil used for marine and other engines.

Careful Records Kept

Careful records were kept of the doses given to each of these plots. It was found that the amount used, to be effective, had to be sufficiently heavy to penetrate to the root mat, which lies about four inches below the surface, otherwise, although all applications, heavy or light, killed off the foliage, in a few weeks new shoots appeared above the ground. Six gallons of the oil left the plot absolutely bare, and it would appear to be quite unlikely that the plants will "shoot" again next spring.

The fuel oil can be procured in Saskatchewan, as there is now a refinery, whereas the herbicide is prepared in New Jersey, U.S.A. Another thing in favor of the fuel oil is that it is ready for use as it is, while common salt and ferric sulphate have to be made into a solution.

Fuel Oil Most Effective

In another row of plots one dollar's worth of each of the above-mentioned materials was used and up to date the fuel oil appears to be most effective, although no definite conclusions can be made until July, 1919.

It is not yet known how far the use of this oil will affect the soil fertility. Common salt, in more humid countries than ours, kills plant life for eighteen months and its effect would probably last longer in our drier climate. As the oil would not leach away like the salt solution, it is probable that it would inhibit plant life for a much longer period, but in any case it is far better to grow nothing than to permit this weed to go unchecked.

This method of eradication would be of most value on the railways, where the sow thistle exists in small patches at numerous points, and it is hoped that the weeds and seed branch may be able to demonstrate so clearly the value of this method that the railways will be induced to use it and thus aid in stopping the spread of this very dangerous weed.

Stability in Hog Prices

When asked to increase his output of hogs, it is only natural that the farmer should inquire what is being done to protect him from loss. The result of any action to increase hog production which may be taken at the present time will not be apparent on the market until about twelve months have elapsed, and the farmer fears that something may happen within those twelve months which will influence the price of hogs and possibly, wipe out his profit. It is only fair, therefore, that a clear statement should be made as to what has been done and what is under way to protect the interests of the farmer.

Our Food Controller has made an announcement that the profits of packing houses will, in future, be limited, and that such action will be taken that the farmer who produces the hogs shall receive as his share, a fair proportion of the proceeds derived from the sale of the hogs. This action on the part of the Food Controller brings about a condition of affairs such as never before existed in this country, and should help to give the farmer confidence that his interest will be protected and that he will not be left at the mercy of any large corporation.

In addition to the action of our own Food Controller, we are assured by Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Chief of the United States Food Administration, Meat Division, that the Food Administration will see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs. He

also states that a rigid control of the packers will be established and that serious breaks in prices of hogs will be stopped. He closes his statement in the following words:

"Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer."

In the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago under date of Nov. 15, the announcement is made that the buying power of the United States Government, both on its own account, and that of its allies, will be utilized for the purpose of stabilizing the hog market. Whenever a heavy run of hogs occurs, the Food Administration will support the market by placing heavy orders, so that the packer will not be under the necessity of hedging in the provision pit against the daily cost of his hog drive.

Further, it is stated that American packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog product as the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October, thirty-one million pounds of meat were taken out of Chicago warehouses alone, and a similar raid was made at other points.

If we consider carefully the facts which have been stated regarding the attitude of Canadian and American Food Controllers, we must come to the conclusion that there is very little danger that a serious break in hog prices can occur. Influences which are brought to bear in connection with United States markets are bound to reflect in turn upon our Canadian market, and the lack of supplies on hand in the United States, together with the decision of the American Food Administration to support the market when a heavy run of hogs takes place, should give the farmers confidence that hog feeding gives promise of being a profitable branch of stock raising, and that the farmer who responds to the world demand for increased production of meat at the present time cannot very well suffer financial loss.

Live Stock Branch,

Ottawa.

Hints for Savings

Runners may be prevented in hogs that are too tight over the knees by splitting the back seam down halfway and neatly inserting a V-shaped gore taken from the back of a disordered hog.

Fat may be saved and doughnuts made more digestible by dipping them in boiling water immediately after removing from the hot fat. Do not let them remain in the water a second, but place them on the draining rack in the usual way. When the water cools you will have several ounces of good fat.

Character in Horses The Best Breed of Farm Hen

The Influence of Heredity and Environment in the Evolution of the Horse

That the best breeds of horses have character as distinct as that of their masters must be admitted to be due to their constant companionship with men. By character here is meant mental and moral character, partly transmitted and partly acquired, which makes the horse the willing and efficient servant and the source of unmeasurable enjoyment to so many of us. In the state of domesticity and, of course, under the control of man, the horse gradually improved as a type in point of usefulness, as man himself has advanced in point of civilization and education.

The main force responsible for the improved type of horse is, undoubtedly—Education, because inherited character may be modified and improved by education, and it is because this is so that progress becomes possible. If selection and education were, for instance, abandoned, the horse would rapidly revert to his original type. He would not only deteriorate in size, but in intelligence and, in fact, many other qualities which make him valuable to man.

Indication of Character

As regards selection, it is only by progressive selection, with proper crossing, that any degree of fixity can be stamped on the race. Inheritance is a valuable basis for progress when individuals are judiciously selected.

Character in the horse is, as in all the higher animals, indicated by physical characteristics. Thus color and size are usually trustworthy indications of character. The general physical make-up—texture and fineness of skin and limbs, symmetry and finish—are all good general guides to character, but above all other parts of the body the head tells the story of the animal. Its shape and position and expression of the eye, ear and muzzle unmistakably denote character to the eye of the practical observer.

Close observers claim that a Roman nose in a horse, like the corresponding aculline shape in man, generally indicates strong individuality, often accompanied with great intelligence. A straight facial line is quite as often found with a high degree of intelligence, but a dish-faced horse is seldom anything but a nonentity in character. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they only prove it.

A fine muzzle usually denotes a fine nervous organization, while a coarse and large muzzle, with small and non-expansive nostrils and pendulous lower lip usually denotes dulness and stupidity. A sensitive and trim shaped nostril means courage and intelligence, even when, as is sometimes the case, it means heaves. A broad and full forehead and length from eye to ear, are good general indications of intelligence, but the eye and the ear are the speaking features of a horse's face.

The eye of a horse is unquestionably the highest expression of animal intelligence. The ideal eye is of a lustrous hazel, prominently set at right angles to the middle line of the face, large and bright, with delicate and sensitive lids, shaded with full and long lashes.

Intelligence Required

The size of the ear, its quality, its texture and its setting are very important. Large and well-shaped ears indicate intelligence as unmistakably as broad foreheads or aquiline facial line. Many people carry small and pointed ears carried closely to the tips. Although this may be the highest type of mere prettiness, many shrewd horsemen admire ears of generous length, widely placed and well carried, of fine texture and with distinct veining, well pointed at the tips and with great flexibility of individual movement.

The character wanted in the light harness horse of the present day, involves intelligence and obedience.

First of all, a fine sensitive and powerful physical organization is demanded, because perfection of physical adaptation to the work to be done, insures speed, safety and comfort. We want enough to give the advantage of sufficient weight. We want solid or harmonious color, but above all we want a well balanced brain and indomitable will and courage.

The Best Breed of Farm Hen

Beginners find it hard to decide which is the best breed of hen for the farm. They are often misled by spectacular accounts of big results from certain breeds whose owners specialize in egg production. It should be borne in mind that what pays well as a specialty, may not be so profitable as a sideline on the farm where help is scarce.

White Leghorns are in favor on large poultry plants. There, hens are usually fed the year round, so that it is important to market cockerels as early as possible, especially as Leghorns never grow big, consequently never bring a high price. On the farm it is different. On the average farm, where about 100 hens are kept, both hens and chickens can forage their living from July 1st till snow comes, which makes it profitable to let cockerels mature.

I've had experience on the farm with scrabs, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Barred Rocks, Buff Cochins, and White Orpingtons. I kept tab on results, so can compare breeds. Leghorns laid a few more eggs than the large breeds, but Barred Rocks led in cash returns by nearly a third, because they laid when eggs were dear. One man declares that his Leghorns lay well in winter but they have a large scratching pen, and are not allowed to go out, as chilled feet stops the egg yield. This can seldom be arranged for on a farm; besides hens forage a good deal of their living around yards, and stables where stock is fed. Leghorns are good foragers—in fact, they're too good. No ordinary fence will confine them, and you can't have a garden or small fruit within a quarter of a mile of the house. An ordinary wire fence will confine the large breeds.

It must be considered that the hen is a meat maker as well as an egg producer. Every chick, not lost, eventually comes to the table. I let most of my Leghorn cockerels go early in summer, so as to be rid of them. I let all Rocks and Orpingtons mature as they fed over cut grain fields. About ten days before marketing they were penned for finishing, with a few Leghorns that escaped. One buyer was offered her choice of three Leghorns, or one Orpington for \$1.00. She chose the latter, because, as she shrewdly observed, though the Leghorns weighed a pound more, she would be buying three sets of bones.

Now compare the difference. If 100 pullets are wanted, there will probably be 100 roosters to market. If Leghorns, they would bring from \$35 to \$45, if Rocks or Orpingtons, from \$90 to \$100, according to market prices. These figures also apply to hens.

Another advantage the large breeds have is that they raise their young, and will mother anything you have a mind to offer them. Out in front of my window sits an Orpington hovering her chick. Besides her own, I can count three sizes of half-naked Rocks, whose mothers have weaned them, a little guinea and two little turkeys, all smugling about her for warmth. She spreads her wings, doing the best she can for the whole orphanage.

I omit the other breeds, as they didn't seem profitable.



These small capsules are better than Eucalyptus, Capsules or Iodo-capsules and cure Gonorrhoea within 24 hours without interfering with your work. For sale everywhere.

Rocks and Orpingtons seem about equal both as egg producers and as mothers, but the standard weight of Orpingtons is a pound more than Rocks.

It may be that Leghorns could be made as profitable on the farm as the larger breeds, if given the same attention as they get on a regular poultry plant, but this has not been my experience.

CASTORIA

For Singling and Kinder
In Gebrauch seit mehr als 30 Jahren
Immer mit der Unterschrift
Carl H. Richter

Fitting the Colt

To cram feed into the foal that is to be shown at the fairs is the customary habit. This will unquestionably make the foal grow faster, grow bigger at the same age, and make the colt fatter and more solid looking. By heavily feeding the dam, teaching the colt to eat more, feeding it with cow's milk, are easy methods of developing the young colt into shape and lines of the finished drafter. But will it pay?

Too many agricultural writers condemn the system of cramming the colt and forcing early grains, and big weights. There are even bulletins issued upon the subject, urging farmers to feed their colts more. Too many people take the advice. The result is a big shapely, growthy looking colt, all right. If there were no other results this would be all right. But the unfortunate part of it all is that there are.

When young the colt's underpinning is only beginning to develop. It is getting used to the work that it has got to do. The bones are as yet tender and the matter of how they will develop is directly related to the work that they have got to prepare for. If the work is that of supporting a big heavy body the limbs will take that shape. There will be a rapid growth of bone, not a good, hard, fine growth, but a big, open, coarse one. To carry the weight best, pasterns will develop short and straight. The motions of a big fat colt will necessarily be slow, and the development of quality in tendon and muscle will be inferior. The mere weight of the colt will determine that the legs be short and thick.

Beside all this, the colt will lie down often, and rest. He will fold up his legs and his weight will keep them in that position which means the more or less erratic growth of joints, and this also means that the gait will not be true and straight. Colts that are not fed so heavily will be more restless and active. This will develop limbs that are meant for action, and feet to withstand wear and shocks. It will mean better muscles, bigger tendons, finer, but cleaner bone, and even a more sloping shoulder and a general build where integrity between muscles and joints find expression in superior action. These are qualities too highly prized to be risked for a chance to win a prize under a rather superficial judge. How do you know that the judge will approve of the big, thick, lubberly colt? There are few of them who do, and more who don't nowadays. Anyhow, if you intend to "come back" with the colt another year, don't overload it with fat.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no last time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Express M. Palmer, Carpenter, 524 E. Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, Va. Do not cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

don and muscle will be inferior. The mere weight of the colt will determine that the legs be short and thick.

Beside all this, the colt will lie down often, and rest. He will fold up his legs and his weight will keep them in that position which means the more or less erratic growth of joints, and this also means that the gait will not be true and straight. Colts that are not fed so heavily will be more restless and active. This will develop limbs that are meant for action, and feet to withstand wear and shocks. It will mean better muscles, bigger tendons, finer, but cleaner bone, and even a more sloping shoulder and a general build where integrity between muscles and joints find expression in superior action. These are qualities too highly prized to be risked for a chance to win a prize under a rather superficial judge. How do you know that the judge will approve of the big, thick, lubberly colt? There are few of them who do, and more who don't nowadays. Anyhow, if you intend to "come back" with the colt another year, don't overload it with fat.

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 price 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 not infallible, 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 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.

SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high grade ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

\$400.00 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000.00 worth supplied on half cash basis, balance payable July, 1919, and December 1, 1919, with interest at 6 per cent.

These ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk rams.

For particulars apply to
A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.

HEIFERS FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply grade heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeds to Saskatchewan farmers at the following terms:—

One-third cash with order, balance payable December, 1919, and December, 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

These heifers are well bred, all good colors, straight and growthy, just the kind for foundation stock.

For further particulars, apply to
A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, 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.

Ph. Gross and Company
PHONE 6 BOX 74 EARL GREY, 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.

Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses?



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.

If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop.

If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now?

"IT PAYS".

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED LOCALITIES.

Write today to the

CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.

BOX 124.

REGINA, SASK.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

Government Buys Farm Flock of Sheep.

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT AUCTION NOVEMBER 1.

After purchasing the entire breeding stock of six hundred grade Cheviot ewes, owned by Ex-Lieut. Gov. Geo. W. Brown, for distribution among the farmers of Saskatchewan, Prof. A. M. Shaw, provincial livestock commissioner, returned to Regina from Lajord. These sheep are high grade Cheviots ranging from one to four years and are an exceptionally uniform bunch. The flock has been graded up for the past five years by the use of purebred sires until they are now probably the most uniform flock of grade ewes in the province. Mr. Brown has closely culled the flock from year to year so that the present band are all tried breeders, all of the two, three and four-year ewes having raised lambs this season.

TERMS OF SALE.

The entire flock will be offered for sale to the Saskatchewan farmers under the terms of the Livestock Purchase and Sale act, which are as follows: "\$400 worth may be purchased on a quarter cash basis; \$1,000 worth on a half cash basis, the balance in July and December, 1919, with interest at six per cent." Orders are being received daily by the provincial department of agriculture for grade ewes and anyone who wishes to secure part of this high-class stock should communicate at once with the livestock commissioner at Regina.

In addition to the ewes six purebred shearing Shropshire rams were selected from Mr. Brown's imported flock of Shropshires. Not only is their breeding of the best, but they are each good, type individuals, and will make excellent sires to head either purebred or grade flocks. These rams may be purchased by Saskatchewan farmers on a quarter cash basis.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE LEAVING THE PROVINCE FOR ALLIES.

A considerable movement of cattle from Saskatchewan, some destined for Europe to the Allies and some for the United States, is under way at the present time. A trainload of Herefords from Wisetown passed through Regina on their way east. The cattle are being shipped by R. C. Reid of the Matador Land and Cattle company, of Wisetown. The first consignment of 3,000 cattle reached Winnipeg last week en route to Chicago. Up to the time these cattle left the ranch, which consists of 138,240 acres, there were 8,000 head. The remaining 5,000 will be shipped by special trains of thirty cars each during the fall, some to Chicago and some to Montreal.

THRESHERS CAN FEED CREW IN USUAL WAY

Always watchful for the interests of the farmers, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, has nipped in the bud an effort to place operators of threshing outfits which have cook cars, on the same plane as cafe proprietors in connection with the food laws. Mr. Motherwell received a number of complaints from threshermen that the food laws had been interpreted as effecting threshing crews and that the fare which a cafe might be permitted to lawfully serve patrons did not go far in keeping men working from 5 a.m. till 10 p.m. in good physical trim.

Mr. Motherwell agreed that the complaints of the threshermen were fully justified and entirely reasonable, and in a letter to Hon. T. A. Creer, dominion minister of agriculture, asked his influence with the Canada Food Board in having restrictions on the fare of threshing crews removed.

No Restrictions

Mr. Creer replied saying that "owners of threshing crews are quite at liberty to feed their men

in the manner they have been accustomed to in the past. They do not come under the definition of public eating places, and have not been required to take out licenses. Possibly some misapprehension may have arisen on this point. The contention is that they are precisely in the same position as a private family. There is no reason why they may not feed their threshing crews in the ordinary way.

WOLSELEY LOSING DETENTION HOME.

WOLSELEY, Sask. — Within a couple of weeks or so the inmates of the boys' detention home at Wolseley will be moved to the old Indian industrial school, Regina, which has been secured for the Dominion government for a nominal rental for a period of five years, on the undertaking of the provincial government that the building would be put in a fair state of repair. Men are now at work renovating and redecorating, the improvements to cost about \$2,500. There is ample room in the building for the purposes for which it is required and about 80 acres of land go with it, which will permit the boys to cultivate vegetables. The building is located three miles from the city and is regarded as a most suitable place for a detention home.

INDIANS FIND LOST BOY.

EDENWOLD, Sask. — Little Frank Nargang, son of John Nargang who lives about 10 miles northwest of Edenwold, was found Saturday afternoon before last, about one o'clock, being away from home since Thursday of the same week. Constable Treadwell of the provincial police found the young lad in charge of an Indian from the Muscowpetung reserve. The Indian was driving in a rig with the intention of taking the youngster to his home.

On Friday the provincial police organized a posse consisting of 67 men on horse back and 36 on foot and scoured the country where the youngster had been lost. No success was met on Friday, and the posse was busy on Saturday, when Constable Treadwell, in an auto, found the little fellow. According to the reports made the Indians found the child and not being able to locate his parents or to find any one who knew him, took him to their camp on the reserve. Hearing that a posse was looking for the boy one of the chiefs started out with the child to find the posse, but before he got very far Constable Treadwell overtook him in an auto and took charge of the little boy.

FEAR OF DRAFT IS SAID TO HAVE CAUSED SUICIDE.

MACOUN, Sask. — George Walter Armstrong, found a week ago by the roadside south of Macoun with a bullet wound in the forehead, is believed to have committed suicide, according to the reports of the provincial police. After a thorough investigation, Corp. McRae, of the Estevan detachment, gives it as his opinion that Armstrong took his own life following a few weeks of worry over the draft law.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL ON A MURDER CHARGE.

