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League of Nations Formed and Constitution Adopted

PARIS, Feb. 14. — At the plenary session of the preliminary peace conference this afternoon at 3.30 at the Quai d'Orsay, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the league of nations, read a report stating that the league of nations was now an accomplished fact.

In the following we give in brief the contents of the constitution of the league, as read by Mr. Wilson:

To prevent war by the prescription of open, just, honorable relations between nations.

Permanent international secretariate to be established at seat of league. Expenses to be paid on pro rata basis.

Executive council to meet frequently.

Representatives of all powers to meet at intervals.

Each power will have one vote.

Representatives of “big five” and four other delegates to form executive.

Executive shall meet at least once a year.

No action taken shall be binding upon a power unless it is represented.

Questions of procedure shall be decided by majority vote.

President of the United States to call first meeting.

Diplomatic privileges for delegates on league business.

Two-thirds vote required to admit non-signatories of covenant.

No state shall be admitted until it proves its sincerity.

Reduction of armaments to lowest point consistent with safety.

WAR
Undertaking to respect and preserve against external aggression of territorial integrity and political independence of members.

Right is reserved to take any action to preserve peace.

Members must not go to war without first arbitrating disputes.

Award of arbitrators must be made within six months.

A period of three months must lapse after award is presented before hostilities begin.

Court of international justice to be established.

All disputes which are not submitted for arbitration, but are liable to lead to hostilities, must be reported and all facts concerning them must be published.

Shall any member break its covenants, the act will be considered an act of war as against all other members.

The executive council shall recommend suitable punitive action.

The members of the league shall contribute to an armed force to protect the covenants.

Disputes with non-state members will be arbitrated as with state members.

Mandatory control of colonies shall be arranged in accordance with the needs of the people concerned.

Fair and humane labor conditions.

Freedom of transit for commerce.

International bureaux to be placed under league.

All international treaties to be registered with the league.

Covenant abrogates all treaties inconsistent with its provisions.

Amendments to the covenant shall take effect when ratified by three-fourths of the states.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER DEAD

Canada's Greatest Statesman Died Monday Afternoon of Paralysis at His Home at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 17. — Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party of Canada for many years, died at his home on Laurier avenue at 2.50 this afternoon. Death was due to paralysis, the first attack of which he experienced at noon yesterday. Doctors Valin and Chevrier were in attendance, but there was practically no hope of recovery after 10 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious since early morning.

Many personal friends of the great chieftain gathered at his home on Laurier avenue after the news of his serious illness became known. Lady Laurier was at his bedside. At about noon a marked weakening of his pulse was noticed. The attending physicians declare that it was only his great vitality which kept him alive for so long



Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

after the stroke, which was in every way serious.

The state dinner, which was to have been held as usual at Government House on the occasion of the opening of parliament, has been cancelled out of respect for the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire called at the home of the dying statesman this morning and was followed by Acting Premier Sir Thomas White, who conveyed the formal sympathies of the government.

A state funeral will be accorded to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The body will lie in state in the parliamentary chamber from Thursday till Saturday.

The interment will take place Saturday: Archbishop Mathieu of Regina will officiate.

ARMISTICE IS RENEWED

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17. — The German government on Sunday night accepted the allied terms for the extension of the armistice, according to a dispatch to the Politiken from Weimar.

The meeting at which the acceptance was decided upon, the Politiken correspondent says, was attended by leaders of the various parties.

Had Orders to Delay.
BERNE, Feb. 16. — Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, has received formal orders from Berlin at Treves to make no definite decision as to a renewal of the armistice without previously obtaining the authority of the government.

Conditions Too Severe.
GENEVA, Feb. 16. — A Swiss telegraph company received a telegram from Berlin this morning stating that the German armistice commission had suspended negotiations with the allies at Spa because they considered the new allied conditions too severe.

The Germans, according to the telegrams, continue to complain against the British blockade and further controversies are predicted over the occupation of the Rhine towns, the expulsion of undesirable Germans and the lack of railway transportation.

Must Restrain Troops.
TREVES, Feb. 17. — Under the new terms for the renewal of the armistice, as presented to the Ger-

mans by Marshal Foch, Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and also must prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at a certain line.

The line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is outlined as follows: East of Grosser Neudorf (southeast of Bromberg), south of Labischin (south of Schodziezen), north of Exin (southwest of Bromberg), south of Sann, north of Czarnik (east of Kreuz), west of Birbaum and Beutchen (west of Posen), Wollstein, Lissa, and north of Wierniszow, and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland. (This line of demarcation gives Poland a considerable part of the German government of Posen.)

Must Obey Old Terms.
It was provided by the allied terms that the armistice must be renewed for an indefinite period, with a fixed delay of three days for the denunciation. The old terms of the armistice are to be carried out completely by Germany. The blockade continues during the armistice.

AVONLEA WANTS RAILWAY
Avonlea and district farmers have petitioned the Regina Board of Trade to use its influence in support of their claims that a new branch of the C.N.R. be built to connect Avonlea and Regina.

EBERT MADE PRESIDENT OF GERMANY

Elected President of State by National Assembly by Majority of 102.

BASEL. — The German national assembly on Feb. 11th elected Friedrich Ebert president of the German state by a vote of 277 out of 379 votes, a majority of 102. Herr Ebert accepted the election. Count von Possadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes.

New German Ministry.
COPENHAGEN. — According to dispatches from Weimar, an agreement has been reached by the German national assembly on the composition of the new ministry which will consist of 14 members. Philipp Scheidemann has been selected chancellor. Dr. August Mueller, minister of economics. Herr Baner, minister of labor. Herr Landberg, minister of national defence and justice.

Grain Embargo over C.N.R. Lines

An embargo on the shipment of all grain consigned to the National Terminal elevators went into effect at midnight on Saturday and it is not anticipated that the embargo is likely to be lifted before spring, according to local officials of the Canadian National railways.

It is stated by the railway officials that not only are the public elevators at Port Arthur full to the roof, but that the Canadian National railway has some 700 cars filled with grain in transit between Winnipeg and the lake ports. The company, however, is still accepting shipments for private elevators which are not yet overflowing.

Local officials of the Canadian Pacific railway state that they are not much affected by the embargo as their terminal elevators have been kept cleared and they do not anticipate that they will be unable to take care of shipments except those consigned to the National elevators. It was further stated that the C.P.R. is assisting diverting shipments billed to the public elevators to their own elevators and

CENTRAL STATES CUT OFF BY STORM

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14. — With two Union Pacific trains snow-bound near Salina, Kan., and Rock Island, Burlington and Santa Fe trains reported at least 12 hours late, the central west last night experienced the worst blizzard of the winter. Telephone and telegraph communication was prostrated.

Latest reports said a terrific gale was driving the heavy snow and there was no prospect of improvement of the situation until the storm moderates.

Late last night the Associated Press in Denver got in communication with Kansas City, this being the first connection with the east since early Thursday morning.

that they have already taken care of 1,500,000 bushels in this way.

Officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific here have not yet received official notification of the embargo, but they state that they will only be able to accept shipments for private elevators.

Re-Arrangement of Saskatchewan Cabinet

Premier Martin is Minister of Railways, Hon. Chas. Dunning, Minister of Agriculture and Hon. W. E. Knowles, Minister of Telephones.

Re-arrangement of the portfolios in the Saskatchewan cabinet was completed late Saturday afternoon when the ministers were sworn in by His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Sir Richard S. Lake, as follows:

William M. Martin—President of the Executive Council, Minister of Education and Minister of Railways.

Hon. A. Turgeon—Attorney-General.

Hon. A. P. McNab—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Geo. A. Langley—Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Hon. Charles A. Dunning—Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Treasurer.

Hon. Sam. J. Latta—Minister of Highways.

Hon. W. E. Knowles—Minister of Telephones and Provincial Secretary.

The portfolios of Hons. A. Turgeon, A. P. McNab, Geo. A. Lang-

ley and S. J. Latta remain unchanged, the rearrangement affecting Hons. W. M. Martin, C. A. Dunning and W. E. Knowles. Mr. Martin takes the portfolio of railways in addition to his duties as minister of education and president of the executive council, this portfolio having been previously held by Mr. Dunning. In the new cabinet, Mr. Dunning will combine the duties of the agricultural and treasury departments. He gives up the portfolio of telephones to Mr. Knowles, who thus becomes minister of telephones as well as provincial secretary. On the authority of Premier Martin, The Leader is able to state that the rumors current to the effect that an addition is to be made to the cabinet circle are entirely unfounded at present and there is no likelihood of any such change for a considerable time to come.

Government Takes Decisive Action in Matter of Dealing With Aliens

OTTAWA, Feb. 13. — The government, it is announced, has taken decisive action in the matter of dealing with alien enemies. Special regulations have today been enacted by the governor-in-council under the powers conferred by the War Measures act, 1914, and now have the force of law, whereby, with respect to localities to be designated by the minister of justice, power is conferred upon the county and district court judges, and in the province of Quebec, upon the judges of the superior court, to direct the internment as prisoners of war of persons of alien enemy nationality residing or being within designated localities.

Method of Procedure.
The procedure is of a summary character and very simple. The judge of the locality, or upon his request, any judge having like powers for another county or district, may, upon summary complaint by any municipal or local authority, or by any person who in the opinion of the judge is sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community, lay a complaint, enquire and determine summarily whether it be expedient for maintaining or securing the public peace or safety, or for the prevention of any disturbance, that such person should, in view of his hostile nationality be interned as a prisoner of war. If the judge be of the opinion that such person ought to be interned, he is to grant an order to that effect, whereupon the person may be apprehended and interned by any peace officer or by any military officer, non-commissioned officer or man thereto deputed.

For the purposes of this enquiry the judge may, in his discretion, either cause the man to be brought before him, or he may proceed in his absence, and with or without notice, and the person charged is not to be represented by counsel unless by the special authorization of the judge. The persons whom the judge orders to be interned are to be subject to the like custody, detention and treatment of prisoners of war interned in ordinary and due course of law.

It is anticipated that in cities or

other localities where the alien enemy question is provoking agitation and exceptional difficulty, committees of representative citizens will be locally constituted, whose duty it will be carefully to review the cases of aliens of enemy nationality who are living in the locality, and to inform and assist the judge by bringing to his attention and submitting of the exercise of his power all cases with respect to which he should, in the opinion of those committees, adjudicate.

In this manner it is thought they can be disposed of expeditiously and with due regard to the merits and requirements of each particular case.

The minister has already designated the city of Hamilton as a locality within which the powers above described may be executed.

Australia Will Make Advances to Her Farmers

OTTAWA. — Some interesting particulars of the steps taken by the government of the Australian commonwealth to assist the wheat growers of the island continent are contained in a report to the department of trade and commerce from P. D. Rose, Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne. He states that, independent of earlier guarantees made by several state governments, owing to the federal government not having reached a decision in the matter, the commonwealth government has decided to make advances of 97 cents per bushel to farmers on the 1918-19 crop of recognized quality. This guarantee immediately relieved the state government from any liability in making advances to farmers.

The advance will involve a payment by the government of over sixty million dollars in addition to railway freight and all expenses in handling.

An estimate made by the Australian wheat board puts the available supply in Australia at 156,266,000 bushels.

Grain Growers' Convention Program

Monday, February 17th.
10.00 A.M.—Meeting of Board of Directors.
2.00 P.M.—Information and Registration.
7.30 P.M.—Open meeting of Delegates.

Tuesday, February 18th.
10.00 A.M.—Formal opening of Convention.
National Anthem, and God Save our Men.
10.15 A.M.—Introduction of speakers. Addresses of Welcome.
11.00 A.M.—Presidential Address.
11.20 A.M.—Fraternal Greetings by kindred institutions of Saskatchewan.

2.00 P.M.—Admission New Locals etc. Resolutions.
Communications.
Announcements.
2.15 P.M.—Report of Central Board. Financial statements and balance sheet.
Discussion of Reports.

7.45 P.M.—Public Meeting.—Music.
8.10 P.M.—Address, Dr. Salem G. Stand, "Canada's Challenge to the Grain Growers."
9.00 P.M.—Musical Selection.
9.10 P.M.—Address, Major A. E. Levell, B.A., D.D., "A Soldier's Point of View."
10.00 P.M.—Adjournment.

Wednesday, February 19th.
9.30 A.M.—Unfinished business arising from Reports (if any). Resolutions dealing with matters of future policy, including The Revised Farmers' National Political Platform. Clauses read and compared by Director R. M. Johnson. Resolutions on "How to Make the Platform Effective."
12.00 A.M.—None recess.
2.00 P.M.—Resolutions affecting Policy (Continued).
Other resolutions as per agenda.
5.30 P.M.—Recess.
Public Meeting.
7.30 P.M.—Singing Grain Growers' Songs, etc.
8.15 P.M.—Address—Hon. S. J. Latta "The Press, Its Merits and Its Misuse."
9.00 P.M.—Musical Selections.
9.10 P.M.—G. F. Chipman, and delegates U.P.A. and Man. G.G.A.

Thursday, February 20th.
9.30 A.M.—District Meetings: Delegates from each district meeting separately for election of nominees for District Director and formulating district organization plans.
Shopping and other business of Delegates. (Should be done after District Meetings and before 3 P.M.)

General Convention.
3.00 P.M.—Election of President. Election of Vice President. Election of District Directors. Election of Directors. (Addresses and other business interspersed as convenient).
Address—Miss McCallum.
Address—Mr. G. W. Frost, M.L.A. Man., on "The Man. Short Term Credits Act."

6.00 P.M.—Recess.
7.30 P.M.—Organ Recital—Prof. W. H. Buckley.
8.00 P.M.—Resolutions.
9.00 P.M.—Adjournment.

Friday, February 21st.
9.30 A.M.—Conference on Cooperative Distribution.
"A Vigorous Move Forward." Co-operative Associations especially invited to be represented.

10.30 A.M.—General Convention. Resolutions.
12.00 A.M.—Recess.
2.00 P.M.—Report Women's Section. Resolutions arising. Other Resolutions.
8.00 P.M.—Resolutions and unfinished business.
9.30 P.M.—Adjournment.

The Attention of Grain Growers is Called to Editorials on Page 4 and to Articles and Items on Pages 5 and 7.—Note the Returned Soldier's Letter.

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

MAN IN HIS RELATIONS TO ANIMALS

To the majority of people, the animals that are worth while, are the domestic animals—the animals that are of direct and evident benefit to man. Some would go so far as to claim equal rights for the wild game animals, and then they would stop. Some birds they consider harmless and amusing; others, as the hawks, owls, and a few others should be declared outlaws with a price on their heads. Snakes, frogs and toads of all descriptions are fit to be seen only in delirium tremens. Insects are man's natural enemies, they say, destroying their crop, injuring the stock, and making themselves a general nuisance. They have perhaps heard it said that every living thing has its use in the world, and they have eugened their brains to find a use for the snakes, the hawks, and the multitude of insects that infest the land.

There are other people who look to certain classes of these despised animals and see in them the culmination of all that is good. It is a most difficult thing to get one of the so-called lovers of birds to imagine that one of their pets could do any wrong. They claim that any animal that tends to interfere with the lives of these birds should be exterminated.

It is not our intention in this article to make friends with any class but rather to endeavor to find uses for all the despised members of the animal kingdom. There is a wonderful interrelation existing between all the orders of the animal kingdom. There is a certain equilibrium established and if we tend to obliterate any single factor, the whole balance will be thrown out.

Shelford in his "Animal Communities," says: "That birds save the harvests of every season is believed by many. The student of mammals is equally sure that certain mammals are the balance wheel, while the herpetologist is convinced of the importance of the snakes, and the entomologist's economic world turns about predatory and parasitic insects and spiders. The fact is, that each view, even thus extremely stated, contains its elements of truth. The whole truth is hardly known. Each animal is dependent upon many others. The dependencies are so numerous that it is necessary to isolate particular animals, and construct them into a society of real but limited relations

for the purposes of discussion. Still there are a few things that we can be reasonably sure of. The first is that we cannot interfere with any animals or the habitats of any animals without interfering with many others. The second is that all animals are of some economic importance. The third, that few animals can be said to be either wholly beneficial or wholly noxious, except those reared or preserved for their direct utility, and those directly and perniciously attacking the necessities of man's existence."

"Should we slaughter animals?" As a member of a system of nature in which to kill is the first law, we must answer in the affirmative. Man is the master of all destroyers. Where are the bison, the beaver, the elk, the thousand and one denizens of the primeval forest and prairie? We scarcely walk over a path or lawn without bringing "death" and "suffering" to animals of some sort. The crime of their destruction can be no crime at all, in so far as the destruction is absolutely unavoidable. The wanton and useless destruction of animals not condemned by years of investigation, though probably not forbidden by the example of the animal world, is forbidden by the best sensibilities of every civilized man and woman. When the value of an animal to us is in question, the animal should have the benefit of the doubt, and we should hesitate long before introducing animals of supposed value. Certainly, also, every animal condemned by careful investigators should be destroyed whenever opportunity is presented. Mistaken and sentimental ideas cause the killing of many useful animals and the protection of many noxious ones. The farmer kills snakes and skunks whenever he has the opportunity though they are among the most useful animals. Shrews are master destroyers of mice. Still many people mistake shrews for meadow mice and destroy them. Likewise the housewife kills the house centipede, the enemy of household pests, as a dangerous and a repulsive creature even in the absence of any knowledge of the questionable charge that it bites young infants. Mistakes are not wholly confined to uninitiated individuals. Misjudgment by the officials of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, possibly influenced by the sentiment of Longfellow's mistaken poem on the "Birds of Killingsworth" brought about one of the

first official introductions of the English sparrow."

No animal exists as an independent unit. We cannot think of one animal to the exclusion of all else. The study of the interdependence of the different animals offers many intricate problems, nevertheless every student of nature, and every farmer should possess at least an elementary knowledge of some of the relations existing between the various members of the animal kingdom and the ultimate dependence of all life upon the vegetable kingdom.

Each Province issues a set of Game Laws. In these we read that it is unlawful to kill certain birds at any time; other birds may be killed at stated seasons; others again, the outlaws of the bird kingdom, may be killed at any time in any manner. The same applies to certain of the mammals. Nowhere do we find any law for the protection of the garter snake, the toad, the frog, or certain insects. It is generally considered that the last group are all noxious, and as such should be killed wherever seen. We maintain that the public should be instructed as to the benefits of these despised animals. Let them learn the difference between a noxious and a beneficial insect. Make it as much a crime to kill a bat or a dragon fly as it is to kill an insect-eating worm.

TREATMENT OF

HORSES WHICH SUFFER FROM INFLUENZA

The recent epidemic of Spanish Influenza which has caused so much loss of human life has raised the question as to whether the lower animals are subject to this disease. They are not. Horses, however, suffer from an influenza which frequently proves fatal. The following is a good description of the effect of influenza upon horses.

In influenza you first notice the horse exhibiting depression. He does not pay attention to surrounding objects. Chills and shivers appear. The animal trembles as if shivering with cold. Coat becomes dry and rough. Temperature in the first stages exceedingly high running from 105 to 107. As disease advances the horse becomes listless, shows marked depression, stands with head hanging down, eyes become swollen, tears run from the inner canthus of eye over face. Respirations become accelerated

to 35 and 40 to the minute. Pulse beats from 60 to 80 to the minute. When walking the animal staggers. The visible mucous membranes of the eye are first highly injected, or of a deep red color. Later on they assume a saffron or yellowish hue. For the first two or three days, sometimes longer, the appetite is greatly impaired, animal refusing to eat entirely. Later on he begins to nibble and eat slowly when the acute symptoms have somewhat subsided.

Following the fever, watery swellings appear under the abdomen, and the limbs become stocked. The nostrils discharge, which is first of a serious, watery nature, later becomes thick, yellow and glutinous. A cough is invariably present, and if dry and suppressed, it indicates the lungs and pleura are affected. If the disease runs a favorable course, which takes from two to three weeks, the various symptoms abate, fever diminishes, swellings disappear, normal appetite returns, mucous membranes assume their normal pink color, and the animal regains flesh rapidly. If the disease terminates unfavorably, the following complications have ensued which affect the different organs of the body.

If the lungs and pleura are affected you have pleura-pneumonia with all the attendant symptoms of these two diseases. When the intestines are involved, extensive diarrhoea occurs. Affections of the brain produce stupor and spells of violence. Pericarditis, or inflammation of the heart coverings, is a common sequel which causes death from heart failure.

If influenza occurs in one's stables the affected animals may be greatly assisted towards recovery by the use of serum and the healthy animals in the same stable should also receive injections of the same remedy. A number of reliable drug manufacturers supply serum for this specific purpose, costing about 25 cents per dose, retail. An effective treatment is to give the sick animal a hypodermic injection of a minimum of 2 C.C. followed a few days later by twice this quantity and ten days later by about three times the original dose. The needle of the hypodermic should be sterilized each time before being used. A simple way of doing it is to hold the needle in the flame of a lighted match. The successive injections of serum should be made at different places in the animal's neck.

The serum treatment is recommended particularly for stabled animals where the disease has appeared, and there is no necessity for a wide spread use of the serum among healthy animals. For Equine Influenza, unlike Spanish Influenza, is local rather than epidemic, although it is highly infectious.

HAY MEASUREMENTS

In response to an enquiry, the Weekly Free Press gives the following rule for measuring hay which may prove of interest to our readers:

In estimating the quantity of hay in a stack by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the stack, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. Where the hay is well packed, 450 or 460 cubic feet will make a ton; in case the hay is not well settled, approximately 500 cubic feet. It may also be observed that the kind of grass or clover which has been put into the stack will have a bearing on the fact used in determining the quantity. Timothy hay or prairie hay will pack more closely than clover hay. In the case of timothy, use the 450 to 460 mentioned above; clover, 500 cubic feet to the ton.

FARM GARDENS

A visitor to Saskatchewan from one of the fertile Middle Western States recently expressed his surprise at the paucity of the average farm garden in this country. He could not understand why more advantage was not taken in this regard of our matchless garden-soil. He pointed out that it was almost a crime that the farm dinner table was not garnished with fruits and vegetables from the garden patch. Other people share his surprise. It is a fact that with splendid conditions for the growing of almost all the common vegetables and many of the berry fruits little has been done in this direction on the prairie farms. To give one concrete example rhubarb may be grown with success on almost every farm in the country, and yet how seldom we see it.

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SEED GRAIN.

The problem of securing good seed grain for the 1919 seeding is somewhat difficult to solve. By order of the Grain Commission the Interior Storage Elevator at Moose Jaw had instructions to take all the No. 1 Northern that came to it from the west up to 500,000 bushels to be retained for seed for distribution, back to farmers in the district where there had been crop failure. On October 25 the manager of the elevator informed us that he had practically this amount in store. So far as wheat is concerned there will be no difficulty in supplying the highest grade of seed for 1919.

Not so with the oat supply, however. It is estimated that 1,000,000 bushels will be required and on the 25th of October only 30,000 had been received. The trouble with oats is that where crops have been good, especially in the older settled districts, wild oats are so prevalent that the standard for seed oats cannot be attained. Even farmers who have good oat crops want to buy their seed, so as to get rid of the wild oats. Farmers are learning to sow oats intended for seed on clean summer fallow. They do not, therefore, want to sow their own seed for the clean summer-fallow would again become polluted with wild oats. Farmers have learned that wild oats is one of the worst weeds with which they have to contend. The problem of securing seed oats for 1919 is not yet solved.

ASTONISHING FIGURES

ABOUT SHEEP

The Grain Growers' Guide is the authority for the following facts about sheep:

The world's sheep stock has decreased by 54,000,000 head since the war began.

The sheep supply of the United States has decreased by 3,000,000 head in the last five years.

Canada's sheep population has dwindled by over 200,000 head since 1914.

Australia's sheep supply has dwindled by several million head on account of drought.

Breeding ewes are not going to go lower; they are very liable to go higher in the next few months.

The exports of mutton from Canada during August, 1917, increased by nearly 50,000 pounds over the corresponding month of 1916.

The exports of meat from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1916, amounted to 1,339,193,000 pounds compared with a three-year ante bellum average of 493,848,000 pounds.

These exports went chiefly to the Allies, whose capital stock of animals has decreased by 33,000,000 head since the war started.

FEEDING POULTRY FOR EGGS.

It is possible to double the egg yield of a flock of hens and actually save feed at the same time if the hens are properly cared for and fed the same ordinary grains used now but furnished them in correct proportions, amounts and proper manner.

The food administration of the United States government finds more eggs must be produced. To that end, last spring, an embargo against selling hens for meat consumption was placed in effect for several weeks. It is hoped every owner of poultry will now realize the need of conserving grain by furnishing their hens only such food as really constitutes a balanced egg making ration. By this we mean a quantity and mixture of such available grains and foods which the hens can manufacture into an equal number of egg yolks and egg whites.

