

"The Courier"

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VOLUME 11.

The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

12 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

12 Pages

Number 52

Germany's Last Ally Signs an Armistice

British Armies Under Haig's Command Start New Successful Drive — Canadians Have Taken Valenciennes — Diaz, Commander-in-Chief on Italian Front, Reports Cessation of Hostilities on Account of Armistice Brought About by Complete Defeat of Austrians

BRITISH.

LONDON, Nov. 4. — This morning troops of the Fourth, Third and First British armies attacked between the Sambre canal, Oise and the River Scheldt north of Valenciennes. On the whole of this thirty-mile front troops from the United Kingdom and New Zealand have broken deeply into the enemy's position. Over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns are already reported captured.

"Our advance is continuing on the whole battlefield."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Nov. 4. — The First French army, attacking in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise canal, has captured several important villages and advanced nearly two miles, the war office announced tonight.

Three thousand prisoners and fifty cannon were taken.

On the Argonne front the French occupied the south bank of the Ardennes canal between Seigny and Le Chesne.

ITALIAN.

Nov. 4. — "The war Austria-Hungary, which flared under the high of His Majesty, the King with an army inferior in

number and still inferior means since the 24th of May, 1915, has come to an end."

"With unshakeable faith and indomitable valor, the Italian army waged a continuous and hard war for a period of forty-one months and won the stupendous battle begun on the 24th of October, and in which were engaged in their entirety all the resources of the enemy."

"So far the enemy has left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and not less than 5,000 guns. The soldiers of what used to be one of the most powerful armies in the world are now fleeing in disorder and without hope from the valleys they had invaded with confidence.

"The Austro-Hungarian army is destroyed. It has suffered heavy losses in the tenacious resistance during the first days of the offensive and in the pursuit it lost an enormous quantity of material and artillery.

"In Albania our advance guards have occupied Scutari."

BRITISH.

LONDON, Nov. 3. — "Following the severe defeat inflicted upon his forces on the Valenciennes front in the past two days, the enemy has today withdrawn from his positions to the east and southwest of

The British government, Reuter's Limited says, today received definite proposals of peace from Turkey, tantamount to unconditional surrender.

An armistice took effect at noon today, the agreement having been

(Continued on page 5.)

FREE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS FOR ALLIES OCCUPATION OF FORTS AND IMMEDIATE DEMOBILIZATION AMONG TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuter's) — Turkey has surrendered unconditionally.

The British government, Reuter's Limited says, today received definite proposals of peace from Turkey, tantamount to unconditional surrender.

An armistice took effect at noon today, the agreement having been

(Continued on page 5.)

THE ACTUAL TERMS.

The terms of the armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey are as follows:

"First—The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied

capital of Serbia, has been reoccupied by the Serbians.

(Continued on page 5.)

BOLSHEVIKI ATTACK

ALLIED FORCE

ON DVINA FRONT

Scenes of Horror.

The injured and dead were carried up ladders taken from fire apparatus.

Charred bodies were placed in burlap bags to shroud them from the gaze of the thousands of persons who gathered within a few minutes after the collision.

Police officers and firemen were literally mobbed by frenzied people who feared the burdens they carried might be members of their families.

Hundreds of reserves formed a cordon around the tunnel and kept back the great throng from the long line of ambulances which came clanging from every direction.

The trains were packed with workers in Manhattan and with shoppers who had been detained on the New York side of the river by the rush in the Brooklyn bridge station resulting from the reduced train service.

Many of those on board were children.

Both trains were jammed with passengers, as the strike had resulted in a material reduction in service and consequent delay.

Immediately after the crash the wrecked cars burst into flames, adding to the terror of those who had

had taken the wrong switch.

Both trains were jammed with passengers, as the strike had resulted in a material reduction in service and consequent delay.

According to survivors of the wreck the motorist evidently was unused to the road as he was compelled to back up at one point when he had taken the wrong switch.

Both trains were jammed with passengers, as the strike had resulted in a material reduction in service and consequent delay.

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Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

Poultry Pointers

Remember that sour milk or buttermilk will make excellent feed for both growing chickens or laying hens. Try some and see the difference it makes.