SASKATOON, Sask. — Alfred Roberts, familiarly known as 'Shorty' Roberts, of Saskatoon, has been committed to stand his trial on November 26 next at Prince Albert on the charge of murdering Sadie May Mulvihill on August 22, some distance north of the city. He will be tried in the court of King's Bench.

According to the evidence at the inquest, Miss Mulvihill was seen in the buggy with Roberts driving north of the city on the day of the murder, August 22.

VILLAGES WILL HAVE A VOTERS' LIST THIS YEAR.

Another Change is that Councillors Will Hold Office for Three Years.

For the first time in their history Saskatchewan villages will this year prepare voters' lists. Previously the assessment roll served this purpose, but the giving to women generally and to the wives of electors the vote at municipal elections has made necessary the compilation of a proper voters' list. Under a rule similar to that which has been in force in rural municipalities since their inception, this list is to be compiled by the secretary-treasurer on or before the first day of November in each year.

VILLAGE ELECTIONS.

Another change in the government of villages is of particular interest at the present time. In future each councillor will hold office for three years. However, it will take about three years in which to have the system regularly instituted. At the approaching election in December the councillor receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for three years, the councillor receiving the next highest number of votes, for two years; and the councillor receiving the smallest number of votes, for one year.

PREMIER MARTIN IS INSPECTING SCHOOLS.

YORKTON, Sask. — Premier Martin, who is on a tour among the schools in the Yorkton inspectorate, reached Yorkton on Monday and visited four schools east of the town at which the attendance was composed entirely of foreign-born children. The premier found no trouble whatever existing in connection with the language question, according to reports from a special correspondent. The premier spoke at Theodore to a large and interested audience at a school fair and will spend the remainder of the week visiting other schools.

SLEEPING MAN MURDERED AS HE LAY IN BED.

CALDER, Sask. — Another murder is added to the list which has been growing since last March. The latest to be reported occurred a few days ago six miles south of Calder, Sask., when Alex. Shulman was shot in cold blood as he lay sleeping in his bed. The weapon used was a Winchester rifle, and Shulman never moved from his sleeping position. Constable Worgan of the provincial police was notified within a short time and proceeded to the homestead where he found the dead body in bed.

Wife and Hired Man Arrested. Shortly after the coroner had viewed the body and ordered its removal to an undertaker, Mrs. Shulman and Frank Ruska, a man who rents Shulman's farm, were arrested by Constable Worgan and are held as material witnesses in the case.

According to reports from Calder, last evening, Shulman was a well known man on good terms with everybody and the police are at a loss as to a motive for the crime. From what could be learned Shulman was shot from within the house, that is whoever fired the shot which killed him must have walked into his room.

In connection with the arrest of Mrs. Shulman and Ruska, the police refused to advance any theory whatever, except to state that these are the only two persons at the present time known to have been on the scene of the shooting. Latest reports say that Mrs. Shulman has confessed to have shot her husband accidentally.

FINED \$25.

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — Konrad Willhauer, a German, was fined \$25 and costs in the provincial police court here on a charge of having left Darmody, Sask., for Regina, without first having received permission.

NO LICENSE HOTEL IS CLOSED.

SASKATOON, Sask. — The Union hotel here was closed by F. W. Mossop, representative of the Canada food board, as it was operating without a license. The proprietor appeared in police court and was fined \$100 and costs. The hotel will be reopened as soon as a license can be secured.

It Saves Doctors' Bills!

This is the Rev. A. D. McLeod's opinion of Zam-Buk. This clergyman, who lives at Harcourt, N. B., writing to the proprietors, remarks upon the unusual popularity which Zam-Buk enjoys in the homes of the people of his parish. He says: "I know of nothing that can compare with it. Having charge of an extensive mission, over which I travel constantly, I meet with many sick and afflicted people, and I have been amazed at the good which Zam-Buk is doing daily. I have learned, as an absolute fact, that for bad ulcers, old wounds, eczema and skin diseases of all kinds the healing powers of Zam-Buk are simply marvellous. For the painful ailment, piles, also, it is excellent. Many a doctor's bill is saved by the use of Zam-Buk."

For cuts, burns and scalds Zam-Buk is equally good. Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c stamp for free trial box.

Zam-Buk

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — William A. Sheppard, a returned soldier, accidentally shot himself at Moose Jaw when pulling his shot gun from an automobile. Sheppard had been out duck hunting and left his gun loaded in the car. Yesterday noon, in company with D. A. Cannon, he went to get the gun out of the car and it pulling it out caught the trigger in a piece of wire, setting off the charge, which entered his heart causing instantaneous death. He leaves a wife and a six months' old baby.

CHINESE COMMITS SUICIDE.

GOVAN, Sask. — The funeral of Yee Gouie Hing, the Chinese who cut his throat at Govan, Monday evening last, has been held from Spoor's funeral home, Regina.

The investigation by the police officials has resulted in establishing suicide, and Coroner Mitchell did not deem an inquest necessary. Yee, in a moment of despondency, slashed his throat after he had attempted to shoot himself and failed, because the revolver jammed. He was discovered bleeding to death in the Govan hotel early Monday morning by the proprietor, who notified Dr. Wilkinson. Dr. Wilkinson attended immediately and ordered the victim to be removed to the Regina General hospital. He died on the train which was taking him to Regina.

JOINT TERMINALS

At Moose Jaw for G.T.P. & C.N.R. Says Hon. J. A. Calder.

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — According to a statement made by Hon. J. A. Calder, arrangements have been completed after long negotiation for joint terminals in that city for the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways. In addition to the arrangement for joint terminals and depot the C.N.R. is to have running rights over the G.T.P. between Moose Jaw and Regina, thus giving Moose Jaw another through line to Winnipeg. This is regarded as an important concession as Moose Jaw will now have three direct through lines of railway with Winnipeg. It is understood that the agreement will be signed in Toronto this week and become effective immediately.

WOMAN ENDS LIFE BY TAKING POISON.

BRIERCREST, Sask. — Mrs. B. B. Tysdal, of Briercrest, has ended her life in a fit of temporary insanity, choosing gopher poison as the easiest way out. The rash act was committed last week at the farm house south of Briercrest, and a short note gave the officers the reason for suicide.

The note to her husband read: "Dearest Otto, I want you to be happy, try to forget me, and don't think—" Here Mrs. Tysdal apparently became unable to write further and thus finished abruptly.

No motive for the rash act can be given as the couple were very happy together, and the neighbors speak very highly of their pleasant relations.

TEACHERS TO HOLD CONVENTION OCT. 3 AND 4 AT INDIAN HEAD.

The annual convention of the central Saskatchewan teachers' association will be held at Indian Head Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3 and 4. The officers of the association are Honorary Presidents J. Duff, Regina, and J. Little, Wolseley; President, W. L. Lockhart, Indian Head; Vice-president, Miss McLaughlin, Grenfell; Secretary-treasurer, H. Whitehead, Qu'Appelle.

A. H. Ball, deputy minister of education, will deliver an address at the Thursday evening session entitled "Our Educational System—its principles and prospects." Others taking part in the program are Inspector Little, Inspector Marshall, Mrs. McKechnie, Miss Hay and J. R. Brownlie.

Eastern Provinces

ITALIAN ARRESTED WITH 1,500 BOTTLES OF LIQUOR.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Sebastio Bertelino, an Italian who was arrested at the point of a revolver aboard a motor truck containing 1,500 bottles of liquor, was fined \$1,000 in police court. The license inspector said most of the bottles contained a mixture of alcohol and water, which had never been distilled. He claims this is the sort of stuff that is peddled out to foreigners and it brings the bootleggers a profit of \$40 a gallon.

NO NECESSITY FOR DESTROYING PRESERVES.

OTTAWA. — After investigation, the Canada food board has come to the conclusion that the rubber bands used on preserving jars, infected with phenol, do not harm the fruit and that any fruit preserved in such jars must not be destroyed. The objectionable odor and taste will disappear after twenty-four hours' exposure to the air, leaving the preserves perfectly suitable for human consumption. There is no need to destroy any such fruit as it has not been harmed.

KILLED BY THRESHER.

THETFORD, Ont. — Hy. Gregg, fourth concession, Bosquet, was killed while trying to put a belt on his threshing engine. Both his arms were torn off and nearly all his clothes, and one leg was broken.

NO DECISION REACHED ON 20-YEAR-OLD.

OTTAWA. — The government, it is announced, has reached no decision as yet in regard to the calling out of men for military service who have reached twenty years since the first class was summoned. These men, although twenty years of age, are now included in the nineteen year class.

GAS POISONING FATALITY.

TORONTO, Ont. — One man is dead and another is in the General hospital in a dangerous condition, as the result of gas poisoning in a rooming house here. William R. Gillespie, aged 60, was found dead, and James Hoskin is still unconscious at the hospital. The police said the gas came from a defective gas heater in Hoskin's room.

COAL FAMINE IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont. — Nine thousand Toronto homes have reported to the local fuel commissioner that they are absolutely without coal.

C.N.R. EARNINGS.

TORONTO, Ont. — Canadian Northern railway system gross earnings for the week ending Sept 21 were \$916,100; from July 1 to date, \$10,363,700. Corresponding period last year, \$770,200. From July to date \$9,487,400. Increase, \$145,900. From July 1 to date \$876,300.

United States

FAMOUS PEOPLE THREATENED BY MYSTERIOUS-BLAZE

WASHINGTON. — Police and fire officials today were investigating the origin of a fire in the new Willard hotel, which caused damage estimated at \$100,000 and sent hundreds of guests, many of them of national prominence, scurrying

through the smoke-filled corridors to the lobby and safety.

Vice-President Marshall, senators, representatives and diplomats with their families were among the scantily clad guests who quickly reached the lobby by means of the elevators and stairways. The vice-president, who was aroused from sleep by Mrs. Marshall, made his way with her, their adopted baby and nurse, down the three flights of stairs.

After installing his family in a writing room, the vice-president, wearing a bathrobe, house slippers and black felt hat and enjoying an unexpected early morning cigar, shook hands with a number of his friends in the lobby and discussed with them fire and other topics.

TRAIN ROBBER KILLED IN FIGHT WITH POLICEMEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Roy Lancaster, alias "Kansas City Blackie," said to be a member of the Lewis band, and suspected of complicity in the Missouri-Kansas and Texas passenger train robbery near Koeh, Kansas, July 10 last, is dead as a result of the gun fight with a score of policemen here.

His brother, Warren Lancaster, was caught when he tried to escape from a house where the pair had barricaded themselves.

Three policemen and a soldier who was aiding, were wounded. Hundreds of shots were fired during the fight which lasted about one hour.

When the police stormed the house they found Roy Lancaster on the floor, mortally wounded. Four automatic pistols and two shotguns were found in the room.

DISCOVER CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD AMERICA

NEW YORK. — Charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, ten employees and government inspectors at the factory of Rosenwasser Bros., Long Island City, which has army contracts totalling \$8,907,000, were arrested by agents of the department of justice. Warrants also have been issued for Leo Rosenwasser, president of the corporation, and his brother Morris.

ASK ADDITIONAL \$7,347,000,000 UNITED STATES WAR EXPENSES

WASHINGTON. — Congress was asked by the war department to provide \$7,347,000,000 in addition to previous estimates, for carrying out the enlarged American military programme for the coming year.

The new estimate is based on plans for having nearly four million American soldiers in France next summer and another million in training at home. It brings the money sought for the army in the fiscal year 1919 up to more than \$24,000,000,000.

NEGRO RIOTERS HANG IN TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Five negroes, whose sentences to death were pronounced by court-martial which tried them for participation in the Houston riot, August, 1917, and whose sentences were approved by President Wilson, were hanged at Fort Sam Houston. No civilians were allowed to witness the executions, which were carried through with great secrecy.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON. — Without the provision increasing the government guaranteed price of wheat from \$2.20 a bushel, which once caused its veto by President Wilson, the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying \$27,800,000 was passed by the house without a record vote.

MINIMUM AMOUNT FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN \$6,000,000,000

NEW YORK. — Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement by W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in a stirring address, outlining the government's plan for the campaign, which starts Saturday. The share allotted the New York federal reserve districts is \$1,800,000,000 or thirty per cent. of the greatest loan yet offered. The loan, which will bear 4½ per cent. interest will run for twenty years, maturing Oct. 15, 1938.

GET RID OF FAT



FREE TRIAL TREATMENT ON REQUEST. Also ask for my "pay when reduced" offer. My treatment has often reduced at the rate of A POUND A DAY. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Mrs. E. Bateman writes:— "I have taken your treatment and it is wonderful how it reduces. It does just as you say. I have reduced a pound a day and lost ten."

DR. E. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician 256 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk K-457

BISHOP CURRIER DIES

BALTIMORE, Md. — Bishop Charles Warren Currier, of the Catholic church, died on a train while on his way from Waldorf, Minn., to this city.

PRAYER ON CHANGE

CHICAGO. — The directors of the Board of Trade adopted a resolution ordering that each day all activities in the pit should cease for a minute when the noon bell rang for a minute of silent prayer for an allied victory and the early termination of the war.

GERMAN WOMEN

RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON. — Unnaturalized German women may not enter or live in zones within one-half mile about camps or other prohibited military institutions after midnight, October 5, Attorney-General Gregory has announced.

ALLIES ARE NOW GOING DOWN HILL

DECLARES FOCH

LONDON, Sept. 26. — Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies on the western front who dislikes interviews and rarely grants one, received a few newspapermen at his headquarters on Tuesday.

Among those received was the correspondent of the Telegraph who thus records the marshal's brief utterances, made in an ejaculatory manner with the use of hardly any verbs:

"The British army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good and it is a more splendid army than it has been before."

"The Americans are splendid and are wonderfully gallant in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans arrive in France every day."

"The French army is the same good old army that it was in 1914. No more is to be said."

In discussing the general situation the marshal said:

"The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go like a rolling ball so much the better."

With a few cordial words the marshal then dismissed his interviewers and resumed work on his maps.

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"American Adviser" 65c.

All kinds of books especially fiction and poetry.

When ordering, always include 10c above price to cover postage.

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The Courier

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THE Y.M.C.A. "BEAVER HUT" FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

A bed, including bath, towel, soap and kit storage in London costs the Canadian soldier 18c—that is if he goes to the new Canadian Y.M.C.A. "Beaver Hut" in the Strand. A meal costs him the same with the strains of an orchestra thrown in.

Needless to relate our Canadian soldiers overseas are "tickled to death" with their new metropolitan centre. Costing \$100,000 and situated in the most famous thoroughfare in the Empire, the Beaver Hut is run primarily by Canadians for Canadians, although its hospitality is free to all the men of the allied forces visiting London on leave. A voluntary staff of 200 ladies, supervised by Miss Helen Fitzgerald of Fredericton, N.B., attend to the preparation and service of meals. Dormitories, with nearly 200 beds, are under the same efficient care, and the ladies work in four-hour shifts, maintaining a twenty-four hours service. No matter at what hour a tired and hungry Canadian soldier arrives in London he finds an open door, a smiling welcome, and a hot meal at the "Beaver Hut."

After a warm bath, refreshing sleep, breakfast, haircut, shave, and shoe-shine—all indulged in on the premises—he feels like a new man. He has packed up his troubles in his old kit-bag and placed the lot in safe keeping with the clerk at the Kit Storage. It only remains for him to look in at the Information Bureau on the second floor and select one of the many suggestions to be found there for the spending of his leave. He can then set off to enjoy the beauties and hospitality of the Old Country until his time is up and he must return, reinvigorated, to the trenches.

Such an institution as the "Beaver Hut" cannot fail to render a great service to our Canadian soldiers over there. It provides a shelter from, and a counter-attraction to, the many undesirable elements that seek to prey on their loneliness.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL WILL BE EQUALIZED

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Regulations for the more uniform distribution of coal needed for industrial uses in Canada just approved provided, that all mine operators in Canada and importers of industrial coal into this country, shall rotate delivery of such coal among their customers in proportion to their requirements so that no industrial consumer shall at any time have advance supplies on hand while others are under-supplied.

A preference list of coal consumers is also outlined in the regulations. Those preferred consumers include railroads, military and government buildings, public utilities, retail dealers and manufacturing plants chiefly engaged on war contracts. These must be given preference in supply over all other users in the order named. Drastic provision is also made against the unnecessary hoarding of coal on the part of the industrial users and heavy penalties are provided. Those whose operations require large advance stocks at the end of the present coal year, must obtain special permission from the appropriate provincial fuel administrator.

Provision is made whereby mine operators and importers may require certified statements from their customers as to tonnage of coal on hand and required for each month, so that an intelligent distribution may be made of all coal mined and received in Canada.

Training for the New Citizenship.

That the spirit of democracy will be stronger than ever after the war is becoming more apparent every day. One's country is to be a huge co-operative enterprise, and every partner is to receive and to give the finest service. The idea of fitting the soldier to take his place as an effective citizen in peace times is entirely new to the world and is one of the many benefits which this terrible war has conferred on the whole world. Good citizenship has come to be recognized as a priceless heritage for which one must prepare and for which one must keep worthy. An evidence of this realization is the establishment of the Khaki University. Originally intended for Canadian soldiers overseas, it has been adopted for Australian troops, and now a still greater outgrowth appears in the step taken by the British Government.

Sir Henry Hadow, Principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle, has been made Director of Education on the lines of communication in France. His own College Council has granted leave of absence to Sir Henry for the duration of the war and through the period of demobilization.

Government

In every organized society or community of persons like the Dominion of Canada, there must be some machinery, or system of rules, by which the individual actions of the members composing that society, and their relations with one another can be regulated for the good of one and all. The machinery or system of rules which performs this all important work is called *The Government*, which, followed by its old Greek origin, means "to steer the ship. To steer 'the ship of state'—that is to say, of a nation or people—means to govern or direct its movements. The instrument of direction has, by the usage of centuries, come to signify "the government." The true object of this directing power is the security of life and property, the well-being and happiness of the whole community. The forms that government takes are numerous. There is no more interesting study than that which traces the development of different stages of government: from the earliest of all, the family, in which the parent rules, down to the composite forms which have grown up in the course of thousands of years to meet the varied conditions of modern society. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that Canada affords the most remarkable example that the history of the world has offered—in fact it has had no parallel—of the various forms of government that can and do exist in a community which is still in a state of dependency—that is to say, still dependent in certain matters on the parent or imperial state—and nevertheless exercises most extensive powers of self-government. In the first place, Canada is under a *monarchical* form of government, because at the head of her affairs and of the whole empire is a sovereign, not chosen from time to time by popular vote, but wearing the crown by legal right, and removed from all conditions of political conflict. In the second place, Canada is under a *parliamentary* or *responsible* form of government, because the Master of Titles is under the impression that very many tax-purchasers have in some way got the idea that the title passed automatically to them and that an application to the Registrar is not necessary. This, of course, is not true and unless they make application for title within three years from the advertised date of the sale they lose their rights to the land as well as the money which they have paid at the tax sale.