Hens do better when provided a variety of feed and some hard, sharp grit to help grind it. Lime from which egg shells are made is also necessary. This is best provided by keeping a supply of ground oyster shell in a box or hopper. A large portion of an egg is water. Large egg yields cannot be obtained without ample pure, fresh water.

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 only fair to good should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible prices for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way.

While we are 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 own grain.

Do not let the fact of your having to load through an elevator stop you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act, Sec. 140.)

McBEAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGER, WINNIPEG. 25th September, 1918.

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ALLIES AGREE ON PRICES FOR ARGENTINE CEREALS

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 7. — The representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy today signed with Julio Moreno, acting minister of finance, the cereal convention which for some time has been under negotiations. The foreign representatives declined to affix their signatures to the convention if it provided for a fixed quantity of cereals of a minimum price.

Immediately after the document was signed, President Irigoyen issued a decree fixing the prices for exportation of cereals under the convention as follows: Wheat, 12½ pesos per hundred kilos; oats, 7 pesos; linseed, 18 pesos; maize, 6½ pesos.

Under the American treasury exchange rate, the equivalent of the export charges in American gold will be respectively \$5.31, \$2.97, \$7.64 and \$2.76.

GERMANY MENACED BY BOLSHIEVISTS

BERLIN, Feb. 7. — Germany's eastern frontiers are most gravely threatened by the Bolshevists and Poles, according to the Tageblatt, which gives the following report of the situation:

"Strong Bolshevist armies stand before the borders of East Prussia, an irruption of Poles threatens West Prussia and that portion of West Posen which is still in German hands is subject to a renewed Polish menace, which means that the province of Brandenburg is also in danger.

"Russian soviet troops occupy a line from Libau to Kovno. The fortress of Kovno is not yet in their hands, but the Bolshevists stand directly in front of it and have at their disposal numerous divisions which are held together and led forward by iron discipline. The soldiers' councils no longer play the role in the Bolshevist army that they did at the beginning of the revolution, military authority, on the other hand, is vested with the troops and their leaders.

"The German eighth and tenth armies are retreating before the Soviet troops. The iron division which now, as a result of losses, had melted into the 'iron brigade,' numbering some hundreds of men, is also there.

"Speedy help from dependable volunteer corps ready to oppose the Russians with arms, if required, is absolutely necessary. The same can be said of the situation in West Prussia."

GERMAN-AUSTRIA

CHEERS FOR UNION

WITH GERMANY

VIENNA. — During a manifestation here in favor of the union of German-Austria to Germany, Otto Bauer, foreign minister, said that the German government had invited German-Austria to send a plenipotentiary to a new commission being formed in Germany to replace the old federal council. The plenipotentiary he said, would have only a consultative voice for the present. Minister Bauer concluded: "In a short time, German-Austria will form a part of Germany, a part of the great German republic."

The crowd cheered and sang the German national anthem.

Percheron Stallions and Mares

Stallions sold on liberal terms. Mares offered for cash only.

I sell more Stallions to German farmers in Western Canada than any person else in the business, and am always pleased to have visitors.

Correspondence answered in German. J. H. GRAHAM, Ave. G. & 21st St. Saskatoon, Sask.

ANXIOUS TO JOIN SWITZERLAND

GENEVA. — A plebiscite in the former Austrian districts of Vorarlberg and Tyrol, which adjoin Switzerland on the east, shows that sixty per cent. of the citizens favor a union with Switzerland. It is understood, however, that the Swiss confederation is not anxious to add another canton, especially Austrian, and is likely to refuse the request.

DECLARES GERMANY WILL SEEK REVENGE IN RUSSIA

PARIS, Feb. 8. — The former Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich, a brother-in-law of the former Russian emperor, who has arrived in Paris, as he declares, "not for political purposes, but to make known the truth about Russia," says in an interview in the Matin that the allies must beware of Germany in Russia.

"France has every reason to save Russia," he declared. "If you do not intervene now, be sure that Germany will intervene in her own time. Beware of Germany!"

"That people which is now at your mercy hides within itself a hate which will find its first revenge in Russia.

"A league of nations or a society of peoples is much talked of. It remains to be seen if the nations will not have dealt themselves a mortal blow by hesitating too long to cleanse the Russian sore which threatens to contaminate the whole world."

DRAWBACKS IN IRON DEPOSITS OF LORRAINE

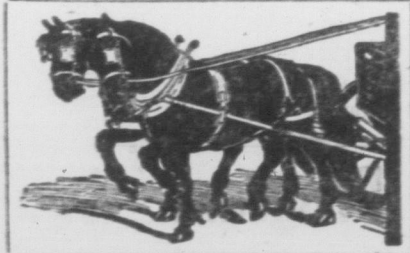
BERLIN, Feb. 6. — The reoccupation of Alsace and Lorraine has returned to France enormous iron deposits which, under proper development would make France one of the largest iron producing countries in Europe. However, France has not enough coal or coke for this development. Before the war, France operated most of her furnaces with coke imported from Germany, much of it particularly in the Briey and Longwy districts.

DEPORTING BOLSHIEVICS

LONDON, Feb. 8. — The government is quietly arresting and deporting "undesirable aliens who are believed to be Bolshevist propagandists in Great Britain, according to the Daily Sketch, which says that several have recently been sent out of the country, including M. Soernus, a Russian violinist, who has been touring South Wales and who is alleged to have been interspersing his recitals with Bolshevist propaganda work.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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!

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REGINA, SASK.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF TRAMPING LAKE, No. 380, held on Feb. 1 at Scott, Sask., in the Council Chamber. Members present: Reeve Carson, Councilors Brown, Hennings, Sander, Spiers, and Harrigan.

Spiers:—That minutes of last meeting be adopted as read.—Carried.

Mr. Heisler, representative of Municipal Lumber Yard at Revenue was given a hearing regarding his hospital bill which was not paid by the Municipality.

Brown:—That it be recommended that sections 1, 12, 13-37-22 W. of 3rd be included in the Queensview School District No. 2334, and that Reeve and Secretary sign and forward necessary forms in this connection to the Department of Education. Carried.

Hennings:—That request of Elberton School District No. 2269 to have section 5 and 15-38-21 and section 32-37-21 West of 3rd included in their School District be not recommended. Carried.

Brown:—That the request of Queenston School District No. 2068 to include sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31-39-22 West of 3rd be laid over for one month as requested by a delegation of ratepayers made through the Reeve. Carried.

Hennings:—That Secretary report condition of Art. Hickson on section 14-37-22 West of 3rd to the Provincial Police at Wilkie and to the Health Officer as being in want and ask them to look after him immediately. Carried.

The Reeve verbally instructed Dr. Jardine, Health Officer, to take the necessary steps in connection with the Hickson case.

Brown:—That the annual membership fee for 1919 of \$15.00 be forwarded to the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities. Carried.

Hennings:—That delegates to the Convention be appointed at the next meeting. Carried.

Brown:—That Secretary write Mr. J. N. Bayne to find out exactly the standing of the Loan Companies towards their borrowers in advancing money for seed grain purposes, and providing report is satisfactory, that the Secretary order two carloads of No. 2 seed oats from the Seed Grain Purchasing Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Wilson, to ship one car to Tako and other to Tramping Lake. Carried.

Spiers:—That Mr. E. McCarthy's offer to handle seed grain at One Cent per bushel be accepted. Carried.

The appointment of Weed Inspectors was laid over.

Harrigan:—That the Secretary write the Hail Commissioner and recommend that the Hail Tax for 1918 on Messrs. Harris and Taylor's Quarter and on Mrs. Graef McLean's quarter be cancelled as per their letters of Jan. 18. Carried.

Harrigan:—That the Council guarantee full compensation for land taken for road-way on the North of Section 34-37-22 and North of 18-39-20, and North of 13 and 14-39-21 and on 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 34-39-21 also East of 17 and 20-37-22 all West of 3rd, and advise Highways Department of this motion. Carried.

Brown:—That the road on the North of 18-37-20 and on the North of 13 and 14-39-21 and on Sections 27, 28, 29, 32, 33-39-21 be purchased at the price of \$35.00 per acre and the road East of 17 and 20-37-22 all West of 3rd at the price of \$25.00 per acre, and that checks be issued for same on acreage being adjusted to the parties entitled to payment for the same. Carried.

Harrigan:—That Tax Certificate of 1916 Tax Sale for the N. E. of 2-39-22 West of 3rd in favor of J. W. Matthews for \$11.25 together with three 10 per cent. penalties for three years and \$5.00 expenses applying for title be allowed and check issued for same.

Spiers:—That the request of the Village of Unity that a resolution regarding District Court and appointment of Process Issuer receive the sanction of this Council, and the Secretary forward one copy to each of the Honorable, the Attorney General, Mr. Ruben Marten M.L.A., for this district and District Court Judge of this district. Carried.

The following bills were presented: Philip Kroft \$4.00, A. Hanna-ford \$4.00, Adam Glatt \$42.00, Scott Hospital \$228.00, Express \$1.65, C. F. Street \$125.00, Town of Scott Rent for 1919 \$99.00, Scott Rural Telephone \$1,892.55, Wolf Bounty to F. Finnell \$1.00, Michael Sander \$1.00, F. W. Anderson \$1.00, H. Phillpott \$3.00, B. A. Lampman \$1.00, E. S. Neil \$6.00.

Brown:—That accounts be paid as read. Carried.

Sander:—That the Meeting adjourn. Carried.

DEAD BODY OF A MISSING MAN FOUND

Corpl. Kelly, provincial police officer at the Kipling detachment, has notified headquarters office that he had found the body of A. O. Anderson, who has been missing since September 24, 1918. The body was discovered in a bluff near the Pipe-stone creek, some distance from Kipling.

At the time of his disappearance the provincial police organized search parties and for days hunted through the bluffs in an effort to locate the missing man. Although as many as 150 men were working at one time, nothing was discovered. The body has now been found, but no details concerning the discovery are available.

Anderson, at the time of his disappearance, was under a delusion that his neighbors were conspiring to kill him, and that the police were coming to get him. When he ran away, on the evening of September 24, his wife stated he was in a deranged state of mind. He had for two weeks previous to his disappearance talked of ending his life and it is presumed that, in a fit of insanity, he committed suicide. He left a wife and five small children.

FARMERS NORTH OF PERDUE WANT ROAD

Two hundred farmers of Arilee, Balmae, Stonyroad, Louvain, Wilson Lake and Lizard Lake have formed a rural development association. They are opposed to the intention of the G.T.P. to open a branch line from Saskatoon to North Battleford, and are pressing the claims of the district lying farther south of the proposed line of construction.

MYSTERY AT STEEP CREEK IS OBSCURE

The coroner and jury enquiring into the death of Adolphe Lajoie at Prince Albert, viewed the remains of the deceased, which had been exhumed on order from the attorney general's department. No indications of bullet holes could be found on them, and the coroner and jury will visit the scene of the tragedy.

Carmel and St. Germain will be placed next in the witness box to give their version of the story. Dr. Gervais has already confessed to the shooting of Lajoie and in his statements in evidence implicated Carmel by stating that he believed he also had shot Lajoie.

Carmel and St. Germain will be closely examined when they step into the witness box as the provincial police inspector, R. R. Tait, is anxious to get every detail in connection with the activities of the trio Gervais, Carmel and St. Germain in the Steep Creek district.

SILLS CONFESSES TO FRAMEUP TO COVER ROBBERY

A. G. Silts, arrested some time ago and charged with robbing himself, in that he had taken the funds of Pleasant Valley Municipality while acting in the capacity of secretary-treasurer, confessed in open court at Rosetown, and took all the blame for the shortage in the cash.

About October 20 Silts reported to the provincial police that two men had come to him while he was working late in his office and asked him if some payment could be made. Silts had decided to accommodate them and turned to go to the safe. As he knelt down after opening the safe to get some cash out the two men had jumped on his back, punched him, tied him up and took all the cash available, then disappeared. The police went to the rescue as quickly as possible, but no clue could be discovered

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When in Regina, please call and look over our stock. You can make your own selection.

The International Book Co. of Canada

1835 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask.

which would give them something to work on.

For some time the police worked on the usual theory of hold-up men. Then it occurred to Detective Sergeant Sparkman, who was detailed on the case, that Silts might tell another story, and he did. He was arrested and finally broke down in court.

STAR ATTRACTIONS AT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Sousa's world-famous band, the Johnny J. Jones midway shows, automobile races, a fine program of platform attractions, and airplane flights by returned Canadian birdmen, will be on the menu at the Regina exhibition, and other fairs in the west this summer. The annual meeting of the Western Canada Fairs association closed in Saskatoon with the selection of this unusual list of attractions.

SETTLERS DEMAND RAILWAY EXTENSION

SHERRARD, SASK. — The settlers in the district north of the Saskatchewan river that will be served by the proposed Dunblane extension of the C.N.R., are petitioning that at least 40 miles be built on this line during the coming season. This line was promised to the district as far back as 1909, the bonds being guaranteed by the Saskatchewan government but owing to various reasons construction has been delayed from time to time, until last season, when 14 miles were graded. The road will serve a district which is perhaps in need of a road worse than any other in the grain growing sections of the province. It is estimated that 200,000 acres of grain will be seeded in this district in the spring.

Hon. Dr. E. T. Myles, of Rosetown, is taking the matter up at Ottawa, and the Hon. A. P. McNab, M.P.P. for Kindersley, is urging that the work be proceeded with as requested by the settlers.

CASE AGAINST LAHR DISMISSED

LEADER, SASK.—The case against Vernon Lahr, charged with breaking into the office of the Federal Grain Co., and the use of checks obtained therefrom on subsequent dates, came up before Judge Smith at Swift Current on Tuesday before last.

Evidence which was conflicting as to the presence of Lahr in Leader on the dates immediately following September 4, being supported by the accused's own testimony, that of a traveller for Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, and the hotel register of the Alexandra hotel, the judge dismissed the case.

Some Resemblance.—A party of young people were amusing themselves by guessing the answers to conundrums. One of them asked, "Why is a pancake like the sun?" "Because it rises in der yeast and sets behind der vest," was the answer given by a brilliant young Swede.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Eastern Provinces

GOVERNMENT ACTIVE ON ALIEN QUESTION

OTTAWA, Feb. 6. — With respect to the question of aliens in Canada, which is attracting considerable attention and causing some unrest in certain industrial centres, the following information has been officially obtained:

1.—There are at present in various internment camps throughout the Dominion about two thousand two hundred interned prisoners, of whom 1,700 are German, the remainder being of Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Of the 1,700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies, and are held at the request of His Majesty's government. The government has been advised by Great Britain that repatriation is now possible of a number not exceeding one hundred adult enemy aliens from the Dominion. An order-in-council has been passed providing for the deportation of all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded as dangerous, hostile or undesirable, and this order is now being carried out subject, of course, to the limitations necessarily imposed by the shortage of shipping and restrictions by enemy countries upon repatriation. Inquiry is also being made of His Majesty's government for the purpose of obtaining directions as to what disposition they wish to be made of the eight hundred Germans who were transferred from the West Indies.

2.—There is a large number of aliens employed industrially in Canada, principally in the larger centres. Of these, many thousands are anxious to return to European countries and are willing to pay their passage if permitted to go. Lack of shipping facilities and passports alone prevent a general exodus of these aliens. The government has taken up with the Canadian ministers abroad the question of transportation for this purpose and also as to whether pending the official ending of the war, enemy and friendly aliens can be admitted to their respective countries.

3.—Communication has been made to Sir Robert Borden as to the advisability or necessity of providing for a stipulation in the terms of peace which would permit deportation of enemy aliens after the declaration of peace, and any necessary immigration laws against admission of aliens of enemy nationality into Canada. It may prove impracticable for the reasons mentioned in the above paragraph to complete the repatriation of those now interned, before the conclusion of peace, and there may be European prohibition of immigration after the war.

The whole question relating to aliens has been receiving the most careful attention on the part of the government. It is manifestly a most difficult one to deal with in the present unsettled state of international affairs, with the peace conference still engaged in its deliberations and the shortage of shipping and prohibition against entry into European belligerent countries.

FINED THOUSAND UNDER LIQUOR ACT

TORONTO. — James Patterson, who attempted to smuggle 2,112 bottles of whiskey into the city, concealed in bundles of laths, was fined \$1,000 in the police court, the maximum fine for a breach of the Ontario Temperance act.

The liquor seized was estimated to be worth \$5,000.

WANT ALIENS REMOVED

LONDON, Ont. — The London Trades and Labor council at its last meeting by an unanimous vote went on record as "in favor of a demand for an eight-hour day, without reduction of wages," as "willing to support any action that may be taken by the Great War Veterans' association to have all aliens removed from the local factories, municipal and government works."

SMALLPOX IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC. — Smallpox is epidemic in a large number of towns and villages in Quebec province. A circular letter emanating from the provincial health bureau at Montreal is being sent to all councilors throughout the province asking the councils to enact a bylaw forcing everybody to be vaccinated.

SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS

TORONTO. — Four years in the penitentiary was the sentence Judge Winchester imposed on Capt. Charles P. Fisher, who stole \$18,437 of the government's money while serving as paymaster of the Army Medical Corps. The total amount taken was over \$25,000, but \$6,684 has been paid back.

HOW MILITARY ABSENTEES ARE DEALT WITH IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6. — Absentees under the military service act are flocking to the police court here to pay their light fine and be let off with their full rights as citizens of Canada. Yesterday at the afternoon session of court over hundred absentees brought in by their pastors appeared and were fined about five dollars each and let go.

WOULD CALL FREE TRADE AGITATION PRO-GERMANISM

TORONTO. — "A certain type of journalists are rocking - the boat and calling for free trade in Canada," said Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the Ward Six Conservative Association tonight.

"It's a funny thing," added Col. Currie, "but the people who have always talked pacifism and pro-Germanism are always talking free trade in Canada. If the war was not over, I should call this free trade agitation pro-Germanism."

LAWYER FEARS INJURY

TORONTO. — Believing from threats received that he may be in danger in appearing to defend Joseph Weber, reeve of Neustadt, who is held for sedition, Frank W. Callaghan, lawyer, has applied to the attorney-general for protection during his appearance at the trial in Owen Sound. Mr. Callaghan left for Neustadt to prepare his defence. A later report states that Weber has been committed for trial.

PUT KINDLING IN OVEN; THREE CHILDREN DEAD

HALIFAX. — Mrs. Charles Wood, of Musquodoboit Harbor, whose husband is overseas, left her house for a short time last Wednesday evening to go on an errand. When she returned she found the youngest of her children aged 14 months dead, and the other two, aged 4 and 7 years, dying.

Some damp kindling wood which she had placed in the oven of the kitchen stove had caught fire, and the smoke had made its way through a register into the bedroom upstairs in which the children were sleeping. The two elder children died two days ago.

MOTHER SUICIDED AFTER BIG TRAGEDY

SAULT STE MARIE. — The wife of Alderman Kitchen, of Hilton, St. Joseph's Island, who has been in ill-health for some time, administered fatal doses of strychnine to her daughter, aged 12, and two sons younger than the daughter, on Sunday afternoon and took a dose herself, afterwards jumping into a well. She was rescued from the well, and securing a bottle of carbolic acid which she had hidden away, drank the contents and ended her life.

FOR BEER LICENSES

QUEBEC. — In a motion which he will present in the legislative assembly shortly, Arthur Sauve, leader of the opposition, urges that the law passed at the last session enacting prohibition to take effect here on May 1, 1919, be amended so that the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer not containing more than 1 1/2 per cent. of its weight in alcohol, be permitted in the province of Quebec.

TORONTO CAPTAIN KILLED AT FIRE BY EXTINGUISHER

TORONTO. — Captain Moses Thompson, of Portland street fire station, one of the oldest men in the department, was, shortly before noon on Wednesday last, killed when a hand fire extinguisher which he was carrying on the roof of a building at 29 Brant street, exploded. The captain was blown up into the air and rolling off the roof, struck a fence post with his head and shoulders. He died on his way to the hospital.

Radical Cure for Nervousness

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

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

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

RECORD OPPOSITION
QUEBEC. — The Catholic committee of the Quebec council of public instruction, placed itself on record as opposed to compulsory education in the province of Quebec; but decided to investigate the statistics relative to school attendance and see, later, if there is need of passing a law of compulsory education.

United States

SAYS FARM IMPLEMENTS WILL NOT BE CHEAPER

NEW YORK. — The Associated Press issues the following: Papers which printed an item carried from Pittsburg, Feb. 5, relating to lower prices for farm implements, are requested to publish the following: "Farm implements and vehicles will not be cheaper in the immediate or early future."

"On the contrary," said Secretary E. W. McCullough, of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, today, "it is the opinion of the officers of our association that present price levels cannot be substantially reduced without serious or even disastrous losses to the manufacturers until the stocks of raw materials, which they bought and contracted for at war time prices are worked up and marketed."

"The report recently sent out from Pittsburg about cheaper farm implements was entirely mistaken. At a special meeting of plow and tillage implement makers, held there on Feb. 5, standardization of varieties was discussed as a means of economy, but nothing was said about present or future prices."

PROMISES EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL U.S. SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON. — Every soldier who put on the uniform of the United States, who fought, or trained to fight, will have a job if he wants one, Secretary of War Baker declared in delivering the opening address at the fourteenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress.

SEVEN DIE IN FIRE AT SEATTLE ROOMING HOUSE

SEATTLE, Wash. — Several persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Tokyo house, a lodging house in the lower end of Seattle. Over 12 were reported missing and 14 injured as a result of the fire.

Four unidentified dead were found in the ruins of the house after the fire had been extinguished. The police said they thought the total number of dead was seven. Many of the roomers jumped from the windows before the fire ladders were in place. Police ambulances carried to the emergency hospital a number who were injured in jumping.

The dead, missing and injured were lodgers at the house and were asleep when the fire started. The flames, it is believed, cut the victims off from the exits. About 50 other lodgers escaped.

TWO DEAD IN FIRE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Two men are dead and eight others injured in a local hospital as the result of a fire in the Palace hotel here early today. The dead were Frank Bracken, Logansport, Ind., and Elmer Teese, Red Key, Ind. They were suffocated.

CLAIMS "DRY" VOTE OF U.S. TO BE VOID

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — The Providence Journal prints a statement declaring that after consultation with some of the best known constitutional lawyers in the country it believed the action of Acting Secretary Polk in proclaiming the prohibition amendment effective and adopted was illegal.

The proclamation is entirely void the journal contends for the reason that when it was made thirty-six states had not ratified the amendment.

MINNESOTA ALIENS TO BE DEPORTED

MINNEAPOLIS. — Radical and undesirable aliens of Minnesota and the northwest are being deported up preparatory to being rounded up, it became known here on Wednesday, and a number already are in custody of immigration officials, although where and how many was not disclosed.

WANT IRELAND IN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. — The house foreign affairs committee today order favorably reported a resolution expressing the hope that the Peace Conference would "favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self determination."

ALLIES WATCHING HINDENBURG

PARIS, Jan. 31. — Reports coming through Amsterdam, stating that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is raising four army corps for the protection of Germany's eastern frontier, have attracted considerable attention in military circles here. The allied military men are interested in particular, for the reason that if Field Marshal von Hindenburg were successful in collecting such a body of troops its existence would upset the present calculations of Germany's armed strength, on which the size of the allied army of occupation is to be based.

It is said that eight troop trains are passing through Frankfort-on-the-Oder daily.

Germans Halls Red

Bolshevist forces marching on Lithuania, on the Baltic coast of Courland, have been halted by German volunteer forces, which, though greatly outnumbered, forced the soviet army back across the Windau river by a bold counter offensive, according to a special dispatch to the Zeitung am Mittag. It is said the Bolshevists suffered heavy losses.

In the course of their terrorization of Estonia, the Bolshevists are reported to have killed 600 people in Dorpat and Wessenberg. The German commissioner in Lithuania, who arrived here today, states that Kovno is not occupied by the Bolshevists, who are still 25 miles east of that city. The line is being defended by German volunteers, and the Bolshevists are said to be awaiting instructions from Moscow before resuming their advance. It is said the capture of Kovno would open the road to the German frontier.

LIEBKNECHT'S BURIAL

BERLIN, Jan. 27. — The bodies of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and thirty-three other members of the Spartacist group of Socialists who were killed during the recent disorders, were buried in the cemetery at Friedrichsfeld, near Berlin, last Saturday.

ARREST PORTUGUESE MONARCHIST LEADERS

MADRID. — Ornelas and other Portuguese Monarchist leaders were reported to be under arrest at Monsanto. They were captured, according to a Lisbon despatch, after a battle in which the insurgents lost 50 killed and 130 wounded. The Portuguese war minister has ordered disarmament of all civilians. The republican government has been restored in Vizeu, which was one of the royalist strongholds.