Are your chickens dumpish and not doing well? If so, look out for mites. These parasites are very active during warm weather and will prevent the birds from doing well. Remember that mites live on the roots, in cracks and joints of the coop or other hiding places during the day. By soaking these places with a liquid lice killer or a solution of four parts coal oil and one part carbolic acid once every two weeks, no trouble is likely to be had with them. The same treatment is good in the hen house.

Be sure to have all the infertile eggs put down that you need for the winter. You will then be in a position to sell the fresh eggs you get during the late fall and winter for a high price.

ERGOT IN GRAIN

Grain inspectors, millers and commission men are calling attention to the great amount of ergot in rye that is coming in. This was to be expected because the season, toward the close, was favorable, as was shown in the remarkable development of wheat rust about the middle of August.

Ergot also is a plant disease but differs from all other fungous diseases in producing hard, black lumps which resemble somewhat the seeds of the grain. These hard black lumps resemble burnt wheat, and some people suppose them to be some vile weed seeds, whereas they are just the vegetative stage of the fungous disease called Ergot. These hard lumps are always purple on the inside, and, in this way, they can be told from burnt wheat or burnt rye. They are also about twice the size of the grain itself, and this enables millers to screen them out if they are not broken, but very often they are broken during threshing, and then it is difficult to screen them out. This year, millers report about 50 per cent of them being broken. The miller is concerned, because they not only darken the flour, but they contain a strong drug called Ergotum, which has a detrimental effect on the nervous system. Cattle eating ergot hay are troubled with abortion, and, in Central and Eastern Europe, where the people live upon black bread or rye bread, it is well known that ergot, which is very plentiful in rye, produces dire results; hence the millers are inclined to reject samples of grain with ergot which they cannot screen out.

Rye is most susceptible to ergot; barley next; then wheat. It is never found on oats, but is found on many grasses, the worst of which is Blue-stem or Blue-joint (*Calamagrostis*), a tall-growing wild grass, and the chief cause of ergotized hay. Ergotized hay can be recognized by the dirty, oily, soiled heads of blue-stem, with little black seeds projecting. Ergot can be readily spotted in grain by its black color; usually much larger than grain; in rye, often over half-an-inch long, slightly bent, but having a groove the same as a large rye grain, and showing purple when broken open. These should be screened out before broken, if possible; and the millers must see that they do not go through the rolls with the flour.

SCIENTIFIC WHEAT GROWING AT GUELPH

Valuable Information Gained on Smut Treatment, Productivity of Seed and Fertilization

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory.

In the average for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for 20 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. This treatment has been found to be simple in operation, comparatively cheap, effectual in completely killing the smut, and productive of the highest yield of grain.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seeds, of 7.8 bush. from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bush. from sound as compared with broken seed. Thoroughly ripened seed produced more grain and produced more straw than seed which was cut at an earlier stage of maturity.

Eight separate tests demonstrated that land on which field peas had been used as green manure yielded 2.5 bush. of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat had been used as green manure. Winter wheat grown on clover sod also yielded better than that grown on timothy sod.

MAGNITUDE OF CANADA'S FOOD-AREA.

We have in this Dominion a self-contained Empire of astounding area and possibilities. It is so big that we can begin to appreciate its vastness only as we compare it with the countries occupied by the greatest nations in the world.

Quebec Province, for instance, is much larger than five United Kingdoms. Ontario is three times as large as the United Kingdom; it is larger than France or Germany, and nearly as large as South Africa. Each of the three Prairie Provinces is larger than either Germany or France. British Columbia is larger than Italy, Switzerland and France combined. In addition, there are the Maritime provinces.

In fact, Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germanys, or two British Indias. It is almost as large as the whole of Europe. It is eighteen times the size of France and thirty-three times the size of Italy.

Of this vast area of land, much, of course, is unsuitable for cultivation, just as there is much unsuitable land in other countries. Much is occupied by forests, and much contains mineral. But careful surveys show that there are at least 440,000,000 acres fit for cultivation, or an area about the size of three Germanys. Of this great total, only 110,000,000 acres are even occupied, and less than one-tenth is under cultivation. Canada's development has scarcely begun.