Warning Issued of Spanish Influenza

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER TELLS OF SYMPTOMS AND HOW TO TREAT DISEASE.

Westerners get ready! Spanish "flu" is on the way here. This is on authority of the Winnipeg medical health officer, Dr. Douglas. He says that it is an absolute certainty that the epidemic will come west.

Dr. Douglas declares that there have already been rumors of the advance guard of the enemy having arrived, but up to this morning he had had no definite cases brought to his notice. "But," he says, "it will surely come."

Here is how to tell whether you have the "Flu" or not, he says:

ATTACK IS SUDDEN.

"The onset of this disease is sudden, and individuals may be attacked while on the street or at work. Symptoms consist of chill, headache, elevation of temperature, pains in various parts of

the body, sore throat and prostration. "It is important that affected individuals go home and to bed at once and place themselves under the care of a physician. They should remain in bed until the temperature is normal. Care should be exercised during convalescence to avoid complications, particularly pneumonia.

"The disease is supposed to be carried by the secretions of the nose, mouth and respiratory passages of affected persons or of carriers and is transmitted by direct contact or by the use of articles which have been contaminated by fresh secretions, such as handkerchiefs and drinking cups.

"The discharges of a patient should be thoroughly disinfected throughout the course of the at-

tack and after recovery the sick room should be thoroughly cleaned and aired. General prophylactic measures consist of avoidance of crowded places and an appreciation of the dangers of promiscuous coughing and spitting. People should learn to cover up their mouths and noses and turn their heads away from others when coughing or sneezing."

Dr. Douglas points out that the disease had a world-wide scope in 1889, and that the only reason it is known as Spanish influenza is that the epidemic now sweeping over the universe originated in Spain this year.

Make Your Application For Title Promptly

Re-Purchased Land at Tax Sale

In order to prevent their rights lapsing it is a necessity of purchasers, who purchased land at tax sales in the fall of 1915 to make their application for title promptly.

Under Section 47 of The Arrears of Taxes Act, Chapter 21 of the Acts of Saskatchewan, 1915, is provided: "any tax purchaser desiring to secure title to land purchased at a tax sale may, at any time within one year after the date of the expiration of two years from the date of the sale, make application therefor to the Registrar for the Land Registration District in which the land lies."

Subsection (2) says: "If the tax purchaser fails to make an application within one year as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all claim as tax purchaser to said land or to such part thereof as may not be applied for, as well as to the amount paid thereon at the time of sale, or for subsequent taxes, and said land, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall thereupon cease to be affected by said sale as if it had been duly redeemed."

Then by Section 37 of the same Act it is provided "for the purpose of this Act the day of sale shall be the day on which the sale was advertised to take place, without reference to any adjournment or adjournments."

In very many cases tax purchasers at the sale for taxes in the different municipalities in the fall of 1915 have not yet made application for title, even where the land has not been redeemed and, as most of these sales were advertised for some date in October, there is a very short time in which to make application.

The Master of Titles is under the impression that very many tax-purchasers have in some way got the idea that the title passed automatically to them and that an application to the Registrar is not necessary. This, of course, is not true and unless they make application for title within three years from the advertised date of the sale they lose their rights to the land as well as the money which they have paid at the tax sale.

Publications in German, Hungarian and Ruthenian Languages Prohibited

(Continued from Page 1.)

National League, and Chinese Labor association. The penalty for belonging to or attending meetings of any of the above formidable organizations is a fine of \$5,000 or five years imprisonment.

In addition, any social union which advocates political, economical, or social changes by means of force, whether included in the above or not, is subject to the same ban; also, no meetings except church meetings in any enemy language or in Russian-Finnish or Ukrainian shall be held in any part of Canada.

Forbidden Possession of Bolshevik Publications

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Warrants have been issued by the secretary of state under the consolidated orders respecting censorship forbidding the possession in Canada of the following publications:

"Defence news bulletin," published by the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago, probably the most widely-circulated I.W.W. publication not previously under the Canadian censor's ban.

"Anarchism and communism," a pamphlet printed in the Russian language, the place of publication and identity of the publishers being unknown.

SOLDIERS ARE VICTIMS.

Practically all the American cantonments where troops are quartered have been visited by the epidemic, and from some of these military camps men have been sent to Winnipeg during the past few days. As yet, however, there is no trace of the disease in any of the local barracks. Army doctors are watching for it very keenly.

It is known that at least one of the largest departmental stores in Winnipeg has taken the precaution to have its premises treated with eucalyptus oil, which is said to be one of the best preventatives known to the medical world.

pamphlet of the same description. "To the Young Workers," pamphlet printed in the Russian language and published by the union of Russian workmen in the city of New York.

The three last named publications are all of the extreme Bolshevik-anarchistic type. Attempts were being made to circulate large numbers of these publications in Canada.

BULGARIA WANTS ARMISTICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Certain subsidiary conditions, the Central News says, were submitted by the Bulgarian government. These, however, conflicted in no way with the demands of the Allied command, which demands the Bulgarians accept unconditionally.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies was signed last night, a Saloniki dispatch states. General Franchet D'Esperey, the Allied commander-in-chief in Macedonia, signed for the Allies, and the Bulgarian delegates for their government.

Instructions have been given by the government to General D'Esperey to proceed immediately to the execution of the conditions of the armistice.

London is Surprised

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The prompt acceptance by the Bulgarian delegation of the terms was a surprise to the newspapers and to the public. The expectation had been that the Bulgarian envoys on general principles would advance terms of their own and endeavour to engage in debate for a time.

The brief and authoritative statement issued here indicated that the allies had virtually issued an ultimatum to Bulgaria. Apparently they were firm in their demands. The chief point now is Germany's action.

Some reports from Germany state that she will try to keep Bulgaria in line by force, but her ability to do so is another question.

King Ferdinand Wires Austrian Emperor

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has telegraphed to Emperor Charles of Austria, assuring him of his loyalty to the quadruple alliance, according to the Neue Freie Presse, which is quoted in dispatches reaching here.

Germans Now Rushing Troops to Bulgaria

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Great masses of German troops are on their way to Bulgaria and will pass through Sofia, the Bulgarians will see that forces are being sent to their assistance, according to an Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen dispatch quoting the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin.

"Malinoff's plan was to give up the territories taken from Serbia, and to demand compensation in Turkish territory," says Wolf.

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says Premier Malinoff's action opens the prospect of grave times, but that a fateful step may be prevented by the intervention of German and Austrian troops, adding, "We must use all the means at our disposal to maintain relations with Bulgaria."

Turks Want Peace?

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 28.—(Havas Agency)—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek a separate peace. The sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

New Spanish Grippe Appears on North American Continent

(Continued from Page 1.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Spanish influenza has spread over the country so rapidly that officials of the public health service, the war and navy departments and the Red Cross conferred today on measures to help local committees in combating the disease. Calls for assistance already have been received from several cities.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the house health service, said tonight that latest reports showed that the malady has made its appearance in 26 states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The disease is epidemic in New England, where it first made its appearance, officials in that section are considering drastic steps to curb its spread, including the prevention of public gatherings.

Appears in West

Influenza has appeared on the Pacific coast in Washington and California, but is not yet epidemic there. It also has been reported in Minnesota and Iowa, but with few cases. East of the Mississippi, however, there are few states where it has not been found.

The disease continued to spread today in army camps, 5,324 new cases being reported to the offices of the surgeon general of the army up to noon. The total reported today was the largest in any one day and brought the total for all camps to 29,002 cases. The number of pneumonia cases reported among the soldiers since the outbreak of the influenza epidemic on September 13, is 2,313 and the number of deaths since that date is 530, with 155 reported today.

6,139 New Cases of Spanish Influenza

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—During the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, 6,139 new cases of influenza in army camps had been reported to the office of the surgeon-general of the army. One hundred and seventy deaths, resulting chiefly from pneumonia following influenza, and 723 new cases of pneumonia also were reported.

Very Bad in Italy

NAPLES, Sept. 29.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza, complicated by acute pulmonary conditions in numerous cases, has caused many deaths, estimated at about one hundred.

Grippe Also in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 29.—Spanish influenza has broken out here, spreading to all the diamond mines and affecting mining operations. During this month it is estimated that there were over ten thousand cases, mostly of natives. Hitherto there is only one death reported.

Spanish Influenza Spreading Rapidly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—More than 20,000 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported from army camps during the forty-eight hours ending at noon today. Pneumonia cases reported numbered 733 and deaths 277. The total of pneumonia cases now is 5,766 and deaths 1,577.

FORT FRANCES PAPER PRICE \$74 PER TON

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Robert A. Pringle, K.C., paper controller, at the conclusion of the newsprint enquiry today, set new prices for newsprint paper. The price for all the mills is \$69 per ton instead of \$57, with the exception of the Fort Frances mill, which was allowed \$74 per ton, subject to certain deductions for freight rates and duty on sulphite, which charges may be reduced later on.

The new order of the controller is for sixty days or to December 1, and is retroactive to July 1. It was not the price the manufacturers felt they were entitled to receive and Mr. G. H. Montgomery, K.C., told the paper controller, that in all probability the manufacturers would appeal his finding to the paper control tribunal.

The new prices, which go immediately into effect, as they are retroactive to July 1, were announced as follows:

Roll news, in car lots, \$3.45 per hundred pounds. Roll news, in less than car lots, \$3.52 1-2 per hundred pounds. Sheet news, in car lots, \$3.80 per hundred pounds. All prices f.o.b.

Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd.

208 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. F. BRINGMANN.

If you cannot get your wheat shipped early, you need not worry for the price is fixed for all this season at the prices shown above. No-one can get you more, no-one must pay you less. Everything therefore being equal we fully expect that our friends will give us the preference with their shipments. If an agent wants you to ship to another company, bear in mind it puts no more money in your pocket, and the loss of your business hurts us.

The surprise of the week is the strength and advance in barley. It was reasonable to suppose that it would work back closer to a natural parity with oats. The crop in the United States is large and of good quality. If prohibitive legislation goes through the demand for malting will be negligible, and means the demand in that case would be for export to Europe, and barley would take the place of oats to a large extent.

General conditions are still favorable for a maintenance of prices in both barley and oats. However, unless the American barley price advances considerably we shall feel nervous as to whether our Winnipeg price will stay where it is when selling commences. The advance so far has taken even the grain traders members by surprise, and it is impossible to say how high it will go, or whether it will drop suddenly. The market must be taken from day to day as it appears, without trying to guess its course.

Last Week's Review of War.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of confused retirement. Gouzeau-court and Marceing are in allied hands.

A new offensive was commenced Saturday in Flanders, where Belgians, in conjunction with the second British army, attacked on the front between Ypres and Dixmude. Dixmude and Poelcapelle have been captured, as well as most of the outpost of Houthout. Sunday morning, British and American troops launched a new attack northwest of St. Quentin and the battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe. Further progress is reported on points including in the previous attacks and the number of prisoners taken by the British since Friday morning exceeds 16,000.

North of the Aisne, the French pursuit continues. On the Champagne front they have taken possession of the heights of Bellevue.

In Serbia, the rout of the Bulgarians is complete. The Serbians are racing for Uskub to cut off the enemy's communication, while on the flanks, British, French, Greek and Italian troops are advancing as fast as possible. The number of prisoners taken and war booty are enormous.

In Siberia the Japanese have made great progress in capturing points of vantage on the railway system north of Blagoviestshenik. In Palestine the Turkish armies have ceased to exist as fighting forces.

The results of the allies' success in Macedonia already are becoming apparent. According to a despatch from Geneva, information has reached Switzerland to the effect that the Germans have already begun to withdraw troops from Rumania.

GERMANS HAVE STRONGLY ORGANIZED DEFENCES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 26.—The British front seems about to become the scene of trench warfare again. If the British succeed in a general advance it will reflect greater credit than any of their remarkable successes of the past several weeks. They are now fairly up against the Hindenburg line from St. Quentin to beyond Cambrai, and while the line itself is pierced on the front before Cambrai, there is yet such a wilderness of defences barring their path as only the methodical, patient, machine-like Germans are capable of constructing. These mazes are from a mile to two miles deep. Part of the way there is a canal 70 feet wide and probably 50 feet deep, with deep spread trenches before and behind it. Despite their enormous advantages the Germans regard the situation nervously.

News in Brief

(Continued from Page 1.)

A mutinous outbreak of troops in the district of Villa Hayes, Paraguay, has been suppressed. Calm now prevails throughout the republic. Dr. Eduardo Scherer, former president of Paraguay, was appointed minister of war.

German newspapers at Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, early this week, so aroused the populace by criticizing Brazilian affairs that attacks were made on the plants of three newspapers. The plant of the Journal da Tarde, formerly the Vaterland, according to reports received here, was wrecked and burned. Heavy police guards were thrown about the offices of the Gazeta Popular and the Deutsche Volkblatt and the crowds were kept at bay until the excitement subsided.

The Siberian government is reported to have served an ultimatum on the troops commanded by General Horvath to disband or join the forces of General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Trans-Baikal.

Although the strikers in the Clyde shipyards had voted by a small majority against returning to work, their executives have ordered them to resume operations.

Viscount Motono, Japanese foreign minister in the Teruchi cabinet, is dead.

Meatless weeks will continue throughout Germany through November, December and January. The Zeitung am Mittag, of Berlin, says this proposal has been confirmed officially.

"Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck," declares the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, in discussing the Bulgarian question. The Frankfurt Zeitung says: "It is useless to gloss over this news and we are not quite sure whether it would be useful to attach considerable importance to the semi-official attempts to veil the threatening secession of Bulgaria or raise any hopes."

The French submarine, Circe, was sunk by an Austrian undersea boat, on September 29, according to an official statement issued tonight. The second officer was the only survivor.

In an address to Austrian officers at Briey, near Metz, Emperor William recalled to them that they had before them on this front the Americans who have "promised France to give her Alsace-Lorraine," and who wished, he said, "to add big deeds to their big words." The emperor assured the Austrians of his confidence that, with the help of the German forces, the Americans would be given "the right answer at the right moment."

Count von Hertling's Resignation Accepted By Emperor

(Continued from Page 1.)

self in a position to remain at the head of the government. I will not hide from myself your reasons and must with heavy heart deny myself your further co-operation.

"You are certain of the thanks of the Fatherland for the sacrifices you made in undertaking the chancellorship in this grave time and for the service you rendered. I desire that the German people shall co-operate more effectively than hitherto, in deciding the fate of the Fatherland. It is, therefore, my will that the men who have been chosen by the people's trust shall in a wide extent co-operate in the rights and duties of government. I beg of you to terminate your work by continuing to conduct the government's business and preparing the way for measures desired by me, until I have found a successor for you."

LOOK! BUY! REGINA BARGAIN STORE

HEAVY RAINS IN JUNEAU, ALASKA, DO MUCH DAMAGE.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 27.—Homes in Juneau are being torn away, a big government hospital has been temporarily abandoned, power plants are idle and all business is suspended as a result of torrential rains of unusual warmth, causing a water deluge along the main street of the Gastineau channel. The main street of Juneau is threatened by the floods.

Rescue parties are succoring families in the Casey Shattuck addition of Juneau, where Gold Creek has washed out numerous homes. Patients in the large hospital had narrow escapes in the swirling waters. Mrs. Passels, wife of the deputy United States marshal, was rescued by the fire department after her home was sent crashing by the water into an apartment house which, in turn, was piled up on the annex of the Gastineau hotel. Slides have added to the damage, crippling power plants along the mainland and putting Juneau in darkness.

No great distress is expected here because Juneau is provided with plenty of vacant buildings.

DEATH SENTENCE ON DRAFTEE PASSED BUT LATER IS COMMUTED.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 27.—The first drafted man in camp to be sentenced to death by the general court martial is John Edward Plant, whose sentence was promulgated this afternoon at a garrison parade.

His sentence, however, has been commuted to fifteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary of Kingston. Plant is a Sinn Feiner and refused to perform military service in any capacity. Johnston Marks, who is a conscientious objector and refused to put on uniform, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

SCORES OF DRAFT EVADERS BELIEVED HIDING IN QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—That scores of draft evaders, possibly hundreds, have congregated in the woods on the private preserves of several fish and game clubs in the northern part of the province of Quebec is the information sent in from various quarters to Jas. R. Innes, secretary of the provincial Fish and Game association.

He believed probably more than a hundred men have built camps and settled in one district, according to the reports, while there may be many more in other parts as information is constantly coming in from guides that numerous "strangers" have been met in many parts of the woods.

SHIPPING LOSS A LITTLE HIGHER

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Although the British shipping losses were lower, there was a slight increase in the total Allied and neutral shipping losses, due to enemy action and marine risk in August over July, according to a statement by the admiralty report issued today. The total figures are 327,626 gross tons, an increase of 3,904, divided as follows: Allied and neutral losses, 151,274, an increase of 10,027; British losses, 176,401, a decrease of 6,123.

The statement says: "The British losses from all causes in August were slightly higher than for June, which was the lowest since the introduction of the submarine warfare. If the British losses from enemy action alone are considered, August was better than any month since September, 1916."

The tonnage of steamships, 500 gross tons and upward entering and clearing from United Kingdom ports in August amounted to 8,158,639, an increase over July of 429,741 tons.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 28.—Two United States shipping board vessels on their maiden trips were sunk and a fleet of other craft were badly battered, the city of La Paz was partially destroyed and the floating equipment of the United States naval coal depot a Pichilique damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars during a terrific hurricane that raged off the lower California and northwest coast of Mexico, Sept. 17. This was the news brought to this port today by a long overdue fishing launch.