WOULD BE FINLANDERS

PARIS, Feb. 6. — Premier Orlando, of Italy, today received a delegation from the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, who presented a claim for annexation with Finland on historic, linguistic, geographic and commercial grounds. The premier assured the delegation of Italy's support of their claim.

The Courier

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OTTAWA'S REPLY TO VETERANS' DEMANDS FOR ALIENS' DEPORTATION

OTTAWA. — The Great War Veterans through their Dominion secretary-treasurer, C. G. McNeil, have brought to the attention of the government, a number of resolutions forwarded by branches of that organization, principally in the west, urging the deportation of undesirable aliens, the examination into the loyalty of those suspected of enemy sympathies and the curtailment of certain civil rights of such as may be permitted to remain in the country.

To these, Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, has replied in part, as follows:

"The resolutions which you have been good enough to send me have been presented to the council and received our most attentive consideration. Some of them, while embodying ideas which have our general support and sympathy, would present great practical difficulties in carrying out, and particularly at the present time. Some of the matters dealt with also are under our consideration, within provincial rather than Dominion jurisdiction. The government has already indicated, through an official statement in the press, its attitude towards the general situation regarding enemy aliens as it exists today. Briefly this is as follows:

Undesirables Being Deported.

"With respect to interned enemy aliens, deportation of those dangerous and undesirable is being carried out as speedily as international conditions will permit. Pending the conclusion of the peace conference, this work will necessarily be slow as there is, in addition to shortage of shipping, the fact that enemy countries are still closed, except to such admittance of their nationals as it is possible to arrange. The order in council authorizing the internment of enemy aliens who are dangerous or a menace to the peace of the community, is still in full force and operation.

"The government has brought to the attention of the prime minister and his colleagues at peace conference the question of provision of shipping, and of passports for those alien residents of Canada, numbering, we are advised, many thousands, who desire to return to their various countries at their own expense, but who are unable to do so owing to their inability to obtain transportation.

Asks Borden To Act

"We have also requested the prime minister to have the conference specially consider the stipulations which may be necessary in the peace treaty to enable deportation from Canada, for a period after the official conclusion of peace, of dangerous and undesirable persons of enemy nationality and for their admittance to the countries of their origin.

"In view of the difficulties and the complications surrounding the whole question in a country of mixed nationalities, such as Canada, we feel we can rely upon the full support and co-operation of the Great War Veterans' association in aiding, by their great influence, its successful solution. The matter of parliamentary legislation needed to effectually deal with some of the problems involved is now under consideration by the government."

Asks Veterans to "Go Slow"

STONEY, N.S. — An appeal to returned soldiers to go slow in their demands for the deportation of aliens, was made by Major J. W. Madden, provincial president of the Great War Veterans' association for Nova Scotia, in a manifesto issued. Major Madden reminds the veterans that a vast majority of these aliens are engaged in labor which the average Canadian citizen considers beneath him and will not do. He forecasts great industrial expansion in which low class labor is imperative, and if the aliens now here are deported, others will have to be allowed in again.

Grain Growers to Take Lead in Politics

In Andrew MacPhail's "Essays in Politics" we find in Chapter 5 "New Lamps for Old" the following statement: "We, in Canada, pretend that we are living under British institutions. In reality we are not. We are living under the government of an interested class, who find a party in power and keep it there until it becomes too corrupt to be kept any longer, when it seizes upon the other party and proceeds to corrupt it."

The Grain Growers of Canada seem to realize the truth of this statement. Hence the decision of Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta farmers in favor of political action. During this week the biggest and most important of all farmers organizations in Canada, the "Sask. Grain Growers' Association" will deal with the same question. On page 5 of this issue we are publishing an article which proves that Sask. Grain Growers are already playing a very important role in the political life of our Province. We are looking forward with the hopeful expectation that our organized Grain Growers will arrive at the right decision and will in the future do their full share in order to purify politics and create real democracy. The free spirit of the Western plains is living in our sturdy grain growers. They are fully awake to the seriousness of the political situation. We have

arrived at a crisis in the history of our country. The time has arrived when we must lay the foundations for the After-the-war-Canada. It seems that our grain growers feel that they cannot leave safely this important work to the old type party politician, who is in the hands of the capitalists, the "interested class," of which MacPhail speaks in his book. If Canada is to work out its own salvation, if the economic life of our country is to develop unhampered, the people must rule in reality and not only in name. Returned soldiers, farmers and laborers must unite and assert themselves. The organized masses themselves must appear in the political field. No longer can the masses allow themselves to be led by the old type politician who is in the service of the "interested class". In our Province the Sask. Grain Growers' Association is undoubtedly the strongest organization and therefore eminently fitted to lead in this fight for the rights of the people and the free development of our nation and country. The only wish this paper has, is to be allowed to set the necessity of such action on behalf of the common people clearly before the many tens of thousands of immigrated settlers throughout Western Canada. It will of course be necessary to do this in the language these people can understand.

Importance of Economic Problems

One of the most striking sentences in Hopkins Moorhouse's splendid book "Deep Furrows" is E. A. Partridge's word: "If we are to create a fighting force by co-operation of the workers to meet the giants created by the commercial co-operation of the owners, we have scarcely started. If we seek permanent improvement in our financial position and thereby an increase of comfort, opportunity and sense of security in our lives and the lives of our families, the fight will be long and hard. And we are going to need every man we can muster."

Partridge is undoubtedly right when he says that "we are going to need every man we can muster." The "capitalistic giants" know that their power will be gone as soon as they are confronted by a united and well organized mass of the common people, and because they know this they are "always, only too willing to foster dissension and foment strife amongst the masses. With devilish cleverness they are using religious, racial, national and class prejudices in order to set the people quarreling amongst themselves. They know very well that they are safe and that their privileges as a class will remain intact as long as the common people fight amongst themselves.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, one of the truest and ablest leaders of our grain growers put the case very clearly, when in his speech at the closing of the last session of our provincial legislature he said: time will prove that the returned soldier on the land will find in due course that his interests are identically the same as his neighbor's on the next half section, whether this neighbor will be of British, Canadian, German or any other nationality.

If the "interested class," the

organized capitalists succeed again in dividing the people, and by doing so in electing a new Dominion Parliament ready to do their bidding, the hand of this "interested class" will lay heavily upon the people of Canada. Farmers who have done considerably well financially under war conditions should make no mistake as to the attitude of the "interested class." A parliament ready to obey organized capital will create conditions which may easily make life on the western plains not worth living. Organized capital will dictate again prices for all farm products. Organized capital will further safeguard and extend its privilege, and will bleed the farmer by imposing upon the people excessive tariff fees. In reality the farmer has been a laborer just as the workman. It is true that the farmer is an owner of land. Organized capital would like to make him believe that for this reason his interests are not identical with—if not opposed to—the interests of organized labor. But at the same time organized capital will see to it that the farmer owns his land just as the laborer owns his tools, that is as a means to create wealth for the capitalist. If our farmers are not earnest in their desire to work out their own destiny, organized capital will continue or recreate conditions under which the farmer will be allowed to make just a bare living.

The common people must rule and in order to be able to do so they must be united. Each and every farmer in this province ought to be a member of the Grain Growers' Association. The gospel of the necessity of political action on the part of the common people and the importance of organization must be preached till the last farmer in the province has been converted.

"German Type of Citizenship"

This is the heading for chapter 20 of Ralph Connor's novel "The Major." The writer of this article has always greatly admired Connor's qualities as a poet and a writer of fiction. It has therefore been a matter of sincere regret to see Connor carried away by prejudice and passion to such an extent that in his book "The Major" he has done grave injustice to thousands of law abiding and loyal patriots who have come to this country from foreign lands.

In the chapter above referred to some of the leading characters of Connor's novel discuss the so-called "Delbrueck Law." He has done this however with an astounding lack of understanding. It seems a pity that he places into the mouth of Larry Gwynne, the leading character of his book and a splendid type of Canadian citizen the following words: "Do I understand you to say, that if you were, say a naturalized citizen of Canada, having sworn allegiance to our government and enjoying the full

rights and privileges of citizenship, you at the same time would be free to consider yourself a citizen of Germany and in case of war with Britain, you would feel in duty bound to support Germany? And is it this that the Delbrueck law is deliberately drawn to permit you to do?" We have never been in sympathy with the Delbrueck law, and besides this law has been largely misunderstood and misinterpreted. Before the Delbrueck law was put on the statutes of Germany, any man who had left Germany and did not renew his relationship with the old land at least every five years, by reporting to a German Consul lost his standing as a German citizen. The Delbrueck law did away with this provision and made it possible for any man who had been living outside of Germany for a number of years to resume his rights of citizenship immediately upon his return to Germany. The bulk of emigrants from Germany did not care for this law. A considerable number



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even sought and obtained absolute release from their duties of citizenship on leaving the old country. Immigrants to Canada from Germany did not care for this law and did not bother about it; as a matter of fact very few knew anything of it. If the old German Government by enacting this law endeavored to strengthen the ties between the old country and emigrants who had gone to other countries, these people as a whole did not worry about such intentions of the old German government.

Besides, the fact ought to be remembered, that amongst the German speaking people of western Canada there are very few who came from Germany. Most of these people came from southeastern European countries, such as Russia, Galicia and Hungary. They came with the sincere intention of making their homes permanently in this country. They earnestly desired to obtain full citizenship. Ralph Connor is making a grave mistake when he says that "full citizenship" has been granted to our immigrants. In March 1914 the "German-Canadian-Provincial-Alliance of Saskatchewan" held a convention in Regina, which was attended by over 600 delegates, representing over 8,000 members. At this convention Victor Ullman of North Battleford introduced a resolution, asking the Dominion Government to grant our immigrants a full imperial citizenship, and in case the Dominion Government could not legally do so, to petition the British parliament to enact the necessary measure. In support of his resolution Mr. Ullman related the case of two German-speaking Russians who had come to this country, had one well as pioneer farmers and had become Canadian citizens. They desired to see their old parents in Russia and went over for a visit. In London they applied for passports to the British authorities, who explained to them that their citizen-paper granted them "rights and privileges as British subjects within Canada" only, and that therefore the British authorities had nothing to do with them, as they were now outside Canada. British officials in London sent them to the Russian embassy, where they were informed that they had left Russia without fulfilling their military duties and that therefore they were regarded as deserters and could not be recognized. In their desire to see their old parents the two men proceeded in spite of the discouraging information received in London and succeeded in entering Russia by bribing boundary officials. While staying with their parents they were found out and arrested. One was shot and the other imprisoned. After relating this incident Mr. Ullman continued: "Is it fair that these men who had become citizens and had done their share in the up-building of this new country by working hard on their farms for

ten or fifteen years, received no protection from our Government? When we come to this country and make our homes here we demand that we be granted an imperial citizenship, and that the British Empire, we have sworn allegiance to, will give us protection all over the world wherever we go." The convention showed its sympathy with Mr. Ullman by voting unanimously for his resolution and by electing him as a member of the executive.

A few months after this happened in the spring of 1914, the war broke out. Mr. Ullman was one of the first to enlist. He soon became a commissioned officer in the Canadian Overseas Army and was wounded twice on the western front. In 1917 a prominent citizen of North Battleford told the writer of this article that Ullman, who had always rejoined his Regiment as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds, was again in a London hospital suffering from serious effects of a gas attack in the trenches. In the face of these facts nobody can doubt the man's sincerity in his desire to have full privilege of "British Imperial Citizenship" extended to himself and his fellow countrymen.

In 1915 the writer of these lines had the opportunity to lay this matter of the granting of full citizenship before Sir Robert Borden at Ottawa. Delegates sent to Sir Robert Borden by the German Provincial Alliance pointed out to the Canadian Premier in April 1915 that enlistments amongst the foreign speaking population could be greatly increased if the government could make arrangements which would give these people the full protection of the British Empire as their citizens. The delegates also pointed out to the Canadian premier the desirability of making arrangements under which it would be possible to fully protect as British-subjects all men who during the war had proven their loyalty to the empire in case such men should ever care to visit relatives in the old country after the war. Sir Robert agreed that this was only just and said that the Canadian representatives would take this matter up whenever the time for peace negotiations might come. Let us hope that he has not forgotten his promise.

As the mass of our naturalized citizens has conclusively proven that they are sincere in their loyalty and patriotism the only solution of the problem of immigrated Canadians is to treat them with confidence and consideration. We hold no brief for any man, who in any way, shape or form forgets what he owes to the country of his adoption. We are in favor of drastic measures against such offenders and desire to see them severely punished, but such cases must be treated as single cases, and thousands of law-abiding and sincerely loyal citizens should not be discriminated against on account of the default of a very few.

Labor Problems and Foreigners

Just recently we found in a daily paper two different headlines, which characteristically illustrated the marked difference of opinion on the question of the so-called "Alien Labor in Canada." One headline read: "Demand Deportation of Aliens" while the other announced that the Bankers' Association of Canada recommended to the Government to take action to prevent aliens leaving the country at least for a period of four or five years.

To all those who would like to see aliens of enemy nationality deported we may from our intimate knowledge of the so-called foreign population in Western Canada say, that as far as the deportation of aliens is concerned the government of our country might just as well safe money. Most of this people are not only willing but eager

among these emigrants left European countries because they were convinced democrats and found conditions under the old regime in most of the European countries unbearable. Today these men believe that with their wider experience they will have a splendid chance to progress in the newly established democracies of Europe. Therefore, if Canada desires to get rid of these people, all our Government has to do, is to lift the ban and allow them to leave this country.

This paper has always advocated a policy strongly in favor of doing full justice to the returned soldiers. But if alien laborers have to be dismissed in order to make room for them the Government should at least allow the aliens to leave the country if they care to do so. It is neither safe nor desirable to have considerable numbers of men kept deliberately out of work for some time. Permission to leave Canada would solve the problem of alien labor at once and completely.

Whether it will be advisable to encourage people to leave Canada we doubt. It is only natural that this first period of re-adjustment and re-construction will have its inconveniences and troubles. But as soon as the nations of the world have settled down again under conditions of a permanent peace it will

be found that human power will be regarded as the most valuable asset. We in Canada should not forget that our railway construction work, the building of our western cities, construction of sewers, etc., has been largely done by so-called foreign labor. A few years from now there will be a demand for laborers to do similar work as we have just mentioned, and it will be impossible to secure such labor.

If an attitude of hostility and dislike is continuously shown towards the non-English speaking part of our population the inevitable final result will be that a great many more than our alien laborers, who have not yet become naturalized, will leave our country. Under conditions as they are at present, deprived even of any means to obtain information and news, people cannot continue to live.

A few thousands of alien laborers desirous of leaving the country have already so scared the Bankers' Association that they demand measures to prevent aliens from leaving Canada. What would the Bankers' Association, the Mortgage and Machine Companies, the Railways and last—but surely not least—our Farmers' Organizations say, if a general exit of non-English people, — including farmers who have become naturalized citizens years ago,—should begin!

Returned Soldier, Who Fought at the Somme, Points Out Desirability to Let the Foreign Language Press Continue It's Work

STONEY PLAIN, ALB., Feb. 8th, 1919.
To the Editor of the Courier,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir,—
One of our German neighbors recently sent me a copy of the "Courier" of Jan. 15th. I find the paper very interesting and like its tone and matter in most things very well.

Your article on "The Case of the So-called Enemy-Language-Paper in Canada" seems well placed. Those of us who have lived for years side by side with German speaking neighbors know how loyal, how industrious and what good neighbors and citizens many of them really are. That some are not loyal to our country but are even talking in favor of Germany we well know; and such have no business in this country. But whether loyal or disloyal it is only a wise policy to give to our German speaking citizens reading matter in their own language—which they can read—reading matter which we know to be honest and loyal to our country and our Empire. And that such matter should be forbidden publication in Canada while permitted to enter from another country is unthinkable. Early in the war I wrote to Ottawa urging that our Government take some action to enlighten our German speaking citizens as to the real causes and the conduct of the war, and preferably through the medium of the Canadian newspapers they published in the German language. It seems to me that such could easily have been done while allowing a large measure of freedom of expression by the papers themselves; seeing to it that the British case was honestly and fairly presented while false impressions which the papers might of themselves give could be carefully exposed and corrected. Where a paper (as the "Courier") seems to have ever been) was of itself honestly loyal to our country the case would be more simple and much more good could be done. We long for the time when friendliness and good-will will animate the heart of every citizen of Canada and strife and hatred be for ever put away. And such a condition can exist only with real enlightenment of all people—a fair understanding by them of the important questions of the day. And such will produce loyalty to our country and our institutions. That such enlightenment is needed by some of our people is evident from the following:

A few weeks ago one of our German speaking neighbors and myself were talking about the war. Amongst other things he maintained that Canada sent a yearly tax to England to help pay King George's salary and to help keep up the British Government in London; that England levied a tax (in times of peace) on the other nations of the world for the privilege of sailing on the High Seas—Wilson's demand for the "Freedom

of the Seas" was proof of this, he said,—that Australia and the other British Dominions were anxious to be free from British rule; and that the ruin and desolation caused in France was caused by the British and French troops themselves. On this last point I was able to tell him of some of the things which I had witnessed in the Somme region of France in the summer of 1917 which could only be ascribed to the devilishness of the German army of occupation which had then but just retired. However, he maintained that he couldn't believe our English press nor public speakers and that he had seen those statements in their own papers and so they must be true. And he sent me this (Jan. 15) copy of the Courier to prove some of his statements (he had marked an article on the trouble in Ireland).

Now, I cannot think that he ever saw such articles published in the "Courier", but such things are believed by some of our German speaking neighbors here, and their talking such things causes the whole German speaking people to be disliked and distrusted by the British element of our country. Why could you not do good work in correcting such false impressions? Faithfully yours,

C. L. Price.
P.S.—An enclosing subscription to the "Courier".

Editor's Note:

For more than four years the Courier has done its best to correct false impressions as above referred to. Aside from the giving of real and true information concerning the war and questions connected with the war, the Courier has from the very start pursued a thoroughly loyal and patriotic policy in its editorial columns. Before Canada established a censorship we wrote immediately after the outbreak of war in August 1914, the following:

"The representatives of the Canadian people, hurriedly summoned to an extra-session of our Dominion parliament have unanimously decided to enter the war against Germany as a free nation belonging to the British Empire. We people of German descent who have come to this country by our own free will with a sincere intention to become citizens, and who have sworn the oath of allegiance must realize our responsibilities. What every citizen needs most during the time of such a crisis is unity and harmony at home. We have had confidence in our representatives in parliament in the past, and we have no reason to withdraw this confidence now. Under the circumstances existing it is our solemn duty to give wholehearted support to the country of our adoption and to stand solidly behind our government."

When censorship was established at Ottawa, our paper has been (Continued on Page 8.)

Saskatchewan Grain Growers in Politics

Much significance is being attached to the action taken by the Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta Grain Growers' Conventions, which during the last two months have declared for political action, at the next federal elections.

So unmistakable was this demand that extensive preparations are already afoot in the three named provinces, in readiness for the fray.

In view of these influences at work throughout other parts of the Dominion, there is practically no doubt that similar action will be taken by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, which is now in session in the city of Regina. At the time this article is being written the action to be taken can only be conjectured. Meanwhile, however, it is interesting to place on record the important part which members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are taking in the deliberations of the Dominion House of Commons, and the Saskatchewan legislature.

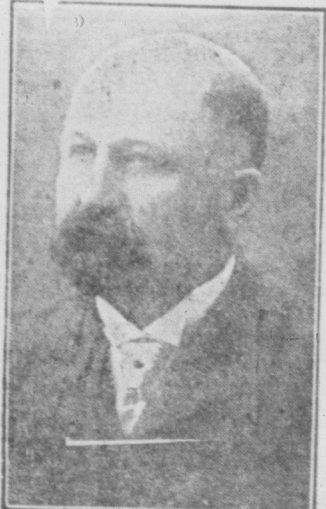
Recognising the fact as indicated by the make-up of the Saskatchewan Legislature, clearly shows that wily-nilly the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Ass'n is already playing a big part unofficially in Saskatchewan politics. Out of a total of sixty-one members of the Saskatchewan Legislature forty-three are engaged in agriculture, of whom thirty-seven are members in good standing of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Prior to the recent retirement of Hon. W. R. Motherwell from the provincial cabinet, four out of the eight members of the same were also members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

It goes, therefore, without saying that, while not officially recognized, the position has been reached in the province of Saskatchewan, that its legislature is dominated by Grain Growers, all of whom are practical farmers. Provincially, therefore, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers occupy the position in legislative affairs which the Canadian Council of Agriculture recommends should be taken by them in federal politics, which is an embodiment of the principle adopted for many years by the Fabian Society of England, of "boring from within."

What is true of the Provincial Legislature, is also characteristic of the Saskatchewan representatives in the Dominion House of Commons. Out of fifteen members of the federal house, all but four of them are actively engaged in farming, while six out of the eleven are also members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

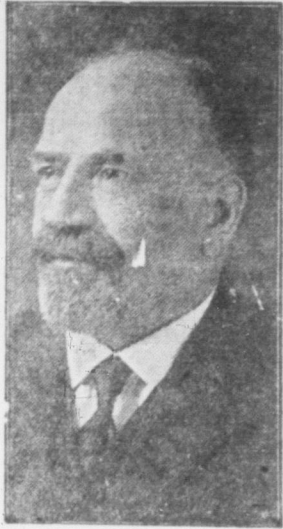
Amongst the members of the federal house and the members of the provincial cabinet ministers are to be found the names of those who from the beginning of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have been prominent in its councils and it is quite within the truth to add that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has played no small part in disengaging these men and fitting them for the work in which they are now engaged, and that their influence at both Ottawa and Regina cannot fail to have made itself felt.

In view of this situation, the following brief sketches of "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Legislators" should prove an interesting souvenir of the 1919 Grain Growers' Convention, which is now in session in the Capital City.



Hon. W. R. Motherwell, M.L.A. for Kindersley, is well-known as the virtual "daddy" of the Grain Growers' movement and is another of the outstanding characters which the Grain Growers' movement has discovered. He was its first president which position he

retained for several years; little dreaming that the little acorn planted in his brain would develop into the stalwart oak which it has since become. Mr. Motherwell was born in Perth, Ontario, and has been a resident of the west for many years. In 1904 he ran for the Northwest Assembly and again in 1906 for North Qu'Appelle and on each occasion lost his deposit. At the first general election for the legislature of the new province of Saskatchewan he was elected by a majority of 204 and was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary upon the formation of Hon. Walter Scott's first government; and until a few weeks ago was Minister of Agriculture. He is married, has two children and belongs to the Presbyterian church.



Hon. George Langley, M.L.A. for Redberry and Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Martin cabinet, is one of the stalwarts of the Grain Growers' movement in Saskatchewan. On many occasions he has been the mouthpiece of the western farmers before the Dominion Government and other important bodies. He first attracted attention by championing the cause of the farmers at Rosthern in the matter of allotment of cars, as between the elevator companies and the farmers leading their own cars. Immediately afterwards he was elected as the member for Rosthern in the year 1908 and has been re-elected as a member of the legislature at every general election since. Subsequently Mr. Langley took up land in the district north of Maymont, where he and his sons are farming on an extensive scale. Because of his forcefulness as a speaker, a vigorous debater, master of repartee and a sturdy independence of thought, in the year 1913 he was appointed as Minister of Municipal Affairs, which placed him in the front ranks of the public men of Saskatchewan. In the year 1910 Mr. Langley was appointed by the provincial government as one of the members of the Elevator Commission, to enquire into the elevator abuses; and which brought in the report recommending the present system of Co-operative Elevators. He was the first Vice-president of the new company, which position he has held ever since. He has occupied every position on the board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Ass'n and for about nine years was director at large. Mr. Langley was born at Saffron Walden, Essex, England, and came to Canada in the spring of 1893 and has four sons and one daughter.



Hon. Charles A. Dunning, M.L.A. for Moose Jaw County, is amongst the Saskatchewan men whom the Grain Growers' Ass'n has discovered, and whose rapid rise in the public life of the province is largely due to his connection with the association. Mr. Dunning was born in Croft, Leicestershire, England, and came to Canada in 1903. He located in the

Beaverdale district, has been a member of the Beaverdale Local since 1904 and is life member of ten years standing. He was secretary of the Beaverdale Local from 1906 to 1909; director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from 1910 to 1911; vice-president of the association from 1912 to 1914; general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. from 1911 to 1916; elected by acclamation to the legislature as the member for Kinistino in 1916; joined the government the same year as Provincial treasurer and later as Minister of Railways and Minister of Telephones. He has also to his credit the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and was its first manager. Mr. Dunning is married and has one child and is a Presbyterian. He is still a young man and to all appearances has a long and useful public career ahead of him.