ARMY OF 200,000 RAISED BY CONSCRIPTION IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A despatch to the Russian embassy today from M. Golovacheff, assistant minister of foreign affairs of the Omsk government, said that an army of more than 200,000 men had been formed in Siberia by conscription, and that there were 30,000 officers available there to train and lead it. The army is being organized on the basis of strict discipline, it was said, and will constitute an increasingly powerful force to co-operate with the allied and Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia.

Many Russians Executed

With the safe arrival of United States Consul General Poole at Stockholm, from Moscow, additional information concerning conditions in Central Russia have been obtained. The massacre of Russians in Moscow was continuing Sept. 9, with about 150 executions nightly. More than 1,000 persons had been shot in retaliation for the attempt to kill Lenin the Bolshevik premier.

Information also has reached the state department that on Sept. 15, the most violent element of the Bolsheviks was in control in Petrograd and was carrying out a cold blooded terror. People were being arrested en masse. It was reported that 1,700 persons, mostly former officers, were being held as hostages for the lives of the Bolshevik commissioners. The population was said to be utterly cowed and there appeared little prospect of a change in the situation.

SOVIET TROOPS ARE RETREATING

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.—(Reuters)—The Russian wireless report received from Moscow, describing the operations of Sept. 25, admits the fighting on the northern front is going unfavorably for the Soviet troops, who are retreating at various points, including Kotlas. On the eastern front strong forces of Czech-Slovak are advancing from two points against Altayevsk, north of Ekaterinburg.

Will Destroy Moscow

LONDON, Sept. 29.—If the Bolsheviks are compelled to leave Moscow, they will attempt to destroy the city and slaughter the bourgeoisie wholesale, declares Hans Vorst in a letter to the Berlin Tageblatt. The German writer says he learns from authentic sources that the Bolsheviks have placed in the upper stories of the high buildings every conceivable agency of destruction.

Innocent bourgeoisie hostages, the letter adds, still are being shot by the thousands.

BOLSHEVIKI ARMY ON VOLGA FRONT TO BE HALF-MILLION STRONG

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The plans for the Bolshevik army on the Volga front, which seriously endanger the Czech army in the region of Russia, call for fifty-one divisions, or a half million men. The army is constantly being reinforced by Germans and to a great extent it is led and instructed by Germans.

The reports indicate that while some of the Bolsheviks' personnel of this army have improved in value, a majority of the soldiers are comparatively worthless.

CENTRIST PARTY LEADER DIFFERS WITH HERTLING

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—It appears from reports of yesterday's session of the reichstag main committee in Berlin that Adolph Groeber, one of the centrist leaders, delivered a speech before that body which is interpreted as being somewhat antagonistic to Chancellor Von Hertling, who himself is a centrist and has heretofore had that party's support.

Herr Groeber's speech came as a surprise to his hearers as it had been expected that he, as the party's spokesman, would place himself back of the chancellor. According to the Tageblatt, however, the circles of the left see in his speech, if not a complete disavowal of the chancellor, nevertheless a policy which is no longer in agreement with all the measures of the government. The sharp attack on the war minister (Von Stein) aroused special interest. The Lokal Anzeiger says it learns from parliamentary sources that Herr Groeber's speech caused general surprise.



GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM FREE

Mr. Dolans took his own medicine. It cured his rheumatism after he had suffered torture for thirty-six years. He spent thousands of dollars before he discovered the remedy that cured him, but I will give you the benefit of his experience for nothing.

GERMAN NAVY STILL BELIEVES U-BOAT WILL WIN THE WAR

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—Captain Brueninghaus, speaking for the German navy department in the main committee of the reichstag, said that the U-boats were sinking more cargo space than was being built by the Entente allies and that the number of German submarines in service today was larger than at any period of the war.

Official Statements

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"At dawn this morning the battle successfully developed southward to the neighborhood of St. Quentin. It now extends over a front of nearly thirty miles from that town to the Senece river north of Cambrai.

"On the extreme right the Twentieth Corps launched an attack at 5.50 a.m. across the Scheldt canal from Bellenglise, inclusive, northwards. The 46th North Midland division, provided with lifebelts, rafts, portable bridging materials and rafts and under cover of a concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire, stormed the main Hindenburg defences, which here runs along the eastern bank of the canal.

"Notwithstanding the depth of the water, the breadth of the canal and the strength of the enemy's defences, which included the village of Bellenglise and numerous tunnels and concrete works, this division succeeded in capturing the whole German position opposite them. They then pressed today, with great bravery and determination, up the slopes of the hills beyond the canal, taking many prisoners in the course of their advance.

"Bellenglise, Le Haucourt and Magny-la-Fosse are now in our possession.

"In conjunction with this brilliant operation other English troops advanced in the bend of the canal south of Bellenglise, covering the southern flank of the division.

"Farther north, at the same hour, American troops attacked the Hindenburg lines on a front of five thousand yards, where the Scheldt canal passes through the tunnel.

"With great dash the troops pressed forward against these defences, and on the right captured Bellicourt and Nauroy.

"On the left bank fighting is taking place in the neighborhood of Bony. In the centre of our attack English troops captured Villers-Guislain. New Zealand troops cleared the Welsh ridge, breaking up a hostile counter-attack and pushing on, captured La Vacquerie and the spur leading from Bonavis to Masnières.

vance. After fighting in the western outskirts of Masnières and Les Rues Vertes, they captured both of these villages and carried the defensive system covering Rinnilly, reaching the western outskirts of the latter village.

"On their left the second division crossed the canal about Noyelles and has advanced over one and a half miles up the rising ground to the east of the canal line.

"The sixty-third naval division, having forced a passage east of Cantaing, has reached the southern outskirts of Cambrai.

"On the left of the attack, Canadian troops have passed through the defensive system covering Cambrai on the northwest and have fought their way forward into the outskirts of the town.

"Farther north they captured Saneourt where heavy German counter-attacks have been beaten off. English troops have cleared the slopes south of the Senece canal.

"During the past three days over 22,000 prisoners and 300 guns have been captured by us on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle front."

Another official statement of the same day reads: "At 5.50 o'clock this morning, British and American troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin. The battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe.

"Heavy fighting took place yesterday about Gonnelle and the Welsh ridge. Our troops made progress on the high ground southwest of Gonnelle. We renewed the attack on this sector at an early hour this morning and made progress, taking prisoners.

"At Marceing we enlarged our bridgehead position yesterday evening west of the Canal d'Escaut (Scheldt Canal) and drove off a hostile counter-attack, taking a number of prisoners. Further north English naval units established themselves east of the River L'Escaut opposite Cantaing.

"North of the Bapaume-Cambrai road Canadian troops gained possession of the defence system known as the Marceing-Masnières line as far north as Sully.

"English troops completed the capture of Aubeneul-au-Bac and Palluel and are fighting in Arleux. We crossed Trinquerie river in the neighborhood of Sully-en-Ostrevent.

"The number of prisoners captured by British troops since the morning of the 27th exceeds 16,000."

The statement issued to-night reads:

"Dixmude has been captured by the Belgian troops. The Belgians also have taken Zerren (Zarren), Stadenberg, Paaschendale, Moorslede and part of Westroosebeke. This means an advance of several miles.

"After breaking up a violent enemy counter-attack the Belgians captured Terrest height and at the close of the day had advanced to within less than two miles of Roulers.

"The prisoners taken since yesterday exceed 5,500. More than 100 guns and numerous machine guns and bomb throwers and much war material have been captured."

BRITISH

(Covering the Operations in Palestine.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"Throughout Friday the enemy offered resistance in the Tiberias area, holding the crossings of the upper Jordan and positions astride the road to Mezerib-Deraa. In the evening the Australians forced a passage of the Jordan and Saturday morning drove the enemy from their positions and crossed to the left bank.

"Southeast of Lake Tiberias our cavalry overcame Turkish resistance at Irbid and Erreinte and drove the enemy northward to Mezerib, joining hands with King Hussein's Arab army about Deraa.

"King Hussein, who had captured the railroad stations of Ezraa and Ghazle, north of Deraa on the Hedjaz line, Thursday entered Deraa and Sheikh-Saad Friday, taking 1,500 prisoners. Northward the movement of our cavalry covered on the right of the Arabs, is being continued from the Deraa area and is approaching Mezerib.

"In the southern area in the Amman district, our column up to Friday evening, had captured 5,500 prisoners and 28 guns east of the Jordan. On Saturday they were in touch with the El-Kastal station, 14 miles south of Amman, with the leading troops of the Turkish force retreating northward from Maan.

"Up to Friday night 50,000

prisoners and 325 guns had been reported."

TURKISH

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Turkish official communication received today says:

"On the Palestine front the British are continuing to advance with cavalry on both sides of the Deraa-Damascus railway east of Lake Tiberias.

"Quiet prevails on the other fronts."

BRITISH

(Covering Operations in Macedonia.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"Our troops had new successes on Sept. 27. They are pursuing the enemy and have taken the Plachkovitza range and are near Charevo (six miles from the Bulgarian border), and St. Nicholas.

"The Serbian forces are now north of Veles. There are big fires around Uskub.

"The Serbians alone, up to the present have captured 160 guns and uncounted numbers of trench mortars and machine guns."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—"The British, in conjunction with the Belgians, extended their attacks into Flanders and renewed their attacks against Cambrai. The French and Americans attacked again in the Champagne as well as in the Argonne and on the Meuse.

"From the coast to the south of the Lys there was violent artillery duels during the night which increased to the strongest gun fire in the morning hours. Between Dixmude and Wulverghem, the enemy succeeded in taking our earlier positions and in pressing forward in places into our artillery lines. The enemy attack was brought to a standstill in the afternoon on the line Moutten-Clerken-Houthulst-Paaschendale-Beeselarne-Zandvoorde-Hollebeke. Attacks launched in the evening against this line were repulsed with the help of reserves. The heights of Wytshate were held against repeated enemy attacks.

"West of Cambrai early yesterday (Saturday), in consequence of the loss of the canal position (Canal du Nord), on both sides of Marquion in Friday's fighting we withdrew our front from open territory into our rear positions on a line from Arleux to Aubigny to west of Cambrai and behind the Canal (Scheldt) southwest of Cambrai at Marceing with a junction with the old line near Villers-Guislain by way of Gonnelle. The movements were carried out during the night, undisturbed by the enemy. In the morning the enemy for a long time kept the evacuated territory under fire. At mid-day he began to press forward sharply and attacked northwest and west of Cambrai with strong forces. He was repulsed as were also attacks in the evening directed against our lines south of Marceing.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, we withdrew our lines without enemy interference behind the Oise-Aisne canal between Aisny-le-Chateau, on the Ailette and Bourg on the Aisne. The movement, which had been prepared for some days, was carried out according to plans and was not disturbed by the enemy.

"There were successful forefield engagements west of the Suippe (Champagne) between the Suippe and the Aisne and between the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy continued his strong attacks. They were especially heavy yesterday and extraordinarily sanguinary for the enemy. Our troops fighting in this region were all of German races and again fought magnificently despite the heavy demands upon them in the last few days, gaining complete offensive successes.

"The French, who attacked on the whole front between the Suippe and the Aisne at some places as many as six times, and were led by strong squadrons of armored cars, were thrown back in desperate fighting. Their only success consists in the capture of Somme-Sy and in small insignificant indentations of our defensive front.

"In the Argonne during the night before last, in consequence of the enemy advance into the Aire valley, we withdrew our lines as far as the region southeast of Binerville, southwest of Apremont.

"Against the eastern edge of the Argonne forest and against the line Apremont-Cierges-Brulles, the enemy launched many attacks, partly with new divisions. They were able to gain local success near Apremont and east of Cierges. They pressed back our lines here early in the morning as far as the

Canal and Faye woods, but here as well as on the remainder of the front enemy attacks failed with very sanguinary losses as the result of our defence fighting, in stubborn hand-to-hand fighting and as the result of our successful counter-attacks.

"Our battle echelon fought with great success the enemy storming east of the Aire, and in yesterday's fighting 150 enemy tanks were destroyed.

"Yesterday we shot down thirty-two enemy airplanes and three captive balloons."

The night statement reads: "There were fresh engagements east of Ypres. Tremendous fighting took place between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The British assault failed as a whole.

"In Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse violent attacks delivered by the French and Americans were repulsed with the exception of local breaches on both sides of Ardeuil."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 29.—"Overcoming vigorous resistance, the French captured Urville and Cerisy, south of St. Quentin, and crossed the St. Quentin-La Fere road. Five hundred prisoners have been counted.

"Between the Ailette and Aisne, the French advanced about two kilometres both sides of the Chemin des Dames and occupied Pargny Fontaine and Ostel.

"On the Champagne front the French obtained important results, carrying Bouconville, Mount Couvelet and Sechault, and advanced two kilometres in the direction of Challorange.

"Farther west, the French carried Ardeuil, Mont Pancelles and Vieux and reached the outskirts of Aire. On the left they entered St. Marie-a-py."

The night statement reads: "North of the Aisne the pursuit of the enemy continued during the night. The French occupied the forest of Pinon and reached the Ailette south and east of Chavignon. On the sector between Ostel and Chavignon (just north of the Aisne) the enemy made strong resistance against the advance of our troops.

"On the Champagne front violent attacks were launched by the Germans yesterday, but they were broken up. The French resumed their progress, especially northeast of Gratreuil, where they captured the heights of Bellevue."

BELGIAN

LONDON, Sept. 28.—"We attacked this morning between Dixmude and north of Ypres after violent artillery preparation, in co-operation with French and British batteries. The British fleet bombarded the enemy coast defences and points of communication. The Belgian and British infantry then advanced and attacked the positions. We captured all the organized lines of defence in the first operation. Crossing this, we carried the second position which was strongly organized.

"Despite the resistance and vain counter-attacks against the Staden railway, we captured the whole forest of Houtholst.

"We captured territory on the line of Woumen, Pierkenshoed, Schaep, Baillie and Broodseide. The advance amounted to more than six kilometres and 4,000 prisoners were taken by the Belgians. The booty, which has not yet been counted, includes a complete battery of 450 millimetres, other heavy calibre guns, and important material. The number of dead bodies on the field shows the extent of the enemy losses."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The evening statement reads:

"The operations on the Cambrai battlefield have progressed favorably. The right divisions engaged in heavy fighting last night about Beaucamp ridge, where the enemy counter-attacked strongly. This morning they overcame the resistance of the German infantry and pressed forward two miles beyond it, capturing the positions known as Highland and Welsh ridges.

"Later in the day our success extended to the south and Gouzeaucourt was captured."

"During the morning, also the Yorkshire division captured Marceing and progressed southeast of it. Before mid-day the Duke of Wellington regiment forced a crossing of the Canal de L'Escaut at Marceing and established itself in the German defence on the east bank.

(Continued on Page 12.)

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

BOOK FIRST — BOY AND GIRL.
(III. Instalment.)

CHAPTER IV. Tom is Expected.

It was a heavy disappointment to Maggie that she was not allowed to go with her father in the gig when he went to fetch Tom home from the academy; but the morning was too wet, Mrs. Talliver said, for a little girl to go out in her best bonnet. Maggie took the opposite view very strongly, and it was a direct consequence of this difference of opinion that when her mother was in the act of brushing out the reluctant black cap, Maggie suddenly rushed from under her hands and dipped her head in a basin of water standing near the fire. The resolute din, the unrelenting motion of the great stones, giving her a dim delicious awe as at the presence of an uncontrollable force—the meal for ever pouring, softening all surfaces, and making the very spider-nets look like a fairy lace-work—the pure sweet scent of the meal—all helped to make Maggie feel that the mill was a little world apart from her outside everyday life. The spiders were especially a subject of speculation with her. She wondered if they had any relatives outside the mill, for in that case there must be a painful difficulty in their family intercourse—a fat and floury spider, accustomed to take his fly well dusted with meal, must suffer a little at a cousin's table where the fly was *au naturel*, and the lady-spiders must be mutually shocked at each other's appearance. But the part of the mill she liked best was the topmost story—the corn-hutch, where there were the great heaps of grain, which she could sit on and slide down continually. She was in the habit of taking this recreation as she conversed with Luke, to whom she was very communicative, wishing him to think well of her understanding, as her father did.

Perhaps she felt it necessary to recover her position with him on the present occasion, for, as she sat sliding on the heap of grain near which he was busying himself, she said, at that shrill pitch which was requisite in mill-society—
"I think you never read any book but the Bible—did you, Luke?"

"Nay, miss—an' not much o' that," said Luke, with great frankness. "I'm no reader, I aren't."
"But if I lent you one of my books, Luke? I've not got any very pretty books that would be easy for you to read; but there's 'Pug's Tour of Europe'—that would tell you all about the different sorts of people in the world, and if you didn't understand the reading, the pictures would help you—they show the looks and ways of the people, and what they do. There are the Dutchmen, very fat, and smoking, you know—and one sitting on a barrel."
"Nay, miss, I'm no opinion o' Dutchmen. There's not much good i' knowin' about them."

"But they're our fellow-creatures, Luke—we ought to know about our fellow-creatures."
"Not much o' fellow-creatures, I think, miss; all I know—my old master, as war a knowin' man; used to say, says he, 'If e'er I saw any wheat wi'out brinin', I'm a Dutchman,' says he; an' that war as much as to say as a Dutchman war a fool, or next door. Nay, nay, aren't goin' to bother mysen about Dutchmen. There's a fools enoo—an' rogues enoo—wi'out lookin' i' books for 'em."
"Oh, well," said Maggie, rather foiled by Luke's unexpectedly decided views about Dutchmen, "perhaps you would like 'Animated Nature' better—that's not Dutchmen, you know, but elephants and kangaroos, and the civet-cat, and the sun-fish, and a bird sitting on its tail—I forget its name. There are countries full of these creatures, instead of horses and cows, you know. Shouldn't you like to know about them, Luke?"

"Nay, miss, I'n got to keep count o' the flour an' corn—I can't do wi' knowin' so many things besides my work. That's

what brings folks to the gallows—knowin' everything but what they'n got to get their bread by. An' they're mostly lies, I think, what's printed i' the books: them printed sheets are, anyhow, as the men cry i' the streets."
"Why, you're like my brother Tom, Luke," said Maggie, wishing to turn the conversation agreeably. "Tom's not fond of reading. I love Tom so dearly, Luke—better than anybody else in the world. When he grows up, I shall keep his house, and we shall always live together. I can tell him everything he doesn't know. But I think Tom's clever, for all he doesn't like books: he makes beautiful whipcords and rabbit-pens."
"Ah," said Luke, "but he'll be fine an' vexed, as the rabbits are all dead."
"Dead!" screamed Maggie, jumping up from her sliding seat on the corn. "Oh dear, Luke! What! the lop-eared one, and the spotted doe that Tom spent all his money to buy?"

"As dead as moles," said Luke, fetching his comparison from the unmistakable corpses nailed to the stable wall.
"Oh dear, Luke," said Maggie, in a piteous tone, while the big tears rolled down her cheek; "Tom told me to take care of 'em, and I forgot. What shall I do?"
"Well, you see, miss, they were in that far tool-house an' it was nobody's business to see to 'em. I reckon Master Tom told Harry to feed 'em, but there's no countin' on Harry—he's an offal creature as iver come about the premises, he is. He remembers nothing but his own inside—an' I wish it 'ud gripe him."

"Oh, Luke, Tom told me to be sure and remember the rabbits every day; but how could I, when they didn't come into my head, you know? Oh, he will be so angry with me, I know he will, and so sorry about his rabbits—and so am I sorry. Oh, what shall I do?"
"Don't you fret, miss," said Luke soothingly, "they're nash things, them lop-eared rabbits—they'd happen ha' died, if they'd been fed. Things out o' natur niver thrive: God A'mighty doesn't like 'em. He made the rabbits' ears to lie back, an' its nothin' but contrairiness to make 'em hang down like a mastiff dog's. Master Tom 'ull know' better nor buy such things another time. Don't you fret, miss. Will you come along home wi' me, and see my wife? I'm a-goin' this minute."

The invitation offered an agreeable distraction to Maggie's grief, and her tears gradually subsided as she trotted along by Luke's side with its apple and pear trees, and with the added dignity of a lean-to pig-sty, at the other end of the Mill fields. Mrs. Morges, Luke's wife, was a decidedly agreeable acquaintance. She exhibited her hospitality in bread and treacle, and possessed various works of art. Maggie actually forgot that she had any special cause of sadness this morning, as she stood on a chair to look at a remarkable series of pictures representing the Prodigal Son in the costume of Sir Charles Grandison, except that, as might have been expected from his defective moral character, he had not, like that accomplished hero, the taste and strength of mind to dispense with a wig. But the indefinable weight the dead rabbits had left on her mind caused her to feel more than usual pity for the career of this weak young man, particularly when she looked at the picture where he leaned against a tree with a flaccid appearance, his knee-breeches unbuttoned and his wig awry, while the swine, apparently of foreign breed, seemed to insult him by their good spirits over their feast of husks.

"I'm very glad his father took him back again—aren't you, Luke?" she said. "For he was very sorry, you know, and wouldn't do wrong again."
"Eh, miss," said Luke, "he'd be no great shakes, I doubt, let's see here!" He drew something half out of his right-hand pocket.

"What is it?" said Maggie, in a whisper. "I can't see nothing but a bit of yellow."
"Why, it's a new one, I guess, Maggie!"
"Oh, I can't guess, Tom," said Maggie impatiently.
"Don't be a spitefire, else I won't tell you," said Tom, thrusting his hand back into his pocket, and looking determined.
"No, Tom," said Maggie imploringly, laying hold of the arm that was held stiff in the pocket. "I'm not cross, Tom; it was only because I can't bear guessing. Please be good to me."
Tom's arm slowly relaxed, and he said, "Well, then, it's a new fish-line—two new uns—one for you, Maggie, all to yourself. I wouldn't go halves in the toffee and gingerbread on purpose to save the money; and Gibson and Spouncer fought with me because I wouldn't. And here's books; see here! . . . I say, won't we go and fish to-morrow down by the Round Pool? And you shall catch your own fish, Maggie, and put the worms on, and everything—won't it be fun?"
Maggie's answer was to throw her arms round Tom's neck and hug him, and hold her neck against his without speaking, while he slowly unwound some of the toffee, saying, after a pause—
"Wasn't I a good brother, now, to buy you a line all to yourself? You know, I needn't have bought it, if I hadn't liked."
"Yes, very, very good. . . . I do love you, Tom."
Tom had put the line back in his pocket, and was looking at the books one by one, before he spoke again.
"And the fellows fought me, because I wouldn't give in about the toffee."
"Oh dear! I wish they wouldn't fight at your school, Tom. Didn't it hurt you?"
"Hurt me? No," said Tom, putting up the books again, taking out a large pocket-knife, and slowly opening the largest blade, which he looked at meditatively as he rubbed his finger along it. Then he added—
"I gave Spouncer a black eye, I know—that's what he got by wanting to leather me; I wasn't going to go halves because anybody leathered me."
"Oh, how brave you are, Tom! I think you're like Samson. If there came a lion roaring at me, I think you'd fight him—wouldn't you, Tom?"
"How can a lion come roaring at you, you silly thing? There's no lions, only in the shows."
"No; but if we were in the lion countries—I mean in Africa, where it's very hot—the lions eat people there. I can show you in the book where I read it."
"Well, I should get a gun and shoot him."
"But if you hadn't got a gun—we might have gone out, you know, not thinking—just as we go fishing; and then a great lion might run towards us roaring, and we couldn't get away from him. What should you do, Tom?"
Tom paused, and at last turned away contemptuously, saying, "But the lion isn't coming. What's the us of talking?"
"But I like to fancy how it would be," said Maggie, following him. "Just think what you would do, Tom."
"Oh, don't bother, Maggie! you're such a silly—I shall go and see my rabbits."
Maggie's heart began to flutter with fear.
She dared not tell the sad truth at once, but she walked after Tom in trembling silence as he went out, thinking how she could tell him the news so as to soften at once his sorrow and his anger; for Maggie dreaded Tom's anger of all things—it was quite a different anger from her own.
"Tom," she said timidly, when they were out of doors, "how much money did you give for your rabbits?"
"Two half-crowns and a sixpence," said Tom promptly.
"I think I've got a great deal more than that in my steel purse upstairs. I'll ask mother to give it you."

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"Two half-crowns and a sixpence," said Tom promptly.
"I think I've got a great deal more than that in my steel purse upstairs. I'll ask mother to give it you."



That was a painful thought to Maggie, and she wished much that the subsequent history of the young man had not been left a blank.

CHAPTER V. Tom Comes Home.

Tom was to arrive early in the afternoon, and there was another fluttering heart besides Maggie's when it was late enough for the sound of the gig-wheels to be expected; for if Mrs. Tulliver had a strong feeling, it was fondness for her boy. At last the sound came—that quick light bowling of the gig-wheels—and in spite of the wind, which was blowing the clouds about, and was not likely to respect Mrs. Tulliver's curls and cap-strings, she came outside the door, and even held her hand on Maggie's offending head, forgetting all the griefs of the morning.
"There he is, my sweet lad! But, Lord ha' mercy! he's got never a collar on; it's been lost on the road, I'll be bound, and spoilt the set."
Mrs. Tulliver stood with her arms open; Maggie jumped first on one leg and then on the other; while Tom descended from the gig, and said, with masculine reticence as to the tender emotions, "Hallo! Yap—what! are you there?"
Nevertheless he submitted to be kissed willingly enough, though Maggie hung on his neck in rather a strangling fashion, while his blue-gray eyes wandered towards the croft and the lambs and the river, where he promised himself that he would begin to fish the first thing to-morrow morning. He was one of those lads that grow everywhere in England, and at twelve or thirteen years of age, look as much alike as goslings—a lad with light-brown hair, cheeks of cream and roses, full lips, indeterminate nose and eyebrows—a physiognomy in which it seems impossible to discern anything but the generic character of boyhood; as different as possible from poor Maggie's phiz, which Nature seemed to have moulded and coloured with the most decided intention. But that same Nature has the deep cunning which hides itself under the appearance of openness, so that simple people think they can see through her quite well, and all the while she is secretly preparing a refutation of their confident prophecies. Under these average boyish physiognomies that she seems to turn off by the gross, she conceals some of her most rigid, inflexible purposes, some of her most unmodifiable characters; and the dark-eyed, demonstrative, rebellious girl may after all turn out to be a passive being compared with this pink-and-white bit of masculinity with the indeterminate features.

"Maggie," said Tom confidentially, taking her into a corner, as soon as his mother was gone out to examine his box, and the warm parlour had taken off the chill he had felt from the long drive, "you don't know what I've got in my pockets," nodding his head up and down as a means of rousing her sense of mystery.
"No," said Maggie. "How stodgy they look, Tom! Is it marls (marbles) or cobnuts?" Maggie's heart sank a little, because Tom always said it was "no good" playing with her at those games—she played so badly.
"Marls! no; I've swapped all my marls with the little fellows, and cobnuts are no fun, you silly, only when the nuts are green. But see here!" He drew something half out of his right-hand pocket.

"What is it?" said Maggie, in a whisper. "I can't see nothing but a bit of yellow."
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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.

To Organize, Advice Educational Program Announced for Locals Given to Farmers

"No organization is going to succeed unless handled on business lines," was one of the words of advice tendered to the West Kent United Farmers, recently by their annual picnic, by the newly appointed minister of agriculture, Hon. G. S. Henry, according to a report in the Chatam Banner-News (Ontario) under date of September 4th.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture, during a breezy speech, the keynote of which was "carry on," indicated his sympathies with the organized farmers movement, which in Ontario, as well as in the western provinces, is beginning to make itself felt and has apparently succeeded in impressing upon the new minister the fact of its existence.

Referring to the need of organization amongst the Ontario Grain Growers, Hon. G. S. Henry said in part: "As to the necessity of farmers organizing there is no doubt and others do not object to you organizing. There is no opposition on the part of the government or the cabinet. There is no doubt that farmers often market produce at less than cost."

Should be Businesslike

"No organization is going to succeed unless handled on business lines. Some farmers' organizations have failed because they did not have business methods. Some would not pay a reasonable return to those who are doing their work. No business has always made a profit on every venture. There will be losses, so you must build up a reasonable reserve. Do not go in too deep in your first co-operative dealings and then broaden out. Pay your officers well and they will give you good results. Co-operate, get together in marketing operations. Pay your secretary and let him market your goods and you will get nearer the real value of your goods. There are a good many channels between the farmer and the consumer, some with legitimate profits and others are not. And it is not always the price the farmer receives that makes prices high to the consumer. Cost of handling is often very high in proportion to the first cost.

Credit to Farmers

Referring to the patriotic work which Canadian farmers have performed during the past year, the Minister of Agriculture said: "The work the rural residents have done this year stands to their credit. Men have worked early and late and under difficulties because they were patriotic and the women have done a part in manual labor which we would not allow them to do in more normal times. "Carry on" is my word to you today. We will win and the labor will bring its results."

Referring to the problem of house accommodation Hon. Mr. Henry intimated that "the government is planning to lend any municipality money for building workmen's houses. This affects rural as well as urban municipalities alike." Continuing, the minister of agriculture said: "I am anxious to see the farm laborers' houses built on the farm. If you have empty houses make them sanitary and try to get the men from the nearest centre to live in the house and pay him an annual wage; give him the usual garden and other accommodations. Returned soldiers are looking for places where they can labor in the open. Get the men and their families on the farm. That is one of the lines of solution along which we must proceed to increase the rural population and it means that the farmer's wife will not be running a boarding house as is often the case now."

The educational committee of the S. G. G. A. recently had an important meeting, and planned a very interesting program for the various locals during the coming fall and winter months. The program this year will have some novel and interesting features, and is being awaited by the various secretaries with much interest. It is generally appreciated that anything which will help the locals to hold interesting meetings, is of the greatest value.

The program which has been prepared is of a varied character, and provides educational and entertaining features, which will appeal to all members of the local, including the young people. Recently a very large number of young people have come into membership as associate members, and it is thought that they should come to feel that they have an important part to play in the grain growers' organization.

The program will soon be in the hands of the printers, and will then be supplied to all secretaries, and to all members who request copies.

If you are interested in the educational work of the association, be sure to get a copy of this program.

Ten Dry Farming Commandments

(By W. R. Motherwell.)

1. Thou shalt have no other occupation than farming.
2. Thou shalt follow thy land every third year, being careful to plow it both early and deeply.
3. Thou shalt cultivate thy fallow and not allow weeds or any other thing that is green growth thereon, or winds to blow through it, for in such way the moisture which thy fallow should conserve will be wasted, and thy days will be nothing but labor and sorrow.
4. Thou shalt not despise the harrow, but shalt use it even whilst thou plowest, and shalt place thy chief reliance upon it thereafter, whether in early spring (except on drift fallow), late spring, mid-summer or autumn.
5. Thou shalt sow good seed early and down into the moisture, lest peradventure it cometh not up betimes. He who soweth his seed in dry soil casteth away many chances for reaping.
6. Thou shalt not overload thy dry land farm with seed, even as the merciful man doth not overload his ox or his ass. Thin seeding best withstandeth the ravages of drought and hot winds.
7. Thou shalt keep on thy dry farms such kinds and numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry as the water supply maketh possible, and thou canst grow pasture, fodder roots and grain for. Thus shalt thou be protected against adversity, and thus shalt thou give thy children and children's children cause to call thee blessed, inasmuch as thou didst not too greatly dissipate in thy lifetime the fertility stored in thy soil through many thousands of years.
8. Thou shalt not live upon thyself, but shalt join the Grain Growers' Association, the agricultural society in thy district, or any like-minded organization that is good. Through these thou shalt work unceasingly for the welfare of thy district and the upbuilding of Saskatchewan agriculture.
9. Thou shalt study the dry land farm and its problems unceasingly, and ponder on ways and means whereby its fruitfulness may be increased, keeping always in memory the fact that not alone by speeches and resolutions, but also by intelligent and timely hard work shall production be increased and the economic salvation of thy country be wrought.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's big farm; thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's big four, nor his mortgage, nor his worry, nor his hurry, nor anything that is thy big neighbor's.

Will Protect Grain Growers Says Premier Martin

The rural municipality of Prairie Rose recently adopted a resolution, setting forth the necessity of some action being taken to prevent mortgage companies from exercising rights under mortgage agreements. The matter was referred to the Dominion government, which replied that "This matter is entirely within provincial jurisdiction."

Since the resolution was submitted to central a copy has been forwarded to Premier Martin, who has replied as follows:

"I have your letter of the 13th inst., enclosing copy of a communication from Mr. S. Moss, secretary of the Rural Municipality of Prairie Rose, which resolution sets forth the necessity of some action being taken to prevent mortgage companies from exercising rights that they have under their mortgages. This is a matter which has been brought to your attention this year from one or two other localities; but on account of the change in the situation during the last few weeks I had come to the conclusion that no such action would be necessary. In the year 1914, as you will remember, the government did establish some machinery for the purpose of acting as intermediary between debtor and creditor. I believe this course did result in relief in many cases of actual hardship. If the situation merits it, the whole subject might be again considered this year. I scarcely think, however, that it would be advisable to have any general law passed taking away the rights of the mortgage companies, as this would probably be considered an unjustifiable interference with the rights of contract. In the majority of cases I think the mortgage companies will be prepared to act reasonably, if all the facts are placed before them. If it comes to your attention, however, that there are a large number of localities in the province where actual hardship does exist, I shall be glad if you will bring them to our attention, so that we may be prepared to deal with the question."

Farmers Before Manufacturers

Norman Lambert says:

"The opinion seems to have grown in certain quarters of older Canada that the organized farmers of the west are opposed to the development of manufacturing. One prominent gentleman in eastern Canada recently said, 'It is only because the west is in its first generation that there is any apparent conflict over industry.' That statement is partly true. The west is largely in its pioneer stages, just as is that vast agricultural district in northern Ontario; and public opinion in the west is sound in the belief that agriculture is Canada's first and most important industry. "The west is not opposed to manufacturing. It simply wants the manufacturer to take his proper place in relationship to the farmer. It is impossible to have manufacturing industries established on a sound basis in western Canada before the wide, open spaces of farming country are occupied and are producing something. When that time comes, there will be a home market in Canada really worth while, and one which should appeal to the Canadian manufacturer."

History of Organized Farmers

All the articles dealing with the history of the organized farmers' movement in Canada, which appeared in the Tenth Anniversary number of The Grain Growers' Guide, have been reprinted and can be obtained free from the central office. This is the most compact summary of the rise and progress of the organized farmers' movement which has yet been published, and no S.G.G.A. speaker or member should be without it. Anyone who has these articles can readily answer the question, "What have the organized farmers accomplished?"

MOTHER OF US ALL

The land is the mother of us all, nourishes, shelters, gladdens, lovingly enriches us all. In how many ways, from our first waking to our last sleep on her blessed bosom, does she, as with blessed mother arms, enfold us all.—Thomas Carlyle.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

Build Up Virtues and the Faults Will Disappear; Praise Will Do More Good Than a Dozen Scoldings.

By Mrs. Elvira Hyatt.

It pays to have high ideals for our children, and to respect their individuality. Much can be accomplished by expecting children to be good, and by showing them that we trust them.

We should never call a child "bad," never wound his self-respect. This does not mean that his naughty actions should be "glossed over," but, as one wise educator has expressed it, we should realize that every fault is simply the absence of some virtue and we should try to build up that quality in which the child is deficient rather than condemn him for that which he has not.

Build up the virtues, and the faults will disappear. If a child is selfish, we should dwell on unselfishness; if the child is untidy, on neatness; if slow, on quickness; and we should always remember to praise even the slightest sign of the virtue we are working to cultivate. A child will try to live up to the thing for which he is praised. "How quiet and helpful my little Peggy is today," will do more good than a dozen scoldings about noise and mischief.

Stories can be told to arouse and stimulate high ideals. Stories have a wonderful educational value and almost any lesson can be taught in story form. Tell stories about birds, trees, flowers, animals, great and good men, simple stories of home and family life, stories from history and from the Bible. The eager little minds are ready for anything you wish to give them, and if you are a natural storyteller great indeed is your opportunity. Ideals of right conduct, love of family and sympathy with every living thing can all be given through the right use of stories.

Much has been said and written about pre-natal influence, but volumes more are needed on post-natal influences. One of the first things a baby learns is to "smile back" at his mother, and in all his earliest years the child reflects the attitude of those around him. He imitates the things which he sees and hears, in order to understand them, and "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." A true mother leads a consecrated life. She will always be absolutely truthful and will keep every promise made to her child. She will recognize the good in all things and will never speak ill of anyone in her child's presence. She will keep away all thoughts of fear, and will awaken a spirit of loving service toward others and a growing belief in the Power which is within himself, until at last he grows into a recognition of the universal love and goodness which underlie the whole life.