Hon. Sam J. Latta, M.L.A. for Last Mountain, is the fortunate possessor of two homes, one at Govan, where he runs a newspaper, and the other at Regina, where he runs the Department of Public Highways. Mr. Latta was born in London, Ontario, and spent the early part of his life on a farm near Tuckersmith, Huron County, Ont. In 1883 he graduated from the Model School, Clinton, and worked the birch in Turnberry and Stephen. Subsequently he attended the London Collegiate Institute and graduated from the Ottawa Normal School in 1886. For the next six and a half years Mr. Latta was principal of the Zurich Public School and in 1894 was appointed to the staff of the London Model School where he remained until 1906. By this time the "call of the wild" and woolly west so inspired his blood that he located a homestead four miles from Govan, Saskatchewan, where in the latter place he established the Govan Prairie News, which has become known as one of the brightest weekly papers in the province. He was also secretary and councillor for the Last Mountain-Rural Municipality, when another western whistler came to his ears to aspire to become a nation builder in the sense of directing its policy. In 1908 Mr. Latta made his first attempt to enter the local legislature and was defeated. But he did not let a little thing like this discourage him and the next election he was successful and in 1917 was re-elected by 813 majority. On the retirement of Hon. J. A. Calder from the position of Minister of Highways Mr. Latta was selected to fill his place. Mr. Latta has been a member of the Grain Growers' Association for seven years and a life member for five years. There is no member of the legislature who is more interested in the Grain Growers' movement and Mr. Latta is in constant demand to advance the cause of agriculture in the province, which help is always graciously and acceptably rendered.

John Arch Maharg, M.P. for Maple Creek in the House of Commons, is one of the most prominent men in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and was one of the first trustees of the Life Membership Fund, which was instituted in the year 1907. In the year 1911 he was elected president of the provincial association, which position he has held for eight years and is expected to be present at the opening exercises for the present convention. Mr. Maharg was born in Orangeville, Ont., and has extensive farming interests in the Moose Jaw district. He was first elected to the House of Commons during the general elections of 1917, as a supporter of Union Government and last fall was appointed as representative of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to attend the Peace Conference deliberations. In 1915 and 1916 Mr. Maharg was president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and

a district director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in 1910, which he resigned to become president. He is married, has a family of two children and is a Presbyterian.

Andrew Knox, M.P. for Prince Albert, was born in County Derry, Ireland, whose family has been prominently connected with agriculture in the county of Ulster for 200 years. Mr. Knox came to Canada in the year 1890 and for several years has been located in the city of Prince Albert, where for the two years immediately prior to his election to the House of Commons he was mayor. From 1907 to 1918 he was a director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and is engaged in farming and contracting in the district of Prince Albert. He was elected to the House of Commons during the general election of 1918 as a supporter of Union Government; is married and has a family of three daughters and is a Presbyterian.

John Flaws Reid, M.P. for MacKenzie, first saw the light of day in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, and came to Canada in the year 1882, which entitles him to be known as a pioneer. For many years he has been closely identified with the Grain Growers' Association, having been district director from 1911 to 1917 and a member of the executive from 1913 to 1917. He is also a director of the United Grain Growers; a municipal councillor; a justice of the peace and a farmer. Mr. Reid is married, has eight children, two of whom are married, and is a Presbyterian. He was first elected to the House of Commons as a supporter of Union Government in the general elections of 1917.

Levi Thompson, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, was born at Hillsbury, Ont. He has been closely associated with all western agricultural movements and was vice-president of the Grain Growers' Association in the year 1907. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Saskatchewan University since 1908; Crown Prosecutor of Eastern Assiniboia from 1897 to 1904 and for the Moosemin district from 1905 to 1911. He was a candidate for the Dominion Parliament in 1904, but was defeated and was also defeated as a candidate for the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1905. He was first elected to the House of Commons during the general elections of 1911 and re-elected as a supporter of Union government in the year 1917. Mr. Thompson has four sons and one daughter and in addition to being a farmer he is also a barrister. In religion he is a member of the "Disciple of Christ" denomination.



George A. Scott, M.L.A. for Arm River, is also known around the corridors of the legislature as Deputy Speaker; and when at home resides at Davidson. He is a native of the prairies, having been born in the city of Winnipeg. He located in the Davidson district in 1903 and has been the member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for that constituency ever since 1908. He became a member of the Grain Growers' Association in the year 1910 and has been a member of the Davidson School Board since 1904. Mr. Scott is of good Presbyterian stock, is married and has a family of five children.

W. T. Badger, M.L.A. for Rose-town, is another farmer member, who is also a member of the Grain Growers' Association; whose agricultural operations are being conducted in the district of Conquest. Mr. Badger is a native of the prairies, having been born at Carman, Manitoba, and located in the district of Conquest in the year 1905. He has been a member of the Grain Growers Association since that date and was councillor for the town of Outlook and mayor in the year 1914. Mr. Badger has been a life member of the association since 1916 and was elected to the

Women Grain Growers' Convention Program

Monday Evening, February 17. 8.00 p.m.—Executive meeting.

Tuesday Morning, February 18. 8.30 a.m.—Preliminary meeting of board of directors.

10.00 a.m.—Opening session. Meet with men.

Tuesday Afternoon, February 18. 2.00 p.m.—Opening prayer, pastor of church. Appointment of committees. Past president's address, Mrs. Platt. Greetings from Regina Local Council of Women. Secretary - Treasurer's report. Fraternal greetings, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Grain Growers' Guide.

4.00 p.m.—Address and demonstration. St. John Ambulance speaker. Discussion.

4.45 p.m.—Directors' reports.

Tuesday Evening, February 18. 8.00 p.m.—Meet with men.

Wednesday Morning, February 19. 9.30 a.m.—Reports from district directors. Resolutions.

10.00 a.m.—Address, "Canadianizing the Non-English," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson.

11.00 a.m.—Report on 1918 convention resolutions. Directors' reports.

Wednesday Afternoon, Feb'y 19. 2.00 p.m.—Report of district directors.

2.45 p.m.—Address, "The Foreigner in Canada," Mrs. Anna Bychinsky.

3.30 p.m.—Resolutions.

4.00 p.m.—Election of president. Election of vice-president.

5.00 p.m.—Adjourn to hold a short "Get Acquainted" meeting of delegates and directors.

Wednesday Evening, February 19. 8.00 p.m.—Meet with men.

Thursday Morning, February 20. 9.00 a.m.—Delegates and visitors will attend their respective district meetings, and during this, or at the close, women delegates will nominate their district directors.

Thursday Afternoon, February 20. 3.00 p.m.—Meet with men.

Thursday Evening, February 20. 8.00 p.m.—Resolutions.

8.30 p.m.—Address, J. B. Musselman.

9.00 p.m.—Prohibition and V. D. questions, Secretary of Social Service Council.

Friday Morning, February 21. 9.30 a.m.—Election of district directors. Election of directors at large.

10.00 a.m.—Speaker from trading department.

10.20 a.m.—Report of young people's work, Mrs. A. Wallace.

11.00 a.m.—Discussion on 1919 plan of work.

Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon, February 21. 2.00 p.m.—Meet with men. N.B.: If possible, board of directors meet before going to men's meeting.

Friday Evening, February 21. 8.00 p.m.—Meeting of board of directors.

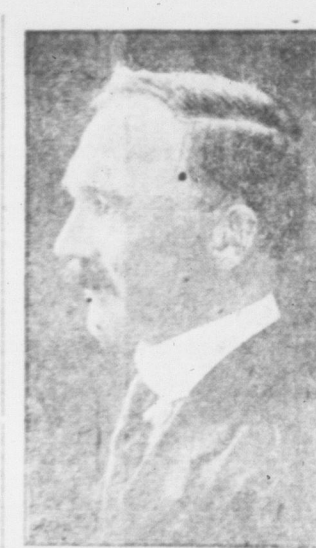
legislature in 1917. He is married, has a family of three boys and two girls and is a member of the Union Church.

Wilhelm Hans Paulson, M.L.A. for Wynyard, is a member in good standing of the Leslie Grain Growers Association and was born in Iceland. He came to Canada in 1883 and can almost claim to be a pioneer. He never attended the public school and is a self-made man. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Gull, Manitoba constituency in 1910 and was first elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1917. He has taken a keen interest in the colonization of the west and devoted a large portion of his thirty years residence in Canada to that work. For nine years he was a paid official of the Dominion Government and has made frequent trips to Europe and the United States on immigration work. In religion he is a Lutheran.

Albert Hermanson, M.L.A. for Genora constituency, has his real delivered to Bushman post office, even he is not attending the legislature. He was born in Sweden and came to Canada in the year 1905, locating in the district of Buchanan, where he has since since time to reside. He has been a member of the Bushman Grain Growers Association for the last nine years and has been a life member since January 16th, 1912. He was elected to the legislature during the provincial elections of 1917 and prior to this had served as secretary of the Rural Municipality of Buchanan, as well as for the town of Buchanan, which positions he still continues to hold. He is married and has a family of two children and is a Presbyterian by profession of faith.

Alexander John Colquhoun, M.L.A. for Maple Creek is a charter member of the Motherwell Local, of which he was president for two years and which first saw the light as a Literary Society. Mr. Colquhoun was born in Morrisburg, Ont., and located in the province of Saskatchewan in the year 1892 and makes an honest claim to be an "old timer." For three years he was located Southeast of Carnduff and then for the next ten years resided in North Dakota, where he was engaged in ranching. But the lure of the Union Jack brought him back to Saskatchewan in 1905, when he located in the Maple Creek district and where he has since resided. Mr. Colquhoun was amongst the large number of farmers who were elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1917 and worthily upholds the principles and traditions of the Grain Growers' Association, of which he is one of the pioneers.

John L. Salkeld, M.L.A. for the constituency of Moosemin, whose home address is Gerald, was born in Stratford, Ontario, and came to the west in 1882, locating in the Roseville district, on the extreme east of the province of Saskatchewan. He was elected to the legislature in the year 1917, prior to which he was reeve of the Municipality for four years and councillor for the same for five years. He was a charter member of the Gerald Grain Growers' Association, and has been a life member for five years. He was president of the Spy Hill Local and is president of the Gerald Local at the present time. Mr. Salkeld is married and has two children; his church affiliations being with the Methodists.



Stephen Morrey, M.L.A. for Havelock constituency is of English parentage, having been born at Market Drayton, Shropshire, England, leaving the place of his nativity in the year 1869, and located south west of Calgary, where he remained until the fall of that year. He resided on land now occupied by him in that year in the Stankin district and was chairman of the first Local Improvement district in that territory. For five successive years he was reeve of the same district after it was formed into a rural municipality, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as member of the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1917. Mr. Morrey has been a member of the Havelock Grain Growers' Association since 1911 and a life member since 1915. He is married and has five children and is a member of the Anglican church.

D. J. Sykes, M.L.A. for Swift Current has the unique experience of having received the endorsement of Liberal, Conservative and Non-Partisan League Conventions, during the general elections of 1917 and was therefore elected by acclamation. He was born in Renfrew County, Ontario and came to the west and located in 1892, locating in North Dakota; locating in the Swift Current district in 1904. For five years he has been

reeve of the Rural Municipality. For the same length of time has been a member of the Swift Current Grain Growers' Association, and has been a life member for three years. He is married and has two children and his church affiliation is the Presbyterians.

BRITAIN FACES MANY INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

LONDON. — Although the tube dispute has been provisionally settled, a series of far more formidable industrial issues confronts the country. Joint conferences between the railway executive and the three great railwaymen's unions, namely, the National Union consider the national programmes of Railwaymen; the Locomotive Engineer's and Firemen's society, and the Railway Clerks' association, representing over half a million members in all, will shortly be called to which have been formulated by these unions.

The National Union of Railwaymen demand that the increased overtime pay be made permanent; double pay for overtime and Sundays; pay and a half for night work of periods of not less than twelve hours between each turn of duty; fourteen days annual holidays with pay; standardization of conditions of service on all United Kingdom railways and equal representation both national and local for the union on the management of all railways.

The Locomotive Engineers' society are demanding, among other things standard rates of pay of twenty shillings daily in the case of engine men and motor men, fifteen shillings for firemen and electric trainmen; certain additions to these standard rates are to be made if the cost of living is dearer now than in June, 1917, but no reduction in the cost of living is lower.

FREIGHT EMBARGO LIFTED

MONTREAL, Feb. 14. — The Canadian Pacific railway announced that all embargoes on freight have been lifted.

JOHN A. MAHARG, M.P.



President "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

BOOK SECOND — SCHOOL TIME.
(23. Instalment.)

The fact that he got through his studies without mistake the next day encouraged him to persevere in this appendix to his prayers, and neutralised any scepticism that might have arisen from Mr. Stelling's continued demand for Euclid. But his faith broke down under the apparent absence of all help when he got into the irregular verbs. It seemed clear that Tom's despair under the caprices of the present tense did not constitute a crisis worthy of interference, and since this was the climax of his difficulties, where was the use of praying for help any longer? He made up his mind to this conclusion in one of his dull, lonely evenings, which he spent in the study, preparing his lessons for the morrow. His eyes were apt to get dim over the page—though he hated crying, and was ashamed of it: he couldn't help thinking with some affection even of Spence, whom he used to fight and quarrel with; he would have felt at home with Spence, and in a condition of superiority. And then the mill, and the river, and Yip pricking up his ears, ready to obey the least sign when Tom said, "Hoight!" would all come before him in a sort of a calumny, when his fingers played absently in his pocket with his great knife and his coil of whipcord, and other relics of the past. Tom, as I said, had never been so much like a girl in his life before, and at that epoch of irregular verbs his spirit was further depressed by a new means of mental development which had been thought of for him out of school hours. Mrs. Stelling had lately had her second baby, and as nothing could be more salutary for a boy than to feel himself useful, Mrs. Stelling considered she was doing Tom a service by setting him to watch the little cherub, Laura, while the nurse was occupied with the sickly baby. It was quite a pretty employment for Tom to take little Laura out in the sunniest hour of the autumn day—it would help to make him feel that Lorton Parsonage was a home for him, and that he was one of the family. The little cherub Laura, not being an accomplished walker at present, had a ribbon fastened round her waist, by which Tom held her as if she had been a little dog running the minutes in which she chose to walk; but as these were rare, he was for the most part carrying this fine child round and round the garden, within sight of Mrs. Stelling's window—according to orders. If anyone considers this unfair and even oppressive Tom, I beg him to consider that there are feminine virtues which are with difficulty combined, even if they are not incompatible. When the wife of a poor curate contrives, under all her disadvantages, to dress extremely well, and to have a style of coiffure which requires that her nurse shall occasionally officiate as lady's-maid—when moreover, her dinner-parties end her drawing-room show that effort at elegance and completeness of appointment to which ordinary women might imagine a large income necessary, it would be unreasonable to expect of her that she should employ a second nurse, or even act as a nurse herself. Mr. Stelling knew better: he saw that his wife did wonders already, and was proud of her: it was certainly not the best thing in the world for young Tulliver's gait to carry a heavy child, but he had plenty of exercise in long walks with himself, and next half-year Mr. Stelling would see about having a drilling-master. Among the many means whereby Mr. Stelling intended to be more fortunate than the bulk of his fellow-men, he had entirely given up that of having his own way in his own house. What then? he had married "as kind a little soul as ever breathed," according to Mr. Riley, who had been acquainted with Mrs. Stelling's blonde ringlets and smiling demure throughout her maiden life, and on the strength of that knowledge



would have been ready any day to pronounce that whatever domestic differences might arise in her married life must be entirely Mr. Stelling's fault.

If Tom had had a worse disposition, he would certainly have hated the little cherub Laura, but he was too kindhearted a lad for that—there was too much in him of the fibre that turns to true manliness, and to protecting pity for the weak. I am afraid he hated Mrs. Stelling, and contracted a lasting dislike to pale blonde ringlets and broad plaits, as directly associated with haughtiness of manner, and a frequent reference to other people's "duty." But he couldn't help playing with little Laura, and liking to amuse her: he even sacrificed his percussion-caps for her sake, in despair of their ever serving a greater purpose. Thinking the small flash and bang would delight her, and thereby drawing down on himself a rebuke from Mrs. Stelling for teaching her child to play with fire, Laura was a sort of playfellow—and oh, how Tom longed for playfellows! In his secret heart he yearned to have Maggie with him, and was almost ready to do on her exasperating acts of forgetfulness; though, when he was at home, he always represented it as a great favour on his part to let Maggie trot by his side on his pleasure excursions.

And before this dreary half-year was ended, Maggie actually came. Mrs. Stelling had given a general invitation for the little girl to come and stay with her brother; so when Mr. Tulliver drove over to King's Lorton late in October, Maggie came too, with the sense that she was taking a great journey, and beginning to see the world. It was Mr. Tulliver's first visit to see Tom, for the lad must learn not to think too much about home.

"Well, my lad," he said to Tom, when Mr. Stelling had left the room to announce the arrival to his wife, and Maggie had begun to kiss Tom freely, "you look rarely! School agrees with you."

Tom wished he had looked rather ill.

"I don't think I am well, father," said Tom; "I wish you'd ask Mr. Stelling not to let me do Euclid—it brings on the toothache, I think."

(The toothache was the only melody to which Tom had ever been subject.)

"Euclid, my lad—why, what's that?" said Mr. Tulliver.

"Oh, I don't know: it's definitions, and axioms, and triangles, and things. It's a book I've got to learn in—there's no sense in it."

"Go, go!" said Mr. Tulliver reprovingly, "you mustn't say so. You must learn what your master tells you. He knows what it's right for you to learn."

"I'll help you now, Tom," said Maggie with a little air of patronising consolation. "I'm come to stay ever so long, if Mrs. Stelling would see about having a drilling-master. Among the many means whereby Mr. Stelling intended to be more fortunate than the bulk of his fellow-men, he had entirely given up that of having his own way in his own house. What then? he had married 'as kind a little soul as ever breathed,' according to Mr. Riley, who had been acquainted with Mrs. Stelling's blonde ringlets and smiling demure throughout her maiden life, and on the strength of that knowledge

astonished. "You think you're very wise! But bonus means 'good,' as it happens—bonus, bona, bonum." "Well, that's no reason why it shouldn't mean 'gift,'" said Maggie stoutly. "It may mean several things—almost every word does. There's 'lawn'—it means the grass-plot, as well as the stuff pocket-handkerchiefs are made of."

"Well done, little 'un," said Mr. Tulliver, laughing, while Tom felt rather disgusted with Maggie's knowingness, though beyond measure cheerful at the thought that she was going to stay with him. Her conceit would soon be over-ruled by the actual inspection of his books.

Mrs. Stelling, in her pressing invitation, did not mention a longer time than a week for Maggie's stay; but Mr. Stelling, who took her between his knees, and asked her where she stole her dark eyes from, insisted that she must stay a fortnight, Maggie thought Mr. Stelling was a charming man, and Mr. Tulliver was quite proud to leave his little wench where she would have an opportunity of showing her cleverness to appreciating strangers. So it was agreed that she should not be fetched home till the end of the fortnight.

"Now, then, come with me into the study, Maggie," said Tom, as their father drove away. "What do you shake and toss your head now for, you silly?" he continued; for though her hair was now under a new dispensation, and was brushed smoothly behind her ears, she seemed still in imagination to be tossing it out of her eyes. "It makes you look as if you were crazy."

"Oh, I can't help it," said Maggie impatiently. "Don't tease me, Tom. Oh, what books!" she exclaimed, as she saw the bookcases in the study. "How I should like to have as many books as that!"

"Why, you couldn't read one of 'em," said Tom triumphantly. "They're all Latin."

"No, they aren't," said Maggie. "I can read the back of this... 'History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'"

"Well, what does that mean? You don't know," said Tom, wagging his head.

"But I could soon find out," said Maggie scornfully.

"Why, how?"

"I should look inside, and see what it is about."

"You'd better not, Miss Maggie," said Tom, seeing her hand on the volume. "Mr. Stelling lets nobody touch his books without leave, and I shall catch it, if you take it out."

"Oh, very well! Let me see all your books, then," said Maggie, turning to throw her arms round Tom's neck, and rub his cheek with her small round nose.

Tom, in the gladness of his heart at having dear old Maggie to dispute with and crow over again, seized her round the waist, and began to jump with her round the large library table. Away they jumped with more and more vigor, till Maggie's hair flew from behind her ears, and twirled about like an animated mop. But the revolutions round the table became more and more irregular in their sweep, till at last, reaching Mr. Stelling's reading-stand, they sent it thundering down with its heavy lexicons to the floor. Happily it was the ground-floor, and the study was a one-storied wing to the house, so

that the downfall made no alarming resonance, though Tom stood dizzy and agitated for a few minutes, dreading the appearance of Mr. or Mrs. Stelling.

"Oh, I say, Maggie," said Tom at last, lifting up the stand, "we must keep quite here, you know. If we break anything, Mrs. Stelling'll make us cry piteously."

"What's that?" said Maggie. "Oh, it's the Latin for a good scolding," said Tom, not without some pride in his knowledge.

"Is she a cross woman?" said Maggie.

"I believe you!" said Tom, with an emphatic nod.

"I think all women are crosser than men," said Maggie. "Aunt Glegg's a great deal crosser than Uncle Glegg, and mother scolds me more than father does."

"Well, you'll be a woman some day," said Tom, "so you needn't talk."

"But I shall be a clever woman," said Maggie, with a toss.

"Oh, I daresay, and a nasty conceited thing. Everybody'll hate you."

"But you oughtn't to hate me, Tom: it'll be very wicked of you, for I shall be your sister."

"Yes, but if you're a nasty, disagreeable thing, I shall hate you."

"Oh, but, Tom, you won't! I shan't be disagreeable. I shall be very good to you—and I shall be good to everybody. You won't hate me really, will you, Tom?"

"Oh, bother! never mind! Come, it's time for me to learn my lessons. See here! what I've got to do," said Tom, drawing Maggie towards him and showing her his theorem, while she pushed her hair behind her ears, and prepared herself to prove her capability of helping him in Euclid. She began to read with full confidence in her own powers, but presently, becoming quite bewildered, her face flushed with irritation. It was unavoidable—she must confess her incompetency, and she was not fond of humiliation.

"It's nonsense!" she said, "and very ugly stuff—nobody need want to make it out."

"Ah, there now, Miss Maggie!" said Tom, drawing the book away, and wagging his head at her. "you see you're not so clever as you thought you were."

"Oh," said Maggie, pouting. "I daresay I could make it out, if I'd earned what goes before, as you have."

"But that's what you just couldn't, Miss Wisdom," said Tom. "For it's all the harder when you know what goes before: or then you've got to say what Definition 1 is, and what Axiom V. is. But get along with you now: I must go

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

with this. Here's the Latin Grammar. See what you can make of that."

Maggie found the Latin Grammar quite soothing after her mathematical mortification; for she delighted in new words, and quickly found that there was an English key at the end, which would make her very wise about Latin, at slight expense. She presently made up her mind to skip the rules in the syntax—the examples became so absorbing. These mysterious sentences, snatched from an unknown context—like strange horns of beasts, and leaves of unknown plants, brought from some far off region—gave boundless scope to her imagination, and were all the more fascinating because they were in a peculiar tongue of their own, which she could learn to interpret. It was really very interesting—the Latin Grammar that Tom had said no girls could learn; and she was proud because she found it interesting. The most fragmentary examples were her favourites. Mrs. Stelling's cat commiserated would have been jejeune, only she liked to know the Latin; but the fortunate gentleman whom everyone congratulated because he had a son "endowed with such a disposition" afforded her a great deal of pleasant conjecture, and she was quite lost in the "think grove penetrable by no star," when Tom called out—

"Now, then, Maggie, give us the Grammar!"

"Oh, Tom, it's such a pretty book!" she said, as she jumped out of the large arm-chair to give it him; "it's much prettier than the Dictionary. I could learn Latin very soon. I don't think it's at all hard."

"Oh, I know what you've been doing," said Tom; "you've been reading the English at the end. Any donkey can do that."

(To be continued.)

GALL STONES
REMOVED IN
24 HOURS
WITHOUT ANY PAIN WHATSOEVER

INDigestion, Stomach and Liver Disorders, Appendicitis, Erysipelas and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, which is a dangerous complaint and suitable persons believe that they have stomach trouble, chronic dyspepsia and indigestion, and these best attacks of Gall Stone Colic appear; then they realize what the trouble is. Suffer out of every hundred persons who have Gall Stones don't know it. Remove today and avoid an operation. Can be obtained at W. MARSH'S DRUG STORE, Maple Leaf Block, Regina, Sask. Price \$5.25, postpaid. Write in English or German.