HOW TO BE ECONOMICAL

Making Hominny Muffins

Here is another hot bread recipe to add to your wheat conservation recipes:

Thoroughly mix together one cupful of cooked hominy, one teaspoonful of salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of melted shortening, one well beaten egg and three-quarters of a cupful of milk. Now sift together and mix thoroughly two cupfuls of cornmeal flour and four table-spoonfuls of baking powder. Add these two incorporated ingredients to each other and beat well.

Bake in greased muffin tins or a shallow pan. The time required for baking in a hot oven is from 25 to 30 minutes.

Baking Oatmeal with Nuts

The following recipe is for a delicious dish that will take the place of meat on days when meat should be conserved in your household:

Mix together two cupfuls of cooked oatmeal, one cupful of crushed peanuts, half a cupful of milk, a teaspoonful of vinegar, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and two and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Bake in a greased pan for about 15 minutes and serve.

Saving Your Garden Plants

When you ceased to get fresh cuttings from your asparagus and rhubarb beds did you give the beds a top-dressing of well-rotted manure? Or did you leave them to take care of themselves when they were no longer immediately profitable to you, delaying your attention to them until—well, any old time? If you gave them the necessary attention when they ceased producing you will be well awarded next spring. If you didn't give them that attention now!

You see, the asparagus and the rhubarb had been taking heavily from their roots to supply you with the best top growths of which they were capable, and they require even now some aid so they will grow big tops next year. The best way to help them is to give them plant food which will be stored up in their roots, will carry them over the winter, and will furnish a reservoir on which they can draw for growth in the early spring. Now—if you neglected to do it before—is the moment to give this aid.

Storing Your Garden Seeds

If you experienced difficulty this spring in getting vegetable seeds or seeds that brought forth reliability you may well consider saving the seeds from your garden which are the product of good, healthy plants on which you can rely. Thus you will save some money; perhaps some time, and maybe some disappointments. In storing seeds away be sure that you label each kind plainly in such a way that the label will not come off, and next summer cause you amazement and trouble. Furthermore, in storing garden seeds, don't forget that they will retain their vigor in full force and for a longer period if you store them in patent fruit jars or other airtight and moisture-proof containers. On these you can paste the labels which tell the kind of seeds therein contained.

For Our Little Ones

MY GARDEN

My Grandpa's garden's full of things he thinks are good to eat, Like cabbages and spinach, and all those; He works and works, and pulls the weeds, and keeps it all so neat, And makes the things all stay in even rows. And Grandpa's garden's very nice, with flowers all in beds, And pretty paths to walk in, on tip-toe; Where pansies laugh, and poppies gay toss up their saucy heads, And tagged bells of Canterbury blow.

But the dearest, queerest garden, where I love the best to go, Is the garden out beyond my Grandpa's wall, Where buttercups, and crane's-bills, and painter's brushes grow, And golden-rod, and black-eyed Susans tall.

Bedtime Stories.

THE GNOMES AND THE TIPSTER BIRD

"The gnomes," said daddy, "are almost the best natured little creatures there are. They are very happy always, and they always have good luck. In fact, they have a good luck bird—a special bird that just belongs to them. He flies over them and sings very much like a canary, which the gnomes enjoy. They feed him all the crumbs and worms he wants to eat, and they call him the tipster bird."

"What a funny name," said Jack. "How did he ever happen to be called the tipster bird? Has he always been called that?" "No, not always," said daddy, "but now he is never known as anything else but the tipster bird. I'll tell you how it happened. "One time there was one little gnome who caused all the other gnomes a great deal of trouble. He was often very sulky and very cross. In fact, his bad disposition was a great worry to the gnomes. "One day the gnomes were all

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous people, who think their cases are hopeless, who have had dreams, are suffering with sweating discharges, Headaches, Pain in the Chest and Back, who are about to lose their Hair, Hearing or Eyesight, who are bothered with Catarrh, Stomach-Trouble, Constipation, Tremors, Shaking, Palpitation of the Heart, Unconscious and Melancholy—will learn out of the pamphlet, called "Jagendgrund" in which way the consequences of going astray during their youth, the weaknesses of Stricture, Pollution, Phimosis, Varicocele, Heritis can be absolutely cured within the shortest time.

THIS INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOK (NEWEST EDITION IN GERMAN) WHICH YOUNG AND OLD PEOPLE, EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD READ, WILL BE 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".

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED OUR FAMOUS

LAGER-BEER?

If not, then give it a trial immediately. Everybody likes and praises it. One of our best customers in the Province of Quebec writes:

"Your Hop-Malt-Beer beats them all. We have never tasted anything like it before. It is even better than the Beer we used to buy prior to the coming of the Prohibition Law."

Order today a tin of Hop-Malt-Beer-Extract. You will be glad having made the trial.

Small Tin sufficient to make 1 Gallon of excellent Beer \$1.25
Large Tin sufficient to make 7 Gallons of excellent Beer \$1.50

We pay transportation charges. Sufficient yeast to brew will be supplied. All you need is a little Sugar. Cheap and simple to manufacture. Will cost about three cents per Bottle.

HOW DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING!

If you intend to order in larger quantities, ask for special offer.

HOP-MALT COMPANY, Limited

Dept. F.P. HAMILTON, ONT.

frolicking about having a splendid time when one of them suggested they should play tag.

"At last the little gnome with the cross disposition was tagged."

"You're it!" they called.

"But the cross little gnome was so mad that he'd been caught, that he hit the little gnome who had tagged him and said, 'I won't be it, and I won't play any more!'"

"At that the lucky bird, as the gnomes then called him, was so surprised to see a gnome angry and do such a dreadful thing as to hit a little playmate that he tipped way over on one side.

"Look at the queer way our lucky bird is tipping!" shouted a gnome. And before they knew it he'd fallen to the ground, for he'd completely lost his balance. His right wing was quite hurt, and for a few days he was a very miserable little bird, but with the good care of the gnomes he soon got well and could fly around and sing. But after that he was always known as the tipster bird, for when he had seen a little gnome cross and be have badly he had fallen to the ground in astonishment. And the

cross little gnome was so ashamed of what he had done that he turned out to have the lovely disposition that all the other gnomes have, and, of course, no gnome could be cross again when he realized that he'd caused a little bird to fall to the ground in surprise and horror.

"The name of the tipster bird has always clung to the gnomes' pet bird ever since, and it's a good thing, too, for now if any little gnome should feel angry he stops and thinks, 'If I'm cross the tipster bird will lose control of his wings and will tip to one side until he falls to the ground.' And as the tipster bird is such a pet every gnome sees to it that such thing will never happen again."

LITTLE SUSAN

By Arthur Macy

Silly Susan Seuppernonng Cried so hard and cried so long, People asked her what was wrong. She replied, "I do not know Any reason for my woe— I just feel like feeling so."

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.

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A Paper for the Western Home

is the big independent Weekly of the Canadian West.

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Enclosed please find \$2.00 for which I ask you to mail "The Courier" to my address given below for one year from date:

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

Regina and District

HON. WALTER SCOTT RETURNS TO REGINA

After an absence of two years from Regina, Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan from 1905 till 1916, when he resigned owing to ill health, is again among his friends of the prairies. He will spend the winter at the coast and in the spring return to Regina to live.

ASSESSMENT BOARD 1919

The assessment board for the 1919 city assessment was appointed by bylaw by the city council last night. The members of the new board are City assessor R. J. Westgate, Ald. Campkin, J. K. McInnis, F. N. Darke and Jas. Strathdee. Three of this number, Messrs. Westgate, McInnis and Darke were members of the retiring board. The board, it was pointed out, would be required to act before the end of the year as the assessment must be completed by December 31.

ILLEGAL FOR THRESHERS TO BURN STRAW

An Order in Council has been passed whereby it is made illegal for threshers to burn straw. In exceptional cases a permit can be secured. The penalty for burning straw is a very heavy one so that it will be an expensive breach of the law for any person or persons caught. Those interested should take note of this new law.

NEW INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATE IS ANNOUNCED.

Regina wholesale and retail merchants have been advised of a further freight rate increase which is to take effect on October 7. This new ruling affects the entire Dominion, as by it the rate per one hundred pounds is advanced by one-half cent a hundred on all carload and less than carload shipments.

An advance which was made in March this year raised the rates at four points in Canada, all eastern points, and these will again be affected by the latest increase.

The new tariff enumerates a list of exceptions to which the new rate will not apply. These include: Ash shifters, bakers' ovens, baths, brooms (straight shipments), cereals and pop corn (straight shipments), churns, cork, cotton batts, cotton wadding, cream separators, elevators and parts, electric light bulbs, globes, glass hats, machines and machinery (all kinds), portable buildings, stoves, furnaces and washing machines.

SIR THOMAS WHITE COMING

Regina is to be favored with a visit from Sir Thomas White, dominion minister of finance, within a few weeks. He will speak in Saskatoon on Oct. 10 under the auspices of the Saskatoon Victory Loan committee. From there he will proceed to the coast and return later via Regina, where arrangements will be made for him to address a public meeting.

\$1,000 OFFERED AS REWARD FOR ARREST OF GEORGE LEAF.

A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the board of police commissioners of Vancouver city, for information leading to the arrest of George Leaf, true name, George Lehtun or Lehtonen, alias Leighton, alias Salo, alias Robert Anderson, wanted on the charge of murder of two men on September 7 at Vancouver.

In the circular which has reached Superintendent Mahoney, of the provincial police force, Chief McRae, of Vancouver, warns police officers to beware of Leaf, as he possesses a .32 automatic revolver and a .38 cal. ordinary. He is a dangerous man and officers are warned to use every precaution with him.

The circular gives the following information about him: Finlander, laborer, 24 years of age, height 6 feet, 1-2 inch, weight 185 pounds, brown eyes, fair hair, sallow complexion, faint scar base of left thumb, cut in base of right thumb, scar on back of neck.

He has already served time for theft, and is alleged to be the murderer of the two men who resisted him when he held up a poker game in Vancouver, September 7. He is also wanted for attempted murder

of two of Chief McRae's officers, who overtook him on the highway, and attempted to arrest him on September 13.

HARVEST LEAVE TO SOLDIERS IS GOOD TILL OCTOBER 31.

In connection with the harvest leave extended to soldiers who are employed at the harvest operations and threshing, the military authorities of M. D. 12 have sent to each man a letter asking for certain information and upon the filling out of the questionnaire to the satisfaction of the officials the men will remain on leave until October 31.

The extension of leave has somewhat changed the plans which had been made for the men, in the way of fraining, etc., but it was stated yesterday that it would assist the authorities in some measure to not have the men reported until October 31, in that it would give time to prepare all winter barracks, and get things ready for the beginning of training.

All soldiers of the garrison here who were allowed to go on harvest leave will be allowed to remain provided they are employed at threshing and the farmers to market the 1918 crop.

SECOND SIBERIA DRAFT OFF FOR RUSSIAN FRONT.

Regina cheered itself hoarse last Sunday evening when the second draft from the 1st Depot Battalion left the city on its way to serve "somewhere in Russia." The draft, made up of a number of the best recruits obtainable in the west, marched down Tenth avenue from the exhibition grounds and swung to the downtown district with a businesslike step, singing their war songs and giving every little while a rousing cheer. As they passed the hundreds of citizens lined up on the streets they shouted their goodbye and good wishes.

At the union station where the draft entrained, hundreds had gathered to wish the boys God-speed, and practically every man in the unit carried cigarettes and little dainties provided by the crowd.

The men will eventually reach the concentration point at the coast and it is expected will be "over there" shortly.

VICTORY LOAN.

Organization is Being Carried Out on a Most Thorough Scale.

Three separate and distinct offices in the city of Regina will be required for the administration and campaign work in connection with the floatation of the forthcoming Canadian Victory Loan. Already premises have been opened as provincial headquarters in the Northern Crown Bank block, on Seath street, kindly loaned without charge by the Royal Bank.

Regina divisional headquarters offices will be opened on the second floor of The Leader block, where a two room office has been secured. The divisional office will be opened in the course of a few days.

Still a third office will be required for the work of the provincial publicity committee and for the city of Regina campaign executive. An office to accommodate the officials of these committees will be opened shortly in the store recently vacated by Way's Limited in the McCallum Bldg., Hamilton street.

HUT FUND OF THE COLUMBUS KNIGHTS REACHES \$10,000.

Objective for Regina District Has Been Doubled.

The objective in the Knights of Columbus Army Hut drive for Regina district has been doubled, according to a statement given out at the close of the campaign. An objective of \$5,000 was set for Regina district, and double this amount has been received. Regina city alone has subscribed \$6,500 with returns not yet complete, and in the neighborhood of \$4,000 has been reported from the outlying points in the district.

Among the larger sums received by canvassers in the last hours of the campaign were subscriptions including Colonel Cross, \$25; T. F. Conrod, \$25; and Maple Leaf Store, \$25.

Reports from the other districts in the province have not yet been received, but provincial officials are confident that the objective of \$25,000 will easily be reached.

THREE HUBERS ARE COMMITTED ON A MURDER ATTEMPT.

John Huber, Wilhelm Huber and Christ. Huber of Morse, Sask., will stand their trial on the charge of attempted murder at the next sittings of the court of King's Bench at Moose Jaw. Carl Huber, the fourth brother, has been freed by the court, following the preliminary hearing at Morse on Friday night, when Magistrate MacEchen heard the evidence of Mr. Pilcher, of the D.I.O., Regina, and the provincial police who made the arrest of the four brothers.

About three weeks ago Mr. Pilcher who attempted to arrest one of the brothers as a defaulter under the M.S.A. was attacked by the Huber brothers and badly beaten.

On Friday night last they appeared at 7 o'clock at Morse before Magistrate MacEchen and three of the men were committed to stand their trial, whilst the fourth was dismissed on the charge of attempted murder.

The charge has later been amended to that of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

MARRIAGES TO DEPEND ON HEALTH

Disease of Genital Organs Will Be Made a Bar, Says Social Service Executive

As a result of activities of the Saskatchewan Social Service council, legislation of a radical nature is contemplated by the Saskatchewan government, making it a punishable offence for anyone to marry who is suffering from venereal diseases. A statement to this effect was made last evening at a meeting of the executive of the Social Service council of the province held at the Y.M.C.A., Regina. The council for some time has been endeavoring to secure action requiring a government certificate of mental and physical fitness for marriage.

FLIGHT LIEUT. FROOM KILLED

Flight Lieut. A. M. Froom, son of Ald. Froom, of this city, was killed instantly when the plane he was flying in crashed into the waters of Lake Ontario. Ald. Froom and Mrs. Froom were in Toronto at the time of the accident, having gone there about three weeks ago to bid goodbye to their boy prior to his going overseas. He had expected to leave before this, but his departure had been delayed. The father saw his son make the fatal plunge.

The deceased officer was 24 years of age and very well known in the city. After graduating from the Collegiate Institute here he entered Harvard Law School to train for the law profession, but gave this up in 1917 to don the khaki.

The deceased was buried in Regina on Saturday with full military honors. The funeral which was one of the largest held in Regina for some time, was conducted at Wesley Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. John Lewis. A short service was held at the family residence, 2335 Osler street, at two o'clock. A company of soldiers from the Regina Battalion formed the military guard, accompanying the cortege from the house to the church and from there to the Regina cemetery. The troops were in charge of Lieutenant Parker. At the cemetery three volleys were fired over the grave of their departed comrade, and the "Last Post" was sounded. The casket was covered with the Union Jack and on it was borne the many beautiful floral tributes which were sent by friends of the family from near and far.

GERMANS ADMIT ALLIED SUCCESS IN TWO THEATRES

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a review of the military situation in Macedonia and Palestine, admits that in both these theatres the enemies of the Central powers succeeded, by means of well planned campaigns, in surprising and inflicting serious damage on the fronts of Germany's allies.

"Even if we maintain our conviction that the eastern battles do not essentially affect the main strategic decision, nevertheless, the purely military effect of the enemy's successful operation is very considerable from the point of view of prisoners and material losses," declares the newspaper.

It further says that the point where the break through into the German-Bulgarian line took place in Macedonia was very skillfully chosen, and that the Bulgarian flanks were almost immediately deprived of their most important lines of communication. In the writer's mind there appears to be little hope of a successful stand south of Uskub.

The paper concludes: "Especially the English show themselves again masters of colonial warfare." The Cologne Gazette also admits the "undeniable success" of the Entente in Palestine.

FIXED PRICES ON WHEAT MUST PREVAIL

WINNIPEG, Sept. 27.—The board of grain supervisors for Canada advises that no purchase of street wheat shall be made at country elevators or warehouses for which graded or other storage tickets have been issued, at any price other than the filed and approved price, without the approval of the board. "All purchases of car lots of wheat on track must be made 'basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur,' prices less legal charges settlement to be made from head office of purchaser after wheat is unloaded in any terminal elevator or mill in the western division, and no carrying charge shall be paid to any person or firm violating this regulation.

On street wheat bought after September 30 and sold for seed to the Canadian government seed purchasing commission in accordance with a previous order of the board, carrying charges, if any, shall be invoiced to the said commission; on street wheat bought, after September 30 and sold for seed to any person or firm other than the commission, carrying charges shall be invoiced to purchaser. Price of seed wheat shall not exceed fixed prices, excepting registered seed wheat and wheat bought by one farmer from another for seed, which has not gone through an elevator or been loaded on cars.

COAL MINES IN EDMONTON NOW SHORT ORDERS

Mines in the Edmonton district are working a little less than half time at present on account of lack of orders. The Drumheller mines are closed for a few days a week for the same reason. The last reports received by the mines department was for Sept. 23, when three mines, including one of largest there, was closed for lack of orders.

During the previous week Drumheller mines were shipping on an average of 20 cars a day to Manitoba and were mining a total of 120 cars a day. On Saturday and Monday, however the number very materially dropped, and cut this average by 25 per cent. On Monday only 95 cars were mined, and slightly less than this on Saturday. The reason would seem to be that the people locally are not stocking up.

WASHINGTON IS FACING DISASTROUS FOREST FIRE

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 27.—Forest fires today wiped out Lindberg, a Lewis county, Washington, lumber town, according to reports received here by F. Pape, state fire warden. The Murray Logging Works near Lindberg also were destroyed. Pape declared that Washington is faced by the most serious fire that it has had in 20 years. With east winds expected, the danger probably will increase.