TO MEET RUSSIANS
PARIS, Feb. 8. — The following delegates have been appointed to confer on Prince's Islands with the Russian Bolshevik government, according to French newspapers: M. Conty, the French minister to Copenhagen and General Rampan for France; Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, and a military delegate for Great Britain; the Marquis Della Torre, formerly ambassador in Petrograd, for Italy; and Wm. Allan White, and Prof. George Davis Herron for the United States.

ESTIMATES WAR DEBTS BRITAIN AND GERMANY
LONDON, Jan. 29. — The noted financial authority, Sir Edward Holden, presiding at a meeting of the London Joint-Stock City and Midland Banks, estimated that the amount of the national debts of Great Britain, Germany and the United States at the end of the war would be, respectively, £6,418, 28,300 and £2,200—all millions, sterling. The figures given for Germany does not include the debts of the various states.

Church News
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA. (Roman Catholic)
7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. High-mass and sermon; 3:30 p.m. catechism for children; and blessing; 7:30 p.m. sermon for adults and sacramental benediction. Fridays 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

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

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

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

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

HAGUE, SASK.
I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Mennonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. Every house is cordially invited. —Geo. O. Jettner, Rev.

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

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

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

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

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

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

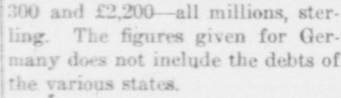
NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod).
The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 7 p.m., fast time. St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

HAVE YOU A HUSBAND

child or friend, who is suffering from eczema, or other skin disease, or an obstinate sore that has defied medical treatment? If so, that is a case for Zam-Buk.

Mrs. H. Ellis, of Castleton, Ont., writes: "My husband suffered intensely with a running sore on his foot. The sore penetrated to the bone, and the inflammation was so bad that he could not sleep at nights. After spending a lot of money and trying every remedy was heard of, with no result, I read of a cure which Zam-Buk had effected in a similar case, and got a box. "Within two hours after the first application the pain was eased; and with perseverance the inflammation was drawn out, the swelling reduced, and before long the sore was entirely healed."

Zam-Buk also cures ulcers, abscesses, eczema, poisoned wounds, pimples, cold sores, chapped hands and chills. Price, 50c. per box, 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



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

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

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

EV. LUTH. MARCUS PARISH, Haultain, Sask.
Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Rev. A. Schorman.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta.
Church corner 9th St. and 115th Ave. Rev. J. B. Danneberg, pastor. Phone 71181.

Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH
Edmonton, Alta.
Church: corner 106 A Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher.

11305 92nd St., Phone 71181.
Services Sunday, 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11:30 a.m.; sermons, 7:30 p.m. also sermon, Wednesdays 8 p.m. prayer meeting, Fridays 8 p.m. choir training. Every first and third Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. singing service. Young Peoples' Society. Every second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sisters' meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

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

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

EV. LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH
Corner 96th St. and 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9:30 and 12 a.m., and between 2 and 4 p.m.; lessons in German (reading and writing), also in singing, catechism and bible instruction. Every Wednesday between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. German school in the northeast of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th street. Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome. —Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 94th St., Phone 71012

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CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS



Articles and items under this heading are edited by officials at the Central office of the "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association." "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.

Rural and Urban Unite.

Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Vice-President of the Regina Local, believes that Grain Growers' Locals should be organized in the cities and larger towns of Saskatchewan. He says:

"At the Grain Growers' Association increases in power and influence the need becomes apparent for better organization and greater efforts along educational lines than the aims and advantages of the Association may be understood not only by the farmers but by the residents of the towns and villages as well. The urban centres have so far not taken hold of this movement and therefore one of the most important fields has been allowed to remain unutilized. Of course, there is a reason for this. For some years there has been more or less friction and a great deal of misunderstanding between the farmer and the residents of the towns and cities. The farmer was looked upon as a suspicious mortal who knew very little more than how to work hard and seek large profits for his products. On the other hand the merchant was thought to be trying to fleece the farmer, and therefore the proper relationship has not been established.

CONDITIONS ARE CHANGING

But today these conditions are rapidly changing and we have a much better spirit of co-operation and a brighter outlook. The farmer is recognized as the backbone of the country and the town people feel that agriculture must be stimulated in order that towns as well as the country may prosper. There is a tendency therefore for a better feeling to be created in the West, but there is still a great gulf between the farmer and the Eastern manufacturer who does not seem willing to meet the farmers of Western Canada on an equal profit sharing basis.

It is now recognized that the Grain Growers' movement has tremendous possibilities for good. Organization, cooperation and education are the great essentials and the night forces which will weld the farmers together and enable them to shape the politics of Western Canada.

REGINA LOCAL ACTIVE

Regina is the only large urban centre that is a live Grain Growers' Association, and judging from the interest taken and the spirit manifested in the meetings of the Regina Local the time has arrived when this new field should be developed by the farmers' organizations. I believe that Locals should be formed in the other cities and towns of the province. In all our cities, towns and villages, we have large numbers of farmers who reside there for the winter months in order that their children may take advantage of educational institutions and there are others who live in town the year round and derive large incomes from the farms which they own and operate. There are also many retired farmers who are still deeply interested in the Grain Growers' Ass'n and the principles which the farmers advocate. Many of these are waiting an opportunity to assist in carrying out the aims and program of the organized farmers. It may be safely stated that at least 85 per cent. of the residents of our cities and towns are rural in their thinking and in their outlook and these are all sympathetic to the purposes of the organization.

I think, too, that the impression which the city man has of the farmers' organization is not as favorable as the farmer himself. The country Local is still aided by the inspiration imparted by those who already live in the city and are really interested in the Association. Many farmers have attended our Regina Local and been enthralled by the new ideas and information gathered at these meetings. Often times the farmer who resides in the city for the winter has more opportunity for reading and studying and will therefore take a greater interest in the big questions which are being considered than he has time to do while he is on the farm.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

The general organization is therefore benefited by the city members, not only by the financial support from the increased membership fees, but more especially by the moral support and the spirit of co-operation and better understanding between the residents of the town and country. If the Grain Growers of Western Canada are to become a powerful political organization they will need the support of the larger centres of population. Now is a very favorable opportunity for the farmer to ask the town and city people to come in with them and help put into effect the splendid Platform which has been prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is receiving the endorsement of the Grain Growers in their Conventions. It is a statesmanlike Platform and worthy of the fullest support. It is generally recognized that a large percentage of the leaders of the city come from the country and there should be some improvement started which will preserve better relations between the farmers and the cities to which they send so many of their best young men and women. The war has shown the value of co-operation in a most striking way and we are better prepared than ever for uniting those who have similar interests and training. Certainly there is no reason why there should be differences between country people and city people and we ought to be able now to get together and work for the good of all.

SOCIAL MEMBERSHIP

Fred N. Devenjeek, secretary-treasurer of the Besselmour Grain Growers' Ass'n, in sending his annual report, makes the interesting announcement that their association has a membership roll of sixty-one voting members, with twelve social members.

"During the month of December the farmers, in what is known as Fossemeur and Bessel districts, 25 miles southwest of Swift Current, held a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing a Grain Growers' Local. Mr. Ben Johnston, Richard Benn, and Ed. Biekner, members of the Webb G. G. A., were invited to assist in the organization.

A GOOD TURNOUT OF FARMERS

There was a good turnout of farmers, who elected Mr. Johnston as chairman, who gave an outline on the most essential things which were necessary to give life and success to the association. Mr. Benn gave an address on the aims of the Association and its relation to political administrations. Mr. Biekner made a few remarks for the good of the association.

Mr. William Hay, a pioneer member from Manitoba, made a short address on the early history of the Association in Manitoba.

The meeting was then in order for members to join up and out of some forty people who were in attendance, thirty-four signed up, giving the new Local a good start in the right direction.

At the present date the Association has sixty-one voting members and twelve social members and the Local is holding meetings twice per month during the winter. We expect to have three or four volunteer delegates at the annual convention, which goes to show that we have the proper spirit amongst our members."

PARABLE OF WEANED CALF

Hon. W. R. Motherwell's "Parable of the Weaned Calf" started a gale of laughter in the Liberal convention at Calgary, according to the Alberta, which is already travelling to the uttermost fringes of Liberal and Agrarian supporters, as mails and telephones can carry it. Mr. Motherwell gave to the public a caricature of the tariff, to which Hon. Duncan Marshall added the final artistic touch, before it set out on its mission of public education.

Mr. Motherwell was criticising the tariff and deploring the fact that the paramount industry of Canada—agriculture—should be made to carry on its back the entire burden of the capitalistic industries of the east. He had arrived at that point in his argument, when some reference to the howl of the big interests was necessary.

"THE DEATH OF THEM"

"They have been telling us that they cannot stand the removal of the tariff; it will be the death of them," said Mr. Motherwell, dramatically, to his tense audience. "Now, why can't they compete? Canada could compete with the world in war time. Why not in industry? It is like this. . . ."

"You have all seen a little weaning calf. You know how it betters when you first take it away from the cow. Well, doesn't that remind you of the big interests when the duty was taken off small tractors? You have all seen calves raised on the cow. When you have left that calf with the cow for a year, the bawling of the weaning calf is ever so much longer and louder. And when you leave the calf with the cow another spell and then try to separate them, the din is simply unendurable. Even the cow bawls in sympathy and fails to understand. That is like the manufacturers of the country. They think they must be raised on the cow and the din is something awful."

"The main point of this," added Hon. Duncan Marshall, "is that the older they get the harder they are on the cow." The convention roared and roared with laughter and in the uproar which followed, farmers broke out in the halls in clusters and told the parable to the late-comers, who phoned to their friends to "come down and hear," and who scattered out to the sidewalks to repeat the tale to loungers.—Toronto Weekly Sun.

ALASKA WHEAT

Agricultural authorities are warning the farmers throughout the country not to be caught with the attractive stories of the qualities of Alaska wheat. Great claims were made about this variety of cereal. It was said to have been discovered growing on the shores of Alaska and therefore to have possessed harder qualities than other known grain. It was claimed to produce from ninety to one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. Seed was sold at fabulous prices and a number of plots are reported under cultivation in various parts of this province. Listen to what the University of Saskatchewan says in one of its bulletins about it:

"This wheat is less productive, much inferior in quality and rather later in maturing than our standard sorts, such as Marquis and Red Fife. Its merits have been much overrated by interested individuals and small quantities of seed have been sold at fabulous prices, first in one part of the country and then in another. Only those who are ignorant of its real qualities ever purchase it, but it seems that there is always some one who is ready to be taken in by the appearance of the branched head. They seemingly do not recognize that in order to be productive a variety must have not large heads alone, but with that a large number of heads per acre. In the latter respect this sort is very disappointing. No one should be persuaded to purchase seed of this variety at any price."

A WONDERFUL OLD COW

Hugh Watson, a thrifty Scotch cattle breeder, who occupied the fine grass farm of Kellor in Forfarshire for over fifty-six years in the first part of the nineteenth century was the man who was the real developer of the Aberdeen-Angus strain of beef cattle. Among his herd was a wonderful old cow which was known far and near as "Grannie." She lived to be thirty-six years old and had twenty-five calves. The child of her old age was a splendid bull calf which she produced at the age of twenty-nine years.

At the Evening Meal.—Willie was disposing of his soup with speed and noise. "Willie!" said his mother, in a reprimanding tone.

Willie knew immediately what his mother meant, and, assuming an injured air, replied: "I wasn't goin' half as fast as I could!"

WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

Mothers' Problem: To Provide Children Every Minute With Something to Do—Country Mothers Have a Dozen Easy Answers for Every One Which is Available to the City Mother.

By Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

A well known doctor has suggested that every person, once in his life, should be prevented by force from drinking a drop of water for twenty-four hours, in order that thereafter he might appreciate what free access to water means for health and comfort. On the same principle it might be a good thing if every country mother should be obliged to spend a month with her young children in the city, so that she might thereafter appreciate what splendid opportunities lie all about her country home. For the poorest, busiest country mother can easily have conditions and materials for which many a highly trained kindergarten teacher sighs in vain.

Perhaps the greatest of her privileges is the wonderful resource of having all outdoors, but this is a privilege which the mother of young children is apt to neglect. She herself must be in the kitchen or near it during much of the day, and she must have her babies where they are within sight. It often follows that country little folks spend almost as much time hanging drearily around a kitchen, where they are in the way, and where the air is not good, as do the city cousins. What else can the busy mother do?

She can apply to her children the lore she has learned about little chicks. Her men folk, hardened to fencing long stretches of field and meadow, would laugh at the ease with which a little square of yard outside the kitchen door can be inclosed. Fencing which is not good enough for chickens will keep little children safe from automobile haunter roads, from wandering cowboys, from running out of sight of their mother's eyes. And there is no farm in the country where there is not enough discarded fence material of one kind or another lying about to inclose a spot, say twenty feet square, though it might be larger to advantage. It is better if there is a tree to furnish some shade for hot days, but if there is none near the house, a piece of old paper roofing, or a section of old corrugated iron roofing, or some old boards with odds and ends of shingles put over them, will furnish shade in a corner of the baby yard for hot days, and protection from the rain during summer showers.

Now with her little ones foot free and yet in security, out from under her feet in the kitchen, and yet close at hand within sight and hearing as she steps about her daily work, the country mother can take counsel what to do next. The very next thing to do is to learn by heart a short and simple maxim, and to repeat it to herself until she has absorbed the essence of it into her very bones. The maxim is: "Little children wish and need to be doing something with their bodies and hands every minute they are awake." The problem faced by every mother is to provide them every minute with something to do which cannot hurt them, which will not be too upsetting to the regularity of the family life.

Now the country mother has at hand a dozen easy and satisfactory answers to this problem for every one which is available to the city mother. To begin with, if a load of sand is dumped in one corner of the baby yard and some old spoons and worn out pails contributed from the kitchen there will be many hours of every day during which the fortune of a millionaire could give the little folks no more happiness. Such a child yard with sand pile in it costs almost nothing in time, money or effort, and no words can express the degree to which it lightens the labors and anxieties of the mother. And yet one can drive a hundred miles in rural and village America without seeing an example of it.

Now this plain, bare provision for perfectly untrammelled running about is in itself a better fate than befalls the average child under five, and this much can be attained by any country mother with less effort and expense than a yard

hay or straw to jump into will save the little gymnasts from bumps and bruises, and marsh hay will answer just as well as the best timothy. This simple set of apparatus may be completed by a short, roughly built ladder, with the rungs a short distance apart, set up against the house, with a soft pile of hay under it. This furnishes the little folks the chance to indulge their passion for climbing things, which is so dangerous when directed toward the kitchen table or bedroom bureau.

Nothing in this baby yard need cost a farmer's family more than a few cents, nor take but very little time and almost no carpentering skill. And yet the suggestions made cover a very complete outfit for the outdoor exercises of children under five or six. Any mother who secures the simple apparatus here described may be sure not only that her own little children will pass numberless happy hours but that they will never lack for playmates, because their play yard will be sought out by all the little folks in the neighborhood.

THE HOME AND THRIFT

The school may do much to teach thrift among the young, but it cannot do as much as the home. In this the nursery of the nation, the fundamental things of life are instilled into the mind of the child. In proportion as this is done well, or badly, will the next generation make valuable citizens.

The people of France, Belgium and Holland are famous for their thrift. How did they become so? Through the influence of the home. Necessity, combined with good sense, years ago taught the fathers and mothers in these countries to be thrifty and the lessons of thrift have been faithfully handed down from one generation to another. The rising generation of Canadians will be thrifty if thrift is taught and practised in the homes of this country. The school may do much to promote saving, but it cannot do nearly as much as the home, since the former only has the child for a few hours a day.

War Savings and Thrift Stamps are the best means of teaching and practising thrift at home. They are within the reach of all, and they pay well. No well regulated home should be without them.

Recipes

Beef Stew

1 pound of beef cut from the shin or flank or from the bottom of the round; 1 quart of water; 2 cupsful of tomatoes; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 1 tablespoonful of paprika; ½ teaspoonful of pepper; 6 small onions; 6 small carrots; 6 small white turnips; ½ cupful of celery cut into small pieces; 3 potatoes cut into halves.

Trim off the fat and cut the meat into one-inch pieces. Try out the fat in the kettle, and in it brown the onions and meat. Add the water, tomatoes, paprika, salt and pepper, and cook slowly until the meat is very tender. Add the carrots, turnips and celery and cook half an hour; add the potatoes, and cook all until soft. Add the dumplings and cook for fifteen minutes. Two recipes for dumplings follow:

For Our Little Ones

TALES OF THE FRIENDLY FOREST

By David Cory

Little Billy Bunny loved the snow that covered the ground with a soft white carpet. His feet never grew cold. No, siree, they didn't. All the little Forest Folk liked the snow, for Loving Mother Nature had given them warm fur, and warm fur laughs at the cold just the way love laughs at trouble.

Even Mrs. Grouse didn't mind walking on the snow. And if you've forgotten why, I'll tell you again. It was because dear Mother Nature had given her a pair of snowshoes. Yes, indeed, the skin had grown out between her toes until she could walk as nicely as you please over the snow. And what is more, Loving Mother Nature had taught her to dive into a snowbank when Mr. North Wind blew upon his chilly horn, and there she would stay for the night as snug and warm as you please.

Squirrel Nutteracker didn't care that the snow covered the ground

and he could find no more nuts. He had his hidden safely away in the old hollow chestnut tree. But he did mind having other people come and take them. And when his cousin Chatterbox, who always wears a red coat of fur, tried to take away some of the nuts, Squirrel Nutteracker was as mad as mad could be. And this particular morning as Billy Bunny hopped through the Friendly Forest he heard Squirrel Nutteracker say:

"Whoever steals a nut from me From out my storehouse in this tree A friend of mine shall be no more, So let him stay outside my store."

And, of course, Chatterbox grew very angry, for as he peeped from the chestnut tree he saw little Billy Bunny down below and there was a big smile on the little rabbit's face, which told the naughty little red squirrel that Billy Bunny knew whom the little grey squirrel meant when he sang his song.

And after that Billy Bunny opened his knapsack and took out a lemon lollypop, and then you should have seen those two squirrels forget all about their quarrel and scramble down the big chestnut tree. Yes, sir, Squirrel Nutteracker forgot that Chatterbox wanted to steal some nuts, and Chatterbox forgot that he had been caught just as he was putting them in his pocket. And now that I come to think it over, perhaps that is the reason the little bunny laughed just before he opened his knapsack! I guess he knew how quickly those two little squirrels would forget everything when they saw a lemon lollypop!

"Now promise me one thing today, You little squirrels, red and grey, That you will quarrel nevermore Nor steal a nut from any store. For he who steals will always end In having neither love nor friend."

Now don't you think that was a wonderful little verse for Billy Bunny to make up as he sat at the foot of the old chestnut tree? Well, I do, and the reason he could was because dear Uncle Lucky had been reading to him out of a very good book whose name I'll tell you some day.

Billy Bunny gave Squirrel Nutteracker and Chatterbox each a lovely lemon lollypop, and after the lemon lollypops were all gone, Billy Bunny went upon his way, hipity hop, lippy top, until he saw Johnny Jay sitting on the Old Snake Fence.

Now you know that Johnny Jay is a very mischievous little bird. Yes, sir, he certainly loves to tease. Now Old Mother Maggie is mischievous, too, but she's no worse than little Johnny Jay. She does harm by her meddlesome ways, and Johnny Jay makes people angry by teasing.

And doesn't it seem too bad that such a pretty bird as Johnny Jay should cause so much trouble. Why, he has a coat as blue as the sky in summer, when Mr. Happy Sun is shining at his best. Indeed, a very stylish fellow.

"Hip, hip, hurray, I'm Johnny Jay, And I'm proud of my coat of blue, Go on your way, I'm Johnny Jay—I've no time to talk to you."

"You're too fond of yourself, Johnny Jay," said little Billy Bunny, and he wiggled his pink nose until the little Jay Bird almost fell off the top rail. You see, Billy Bunny had the habit of wiggling his nose so fast that it made everybody dizzy to look at it.

"Mother says it's not the kind Of clothes you wear that makes you good; It's having a contented mind And doing what you should."

And then the little rabbit hopped away, leaving Johnny Jay to think over what Mrs. Bunny had told her little Bunny Boy. And perhaps it did that mischievous Jay Bird some good, for he didn't look at himself in the Babbling Brook. But perhaps the reason he didn't was because it was all frozen over with a thick coat of ice.

Well, after Billy Bunny had hopped along for maybe a mile or maybe less he came to a little hole in the snow, and, all of a sudden, out popped the head of Dickey Meadow-mouse. You see, Dickey Meadow-mouse makes little tunnels and every once in a while, here and there, he climbs up a stiff stalk of grass, pokes his head out and looks around. And wasn't he surprised and glad to see the little rabbit. Well, I just guess he was. But if he had seen Daddy Fox instead it wouldn't have been so pleasant. No, siree, man.

Regina and District

GRAND RECEPTION CONCERT IN ST. MARY'S HALL ON SUNDAY, FEB. 23.

The members of the C.M.B.A. Regina Branch No. 518 are giving a grand Reception Concert in the St. Mary's Hall on Sunday evening next.

A conical performance in two acts "Der dumme August" will be given with Mr. J. J. Bergl playing the leading character.

The public generally and the members of the Mary's Parish in particular are cordially invited to attend this concert on Sunday next.

MR. DE STEIN ENTERS THE PARSONS' ENGINEERING COMPANY

Mr. N. de Stein whom many of our readers met last season, while he was undertaking Engineering and Surveying work in a number of Municipalities, has severed his connections with Smith & Phillips.

A WISE MOTHER

Much has been said and written about the "mother's instinct." It is indeed remarkable how a mother's heart and hand are often guided in doing the right thing in trying times.

HOSPITAL COSTS CITY \$100,000 OVER INCOME

The operation of the Regina General Hospital is costing the taxpayers of this city \$100,000 annually, after due allowance has been made for all receipts, it was stated by Ald. McInnis at a meeting of the board of governors.

Ald. McInnis pointed out that the total annual cost of operation was approximately a quarter of a million dollars, including overhead charges.

To meet this expenditure the hospital secured a revenue last year of \$117,000 as the result of fees paid in by patients and a further \$35,000 represents the amount of the government grant.

\$152,000, leaving a balance of nearly one hundred thousand dollars to be provided for out of the taxes.

SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL MEETS AT MOOSE JAW

Between 150 and 200 delegates, it is expected, will attend the annual meeting of the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan, to be held in Moose Jaw on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 25 and 26.

An attractive program has been prepared consisting of addresses by Dr. Clarence M. Hineks, of Toronto, secretary of the National committee on mental hygiene; Dr. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Social Service Council; Hon. W. M. Martin, premier of Saskatchewan; Judge Ethel Macleahan, Rev. T. Jackson Wray, Rev. Dr. Milliken, Rev. W. S. Reid and Rev. J. M. Telford.

COMPETITIVE PLANS TO BE INVITED FOR WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Competitive plans will be called for in connection with the erection of the war memorial museum, work upon which will begin this year, it was announced by Premier Martin.

CREAMERIES CONVENTION ON FEBR. 26.

Wednesday, February 26, has been selected as the date for the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, at Regina, and delegates from all the locals in the province will be present.

WILL GET LIST OF ALIENS EMPLOYED

An urgent appeal to all employers of labor to secure their help through the offices of the provincial employment bureau, as the only means of coping with the unemployment situation in the west, was issued by the newly formed local employment committee.

It will be recommended to the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments that they employ all men through the employment offices, either located at Regina or at other centres throughout the country.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TURNED DOWN

The aldermen turned down the application of Leon B. Helman for a license for his dancing academy, acting on the recommendation of the license inspector, who alleged his record is not measuring up to the standard which, in his opinion, was required in such an institution.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

REGINA AFTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTION

Representations are likely to be made to the Provincial government in the near future by the City of Regina urging the government to establish in this city a technical institution for the province.

KLAS PETERS ON WAY TO ARGENTINE

Klas Peters, it is stated, has left this province and has gone to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Peters mission to South America, it is stated, is to make arrangements for the removal of at least a portion of the Mennonite settlements of Saskatchewan to the Argentine.

BETHUNE FARMER FACING CHARGE OF SHOOTING NEIGHBOR

A shooting occurred at or near Bethune on Wednesday of last week, as a result of which Arthur Lewis, a well-known farmer of the district, is lying in the Regina General hospital suffering from gunshot wounds in the back. The shooting, it is alleged, was done by Albert William Dean, of Bethune, and he was brought to Regina on Thursday charged with shooting his neighbor.

Lewis, it was stated at the hospital, is doing as well as can be expected, and will recover. Dean will stand his preliminary trial at Bethune on February 21, in the provincial police court.

Returned Soldier etc.

(Continued from Page 4)

carefully examined and translated at the Chief Press Censor's office, and during a period of more than four years of war, the Chief Press Censor for Canada, who found it necessary to prosecute and even close for some time papers published in English in this country, never found occasion to take steps against us.

Advertisement will be made throughout the province calling for tenders for suitable land of good agricultural quality and moderate price. The land must be of such quality and price as will make possible the success of the soldier as a settler.

It was definitely arranged that steps would be taken to have compiled, through municipalities, local bodies, local G.W.V.A. Grain Growers', representative committees of farmers and others interested in and responsible for the reinstatement of returned soldiers in civil life, selected lists of land in each district of the province.

MAKE LAND SURVEY A complete survey of the province will be made in this way, and

ately our work has lost the larger part of its effectiveness because only a very small percentage of our subscribers can read and understand the paper since we have to publish in English. So far most of our subscribers have remained faithful, because they hope and expect that our Government will allow them to have the paper again printed in the only language they can understand.

We are not only willing but eager to continue the good work amongst our immigrated population with a view of educating them and making them real and true citizens of our adopted country, and giving them a fair understanding of our Canadian problems, especially as far as our farmers' problems in Western Canada are concerned.

"I have been living for a number of years in Russia, also in Rumania and in the United States. In each of these countries the Government never prohibited me to read my paper in the German language. I believe there can be only one country in the world which might permanently adopt such an autocratic measure, I mean Prussia. I can understand that our Government prohibited the publication of papers in the German language as a war measure.

Such letters we are receiving by the score. Let us hope that the sensible view expressed by Mr. Price, a

returned soldier wishing to settle in any particular district of the province will have the advantage of an approved list of lands worth his while looking over.

Following the announcement of the Dominion government that the Soldier Settlement board would be empowered to buy privately-owned lands and resell to returned soldiers on long terms of easy payments, the practical plans for giving effect to this policy have been under consideration.

Advertisement will be made throughout the province calling for tenders for suitable land of good agricultural quality and moderate price.

Will call for tenders. Advertisement will be made throughout the province calling for tenders for suitable land of good agricultural quality and moderate price. The land must be of such quality and price as will make possible the success of the soldier as a settler.

It was definitely arranged that steps would be taken to have compiled, through municipalities, local bodies, local G.W.V.A. Grain Growers', representative committees of farmers and others interested in and responsible for the reinstatement of returned soldiers in civil life, selected lists of land in each district of the province.

MAKE LAND SURVEY A complete survey of the province will be made in this way, and

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" — Made From Fruit Juices

112 Coburg St., St. John, N.B. "I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'."

I have been a sufferer for many years from Violent Headaches, and could get no permanent relief. A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine."

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DECLARES GERMANY'S ONLY HOPE LIES IN MONARCHY

London. — The Hamburger Nachrichten which recently, in a series of articles, has been dealing with Germany's future, wrote to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of former Emperor William in order to ascertain his views on the subject.

"Then," he concluded, "will the old song, 'Deutschland' become true."

POLES ENTER PACT WITH GERMANS

VIENNA, Feb. 15. — A wireless despatch received from Warsaw says that the Poles have concluded an agreement with the Germans whereby the Poles shall occupy Bialystok in order to secure a free passage through Lithuania, so as to oppose the Bolsheviks. The Germans are withdrawing their forces from Bialystok to Lapy Wolkoj-wysk, the line which the Poles are repairing for a resumption of traffic. The Germans will evacuate Bialystok by Feb. 15 and Wolkoj-wysk Feb. 20.

Calling Tenders for Sale of Lands to Soldiers.

MUNICIPALITIES AND ALL LOCAL BODIES WILL UNDERTAKE SURVEY OF ALL AVAILABLE LANDS.

Following the announcement of the Dominion government that the Soldier Settlement board would be empowered to buy privately-owned lands and resell to returned soldiers on long terms of easy payments, the practical plans for giving effect to this policy have been under consideration.

Advertisement will be made throughout the province calling for tenders for suitable land of good agricultural quality and moderate price. The land must be of such quality and price as will make possible the success of the soldier as a settler.

MAKE LAND SURVEY A complete survey of the province will be made in this way, and

Hay for Sale 300 tons choice Upland Prairie Hay, price \$15.00 per ton. Free freight to Farmers on certificates. This Hay is of very good quality and baled ready for immediate shipments. Wire or write to MAX DRAB WILKIE, SASKATCHEWAN

VON BROCKDORFF RANTZAU TALKS BITTERLY OF PEACE TERMS BERLIN, Feb. 14. — In a special interview with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign secretary, he outlined for the first time the official German attitude toward the disposal of the former German colonies. He expressed bitter resentment at the entente's tendency to regard the German African colonies as war booty.

To Late to Classify

FOR SALE QUARTER SECTION FARM, about 120 acres under cultivation, rest fenced, good land, good free range, new house 18 x 20, new barn 28 x 40, three wells, three granaries, ideal for mixed farming, in German-Lutheran settlement, 2 1/2 miles from church and school, at Bargain price. Must be sold by 15th of March. For further particulars apply to R. EVERS, BIGGAR, Sask.

STRAYED ONE BROWN MARE

narrow white stripe over the whole face, 5 years old, weight 1200 lbs., one hind leg white. One dark brown gelding, 4 yrs old, star on forehead, weight 11-1200 lbs. Both horses are strayed since about two months. For any information leading to the recovery of these animals \$10.00 reward. Notify or phone FRANZ REISS, ODESSA, Sask.

Poundkeepers Notice

Notice is hereby given under section 231 of the Rural Municipality Act that one sorrel Stallion, white face and hind legs, branded F on right flank C on right shoulder, strap around neck and shown on all four feet, weight about 1100 lbs., was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S.E. 1/4, Sec. 10, Tp. 17, Rge. 19, West of 2nd. On the 4th day of February, 1919. JAMES McKELL, Regina.

STRAYED FROM S. 31, T. 18, R. 2, W. of 4th Mer.

in the summer of 1918 one white mare, about 13 years old, weight 1200 pounds, brand on left shoulder BB. Information which will lead to the recovery of the horse will be rewarded. Address all letters to F. Fieger, Box 61, Hilda, Alta.

RAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

The London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., of London, England, are desirous of placing agents for Rail Insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with BELL & MITCHELL, LTD., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 236 Darnley Block, Regina, Sask.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of MADISON BACHMEIER, late of the Village of Vihank, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Madison Bachmeier, who died on or about the 29th day of May, A.D. 1918, are required to send to Deere & Guggisberg, Barristers, 205 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 29th day of March, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified and that after that date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties of which notice has been filed with Deere & Guggisberg. DATED at Regina, this 12th day of February, A.D. 1919. DEERE & GUGGISBERG, Barristers for Executors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of FRANK WITTMAN, late of the Village of Vihank, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Frank Wittman, who died on or about the 29th day of November, 1918, are required to send to Deere & Guggisberg, Barristers, 205 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 29th day of March, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified and that after that date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties of which notice has been filed with Deere & Guggisberg. DATED at Regina, this 12th day of February, A.D. 1919. DEERE & GUGGISBERG, Barristers for John Wittman, the Executor.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of KARL LEIPPT, late of the Village of Kroum, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Karl Leippt, who died on or about the 19th day of November, A.D. 1918, are required to send to Deere & Guggisberg, Barristers, 205 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 29th day of March, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified and that after that date the administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Deere & Guggisberg. DATED at Regina, this 12th day of February, A.D. 1919. DEERE & GUGGISBERG, Barristers for Adam Leippt and Karl Leippt, Administrators.

ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYORS Parsons' Engineering Co's 1704 South St. — Regina Telephone 2909 Land Surveying, Laying out Systems of Roads for Municipalities and supervising construction, Railroad Surveys and Estimates, Railroad Commission Cases, General Surveying, etc. Lt.-Colonel J. L. R. Parsons, C.M.G., D.S.O., etc. Don. and Sask. Land Surveyor. J. H. de Stein, M.E.I.C. Correspondence attended to in English or German.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Geo. W. Brown Dies Former Lieutenant-Governor George William Brown died at 9 o'clock Monday morning at his home at Regina.

Alberta and British Columbia News

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Alberta News" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of the Province of Alberta and British Columbia. Subscription price \$2.00 per year in advance only. Branch-Office for Alberta and British Columbia: Room 312 Tepler Building, 401st Street (over Ramsey's Store), P. O. Box 301 - Edmonton, Alta. C. W. SCHICKENDANSTZ, In charge for Alberta and British Columbia. Advertising Rates on Application. Between 5000 and 6000 Subscribers in Alberta and British Columbia.

Edmonton News

WELL KNOWN CITIZEN DIED

Major E. W. Day, one of Edmonton's best known citizens, passed away at the Royal Alexandra Hospital after an illness extending over several months.

BUY EDMONTON BONDS

The Aemilius Jarvis company of Toronto, Ont., were the successful tender for city of Edmonton six per cent. bonds, issued to meet soldiers' taxes. These were sold on a basis of six and a quarter per cent.

GENERAL CRITICISM TEMPERANCE WORK ALBERTA PROVINCE

General criticism, devoid of charges of a specific character against any officials of the department, featured the much anticipated attack of independent members of the legislature on the provincial government's enforcement of the liquor act, this criticism coming from Mrs. L. McKinney, of Claresholm, and James Weir, of Nanton. The galleries were again crowded largely by women to hear the member for Claresholm discuss the liquor traffic problem, her charges being all of a somewhat indefinite nature, although she strongly urged a more rapid suppression of the bootleggers and of the illicit liquor business in general.

Mrs. McKinney was followed by Major Eaton, Sand Hills, who had a word of warning for the extremists in any reform work and who dealt briefly with the returned soldier question. He advocated a cash grant of \$2,000 to every returned man instead of indefinite land schemes.

MUCH LAND OFFERED

About 100 offers of land in different parts of the province have been received by the Alberta office of the soldiers' settlement board from private owners who are willing to sell under the new land scheme now pending. They are for various sized parcels, ranging from quarter sections to a block of 2,100 acres, and the prices quoted run from \$5 to \$30 per acre. The list of properties so offered will be placed before Commissioner Maber, chairman of the settlement board, and Major Shore, director of lands for the west, both of whom are expected here in the course of the next few days.

PREMIER STEWART BEREAVED

EDMONTON. — John M. Smeath, a brother-in-law of Premier Stewart, died on Feb. 13 at the Royal Alexandra hospital. He was 73 years old, and came west from Milhurst, Ont., last year, to visit his sister, Mrs. Stewart.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

SNOWFALL IN ALBERTA

CALGARY, Feb. 12. — There was every indication today that there would be a heavy fall of snow in various parts of the province, which gave rise to much optimism on the part of the farmers. By midday, however, the fall abated, and the total amount of snow was only comparatively light. According to information received by the C.P.R. here the snowfall was as far south as High River, as far north as Edmonton and extended in an easterly direction to Glenora.

GOVT COMMANDEERS OATS SUITABLE FOR SEED

CALGARY. — The Dominion government is commandeering on the track oats that are regarded as suitable for seed. Farmers, before shipping, have to get permits from the Dominion seed branch at Calgary if they want assurances that their grain will not be commandeered.

WOLVES DESTROY FOOD

CALGARY. — Enough caribou flesh is destroyed by wolves in the barren lands of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan every year to feed a large part of the population, says J. L. Rouse, who has spent the last fifteen years in Alaska, Peace River and northern Saskatchewan. He is in Calgary en route to the coast.

OIL GAS FIELD DISCOVERED

VIKING, Alta. — A rich oil gas field on the western boundary of Saskatchewan, northeast of Viking is believed to exist by S. E. Slipper, of the Dominion government. Mr. Slipper has made a report on the Dominion geological survey, in which he forecasts development possibilities in this district.

WHITE-FACED BUFFALOES

WAINWRIGHT. — A number of interesting experiments are being undertaken in breeding the buffaloes at the Wainwright National Park with domestic cattle. The cross appears to be quite successful and many strange hybrids have put in an appearance. The most remarkable of these is undoubtedly a white-faced buffalo, which comes from the Hereford cross.

SOME SUCCESSFUL IRRIGATED CROPS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The crops that can be grown successfully with irrigation in Southern Alberta are many and various, and the development of these lands to their full capacity will materially increase the prosperity of the province. Experience is showing that in addition to wheat and other grains, which now form the bulk of the grain crop grown with irrigation, many other crops that are equally, if not more remunerative to the grower can be raised successfully. Alfalfa is the chief of these. This is one of the most important crops of the province, and many farmers have sold their hay this year at prices which amount to twice as much as they gave for their land, and also twice as much as what similar land can be bought at the present time. Other fodder crops, such as clovers, vetches, tame grasses, give remarkable yields on these lands.

One of the most successful crops grown at Brooks, Alberta, this year was peas. At the government experimental farm there the yield was approximately forty bushels to the acre, and as they will bring about six or seven dollars a bushel, it is easily seen that anybody who had a few acres of them would be satisfactorily remunerated. At Lethbridge, tomatoes grown on two acres of irrigated land in July and August were sold for \$5,000, and the plants were still yielding well in September. Crops of potatoes yielding 400 to 700 bushels to the acre have been taken off irrigated land in Southern Alberta. Sugar beets, too, are a successful crop, but the labor is not available to handle them at the present time. All kinds of garden produce, including cantaloupes, water melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, peppers, cauliflowers, cabbage and other kinds of vegetables too numerous to mention; together with strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., are also grown and with equal success. The close proximity of much of this irrigated land to the railway will lead to its being more intensively farmed than it has been, many crops that have hitherto been grown only on a comparatively small scale will undoubtedly be produced in greater quantities.

—A Berlin despatch to the Daily Mail, says: A sensational special edition selling rapidly on the streets here maintains that the emperor and his family are expected to return to Germany and to request the elimination of militaristic tendencies in school teaching.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NO ALIEN EMPLOYEES

VANCOUVER. — The Metal Trades Employers' Association of British Columbia will refuse to employ any aliens and if any are employed at the present time they will be discharged. This was decided upon at the second annual meeting of the association held a few days ago.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY ALIENS SOUGHT BY B.C.

VICTORIA, B.C. — A resolution, moved by G. S. Hanes, of North Vancouver, that all enemy aliens in Canada be deported and that their entrance in future be debarred, with an amendment moved by Hon. W. Sloan, minister of mines, that the entire matter be referred to the peace conference, was unanimously passed in the legislature recently.

PRINCE RUPERT WANTS ALIENS BANISHED

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C. — This city has passed a resolution supporting the stand taken by Vancouver that all alien enemies in Canada be deported.

NANAIMO ADDS REQUEST

NANAIMO, B.C. — The city council tonight, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution urging upon the Dominion government the absolute necessity of enlarging upon the order directing the expulsion of aliens and deportation forthwith.

GOLD MINE PAYS

VANCOUVER. — The Hedley Gold Mining company, operating near the Washington line in British Columbia, has declared a dividend of \$36,000. This is at the rate of 15 cents a share. The forthcoming disbursements will increase the disbursements of the year to \$126,000, and the grand total to \$2,330,000. The company paid \$240,000 each in 1917 and 1918, and \$300,000 each in 1915 and 1914.

The company owns the Nickel Plate and Sunnyside group of 1,370 acres, in the Similkameen valley of British Columbia, and the Copper Flat property, near Silver City, N.M. Its production of gold is the largest in British Columbia of a company specializing in the precious metal.

Would Take the Chance. — Pat, whose regiment was in action, became quite overcome by fright and started on a run for the rear. An officer called on him to stop, shouting: "Stop, or I'll fire at you!" Pat increased his speed. "Poire away!" he yelled. "Phwat's was bullet to a bushel of 'em!"

NO WHOLESALE DEPORTATION IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. — Anthony Caminetti, commissioner-general of immigration, said tonight that reports of prospective wholesale deportations of aliens were "unjustified."

"It is estimated that about 6,000 aliens are to be deported, the majority because they are insane or otherwise public charges," Mr. Caminetti said. "Most of the remainder are diseased, or have been found guilty of offences subjecting them to deportation. A few, comparatively, are agitators who are opposed to our form of government, or all organized government. None of the aliens recently taken from Seattle to Ellis Island for deportation had any connection with the strikes at Seattle or elsewhere in the west."

WOMEN WANT PRISONERS RELEASED

BERNE, Feb. 15. — An international women's conference, at which delegates from the entente countries and the central powers were present, today passed a resolution demanding that all war prisoners and interned persons be released. It was decided by the conference to send a delegation to President Wilson to promise him support for his peace programme, and also to request the elimination of militaristic tendencies in school teaching.

News in Brief

—Former Emperor Yi Heui of Korea is dead. He died after a stroke of apoplexy.

—The French torpedo boat No. 325 has struck a mine and sunk off the coast of Tunis. Eighteen members of the crew are missing.

—A total of 59 submarines were lost by the British navy during the war. Of these 39 were destroyed by enemy action. The German lost 203 submarines.

—By a vote of 53 to 10, the senate passed the house appropriation bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 for food relief in Europe, and the near east.

—Former Emperor Charles of Austria has been ill for the past fortnight, having suffered a relapse after partially recovering from an attack of influenza, according to a German wireless message received.

—A soft blue white diamond weighing 388 1/4 carats has been found at Jagerfontein mine, South Africa. This promises to become one of the diamond field's historic gems.

—The Thyssen steel works, a large German concern at Hagendingen, Lorraine, has been sequestered. This action was taken at the request of a government commission.

—William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, is greatly improved in health. He is able to walk in the castle grounds in the morning and afternoon. In the evening he enjoys a parlor concert in the castle where three members of his suite perform on the piano, harp and violoncello.

—General Kyamil Matmoud Pasha, who is said to have been recruited for massacres of Greeks and Armenians, has been arrested, according to a report from Constantinople.

—A former German munitions depot at Quatreich, southeast of Ghent, exploded and the population fled hurriedly in all directions, according to the newspapers. It has not yet been learned whether there were any casualties. Communication with the town by railway, telegraph and telephone has been interrupted.

—During the consideration of the question of reparation for war damages at the meeting of the supreme council, the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail says President Wilson agreed to the principle that Germany must be made to pay indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

—Francisco Villa led 150 followers into Santa Eulalia, 166 miles southeast of Chihuahua City, killed four soldiers of the small federal garrison, hanged a civilian, detained the Americans connected with the American owned mines in the Santa Eulalia district, and looted the stores and houses.

—The entire crew of the Japanese steamer Nanyo Maru was lost when the vessel was sunk off Hokkaido on January 2, according to a despatch from Kobe. The steamer was on its way from Kobe to Maruyama. The steamer measured 3,039 tons and the owner lives at Otary, Japan.

—An anti-Bolshevik outbreak has broken out in the Petrograd garrisons, according to a diplomatic advice coming through Swiss channels. Important battalions of the garrison have renounced Trotsky's authority and are fortifying themselves at various strongholds for the struggle, it was stated.

—A bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of Theodore Roosevelt was sent to the White House for the president's approval after being passed by the House without a record vote. It had been unanimously passed by the Senate. Before acting on the bill, the House has passed a similar measure of its own granting the pension by a vote of 250 against 9.

—Czech troops have captured Oderberg from the Poles after sanguinary fighting, according to a despatch from the Breslau National council.

Oderberg is a town of 1,500 population, situated on the Oder river, on the frontier, between Austrian Silesia and Prussia.

—The German submarine U-139 has arrived at Brest a fortnight later than other U-boats turned over to France, owing to her damaged condition. She is the world's largest submarine, being 354 feet long and having a displacement of 2,900 tons. She made only one cruise before the armistice was signed.

—A hand-bill printed in Spanish, and signed "Mexican Bolshevik," was distributed at El Paso, Texas, urging the death of President Carranza, Villa, Felix Diaz, Esteban Cantu, governor of Lower California; Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Francisco de la Barra and all other political leaders and rich men in Mexico.

—A violent peasant rising in the interior of Russia against the imposition of excessive taxes by the Bolshevik and against the "Committees for fighting poverty," which exercises a tyrannical dictatorship in the villages, is reported in a Petrograd despatch.

The peasants in the Tula government mercilessly killed members of such committees.

—German ships allotted to the United States for transport of troops aggregate a tonnage of 450,000 tons, including the giant Hamburg-American Imperator. The Imperator, 51,969 gross tons, which is a sister ship of the Leviathan, and has been laid up at Hamburg since her arrival there late in July, 1914, is expected in an American harbor in the near future with several thousand troops. Great Britain will also receive 450,000 tons, the total representing virtually all the tonnage held in German ports during the war.


—We were fighting, not the Hohenzollerns alone, although they were leading, but we were fighting the German people, impregnated with the doctrine of world domination," declared W. H. Taft, former United States president, in a lecture at Toronto. "A surgical operation was needed, not by a sharp instrument, but a club. This we have done, and we must hold that club for further application if necessary, in case it should later develop that a radical cure has not been effected."

—The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turks has begun in Constantinople. One of those being tried is Keimil Bey, governor of Diarbekir. The prosecutor, in opening the trial, said it was the desire to punish the authors of the massacres, which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

—France's civilian population in four years has decreased by considerably over three-quarters of a million, without including the deaths in occupied northern France and the losses due directly to the war. Official statistics show that in 1913 the births outnumbered the deaths by 17,000.

—"I am an alien enemy and was thrown out of work because of my nationality. I wanted to end it all," said John Kollinichuk of Winnipeg on his way to the hospital, after a leap from a bridge to the icy surface of the river forty feet below.

—The Frankfurt Gazette announces that the German vessels which are to be turned over to the entente for the purpose of transporting food supplies will be composed of nine steamers of the Hamburg-America line and two ships each from the Oriental lines, the Cosmos line, the Germano-Austrian navigation service, and the Hamburg and South American line. The newspaper adds that the sailings of the vessels have been delayed by the high wage demands of the seamen, but that this question will be settled at a conference with the allied representatives at Spa.



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ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE

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SASKATCHEWAN	803 McCallum-Hill Building, Regina
MANITOBA	501 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg
THUNDER BAY	Room 410 Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.
WESTERN ONTARIO	361 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
CENTRAL ONTARIO	34 Toronto Street, Toronto
EASTERN ONTARIO	Victoria Museum, Ottawa
QUEBEC	160 St. James Street, Montreal
NEW BRUNSWICK	89 Prince William Street, St. John
NOVA SCOTIA	Metropole Building, Halifax
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Provincial Building, Charlottetown

O.H.M.S. Letters addressed to "Secretary, War-Savings Committee," and marked on envelope "O. H. M. S." require no postage.

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Surgeon. Specialties: Diseases
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Trust Building, Eleventh avenue
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and 4496. Hours 11 to 12 a.m.; 3 to
6 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m.

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formerly of Balgonie, Suite 21
Canada Life Building, Regina.
Studied at the University of Am-
sterdam, Holland. Postgraduate
at Bonn and Heidelberg. Phone
4561, residence 3914 Dewdney
street, residence phone 4242.

DR. L. ROY, M.D., C.M. Studied at
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IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF
You mention "The Courier" when
answering advertisements.

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street. Phone 2337.

**DR. A. OREGON SMITH, W. FEAR-
ER SMITH and J. A. McGregor;** local
and general anaesthetics for painless
extraction. Crown and bridge work
a specialty. Royal Bank Building,
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posite R. H. Williams & Sons' Store.
Phone 3317.

**DRS. WEICKER AND KIRK-
PATRICK, DR. C. H. Weicker,** gradu-
ate of Royal College of Dental
Surgeons, Toronto, and Dr. E.
S. Kirkpatrick, graduate of Pen-
sylvania; office, Suites 203-204,
Westman Chambers, Rose street,
opposite city hall. Office equip-
ped with every appliance known
to modern dentistry, including
latest model X-ray machine.
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You mention "The Courier" when
answering advertisements.

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E. & McCLUNG, OFFICE 1833-Scarth
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MASSE'S DRUG STORE, MAPLE
Leaf Block—Prescriptions made up.
Large stock of patent medicines,
frugs, bandages, etc. Mail orders
promptly attended to and sent all
over Canada. Write in English or
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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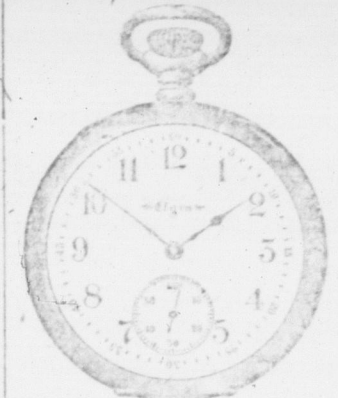
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Jeweller. Watch repairing promptly
attended to. Marriage licenses, wed-
ding rings. Eyes tested free and
glasses fitted while you wait. M. G.
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DIAMOND JEWELLERY CO.,
1835 South Railway St., Regina.
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS
AND JEWELLERS



Watch repairing promptly attended
by mail. Big assortment of watches.
Rings, Diamonds and Jewels.
Our prices are just right.
We speak German.
Marriage Licenses Issued.