GOOD PRAIRIE AND IMPROVED FARMS, 20 DOLLARS PER ACRE AND UP.

Shrubby land, best for sheep ranching, 5 dollars per acre, sections and less; all high and level; plenty of good water in short depth; near Winnipeg, Man. — C. W. Reimer, Steinbach, Man.

J. W. H. HUYKMAN, M.D., FORMERLY OF BALGONIE, NOW AT DR. ROY'S OFFICE, SUITE 12 CANADA LIFE BUILDING, REGINA.

Studied at the University of Amsterdam, Holland. Postgraduate at Bonn and Heidelberg. Phone 2548, residence 5702.

WANTED AT ONCE SMART DELIVERY BOY.

Apply at Fuhrman & Co., 1501 Tenth Avenue, cor. St. John St., Regina, Sask.

GERMAN, 28 YEARS OLD, WISHES TO GIVE MUSIC LESSONS (ORGAN) DURING WINTER ON FARM FOR BOARD AND SOME POCKET MONEY.

Please write to Box 58, Courier, Regina, Sask.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

New Fall Goods

BUY NOW AND SAVE SOME MONEY

Our Stock of New Fall and Winter goods has arrived and we are busy marking the goods and arranging same for good display. You are perhaps aware of the fact, that prices for all goods are advancing by leaps and bounds. We were fortunate to secure our stock at moderately low prices, and are prepared to share the benefit with you.

COME EARLY AND GET THE BEST CHOICE

Our Stock of Overcoats, Furs, Sweaters, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Suits, Gloves, etc., is selling at **Old Time Prices.**

Can you miss this opportunity?

Special Reductions in the Grocery Department

Buy your supply of Groceries for the coming season. It will pay you. Our prices are the lowest in the City.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Come yourself and bring your friends to the

CROWN GENERAL STORE, I. HAMER, Prop.

1516-10 Ave., REGINA, SASK. Phone 4078 Old Nargang Block

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LUTON, Sask. — The Mo. Synod Sask. Special Conference will meet in the Bethlehem congregation at Markinch, Sask., Oct. 15 to 17. Announcements of coming should be promptly directed to the local pastor, Rev. A. Kaiser, Southey, Sask.

The following papers are to be read:

1. Introduction and Organization, Rev. Baepfer.
 2. Rights and Duties of Congregations in Synod, Rev. Boehnke.
 3. Missions at Home, Rev. Becker.
 4. Missions Abroad, Rev. Bruss.
 5. Institutions as Colleges and Seminaries, Rev. Graupner.
 6. Irrosurries of the Minn. District, Rev. Fuhr.
 7. Concordia Publ. House and Its Publications, Rev. Krueger.
 8. Benevolent Institutions, Rev. Kuehner.
 - Life Insurance, Rev. Wetzstein.
 - Seasonable Preaching, Rev. Krug.
 - Pastoral Sermon, Rev. Graupner.
 - Confessional Sermon, Rev. Fuhr (Rev. Linnemeier).
- Rev. C. P. Rohloff, Sec'y.

Too Late to Classify

GOOD PRAIRIE AND IMPROVED FARMS, 20 DOLLARS PER ACRE AND UP.

Shrubby land, best for sheep ranching, 5 dollars per acre, sections and less; all high and level; plenty of good water in short depth; near Winnipeg, Man. — C. W. Reimer, Steinbach, Man.

Wanted Immediately

two experienced Grocery Clerks. Only first class men need apply. Steady employment, good wages.

MAPLE LEAF STORES

Cor. Halifax St. and 11th Ave. REGINA. Tel. 3342

RHEUMATISM

A few of the many patients who have got results — Send for booklet. RHEUMATISM. J. Mueller, 2346 Winnipeg St., Regina. Mrs. Niederstadt, 1909 Halifax St., Regina. NEURITIS. Mr. Niederstadt, 1909 Halifax St., Regina. R. H. King, Trades Store, Regina. R. Haller, Queens Hotel, Regina. STOMACH NEUROUSNESS, CONSTIPATION. Mrs. Wilson, Regina. Mrs. Hoff, Riverhurst, Sask. Mrs. C. R. Lamourie, Regina.

LARSON'S SANATORIUM

1818 Scarth St. Regina

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce to our many friends the **OPENING OF OUR NEW SHOE STORE AND FIRST CLASS REPAIRING SHOP.**

We carry a good line of High Quality Shoes at moderate prices. Bring your old shoes to us, and let us repair them for you. Prices for shoes and leather have gone up so high, that you cannot afford to throw your old shoes away. Our charges are low, compared with the savings you make by having your old and discarded shoes repaired.

Engel Shoe Company

JOHN ENGEL, PROP.
Engel Block — Corner Eleventh Avenue and Halifax Street.
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Ride a Massey **Ride a Massey**

AND SAVE MONEY

All models in stock for Boys and Girls, Ladies and Gentlemen.

CASH OR TERMS

Your Old Wheel/Taken in Part Payment. — Auto Tubes Vulcanized, Locks, Keys and Guns Repaired.

FULL LINE OF ACCESSORIES

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Wanted Immediately

two experienced Grocery Clerks. Only first class men need apply. Steady employment, good wages.

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Cor. Halifax St. and 11th Ave. REGINA. Tel. 3342

Regina Battery and Automobile Repair Shop

Your storage battery needs looking after during the cold winter months. Bring yours to us. We will take care of your battery during the winter and keep it till spring in a first-class shape for a nominal charge.

WE ALSO DO AUTO REPAIRING

All makes of cars fixed and repaired. We specialize on Chevrolet Autos. If your car does not give you entire satisfaction bring her to us. We will tone her up to A 1 shape.

Give us a trial.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON OVERHAUL JOBS.

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Volume 11.

Wednesday, October 2, 1918.

Number 47

Edmonton News

BY-ELECTION IN

GROUARD TO BE

HELD OCTOBER 21

Writs were issued Thursday for the by-election in the Grouard district; for which nomination is to be held on Oct. 14, and the election Oct. 21.

The elevation of the member, Hon. Jean L. Cote, to the cabinet, necessitates an election in this constituency and it is being held at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Cote left Thursday for his constituency to make arrangements for his election.

At the last general election Mr. Cote won out by a large majority over E. Gravel, his Conservative opponent.

MENNONITES WILL NOT REGISTER AS AMERICAN SUBJECTS

The Mennonites who have recently settled in Southern Alberta have refused to register with the American consular agent, says the Lethbridge Herald.

A definite refusal to put themselves under the American conscription law was received from one of the leaders of the sect by the acting consular agent in a conversation over the telephone.

The leader wanted to know from the American representative if it was compulsory that they register. He was told that they must either register before Oct. 12 or they would automatically come under the Military Service Act of Canada and be treated as Canadian subjects.

"What can Canada do to us then?" he asked. The U.S. representative said he could not tell, but would advise seeing a lawyer.

The situation with regard to participation in the war by Mennonites of military age seems therefore to have come to a crisis, and the buck has been passed to the Canadian government. Whether there is anything in the convention between Canada and the Mennonites which will cover the case of those of the sect who have recently emigrated from the American states is not known, but it is evident that the Canadian government will now be forced to deal with the question. Feeling on this subject is running high in many districts in Southern Alberta, where Mennonite colonies have purchased land.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL TO BE BUILT IN EDMONTON.

Private Harold Peat, who spoke in the McDougall church under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Association, made the interesting announcement that within the next two or three months a campaign would be launched for the erection of a Soldiers' Memorial on the College avenue grounds and that the edifice which it is proposed to put there would be as large and costly as the Alberta Parliament buildings.

On account of the rain the audience was not so large as it otherwise would undoubtedly have been but the body of the church was fairly well filled, notwithstanding. Dr. Collins, president of the local branch of the G. W. V. was in the chair.

Pte. Peat, in characteristic being, soon warmed up to his subject and kept the audience alternately laughing and applauding at his jokes and slang and his straight-from-the-shoulder opinions respecting various matters connected with the war.

His description of a poker game in the trenches, enriched with technical expressions and a vivid pantomime of shuffling and dealing cards, followed in due time by "seeing" and "raising" and the disposition of a fat jackpot, was observed with mixed emotions by divers of the church elders present.

But Pte. Peat explained that a Presbyterian padre and a Roman Catholic chaplain were interested spectators of this very game and were not in the least scandalized thereby and demanded to know why it should be considered more hypocritical to play cards during a German bombardment than it would be to utter prayers which were not sincere.

He declared that the religion and morals of the men in the trenches were not in the slightest danger. In fact, conditions which had to be faced were of the most salutary nature. The time was coming, the speaker asserted, when we would all agree that the great war had been one of the best things that had ever happened to the country as a moral tonic.

The speaker had a vigorous word of warning against insidious pro-German propaganda. The Kaiser and his generals had tried in vain for three years "to lick Russia." Then Russia had "licked herself in two weeks." This was due to the worms of German propaganda which had been at work in the foundations. Pte. Peat pointed out how the United States had jailed the I. W. W. leaders and Socialist speakers, his remarks being greeted with cries of "Hear! Hear!" and then shot back the observation that men of the same sort were allowed to "shoot off their yaps" in Edmonton, without any hindrance.

There were some 80,000 alien enemies in Alberta who at all times threatened trouble. Pte. Peat declared that there were five leaders, three of them born in Britain and two in Canada, who were responsible for it all.

At a meeting of the Hail Insurance Board to be held next Monday the rate for the year will be struck. Chairman E. H. Malcolm was not prepared to make a statement as to how much this would likely be for this year but stated that it would likely be considerably less than last year, probably not more than two-thirds as much.

Last year there was a 35c an acre rate levied on the crop area and this will be very considerably reduced for 1918. This rate depends on several factors and the whole matter will be laid before the board for a final decision next Monday.

The hail losses this year have been decidedly less than last year and as many of the crops were injured with frost the amount of damage is naturally considerably less also.

A formidable docket was presented in the city police court Monday morning consisting of 24 cases in all. There were the usual drunk, idler and theft cases, breaches of the M.S.A., War Measures Act, Food Board regulations and Motor Vehicles Act. Magistrate Primrose presided at the regular court session and Magistrate Arthur Mowat and W. B. Hughes constituted a special sitting.

A great many convictions were secured. Nick Hondrak, when charged with a breach of the Liquor Act in that he had liquor illegally in his possession, stated that he found six bottles on the banks of the river and was just keeping them for personal use. He was fined \$40 and costs or one month in jail.

John N. Lekusta, in the city police court Saturday morning, was found guilty of being without his marriage certificate when arrested by the military police at the armories on September 19, and was fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail.

Mr. Lekusta is a farmer of several quarter sections of land near Andrew. A few days ago he was requested to bring a couple of men to the Edmonton armories in connection with their cases under the M.S.A. While he was waiting in his car outside the armories to take the men back he was accosted by the sergeant who placed him under arrest. He explained to the court that in his hurry leaving home he forgot his necessary papers. He has been detained in custody for several days.

Samuel Walters was fined \$50 and costs in the police court on the charge of giving untruthful and unsatisfactory answers to the questions of the military authorities regarding his nationality and other matters concerning military service. The case was heard by W. B. Hughes.

According to section 113 of the military regulations a man is expected to give what information he can regarding anyone else when military authorities request it. It was under this section that the charge was laid, according to Gordon Winkler, who appeared for the accused. But according to Mr.

Winkler the alleged untruthful and evasive answers were given by the accused when questioned about himself and not about someone else. The magistrate said that Mr. Winkler's argument was very clever but it would have to go a long way to convince him of the veracity of the accused. He, therefore, found the accused guilty.

Mr. Winkler signified his intention of appealing the case and the magistrate fixed the costs of such appeal.

MORE SEVERITY FOR BOYS WHO STEAL AUTOS

The parents of the five boys who were found guilty on the charge of stealing an auto, were given the option of taking them home and punishing them as directed, or paying the fines. As the majority of the parents refused to do the flogging the fine was imposed.

The two seventeen-year-old boys were fined \$50 and costs and the three fifteen-year-olds were fined \$30 and costs. Beside this, penalty there hangs over these boys' heads a suspended sentence of three months.

The names of the boys are: John Goodwin, Seth Lewis, Amos Mann, James Galbraith and Tom Denny.

Hereafter, the magistrate says, he is going to deal similarly with all such cases. The frequency and seriousness of such cases make it impossible for him, any longer, to look upon them as mere boyhood pranks.

HAIL INSURANCE WILL BE LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

The recent arrival of several settlements of Mennonites in this province has provoked considerable discussion as to what concessions should or should not be granted them.

The Hon. Geo. P. Smith, minister of education, has given out the following very definite statement: "So far as the department of education is concerned, no special privilege of any kind will be extended to these new settlers. They will be required to conduct and support public schools under the law of this province, to use only authorized text books, to use only the English language, to employ teachers with proper Alberta qualifications and to satisfy the regularly appointed school inspectors in the employ of the department."

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ALBERTA COAL MAKING GOOD IN WINNIPEG

The Winnipeg people, who so violently resented the very idea of their being obliged to use Alberta coal, who prophesied freezing to death through its use and in various uncomplimentary terms of a sordid nature expressed their unqualified disapproval of Alberta coal have, upon the first trial, completely reversed their opinions, and in the cheer of glowing grates and crackling radiators, begged forgiveness.

In a recent article the Winnipeg Free Press says of the first use of Alberta coal in that city:

"A little paper, a few sticks of wood and a few lumps of Alberta coal; and in ten or fifteen minutes the radiators were exuding a warmth that could not have been acquired with anthracite in an hour. It was a novel experience for most, and one which has invited frequent repetition since."

"The pessimists still may look to the dead of winter and anticipate difficulties in keeping the mercury up with the use of soft coal. Those of them who do not acquaint themselves with the proper methods of using the fuel will, no doubt, have their fears confirmed. The others should not find much to grumble over, unless it is the matter of price."

"But, whatever the winter may bring forth, one fact is patent. For the fall and early winter the Alberta soft coal offers a fuel which is ideal."

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

JURY PLACES BLAME FOR SHOOTING

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Alta. — An inquest touching the death of Peter Brighteye, a halfbreed who was shot and killed at Saddle Lake a few days ago, was held at that place on Friday and verdict returned that deceased came to his death by a shotgun in the hands of Edward Rose.

Rose is being detained in custody pending his preliminary hearing on the charge of murder. He claims that the shooting was purely accidental.

Provincial police headquarters here have not yet received a detailed report of the circumstances connected with the tragedy and as only telephone communications have been received they are unable to give much information as yet. The preliminary hearing of the case will be held on Monday.

MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR WINTERING STOCK

TOMAHAWK, Alta. — Mr. Carl Ganski and Mr. S. Dunn have shipped two carloads of beef cattle to Edmonton stockyards. They report having got very good prices for them.

Mr. Ganski and sons are going to White Mud River, Saskatchewan, in search of hay land for their stock. They expect to have 500 head of stock by this time next year.

Mr. R. Winzel has taken up the wintering of stock.

FREIGHT EMBARGO FOLLOWS STRIKE

CALGARY, Alta. — The freight handlers here are still out and most of the baggage men have joined them. Steamers were permitted to remove perishable freight, but otherwise there is no traffic to or from the freight sheds. An embargo has been placed on all freight by the C. P. R. and clerks and officials of the company are doing what trucking is necessary. The company is willing to meet and deal with a committee of the men, but do not recognize the union officials. The pored office in the depot, which was closed, will be opened with female help.

LARGE SHEEP SALES ARRANGED

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STRONG RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO MENNONITES

GRANDE PRAIRIE, Alta. — Residents of this district have sent the following resolution to Ottawa:

"Large numbers of Mennonites arriving here from States. People here resent action in bringing them in. Rumor also some officials interested in commission on land being sold them. Objection against Mennonites is that they are slackers; they will not learn our language; have distinctive religion, and will not assimilate with Canadians. Six men of foreign names murdered here this summer. If Mennonites are left here further trouble likely to be caused. Urge immediate action to stop further immigration here, and removal of those already here."

EDMONTON TO HAVE ITS OWN MOVING PICTURE STUDIO

Moving picture fans as well as the general public will be interested to know that the Bunko Film Company will start operations in this city. The company's first picture will be the great masterpiece entitled "The Man in the Web." No expense will be spared in the filming of this production and the services of only the best artists have been secured. Edmontonians will have the opportunity for the first time of actually seeing moving pictures in their making, and will be given a glimpse of screen life. Their studio, at the U.C.T. (farnival on Howard avenue, will be the scene of these interesting revelations.

SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

Hon. Jean Leon Cote, member for Grouard, is now provincial secretary for the Province of Alberta in the Stewart Cabinet. Following the resignation of Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, as announced in The Bulletin on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Cote was offered the position by Premier Stewart and accepted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FERNIE MINERS HAVE REJECTED PROPOSALS

FERNIE, B.C. — Without a dissenting voice in a mass meeting, Fernie and Michel miners have rejected the proposal of Minister of Mines Sloan and will accept no compromise measures.

The local union executive here, when it became known that the basis of settlement of the strike was embodied in the immediate resolution of work on the old basis, presenting the finding of a proposed committee of three which must report within 30 days, expressed objections, stating that the men, it was believed, would accept no compromise from the single shift system. This sentiment was fully borne out in the mass meeting.

FOR SALE 160 ACRE FARM. Situated about seven miles from station. The whole farm is fenced and there are good buildings on it. Water supply is good and ample and school is situated near the land. 40 acres of the land can be broken. The balance consists of hayland and pasture. For further information write to Carl Gangl, Glenford, Alta.

FARM LABORER WANTED FOR THE DURATION OF A YEAR

Position open November 1st or sooner. Willing to discuss question of wages to be paid. Hans Mayer, Vegreville, Alberta.

FARMERS! FARMERS! If you have Live Stock for sale or intend to buy some Live Stock, communicate with HERMAN SCHMIDT, Edmonton. (Live Stock taken from the farm) Best prices. Prompt service.

Bavarian Beer Extract We have the Agency of this popular Beer Extract for the "Hagen Importing Co." Tin for making 6 gallons of good Beer \$1.50, postage 10c extra.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 - Edmonton, Alta.

COLUMBIA HOUSE AND RESTAURANT Newly Decorated When in Edmonton, pay us a visit. The object house established in Edmonton. Sanitary rooms, clean beds. Moderate rates and courteous service. Every farmer welcome.