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FRANK DUMMER, PAINTER AND
Decorator. All work guaranteed.
Moderate prices. Ask for free esti-
mate. Phone 4514.—1913 St. John
St. Regina, Sask.

**C. MOLTER & CO., 1630 VICTO-
ria ave., Regina, Painters, Deco-
rators & Sign writers. Dealers in**
Wall Paper, Burlaps, Paints,
Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes,
Kalsomine, Brushes, etc. Coun-
try work solicited. Estimates
free.

Trade Schools

SPECIAL \$25.00 SHORT COURSE OF
Gas Tractors & Automobile Engin-
eering now on at Hemphill's Motor
School. Write or call for Free Cata-
logue, 1827 So. Railway St. Branch
at SASKATOON, WINDSOR, EDMON-
TON, CALGARY.

FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS
Learn to operate Gas Tractors during
your spare time and earn \$1.00 to
\$12.00 per day during threshing.
Special \$25.00 Tractor Course now on
at Hemphill's Motor School 1827 So.
Railway St., Regina.

**GOOD WAGES AND MANY OPEN-
ings for Barbers. Why not learn this**
profitable and desirable trade? We
teach and pay you while learning.
Write or call for free Catalogue.
Hemphill's Barber College 1827 So.
Railway St. Branches at SASKATOON
and WINDSOR.

Personal

GERMAN FARMER, 29 YEARS
of age, wishes to correspond with
young girl or widow. Object
matrimony. Address your letter
to Box 739, Red Deer, Alta.

OPERATIONS UNNECESSARY
Gallstones Removed; Appendicitis
Corrected in 24 Hours Without
Pain. MRS. GEO ALMAS, 524
Fourth Ave. North, Saskatoon.
Sole Manufacturer. Not Sold by
Druggists.

Land Surveyors

SMITH & PHILLIPS, Civil engineers
and surveyors. We do all technical
work in this line as road surveying,
Waterworks system and other main
signal work. We also supervise large
contracting, brick building, etc.
Write in English or German. Smith
& Phillips, D.L.S., 1835 Scarth St.,
Regina, Sask.

Wanted to Rent

WANTED—TO RENT A FARM
by practical young German Farm-
er. Horses and Machinery to be
bought on crop payments. Write
Apply to H. E. G., P.O. Box 65,
Wakaw, Sask.

Help Wanted

**WANTED A LADY AS HOUSE-
keeper on small farm, for man**
50 years of age. Good position
and if suitable to both parties,
permanent home. Apply Box
80, Courier, 1835 Halifax Str.,
Regina.

**WANTED TEACHER FOR MIS-
sion Lake, S.D. No. 1716, male**
or female, second or third class
certificate. Duties to commence
at once. Apply stating experience
and salary expected, to
Seubertlich, Sec. Treas., Quinton,
Sask.

WANTED BY SINGLE MAN
—Housekeeper, woman with one
child preferred. Small Farm
Wages \$20 per month. Position
to be filled at once. Apply Jos
Baekes, Box 72, Bruno, Sask.

WANTED AT ONCE GIRL OR
Woman to help my wife with the
housework. Good wages and
good treatment assured. Apply
A. Romankiewicz, Box 7, Assin-
boia, Sask.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED
Shoemaker for first class repairs.
Steady job to competent man
\$25.00 per week. Apply Bill
Mayer, 17-9 1/2 Hamilton Str.,
Regina, Sask.

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE
Frankfield S. D. No. 2031. Must
have second or third class Sask
certificate. Duties to commence
March 1. School open till end
of December. Must know Ger-
man and teach one hour daily
after regular school hours. Ex-
tra pay for this work. Apply at
once to—W. H. Sauer, Sec.
Treas., Box 44, Southey, Sask.

Situations Wanted

**MAN AND WIFE WANT POSI-
tion on Farm. Man can work**
Farm himself, wife can do
after housework and is a good
cook. Have one child 6 years old.
Bachelor farmer preferred.—
Letters, stating wages, may be
addressed to G. S., DIAMOND
CITY, Alberta.

GERMAN HOUSEKEEPER
wants position on farm. Apply
E. D., 9435—100 A Street, Ed-
monton, ALTA.

**TWO FARM LABORERS, GER-
mans, want positions on Farms.**
Experienced in every branch of
farmwork. State wages offered
in first letter. Address Box 52,
Courier, 1835 Halifax Street,
Regina.

**YOUNG MAN WANTS POSI-
tion on a Farm owned by a**
widow with small children. Good
and experienced worker, honest
and upright. Apply to Box 70,
Courier, 1835 Halifax Street,
Regina.

For Sale

COTTAGES, SMALL HOUSES
and Lots. Close in. For further
particulars apply to Owner—
1672 Quebec Str., Regina.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE
—In well settled mostly German
speaking District. I have for
sale a well established Butcher
Shop fully equipped. No oppo-
sition. Price \$3500 with about
\$2,000 cash. Write at once to
C. H. Schulz, P.O. Box 71, Gray-
son, Sask.

FARMS FOR SALE — HAVE
two 1/2 Sections and one 1/4 Sec.
farm for sale. Six miles south
of the town of Tyvan. About 100
acres cultivated on each, the bal-
ance raw prairie. Price \$28.00
per acre. Will sell with \$1.00
per acre down, and the balance
half crop, if the purchaser will
improve the farms. In mixed
settlement of German, Polish
and English. — AMERICAN
CANADIAN LAND CO., per
C. R. Hoff, 1770 Scarth Street,
Regina, Sask. — Phone 4364.

SUPLY LAND!—Now is the time to buy
land, as prices for wheat are high.
The country desires that you do it
now. We have several good im-
proved and non-improved farms for sale.
When you intend to buy, sell or
trade them, let us know. Quick and
real service guaranteed. We write
and speak German. C. E. Hoff, 1770
Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

SUMMER RESORT FOR SALE

Quarter section of Land (117
acres) with nearly half a mile
Lake Frontage on Crooked Lake
Qu'Appelle Valley between
Grayson, Sask., on the Kirkella
Branch of the C.P.R. and Broad-
view and Grenfell on the C.P.R.
Mainline, incl. House, 4 Frame
Buildings. Good Fishing, Duck
shooting etc. and can raise cattle.
Price \$2,500 with \$1,000 cash
balance \$500 a year with 7 per
cent. — 9 Rowboats and Gasoline
Launch also for Sale \$650 cash.
This property is situated in large
wellsettled District. Excellent
opportunity for married couple
that can open small Summer Ho-
tel, Bowling Alley, Pool Room,
etc. Apply to C. H. Schulz,
P.O. Box 71, Grayson, Sask.

FOR SALE — GROCERY AND
Butcher Store in one of the best
towns of Alberta, turnover last
year nearly \$30,000. Man must
speak German. All well to do
farmers. German settlement and
Americans mostly. Good Butcher
who understands to buy best on
foot can double the business.
Business will stand investigation.
Information at office. Apply to
A. Hohorst, Reiseker, Alta.

100 TONS PRAIRIEWOOL FOR
Sale. \$17.00 a ton F.O.B. Big
gar, Sask. Apply A. Bochsler,
Biggar, Sask.

IF YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF
your farm, house or lot don't fail to
see me. I shall bring you in touch
with the right party as I have at
hand purchasers with ready cash on
ways who are willing to make a quick
deal. — Homes for rent and rent
collected. — F. Wilms Notary Public,
1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina,
Phone 3391; after 6 p.m. 5947.

Lost and Found

STRAYED FROM N. 35 35-17-10
W. 2, three horses. One black
mare, white stripes on face, 8
years old, weight about 1300;
one dark brown mare, 4 years,
white star on face, one white
hind leg; one dark brown mare,
3 years old, no marks.—For dis-
covery of these horses a liberal
reward is offered. Notify Wm
Brehmer, P.O. Hofter, Sask.

Real Estate & Financial Agents

JOHN W. EHRMANN, Notary Public,
Financial Agent, Commissioner for
Cattle. Farm lands and city property
for sale. Loans and insurance.
1515 Eleventh Ave., Regina, Sask.
Telephone 3533, Res. Tel. 2048.

**WE HAVE MANY PROSPECT-
ive buyers for small houses, also**
many who are desirous of buying
Building Lots. Listings of all
kinds wanted. Write in English
or German to The Rink Land Co.
1905-11th Ave., Engel Block,
Regina.

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

**WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSI-
ness, Farm or Property for Cash,**
no matter where located. Capital
procured for meritorious enter-
prises. Give full particulars in
first letter. R. S. HERBERT &
CO., 116 W. Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill.

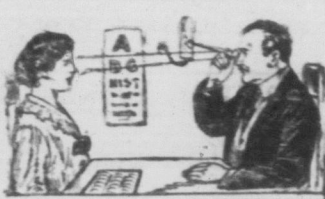
A. F. WANNER & CO.
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, IN-
surance etc. Notaries Public and
Fire Brokers. — We have lands
for sale in all parts of Sask. Als.
money to loan on farms. If you
have legal papers to fill out call
and see us. — Steamship Tickets
and Foreign Exchange.
A. F. WANNER & CO.
203 Dominion Trust Building
Regina, Sask.

Notary Public

F. WILMS 1835-1837 Halifax Street
Regina, Sask. — Notary Public and
Conveyancer. — Drawing of all kind
of agreements in proper form. Phone
3391; after 4 p.m. phone 5947.

Hotels and Restaurants

BRUNNER'S RESTAURANT
1284, 10th Ave. Regina, Sask.
Mathias Brunner, Prop.
Good meals at 35c also good beds at
35c. I invite especially all my
friends and acquaintances to visit
me. Everyone can be assured of the
best of services. Phone 5476.



ARE YOUR EYES TO BLAME?
Don't try to stop pain until you have
found the cause. Get at the root of
the trouble first, and remember pain
is only nature's message that some-
thing has gone wrong.
Take headache for instance: do you
suppose for a minute that the tablet
or powder you take to relieve it is in
any sense a remedy? You merely drug
the nerve so that they no longer
give their warning.
80% of all headaches are from defec-
tive eyes, and it is our pleasure as
well as our business to provide you
with glasses that stop the suffering
once and for all, by correcting the
cause.

A. G. ORCHARD
Optician — Optometrist.
1794 Hamilton Street, Regina, Sask.
(At Kelly's Drug Store.)

FURNITURE
of every description in the best of
of qualities and at right prices. We
have a big assortment, and you will
find what you want. We sell on
terms and give discount for cash.
REINHORN BROS.
Store: "Old Sanitary Market Build-
ing", 11th Ave. opposite Bank of
Quebec—Phone 3433, Regina, Sask.

RHEUMATISM!
A few names of the many patients who
have got results by the "Larsen's" Latest
Sweating System and Swedish Meth-
od:
RHEUMATISM
Mr. C. H. Lamourie, C.P.R. Conductor,
Regina, Sask.
Mr. R. G. Giffard, C.P.R. Agent, Ouelman,
Sask.
Mr. A. Morrison, Francis, Sask.
Mr. M. Morrison, Francis, Sask.
Mr. H. T. Henderson, V. G. Cross, Sask.
NEURITIS
Mr. J. R. Bricker, Cupar, Sask.
Mr. P. J. Fitzgerald, Cupar, Sask.
Mr. A. McNeil, Ross, Dum. Derry, Regina,
Sask.
**CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY, LIVER
AND STOMACH TROUBLES**
Mrs. C. H. Lamourie, Armour Bks. Regina
Mrs. McKing, 1835 Hamilton St., Regina,
Sask.
Mr. E. J. Erickson, Francis, Sask.
Mr. J. E. Armstrong, 2108 Oliver St., Re-
gina, Sask.
Mr. D. D. Smith, 2729 Victoria Ave., Re-
gina, Sask.

ECZEMA
Mr. Ed. Baker, Francis, Sask.
The majority of these patients have tried
the "Larsen's" Latest Sweating System, and all
of them find relief before coming to my
place. If your disease will not yield to
this treatment it will yield to no other.
I will give you more details in my treat-
ment than you will receive at hand or
any other place in 48 hrs.
Send a stamped envelope in one of these
directions and I will send you the "Larsen's"
latest Sweating System, and all the
details of the treatment.
These treatments are the greatest. The
"Larsen's" Latest Sweating System will cure the
"Pain" therefore sweating will prevent it.
As the "Larsen's" Latest Sweating System
is through the pores of the skin, and a
thoroughly healthy body will work without
medicine and need not for yourself, or
write for particulars.
These treatments are the greatest. The
"Larsen's" Latest Sweating System will cure the
"Pain" therefore sweating will prevent it.
As the "Larsen's" Latest Sweating System
is through the pores of the skin, and a
thoroughly healthy body will work without
medicine and need not for yourself, or
write for particulars.

Larsen's Sanatorium
1818 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.
Phone 2845 — Opp. Post Office.

Barbers
THE CAPITAL BARBER SHOP, Re-
gina's largest and best equip-
ped barber shop in the city. Prompt
attendance. Large assortment of
cigars and tobacco. Billiard Room
and Bath Rooms. We have razor
and safety razors. We speak dif-
ferent languages. R. Kuehn, Pro-
prietor.

Marriage Licenses
F. WILMS 1835-1837 Halifax Street
Regina, Sask. — Issuer of Marriage
Licenses. — Phone 3391; after 6 p.m.
phone 5947.

WANTED TO
buy raw furs
and hides.
Weasel, wolf,
muskrat and
all kinds of
skins. Send
for free price list.

EXPORTERS OF RAW HIDES & FURS.
— GEO. HEIN, SASK.
DILKE, SASK.

NOTICE
Wanted to know the whereabouts of
OTTO AND ADOLF KROENIG.
Communicate with Ludwig Tr...

Hearer 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 quan-
tities 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.

Stella Piano Mandolette

The 20th Century Music Wonder, giving four distinct effects
— Piano, Harp, Guitar, Mandolin.
To sing with or play alone or with other musical instruments.
Self instructive music that old and young alike can play
and enjoy—at the same time get real piano finger practices and
ear training while playing pieces, instead of dry, tedious exer-
cises—saving teacher's expense, insuring success.—Free, mail-
ing 200 pieces of Music and postage \$20.00
BECKER & SCHMID :: BOX 301 :: EDMONTON, ALTA.

**CARELESSNESS MOST CAUS-
ES GREAT FOREST FIRES**
Minnesota Blame One of Worst on
Record. Fire Conditions in Cana-
dian Forests Improving

During October, forest fires near
Duluth, Minnesota, destroyed al-
most one thousand human lives and
some \$75,000,000 worth of prop-
erty. In number of lives lost, the
Minnesota disaster is of at least
four times the magnitude of the
great Claybelt fire which swept a
section of northern Ontario in
1914.

Reports indicate that the Minne-
sota holocaust is the direct and log-
ical result of indifference on the
part of the general public toward
the existence of numerous small
fires which, at first, did not im-
mediately threaten property or lives,
coupled with the failure of the state
administration to provide adequate
funds for fire patrol and the extin-
guishing of fires in the incipient
stage. It appears that numerous
small fires had been burning for
some time in swamps and on en-
cumbered forest lands between Cas-
lake and Duluth, and were regard-
ed with practical indifference by
the bulk of the general public.

With continued dry weather, these
fires ran together, and, driven by
a 60-mile gale, they swept every-
thing in their path.

Minnesota has an excellent forest
service, but its efforts have been
crippled by lack of sufficient funds.
Apparently, the lessons of the great
Hinckley and Baudette fires had
not been sufficiently learned, with
the result now seen.

In eastern Canada, however, the
lessons of the great Claybelt fire of
1914 have been carefully heeded
by the Provincial Governments of
both Ontario and Quebec. In On-
tario, the forest service, under E.
J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester,
maintains a staff of about 1,000
fire rangers during the fire season,
and expends around \$500,000 an-
nually on this work. Particular
attention is paid to the protection
of the Claybelt, where extensive
clearing by settlers, coupled by
cutting operations by pulpwood
companies, tender extreme protec-
tive measures imperative.

Through most of Quebec, forest
protection is handled by the co-
operative protective associa-
tions of the province, but, in the
Trans-Canada National Forest
patrol is

service, under G. C. Fiehe, Provin-
cial Forester.

In neither province, however, has
provision yet been made for the re-
duction of the fire hazard through
the enforced disposal of logging
slash on licensed timber lands. This
is a necessary precautionary mea-
sure toward which public senti-
ment is rapidly becoming more fav-
orable. Until it is made effective,
there can never be full safety for
the lives and property of settlers,
nor can the non-agricultural lands
have full opportunity for the pro-
duction of a new crop of timber on
the cut-over areas, which are in-
creasing rapidly from year to year.

CZECHS NEAR CRACOW
Heavy Fighting During Last Few
Days in Galicia.

WARSAW.—In heavy fighting in
the last few days in northwestern
Galicia Czech-Slovak forces ad-
vanced to within 19 miles of Cra-
cow, despite strong resistance on
the part of the Poles. The Czechs
have the advantage of greater
numbers and better training and
the Poles have been obliged to
withdraw troops from eastern
Poland to join the fighting in Ga-
licia. The Czechs are reported to
be arresting a great number of
civilians.

The above despatch was filed
from Warsaw on the same day the
armistice was signed between the
Poles and the Czech-Slovak.
Under the terms of the armistice
the opposing forces were to occupy
the positions they had held on
January 22.

—Polish troops have recaptured
Brest Litovsk, Bialystok and Ko-
vel from the Bolsheviks, it has been
announced.

NOTICE IN HERESTY GIVEN that all
persons having claims upon the Estate of the
late John Bender, who died on or about the
15th of November, A. D. 1918, are required
to send to Doerr & Guggisberg, Barristers,
303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Sask.,
on or before the 15th day of March, 1919,
a full statement of their claims and of any
security held by them, duly verified, and
that after that date the executors will proceed
to distribute the assets of the deceased among
the parties entitled thereon, having regard
only to the claims of which notice has been
given by Doerr & Guggisberg.

DATED at Regina, this 18th day
of February, A. D. 1919.

DOERR & GUGGISBERG,
Barristers for Executors Michael Valdes

Manitoba Review

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Manitoba Review" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of Manitoba.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
for the large 12 to 28 page Weekly \$2.00 per year in advance only. Advertising Rates on Application.
Address:
Courier, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

The Agricultural Extension Service a few days ago shipped out four big automobile cars full of Short Course equipment, for the four schools which open on Monday at Minnedosa, Dauphin, St. Louis, and Somerset. A staff of six instructors will be present at each of these schools, and lectures will be given each day for two weeks on Gas Engines, Live Stock, Field Crops, Farm Bookkeeping, Cement Construction and Home Economics. These are the beginning of 24 similar schools, which will be held at various places in the Province. In addition to these, there will be three other series of Short Courses, each of one week, devoted mainly to dairying, poultry raising and hog-keeping, and to each of which a staff of three lecturers will be sent. Unless health conditions prevent these seven circuits will be in operation until the end of March and between 25 and 30 instructors will be constantly employed.

The places and dates are as follows:

- February 18-28: Swan River, Gladstone, Lenore, St. Agathe.
- March 4-14: Roblin, Beausjour, Brookdale, Langruth.
- March 18-28: St. Rose, Emerson, Oakville.

The places at which four day Short Course Schools will be held are:

- Camper, Fisher Branch, Moosehorn, Stuartburn, Elphinstone, Balduf, Glenboro, Melita, Bruxelles, Grafsmidal, Inwood, Spear Hill, Ridgeville, Chatfield, Belmont, Holland, Mariapolis, Lanier, Gypsumville, Arborg, South Junction, Erickson, Ashern, Cypress River, Waskada, St. Alphonse.

LIEUTENANT ACCUSED OF EXPRESS ORDER ROBBERY

WINNIPEG.—Lieut. Conway Edward Dobbs was charged in the police court with the theft, at the point of a gun, of a book containing twenty express money orders from Lee Koy, a Chinaman, and with uttering nine forged money orders for \$50 each. Dobbs was remanded until Feb. 11, on bail of \$5,000. No plea was entered at this preliminary hearing.

Dobbs was arrested at a local hotel while dressing for his wedding, which was to have taken place within an hour. He is a returned soldier and has been undergoing treatment here for wounds received at the front.

DES ROCHERS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN JAIL

WINNIPEG, Man. — Paul des Rochers, lately clerk in the Winnipeg General Post office, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Before passing sentence, the judge stated that he was unable to impose any other sentence but imprisonment unless the crown was willing to permit the prisoner to go on suspended sentence. This the crown, represented by E. A. Cohen, refused to do with the result that des Rochers was given three years, the minimum sentence under the Post-Office act. The prisoner was found guilty of stealing a money order from a letter, valued at \$5.

CRUSHED BY SLEIGH

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. — Mike Soltys, a farmer residing south of the river, died while being rushed to the hospital, of injuries received while on the road to the city. He was bringing a load of wood to town, and it is surmised that it capsized, throwing him off and injuring him. When found by passers along the road he was lying under the runners of the sleigh, but died on the way to the city. He was a foreigner by birth, but has farmed south of the river for a number of years. He leaves a wife and family.

INCOME TAX FOR WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man. — The city council is planning to levy an income tax upon residents, patterned after the Edmonton system which taxes all persons with an income of \$500 or over. It is probable that the city solicitor will be instructed by the legislation committee to prepare a bill for submission to the present session of the Manitoba legislature.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES MEET FEBRUARY 25

WINNIPEG, Man. — The thirteenth annual convention of the Manitoba School Trustees association will open in the lecture room of Westminster church on Tuesday, Feb. 25, and will last three days. Among the features of the convention will be addresses by Dr. R. S. Thornton, minister of education; Major C. K. Newcombe, superintendent of education for Manitoba; Prof. W. F. Osborne, of the University of Manitoba; Prof. A. A. Stoughton, University of Manitoba; Dr. David W. Ficht, of the United States Bureau of Education, and Dr. J. J. Anderson, director of non-English schools of Saskatchewan. The election of officers will take place at the afternoon session of the second day.

MARKOFF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BURNED DOWN

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Markoff Consolidated school was completely gutted by fire on Tuesday morning before 10. The walls may probably be used in the rebuilding should the arch deem it advisable. The insurance, \$8,500, will only go about half way in the rebuilding. The fire originated between the furnace and the chimney, so far as can be ascertained. Within two minutes of the alarm being given the flames shot up through the air shaft to the upper room. Though school had not been called and the pupils were disorganized and scattered throughout the building they were quickly got out. Preparations are being made to reopen as early as possible in the old schoolhouse and the church. The night school will also reopen Feb. 13.

WOLVES NUMEROUS

WINNIPEG, Man. — That a large number of moose were being destroyed by wolves in Rupert's Land, was the statement made by John Morrison, M.L.A. for Rupert's Land. He considered the report that moose are dying from the flu could not be deemed as reliable. Packs of 20 and 30 composed of timber and brush wolves were playing havoc with the herds and Indians were refusing to travel with out their rifles on account of the number of wolves abroad.

MARQUARDSON GETS NINE MONTHS

WINNIPEG, Man. — J. Marquardson, 1424 Ross avenue, in whose house officials of the liquor license department found a liquor still, appeared before Magistrate Noble charged by the Inland Revenue authorities. He was sentenced to nine months in jail with the option of paying a fine of \$300 together with the costs of the court. The charge against Mike Michlenko, arrested two doors away at the same time and found to have a small still, was dropped by the Inland Revenue authorities.

DIED SUDDENLY

STREINBACH, Man. — Peter F. Tvoes of Greenhal, died Wednesday, Jan. 22, apparently of heart failure, being at the time of his death in the woods many miles away from home, at the so called "Cotes Saw Mill". There was no sign of him being sick up to the moment he fell to the ground while walking around.

NOT GUILTY OF SEDITION

WINNIPEG, Man. — Stanley Korda, of Brokenhead, who was charged with uttering seditious words, was found "not guilty" by the jury. Judge Curran, the presiding judge, commended the jury on its decision, stating that no other verdict could have been arrived at. The decision of the jury was unanimous. Korda was accused of having made statements against the British forces, against the war loans and against the registration act.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST

WINNIPEG, Man. — Although the immigration figures for the west for January, 1919, show a marked decrease as compared with the same month last year, there is an indication that the immigrants are of a wealthier class than usual. The immigration department has issued a statement of the number of immigrants who arrived at western ports during January. The total is 828. In January, 1918, there were 1,371 immigrants. There were 17 cars of effects as compared with 35 last year.