Paris Rooms and Restaurant Good Meals - Clean Beds - Good Service - Moderate Rates. FR. and Mrs. BREUER 98th Street 19271 - Edmonton, Alta.

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF You mention "The Courier" when answering advertisements.

Dr. C. H. Grunert Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. PRACTICAL VETERINARIAN Diplomas from the Leipzig University, Germany; the Zurich University, Switzerland. Specialist for surgery and operations. Office: Fort Saskatchewan. Phones 54 and 42. P. O. Box 32.

H. B. KLINE & SONS, Ltd. The Best Jewellers. Corner Jasper Avenue and 99th Street. EDMONTON ALBERTA. Marriage Licenses Issued.

Becker & Schmidt Box 301 - Edmonton, Alta. General Agents for Alberta and British Columbia for the following well known articles: Ferni's Alpenkrauter and Uterine, Price per bottle \$1.50, Porto 20c. Heliol and Magenstaerker, Price 55c, Porto 10c. Bayrisch Beer Extracts, Price \$1.50, Porto 10c. Heureka Worm Capsules for Horses, Price \$2.00, Porto 10c. Pistoles for same \$2.25, Porto 20c. To insure against 100s in the mail, 5c per package for registering same.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 - Edmonton, Alta.

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF You mention "The Courier" when answering advertisements.

COAL - COAL Humberstone or Twin City screened lump coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine. Cardiff coal \$4.25. f. o. b. cars mine. Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cts. per 7 feet posts, f.a.h. loading Stations. For further particulars apply to BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 - Edmonton, Alta.

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada.

"THE COURIER" A PAPER FOR THE WESTERN HOME

Manitoba Review

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: for the large 12 to 28 page Weekly "The Courier" \$2.00 per year in advance only.

Volume 11.

Wednesday, October 2, 1918.

Number 47

MANITOBA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

There has been shipped from Winnipeg to Kansas City a whole carload of soil products of Manitoba for exhibition at the World's Great Soil Product show.

The exhibit in place will be 60 feet long and 12 feet wide. The setting for it, has for a color scheme, black as a sort of frame and ground colors of blue, soft gray and gold.

The entrance to the exhibit will be archways, and above them will be a frieze 2 feet deep. This frieze is particularly beautiful.

In the exhibit as a whole, very great emphasis will be laid upon Manitoba's resources in both natural and cultivated fodder crops.

3 feet, 10 inches high; on August 2, it was 4 feet 1 inch and on August 9, it was 4 feet 8 inches high. Two sheaves of clover entered specially as individual sheaves of Alsike and Red clover, were cut on the 9th of August.

The native legumes, such as Vetch, Wild Pea and the native grasses are shown and splendid specimens of Red Top, Timothy and Bromus.

Another very interesting feature of the exhibit will be the fodder crops baled. There are miniature bales of straw, both oat and wheat, native (swamp and upland) hay, cultivated hay, oat sheaves and oat, barley and wheat mixed.

It is the intention of the department to bring the exhibit home and place it on exhibition at the Winnipeg soil products show in February. Then and then only, will it be possible to realize the beauty and extent of the exhibit.

TRAIN COLLIDE

WINNIPEG.—Two trains, one a freight going west and the other a wheat train enroute east, were in collision on the C. N. R. near Portage la Prairie, Saturday night.

FINED FOR HOARDING

WINNIPEG.—The proprietors of the Exchange cafe, 610 Main street, appeared in the police court and were fined \$100 for hoarding sugar, and a further sum of \$100 for hoarding flour.

SHEEP AND SWINE SALE IN BRANDON

BRANDON, Man.—Under the auspices of the sheep and swine breeders' associations of Manitoba, the annual sale of sheep and swine will take place here in the winter fair arena on Oct. 23 and 24.

Over one hundred pure bred swine and several hundred pure bred sheep, together with at least one thousand grade ewes are expected to be entered.

CHARGED WITH AIDING DESERTERS

WINNIPEG.—Henry and John Drohomerski, of Pleasant Home, Man., appeared in the provincial police court to answer to the charges of assisting deserters.

HEAVY LIQUOR SEIZURE

A seizure has been made at North Bay, Ont., of a car load of liquor, valued at \$25,000, which had been shipped to Winnipeg under the designation of "pickles."

Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

Seven thousand persons each are laid away—the burial certificate being marked "Rupture." Why? Because the gastro-intestinal tract has ruptured themselves or had been merely taking care of the signs (swelling) of the affliction and paying the price.

Learn how to close the hernial opening in nature's way. Send your name today to PLASPAID CO., Block 2011 St. Louis, Mo., for FREE trial Plaspa and the information necessary.

HUGE POTATO CROP

WESTON, Man.—The residents of Weston and Brooklands are busy these evenings harvesting their potato crop from vacant lot war gardens.

EXECUTION IS POSTPONED

WINNIPEG, Man.—The execution of F. Sullivan and P. Johnson, which was for Friday morning last, has been postponed until today owing to the inability of the public hangman to be here on Friday.

MORE MONEY WANTED

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg electric street railway men are demanding a new schedule of better working conditions.

OAK RIVER YIELD GOOD

OAK RIVER, Man.—All grain cut and stacked. Wheat is yielding from 20 to 28 bushels per acre and good quality; oats, 25, and barley 30.

WINNIPEG PAPERS SUSPEND

WINNIPEG, Man.—Der Nordwesten and the Ruthenian Farmer will cease publication it was learned. An official order issued at Ottawa prohibits the printing of papers in alien enemy tongues and provides that they must either be published in English or French.

FREE EVENING CLASSES AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Free evening classes are again advertised by the Winnipeg Public School Board. Registration will take place on October 3 and 4.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

EXPECT WHEAT IN MANITOBA TO GO 18 BUSHELS

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Manitoba Free Press publishes a report of crop conditions in Manitoba at this time of the harvest.

The average of estimates as to yield is as follows: Wheat, 18 bushels to the acre; oats, 38; barley, 30; flax, 10 1-2; rye, 17.

HOLD-UP MAN GETS THREE YEARS

Thomas H. Sebastian, of Brandon, who held up and robbed Seto Tom early on Tuesday morning on Henry avenue, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

FLOUR TAKES JUMP OF 50c PER BARREL

WINNIPEG, Man.—The millers' committee, representing the milling industry in Canada at a meeting, confirmed the schedule of prices for this year's flour, advancing the price 50 cents a barrel.

WESTERN OROP EXPORT

WINNIPEG, Man.—Secretary Robert Magill, of the Winnipeg grain exchange, announced that western Canada would export eighty million bushels of wheat to the allies of this year's crop.

TELEGRAM IS SOLD

WINNIPEG, Man.—Messrs. Davidson and Smith, grain dealers, have purchased the Winnipeg Telegram. Announcement is made that all the former stockholders have individually disposed of their holdings.

LIMIT FOR HARD COAL IS THREE TONS

WINNIPEG, Man.—According to the local coal commissioners there is little or no chance of the hard coal ration of three tons to any one person being raised for some time to come.

LAURIER LIBERALS MEET

WINNIPEG, Man.—A meeting of Laurier Liberals of Winnipeg was held in the Rialto block, for the purpose of organizing the Dominion and provincial constituencies of Winnipeg. Press representatives were excluded from the meeting which was a secret one.

YOUR HOUR OF LEISURE. LAST LOVE. By Harry Kemp. Before I knew Love, all my days, to me, Were green leaves falling from a stricken tree.

Rheumatism

A HOME CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the spring of 1903 I was attacked by rheumatism and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered only three days, but it was so bad that I could not get out of bed. I tried every remedy known to me, but nothing helped. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number of my friends who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of \$1.00 per bottle, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to keep it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 241 E. Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson responsible. Statement true.

German Imperial Chancellor Still Confident

But Admits Enthusiasm Amongst People Lagging.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25. — "Germany maintains her readiness for peace, despite repeated rejections of peace offers from the central powers," declared Admiral Von Hintze, the German foreign secretary, in addressing the reichstag main committee today.

Speaking on the recent Austrian proposal, Admiral Von Hintze said that the German government's attitude toward peace had been manifested to the whole world in repeated appeals.

"We maintain this appeal for peace, our readiness for peace," he continued, "despite the partly peering, partly sneering, rejections which we have experienced from our enemies. In this we are in full accord with our allies."

The foreign secretary said that after the previous failures it had appeared to the German government that it should not take any further steps in this direction, and that a moment when the nation's enemies were suffering from was psychosis and the intoxication of victory was not a suitable time for new appeals for peace.

"The appeal, however, was made," the secretary added.

Expressing confidence in Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, the imperial chancellor, Von Hertling, said they would be equal to the situation and that the allies' "premature cries of victory" will soon die away.

He continued: "Certainly the pure enthusiasm which characterized August, 1914, could not last, but the firm resolve to hold out till the end will, despite all vacillations and vicissitudes, continue. The people at home will not leave the army in the lurch just when everything is at stake. From the first day we waged the war as a war of defence. Only to defend ourselves did we invade Belgium."

In vigorously defending Germany's action toward Belgium, the imperial chancellor admitted that in invading Belgium, Germany transgressed the written law, but he said:

"As for individuals so is there also for states another law. That is the law of self-defence."

He repeated the German contention that there were grounds for the fear that the enemy would invade Belgium and referred to alleged proofs from Belgian archives of Belgium's dubious neutrality. He also alluded to offers of peace to Belgium before the invasion, and again after the capture of Liege, which Belgium refused to entertain.

In all future fighting, both on the west and the east, the imperial chancellor said, it would be solely a question of defence. He declared that the submarine warfare is slowly but surely diminishing allied tonnage.

"Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of reinforcements of men and material from the United States."

The German imperial chancellor complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The chancellor asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of February 2, but that President Wilson neither at that time nor since had taken any notice of the chancellor's declaration.

Count Von Hertling concluded by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal portions, establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"We have never concealed the fact," said Chancellor Von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our mind. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to repel a Germany, which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony: a fight for freedom and justice, against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

"We know better. The world was prepared years ago by the well known encircling policy of King Edward. In France there are those extensive war literature which referred to impending war with Germany. Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans was to be eliminated. The Russian expansion movement and the pan-Slavic idea demanded it."

"The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian military party, but while the German Emperor was up to the last moment endeavoring to preserve peace, the Russian military party put through mobilisation against the will of the weak Czar and thereby made war unavoidable."

"The official account of the Soukhomlinoff trial made this clear to everyone who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgement of posterity. For the present, it is true, those who are in power in the enemy countries have succeeded by unparalleled campaign of lies and calumny in obscuring the truth. When a result was not obtained by the spoken or written word, it was accomplished by pictorial representations—productions of absolutely devilish fantasy from which one turns with horror and disgust. But the object has been attained. Hatred has been raised among the enemy peoples against the central powers and particularly against Germany—a hatred which eschews all moderation and chokes off all just judgement."

"You have all read Premier Clemenceau's last speech, a speech which seemed in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed to surpass anything hitherto achieved, but in America it found a many-voiced echo as is proved by the pronouncements that are reaching our ears from across the ocean.

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern kultur (?) to the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, while at the same time they are objecting to the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men."

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the 'mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own,' finds constant illustration in the machinations of the Entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium but they pass over the oppression of Greece, and the enforced abdication of its king as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland, nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish emigrants. The British government which is especially fond of talking of right and justice recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czecho-Slovaks as a belligerent power."

"How will the German people have to meet that. Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen; remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel."

"The situation is serious but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the western front is not broken."

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The speech of Count Von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, delivered yesterday in the reichstag main committee made an unfavorable impression upon the reichstag

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa. — "I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and I felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter." — Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich. — "I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way." — Mrs. ELSIE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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members, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. The address is considered to have been unequal to the gravity of the situation in that parliamentary body whose parties were to meet this morning to decide upon their attitude toward the chancellor.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says it hears authoritatively that if Count Von Hertling resigns, Vice-Chancellor Von Payer and Herr Freiberg, vice-president of the Prussian ministry of state, will also resign.

Official Statements

(Continued from Page 5.)

"North of this post the Lancashire this morning cleared the west bank of the canal as far as La Folie wood and captured Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame.

"The Lancashire are making progress east of Fontaine-Notre-Dame and are operating in conjunction with Canadian troops north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and suffered heavy losses in killed and prisoners.

"North of the Atras-Cambrai road, Canadian and English battalions pushed forward to the east and north. At Raillencourt strong hostile counter-attacks launched by the enemy yesterday evening were beaten back with loss.

"Today the Canadians gained possession of this village and the adjoining village of Saily, with the trench system running through these villages.

"Further north the Londoners entered Palluel.

"The number of prisoners and guns captured continues to increase.

"Twenty-two German machines and eight balloons were shot down by our airmen. Twenty enemy machines were driven down out of control in the course of the air fighting. Another machine was destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

"Nineteen of our machines are missing."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 28. — "Our repeated attacks on the plateau north of the Aisne finally compelled the

enemy to retire towards the Ailette river.

"East of the line of Allemant and Jouy, pursuing the German rearwards, we occupied the village and southern outskirts of Pinon forest. Vandesson, Chavignon and Fort Malmaison also were captured.

"Further south we progressed considerably in the plateau north of Vailly.

"In the Champagne the day was marked by violent German counter-attacks on our right. Desperate fighting is proceeding in the Boucouville region on the heights south of Gratreuil.

"Army of the East: The day of the 27th was marked by a general advance along the whole front and by new captures of a large number of prisoners and important material. On the left, the allied troops broke up the resistance of the enemy forces between Lakes Presba and Ochrida. Northwest of Monastir we have made an advance of more than eighteen kilometres at certain points. We have progressed beyond Krushevo and are marching on Kichevo.

"In the centre the Serbians, who entered Veles on Sept. 26, despite

strong resistance by the enemy, are pushing forward on the front of Karabuniste-Rudnik, 35 kilometres (22 miles from Uskub). They have reached the region of Kochana and Rajavista and cavalry units have reached the region of Le Hovo, about ten kilometres (six miles) from the Bulgarian frontier.

"On the right the allied forces occupied the region of Strumnitza and are ascending the valley of the Strumnitza toward the east.

"The number of guns captured is more than three hundred."

ITALIAN

ROME, Sept. 28. — "On Sept. 25 our troops, in co-operation with our allies, continued their advance from the previous line and occupied Ponte di Buehin and Verbyani Malo. The enemy put up a stubborn resistance on the eastern slopes of the Dragishefs and Baba mountain ranges, but was attacked with great impetus and overwhelmed.

"Our columns, hard pressing his rearguard, occupied Krushevo on the following day and on the 27th, in spite of the difficulty of the ground, they had passed all the mountainous massifs between the valleys of the Cerna and the Volika. Having reached the Monastir-Kichevo road north of Demirhisar they are tirelessly continuing their march towards their objectives."

The Italian statement of Sunday says:

"In Macedonia, according to the latest information, our troops are continuing their vigorous advance across the massif of Mont Baba and have overcome obstinate enemy resistance. In the region west of Krushevo they have broken the resistance of strong rearwards. The Italians are astride the Krushevo-Cerna road, where it comes out south of Sop on the main road from Monastir to Kichevo.

"The Bulgarians are retreating rapidly before our columns which are marching forward along the whole front. We have occupied the towns of Pribiltsi and Kochiste."

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (Via London). Austrian troops have gone to the assistance of the Bulgarians. Enemy attacks west of Lake Ochrida, in a defensive sector which we have taken over from the Bulgarians, have been repulsed."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 27. — "Portions of our first and third armies, under the command respectively of Generals Sir Henry Horne and Sir Julian Byng, attacked this morning before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai.

Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy's positions, especially in the northern sector of the attack where the Canal du Nord and open ground, sloping toward the enemy, rendered our advance most difficult, all our objectives have been reached.

"Further north the fifth division captured Beaucamp and combining with Lancashire men of the second division, have cleared Beaucamp ridge, which runs northeastwards towards Marcoing.

"On the right centre, guards and the third divisions of the sixth corps, under General Haldane, breaking through the enemy's defences east of Havincourt, carried the village of Flesquières and gained possession of a long spur which runs eastward from that village toward Marcoing.

"On their left, Scottish and naval units of the 17th Corps, having stormed the line of the Canal du Nord east and southeast of Moenvures were at first checked by the defences of Graincourt. Outflanking this village from the north, they seized Annex and carried forward the whole front of the corps.

"On the extreme right, American detachments captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defences of the main Hindenburg system southwest of Le Catelet.

"The village of Graincourt was captured and the advance continued to Cantaing and Fontaine Notre Dame. In the left centre the Canadian corps, under General Currie, attacking with the first, third and fourth divisions, forced a passage of the Canal du Nord and captured the villages of Sains-le-Marquain and Bonlone, with the wooded heights of Bonlone hill.

"Substantial progress has been made toward Raillencourt and Payneourt.

"Our deep advance astride the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the 22nd Corps, under General

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Godley, south and north of the Sense and Scarpe rivers.

"The 56th London division of this corps crossed the Canal du Nord and, attacking northward, has captured Sauchy Lestre and Sauchy Cauchy.

"North of the Scarpe, on the extreme left, English and Scottish troops completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the German trench system in the vicinity of that village.

"Perfect co-operation between the commanders of neighboring units and formations, between infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft, together with the gallantry and resource of all ranks have again enabled us to achieve complete success at relatively small cost. Several thousand prisoners and many guns have been captured."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 27. — The French troops in the battleline east of Reims made further advances today, and in the two days' battle have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and considerable war material. The total advance by the French has been about five miles at certain points.

"We broke the enemy resistance on the whole battlefront."

"On the right we advanced our lines a kilometre, capturing Bois-de-L'Echelle and Cernay. We freed the railway from Challerange, for four kilometres and pressed more than two kilometres northward."

"General Gouraud's army continued today splendidly to assault the formidable enemy positions in Champagne. Clinging to the inextricable maze of trenches, redoubts and labyrinths, in which they were unearthen, the Germans tried to oppose our advance, but it was in vain. They are throwing in their reserves, one division after the other, but our troops with admirable tenacity are carrying them one after another, all the redoubts bristling with machine guns. Our advance continues methodically everywhere. We are reaching the line of the hill tops."

ITALIAN

ROME, Sept. 27. — "There was considerable artillery activity in the Lagarina valley, on the Pasubio and in the Posina basin and the Astico valley on some sectors of the Piave line. Northeast of Laghi patrols put enemy parties to flight in disorder and took prisoners in the Orme valley."

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