CIVIC PAPER MILL PROPOSED

WINNIPEG, Man. — The legislation committee of the city council has unanimously agreed to recommend that the city council seek power by referendum to the ratepayers of a proposal to erect a pulp and paper plant to cost three million dollars as a means of establishing permanent industries in Winnipeg. It was urged that employees of the mill be made part owners and have an interest in the actual earnings of the mill.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OFFICERS

WINNIPEG, Man. — At the annual general meeting of the Swiss Benevolent society of Manitoba, the following members were elected officers for the year: Trustees (re-elected) John Eringer, Swiss consul; M. Baroni, E. Brader. Committee (re-elected), M. Baroni, president; A. Jaquet, vice-president; F. Hein, recording secretary; A. Banninger, treasurer; C. M. Williams, recording secretary. Auditors, E. Scherrer, J. Huber, O. Hugzenberger. Social committee, A. L. Monnin, B. Rossi, E. Scherrer.

CLOTHING RECOVERED

WINNIPEG, Man. — Seven hundred dollars worth of men's furnishings were recovered recently when detectives arrested two young men, Allen Gilberts and Israel Orestky, suspected of having broken into the Manitoba Clothing store, 550 Main street, and Max Steinman's store, 685 Main street. Police declare that the arrest of these two will clear up a number of robberies which have occurred during the past month. They say that Orestky has confessed, but that Gilberts asserts that he is innocent.

WINNIPEG TO LIST DISLOYAL ALIENS

WINNIPEG, Man. — First steps in the formation of an alien enemy's "who's who" commission to adjudicate the loyalty status of all men of enemy birth, have been taken by the Great War Veterans' association, and Sergt. A. E. Moore was appointed returned soldiers' representative. The Trades and Labor committee will meet the committee tomorrow when a labor representative may be appointed. A judge, probably of the King's bench will be chairman.

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Edward Gage, manager of the Gould hotel, was fined \$400 in provincial police court by Magistrate Noble for selling liquor. He pleaded guilty to selling to "friends."

PORTAGE SEED GRAIN FAIR AND LIVE POULTRY SHOW

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. — The annual Seed Grain fair and Live poultry show, held under the auspices of the Portage Industrial exhibition association, opened this afternoon in the International Harvester building, and promises to be the best show ever held in this city. The entries are the most numerous ever seen here, and this is especially true in the poultry, which is a very fine exhibit. In addition to the grain there are exhibits of garden truck, which are attracting much attention. The show will continue for two days, and will wind up with a banquet to be held tomorrow evening, at which prominent speakers will be present.

MINIMUM WAGE

WINNIPEG, Man. — A minimum wage of \$12 and \$11 according to occupation, has been set by the Minimum Wage board for women workers employed in dyeing and cleaning places of business. Also a minimum wage of \$12 for adult experienced women workers in hairdressing parlors. The next industries to be dealt with by the minimum wage board are hotel and restaurant help.

PLEADING GUILTY

WINNIPEG, Man. — Pleading guilty to keeping two houses for the sale of liquor, Sam Zinberg, 513 Magnus avenue, was fined \$250 and costs. He had his customers wait in one house while he went over to the other for the goods.

HAS HAND BADLY MANGLED

WINNIPEG, Man. — Fred Holler, 732 Pritchard avenue, had his left hand badly mangled when he caught it in a machine at the Alaska Bedding company. He was taken to the General hospital where it was found necessary to amputate it.

FATHER ALONE REMAINS FROM FAMILY OF SEVEN

RUSSELL, Man. — Louis Halwas, of Roulton, whose wife and three children died Friday before last, has now lost his other two children, the last of whom died on January 27. The whole family, with the exception of the father, has been wiped out by the "flu."

ROBBED OF BIG SUM

WINNIPEG, Man. — John Kuttschowski was robbed of \$1,900 while attending a performance in a small north-end theatre Tuesday night.

ICE ON RIVERS NOT SAFE

WINNIPEG, Man. — Repeated warnings that both the Assiniboine and Red rivers are in a dangerous state have not been successful in preventing three children from getting a soaking during the past few days. Three juveniles were rescued by men patrolling the river last Saturday.

CIVIC MILK SUPPLY

WINNIPEG, Man. — In all probability Winnipeg in the near future will have a municipal milk supply of its own. Application will be made to the service legislation board for legislation to establish a dairy system.

CONVICTED SHOP-LIFTING

WINNIPEG, Man. — Annie Szupinski, convicted of shop-lifting in a large department store, was fined \$50 and costs in police court.

DISPUTE AS TO OWNERSHIP OF TWO CARLOADS OF WHEAT

WINNIPEG, Man. — A dispute as to the original ownership of two carloads of wheat valued at \$7,000, was heard before Judge Galt, Henry Leno, a farmer, is suing the Simpson, Hepworth company for the money, alleging he had shipped the wheat through its agent, J. Zinsler. The company denies knowledge of the plaintiff and say they never had dealings with him. The case is proceeding.

YOUR HOUR OF LEISURE

The Goblet of Life.
By Henry W. Longfellow.

Filled is Life's goblet to the brim,
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chat a melancholy hymn
With solemn voice and slow.

No purple flowers, — no garlands green,
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hop-pocrene,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
Thick leaves of mistletoe.

This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters, that upstart,
When the deep fountains of the heart,
By strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste.

And as I mantle passes round,
With fennel is it wreathed and crowned,
Whose seed and foliage sun-im-browned
Are in its waters steeped and drowned,
And give a bitter taste.

Above the lowly plants it towers,
The fennel, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.

It gave new strength, and fearless mood;
And gladiators, fierce and rude,
Mingled it in their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued,
A wreath of fennel wore.

Then in Life's goblet freely press,
The leaves that give it bitterness,
Nor prize the coloured waters less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give!

And he who has not learnt to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe,
With which its brim may overflow,
He has not learned to live.

The prayer of Ajax was for light;
Through all that dark and desperate fight,
The blackness of that noonday night,
He asked but the return of sight,
To see his foeman's face.

Let our unceasing, earnest prayer
Be, too, for light, — for strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care,
That crushes into dumb despair
One half the human race.

O suffering, sad humanity!
O ye afflicted ones who lie,
Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Patient, though sorely tried!

I pledge you in this cup of grief,
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf,
The battle of our life is brief,
The alarm, — the struggle, — the relief,
Then sleep we side by side.

—There are 10,000,000 jobless persons in the United States today
Dr. Geo. W. Kirehwey, federal director of employment for New York state, declared in an address

QUICKER THAN A BULLET
Loons are Keen Sighted and Quick in Movement

Dippy the Loon is more often heard than seen, though to those who visit the lakes of Northern Canada, he is familiar enough at a distance. This is especially true of those lakes deep in the Green Forest, for Dippy is a lover of solitude.

Dippy belongs to the order of diving birds and is often called the Great Northern Diver, because he is a very wonderful diver and swimmer. His legs are chiefly for swimming, and for this reason, are placed so far back that when standing on solid ground he appears to be up-right. His feet are fully webbed and are big enough to drive Dippy through the water at great speed.

On land Dippy is so clumsy that it is with difficulty he can get about at all. He cannot rise into the air from land, and so he is seldom found more than a few feet from the water. His wings are narrow and small for his size; but once Dippy gets under way in the air he flies swiftly and far. In order to rise, he uses wings and feet—padding over the surface of the water for some distance to get up sufficient speed for his wings to lift him. In this respect he is like an airplane which attains great speed on land or water before it can rise.

The common Loon is glossy black on the upper parts, at times showing violet and green tints. Back and wings are spotted and barred with white. There are streaks of

white on throat and neck. His breast and belly are pure white; his bill straight and pointed. Dippy is a big bird, being nearly three feet long. There is a Black-throated Loon and a Red-throated Loon — a very handsome fellow.

Loons feed almost exclusively on fish. They are wonderfully keen sighted and so quick in movement that they often dive at the flash of a gun and are safely under water before the shot reaches where they were swimming.

PIGMY ELEPHANTS
Considered a Most Important Zoological Discovery.

Two specimens of a hitherto unknown species of elephant, a real dwarf variety, have been captured in Africa and were recently taken to England. This is considered a most important zoological discovery, comparable with that of the okapi in the Congo forest several years ago. These pigmy elephants grow to be 5½ or 6 feet high; that is, half the height at the shoulder of an ordinary African elephant. The tusks of the two dwarf elephants now in England are very dark, and display evidence of wear and tear and of exposure to a wet or muddy habitat. They are abnormally small. Those of the female weigh about 1 pound each, and those of the male 3½ pounds each, compared with 110 pounds as the weight of one tusk of a grown African bull elephant.

TASMANIAN TIGER ALMOST EXTINCT

The Tasmanian "tiger" seems in a fair way to become as extinct as the Tasmanian emu or the "boomer" or "forester" kangaroo, whose former existence in the island is recalled only by a few stray place-names. In the back districts of eastern Tasmania, where the "tiger" was common enough twenty-five years ago, owing to its taste for mutton, it is now utterly unknown. It still survives in some of the western regions, such as the country back of Tyenna or beyond the Arthur River, which are still outside the limits of settlement. A good healthy "tiger" is, or was before the war upset the market, worth anything up to one hundred dollars as a Zoo specimen.

DIFFICULT TELEPHONE WORK

Though nearly 800 miles of telephone wire has been put up in Abyssinia, the contractor who is doing the work for the government has to encounter unusual difficulties. Tropical rains wash out the poles, white ants eat away the poles in the ground, and when iron poles are substituted for wood the natives steal them to make tools of. Monkeys find the wires delightful swings, while elephants use the poles as scratching posts and often knock them down. Lastly, the jungle grows so fast that a party of men is kept constantly employed in cutting away the young growth.

ELECTRIC JUMPS
Sphere Spark Gaps Better Than Needle Point Measurements

By measuring how far an electric current can jump through the air from one piece of metal to another electricians can determine the voltage of a current, and it is by setting a current to making broad jumps and then scoring the feat with a tape measure that the very high voltages used nowadays are ordinarily measured. But the judges of these athletic feats have recently determined that the electricity jumps much more surely from some marks than from others, just as a man is not likely to jump so well from a mud spot as from firm ground.

Spark gaps, as these jump measures are called because of the great electric spark that jumps across the gap, have been made of needle points. Now it has been found that if metal spheres are used and the electricity made to jump from one to the other the result is more accurate, and sphere spark gaps are replacing the needle point jumps.

Even with spheres to jump from, the athletic electricity is not entirely satisfied unless each sphere is as big in diameter as the jump the current is expected to make. With such spheres the spark of a current of 500,000 voltage will break down when the spheres are a little more than fifteen inches apart. —Saturday Evening Post.

JUST WHAT IT IS.

When your back is broken and your eyes are blurred,
And your shank bones knock and your tongue is furled,
And your tonsils squeak and your hair gets dry,
And you're doggone sure you're going to die,
But you're scared you won't and 'fraid you will,
Just drag to bed and have your chill
And pray the Lord to see you through,
For you've got the flu, boy,
You've got the flu!

When your toes curl up and your belt goes flat,
And you're twice as lean as a Thomas cat,
And life is a long and dismal course,
And your food all tastes like a hard-boiled horse—
When your lattice aches and your head's a-buzz,
And nothing is as it ever was,
Here are my sad regrets to you—
You've got the flu, boy,
You've got the flu!

What is it like, this Spanish flu?
Ask me, brothers, for I've been thru;
It is by Misery, out of Despair,
It pulls your teeth and curls your hair,
It thins your blood and brays your bones
And fills your craw with moans
and groans,
And some time, maybe, you get well;
Some call it flu—I call it h...
—Anon.

BERNSTORFF SAYS GUILT NOT FELT BY PEOPLE

BERLIN, Feb. 10. — Count von Bernstorff has given the Associated Press a statement written by him after a consultation with Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and other high officials of the German foreign office.

In view of the fact that Count von Bernstorff is one of the men entrusted with the working out of the details for Germany's participation in the peace conference, and will, with the foreign minister, be a German delegate, the statement may be regarded as official. It was written in English as follows:

Bernstorff's Statement

"The question what would Germany consider a peace of right and justice may be chiefly answered in this way: That we would regard as such, a settlement by which the terms of peace laid down in President Wilson's address in congress, January 1918, and the principles of settlement in his subsequent addresses are carried out in true accordance with the high-minded and far-seeing spirit in which they were conceived.

"Among the fourteen points, the dominant note, in our opinion, is to be attributed to point number fourteen providing for the constitution of a league of nations which, as Mr. Wilson said on September 27, 'must be a part and in a sense the most essential part of the peace settlement itself.'

"As the great success of the recently founded German league of nations society proves German leading men clearly recognize that nothing but a league of free and equal peoples can do away with imperialism and bring forth a new world of order. The German people feel that given such a league and compulsory arbitration peace negotiations would offer no particular difficulties, while without constitution in the peace settlement a peace of right and justice will be well nigh impossible.

Reviews Points

"With regard to the first, second and third points in Mr. Wilson's program we are in perfect accord with him.

"In connection with point number four it may be mentioned that Germany is about to abolish obligatory military service which thus far has been considered the cornerstone of her exposed position in Europe.

"As for point number five, we welcome, free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, proposed by Mr. Wilson and accepted by the Entente governments, and we are looking forward to a discussion of those claims in the peace conference in the spirit outlined by the American president.

"Regarding point number six we are completely disinterested concerning all questions relative to Russia, except insofar as they concern our own frontier. Naturally, however, we do not desire a spread of Bolshevism over Germany and other countries.

"As for point number seven we are prepared to pay for all damage done to the Belgian civil population and their property as far as will be proven to have been perpetrated by German aggression."

"Righting a Wrong"

"The same applies to point number eight relative to damage done civilians and their property in northern France. As for Alsace-Lorraine we would not consider it 'righting a wrong,' if through the peace settlement a new wrong should be permitted. That, however, would be the case if Germans were compelled to become French against their will.

"Likewise, it must be emphasized in connection with point number nine that justice would forbid forcing Germans to become Italian subjects without their free consent.

"Point number 10 treating upon the question of Austria-Hungary has been subsequently enlarged by the American government in the sense that the Slav nationalities of the foreign dual monarchy must be granted not only autonomy but absolute determination. Justice will demand that the same privilege be accorded to Austrian Germans.

"In the same manner we consider points 11 and 12 merely the demand of justice that the various people of the Balkan peninsula and the Ottoman Empire should be given their rights without distinction and the freest opportunity for self-determination.

"As regards point 13 justice compels us to consent that present German territories inhabited by



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KARL LIEBKNECHT'S CAREER

The New York Times publishes the following sketch of the career of the German Socialist leader who met his death in the Spartacan riots in Berlin a short time ago:

Although Dr. Karl Liebknecht's political career of twenty-five years had seemed at certain successive periods to reveal three distinct personalities, yet the line of evolution was always the same, and from first to last he continued to be the most consistent industrial Socialist in Germany and perhaps the most uncompromising internationalist in the world.

He was practically a man without a party for most of the time. Those in his group who have gone down in the recent Berlin fighting have been his fanatical admirers of a few weeks, rather than disciples of the man, advocates of his principles, or members of a party which he had vaguely been trying to form.

Before the war, in both the Prussian Landtag and the German Reichstag, Liebknecht was an uncompromising advocate of internationalism (the brotherhood of the hand workers of the world), whenever he got a chance, of woman-suffrage and industrial education, and on all occasions, the champion enemy of Prussianism and all that it connoted—junkerism, militarism, and Hohenzollernism.

Born at Leipzig on August 13, 1871, he entered politics as a Socialist after being graduated from the University of Leipzig. His radical opposition to the militarist policies of Germany brought about his trial on a charge of high treason in 1907, following the appearance of an anti-military pamphlet written by him. The charge of high treason was not proved, but he was convicted on a less serious count and sent to prison for eighteen months.

Dr. Liebknecht visited America in 1910 and lectured in New York.

Brought Charges Against Krupp.

In 1912 he was elected to the Reichstag and the next year caused a furor in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupp family, saying that that organization was inspiring war against the French. He continued his attacks and in the course of debates mentioned Emperor William and the Crown Prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centering around the Krupp.

As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from the Krupps. They were convicted, but received light sentences.

When the war came on he was a member of the Reichstag for Potsdam, and there was talk that he would succeed Herr Bebel as the leader of the Social Democracy. From the 4th of August, 1914, however, when his party supported the government in its war program, he found himself alone, for he stood consistently against the war, and sent messages to Socialist leaders abroad to do likewise.

At the same time his belief in Germany's guilt as the instigator of the war caused his unsupported internationalism for the time to appear as a manifestation of a championship of the Entente. Although it was good propaganda for the Entente in Germany, far as it went, it never had the influence that the writings of Maximilian Harden had.

Expelled From His Party.

As early in the war as January, 1915, Liebknecht was expelled from his party, and later, when that party itself divided on the question of war credits and a victory by conquest, and the Minority or Independent faction was formed, even these Radicals would have none of him. He had put internationalism above patriotism.

For a year, from the seat in the Reichstag, he was a thorn in the side of the war party. Thus came the memorable May Day when he advertised by means of handbills a great demonstration against the war in Potsdam Platz, and was arrested. The Wolff Agency thus briefly dismissed the incident:

"We learn that among the nine demonstrators arrested in Potsdam Platz on May 1 was the Reichstag Deputy Karl Liebknecht. As Liebknecht, who was in mufti when arrested, is an Army Service Corps soldier, the competent military authority has ordered an investigation and issued a formal warrant for arrest on the basis of the fact already ascertained."

The handbill whose authorship Liebknecht boldly acknowledged contained this phrase:

\$5000.00 in VICTORY BONDS FREE



POSITIVELY GREATEST PRIZE OFFER Ever Made in Canada

OPEN to every bonafide customer purchasing goods from us by mail. Merchants, Institutions and Christie Grant employees barred from participating.

NO ENTRANCE FEE—no age limit—no restrictions as to religion, politics, nationality or color. Every mail order customer has a chance for a prize.

OUR BIG VICTORY BOND PRIZE OFFER

To the 50 Mail Order Customers from whom we receive the largest total amount of money up to and including May 31st, 1919, we will give \$5,000.00 worth of Victory Bonds, divided into 50 prizes. You may send in your orders for any amount and at any time, but the total amount in cash of all your orders which you send us during that period is what counts. In addition to face value of Victory Bonds, all prize winners will get the interest at 5 1/2%, which is due on June 1st, 1919.

HOW TO ENTER CONTEST

SEND AT ONCE FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOG. If you have not one already, borrow your neighbor's book until your copy arrives.

Don't lose a moment of time, as the sooner you begin sending orders the better chance you will have of winning. Starting with the 15th of December, coupons in the full amount of your purchase will be sent with every order. Read the coupons for full instructions.

Don't lose sight of this fact. While you not only have a good chance to win a big prize, you are at the same time, getting merchandise at rock bottom prices, correct, reasonable styles, and unquestionable value for your money.

REMEMBER. No coupons will be issued by us after May 31st, and, in order to participate in the contest, your orders must be in our hands on or before that date.

Why We Do This. We want to increase the number of our mail order customers, and we guarantee entire satisfaction or refund your money. Do not delay your requests for our Mid-Winter Sale Catalog, and our Spring Catalog. A post card request is sufficient.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Rank and Prize Amount. 1st Prize: \$1,500.00 in Victory Bonds; 2nd Prize: 500.00; 3rd Prize: 300.00; 4th Prize: 250.00; 5th Prize: 200.00. Total amount of interest due June 1st: \$5,137.50.

VICTORY BONDS ARE DEPOSITED IN DOMINION BANK. \$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

JUDGES OF CONTEST. Editor Farmer's Advocate; Associate Editor, Grant's Weekly; Western Home Monthly.

ANNOUNCING WINNERS. The winners of the prizes will be immediately notified by letter, and their prize of Victory Bonds or Bonds forwarded. The names of all winners and amounts of prizes will be printed in the papers.

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TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST ON TWO SHIPS BY FLOATING MINES

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5. — Two ships, a Norwegian steamer and a Swedish steamer, have been sunk by mines with the loss of 25 lives, according to reports received here.

The Norwegian steamer was blown up outside the Norwegian port of Stavanger, and eight fishermen were killed. The Swedish steamer was the Sphynx, of 1,572 tons. It was on its way from England to Sweden with coal, and went down off the coast of Scotland, with the loss of 17 members of its crew.

PRESENT GERMAN ARMY SMALL

COBLENZ, Feb. 12. — According to estimates by the intelligence officers of the American third army, based upon reports from all parts of Germany, the organized German army now located in various depots numbers from 300,000 to 500,000 men. The reports indicate that these soldiers are of such morale that they hardly will be available for operations of any extent.

The number of men in the army, reports reaching Coblenz suggest, is decreasing rapidly. The new volunteer army numbers between 100,000 and 300,000 men of doubtful morale and they have not yet been organized fully or tested fairly. The volunteer army which is being organized for the purpose of stopping Polish and Bolshevik invasions of German territory, has 40,000 men in the region of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Many volunteer battalions also are reported moving eastward.

The organized German army consists of the classes of 1898 and 1899, less some discharged because they live in occupied territory, less large numbers of deserters and less some discharged according to demobilization plans. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this army are men who intend to remain permanently in the service.

Evidence is said to be conclusive that the troops now in the depots have assumed the attitude of drawing their pay and doing as little as possible until they are discharged.

In arriving at the number of men in the organized army, the troops which have been unable to return from the eastern front are disregarded, as they have generally come from the older classes and are being discharged as soon as they reach Germany. No account has been taken of the naval units which are demoralized and disbanding rapidly.

EBERT CABINET PLANS TO LET ASSEMBLY RULE

BERNE, Feb. 12. — The German cabinet plans to turn over the government to the national assembly at the initial meeting of that body, according to despatches received from Berlin today.

Such a move, it was, believed, would be the biggest possible step toward stabilization of German political affairs, enabling representatives directly selected by the people to determine all administrative and legislative details of the new republic.

Other despatches from Berlin reported that the ninth army corps had refused to accept the government's plans for military reorganization and that the officers' and soldiers' councils, claiming supreme authority in army matters, had sent delegates to the capital to press their claims before the government.

RESUME HEARING AGAINST CAILLAUX

PARIS.—The proceedings against Joseph Caillaux, former French premier, who has been under arrest of treasonable dealings with the enemy, will be resumed this week.

—A British torpedo boat destroyer entered the harbor of Hamburg Sunday and left later with the British steamer Cosma, which had been interned there during the war.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT BREMEN

LONDON, Feb. 6. — During the bombardment of Bremen, the old cathedral, the bourse and the city hall were damaged and many houses partly destroyed, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Copenhagen.

The government troops made their entrance after the city had been bombarded. Many persons are reported to have been killed in the bombardment. Armed Spartacans from Gotha are on their way to Bremen to the support of the Spartacans there.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6. — German government troops entered Bremen last night after heavy fighting and occupied the town hall and the stock exchange. The Spartacans have retreated to Groepinghen.

CZECHS IN SILESIA

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31. — Austrian east Silesia has been entirely occupied by Czechs, after heavy fighting with the Poles, according to a Vienna despatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

PARIS, Jan. 31. — An official communication issued this evening says:

"The Allied ministers have decided to send to Teschen, (Austrian Silesia), Allied delegates with the purpose of assuring the peaceful exploitation of the industrial districts in agreement with the Czechs and Poles, pending territorial settlement questions by the peace conference."

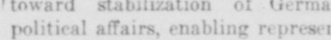
REPUBLICAN ARMY AHEAD IN PORTUGAL

PARIS, Feb. 9. — Forces of the Portuguese Republican reform movement aggregating fifty thousand men, are concentrating around Oporto, the royalist stronghold, according to advices reaching here from Lisbon today. It was announced that attacks by the Royalists upon Republican troops had been overcome and that the railways are operating under normal conditions. The mobilization of youths which was recently ordered by the government, is declared to have been effected without disorder.

Rotterdam and Antwerp will be used as base ports for the American army of occupation.

Deep draft barges, seized by the French and Belgians in the German retreat will be used on the Rhine, superseding the Bordeaux route to the front by rail.

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WHEAT EXPORT COMPANY TO RESUME BUYING; TO MODIFY MILLING ORDERS

OTTAWA, Feb. 15. — It was decided at a conference today between the Wheat Export company, who are buyers in Canada for the allied governments, Canadian millers and the Canada Food Board, that the regulations of the milling industry in the Dominion should be modified.

This has been done in order to ameliorate the situation and to try to get Canadian mills operating again, in view of the fact that the Wheat Export company were willing to place orders at prices on a competitive basis with other countries. There have been no purchases for export since Dec. 17, and there remains at Canadian seaboard points some 72,000 tons of flour.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ATTACKING REBELS.

ROME, Feb. 15. — Rebels, aided by Turkish artillery, attacked a column of Italian troops marching in the interior of Libya (northern Africa). After a brief fight, the rebels were defeated and fled in disorder. The Italians lost a few killed and fifty wounded.

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