NATURE PREDESTINES CANADA TO LEADERSHIP IN AGRICULTURE

To vast areas fit for cultivation, Canada adds a matchless fertility of soil, for of all wheat-growing countries that have not yet begun the extensive use of artificial fertilization Canada is capable of the largest acreage production. With fertility of soil, Canada combines a range of climatic conditions admirably adapted for farming activities, long, cold winters alternating with short, warm and dry summers. The result of area, soil and climatic factors is an enormous actual and potential productivity that makes Canada a factor to be carefully reckoned with in war the outcome of which may easily depend upon the production and availability of food.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

No one who has made the acquaintance of the prairies needs to be told what a wonderful future there is for the Prairie Provinces in the matter of food production. It is

— Am
ed another
lished
September by destroying
362,635 deadweight tons. In making this announcement the shipping board also disclosed that it received one vessel of 6,695 tons on the contract awarded to Japanese yards.

September deliveries exceeded the previous high mark for American yards made in August by 30,017 tons, as compared with 231,635 deadweight tons which the board was advised by Consul General Skinner at London. British yards completed in that month included 57 steel ships of 259,970 tons and 29 wooden ships of 182,665 tons.

— A proclamation will shortly be issued, it is expected, calling all friendly aliens, except Americans, within the Dominion to register for military service. The conventions with the allied governments have been practically concluded, and the formal call is now understood to be under consideration by the government.

— Former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria accompanied by Prince Cyril and a large suite, has arrived at Cobourg, Central Germany, according to a despatch received here. The ex-ruler of Bulgaria will make his permanent home in Cobourg.

— The third war council of France handed down sentences to the persons found guilty of trading with the enemy as follows:

Maurice Tremblet, a bank employee, three years' imprisonment

and a fine of 5,000 francs; Emile Guillier, a former druggist and prize fight promoter, 18 months imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs; Susy de Pay, an actress known as Susance Lechvalier, and the wife of Emile Guillier, ten months in prison with a reprieve; Henry Jay, two years in prison, and a fine of 1,000 francs.

— General von Liebert, writing in the Taegliche Rundschau of Berlin, indicated the retirement of the German armies to the line of Lille-Maubeuge, Sedan, Montmedy, Metz and Diedenhofen. The writer says that here is laid the strategic chess board on which the German Fatherland is to be defended outside its own frontiers.

— The Bolshevik leaders who escaped from Blagovestchensk when the town was captured by the Japanese, are making their way to Persia through Mongolia, according to Bolshevik officers taken prisoners by the Japanese. They are said to be well supplied with gold and other travel necessities and have neutral passports.

— Bulgaria notified the powers with which she has been allied that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month, says a Sofia despatch to the Berliner Tageblatt. Most of the Austrians have left Bulgaria, the despatch adds, and the Germans are leaving.

BETWEEN FRIENDS

— "Are you sure, Jack, that she's the right kind of a girl? Has she the right judgement?"

"Why should you doubt her?"

"Well, she has selected you."

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

To good Farmers living in the vicinity of its Rural Branches, THE UNION BANK is prepared to make loans, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$140,000,000.00
REGINA BRANCH:
O. F. SEEBER, Manager.

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who think that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business assures us that we will give the best prices for his grain and the best premium rates are offered to him. When we are not infallible, we are well equipped to handle it in that way. Do not let the fact of your having to load through an elevator stop you from shipping when they are ordered. (See Grain Act Sec. 160.)

McBEAN BROS.

25th September, 1918.

CALGARY, Oct. 21. — Local military authorities have now completed all arrangements, unless the strike is settled almost immediately, of calling up for service all of the men who have been granted provisional exemption under the military service act. This was the definite information given the Herald this afternoon by James Muir, K.C., the agent here of the department of justice. Mr. Muir states that he is now only awaiting a final telegram from Ottawa before instructing the military authorities to carry this into effect. It is stated that if this happens quite a considerable number of the men will be drafted.

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You need music in the house. Music cheers up. We have a large stock of Columbia Gramophones in various sizes. We have to suit every pocketbook. Get one today.

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Price per double record

We only mention a few of our records. Write for complete price lists.

E5085—The Merry Widow (Potpourri)

The Fleidermouse (J. Strauss Potpourri)

E5103—A Walzdream (Oscar Strauss)

The Dollarpriincess (W. Fall) Walz

E2470—Bagpiperlaender (Military Band)

E2471—Ulmerlaender

Nightingalelaender (Military Band)

E2513—Birthdaypolka Chatterpolka (Military Band)

E2560—Concertpolka Elspapoka (Military Band)

E22f0—Wine-Woman and Song (J. Strauss) Walz



Price \$110.00



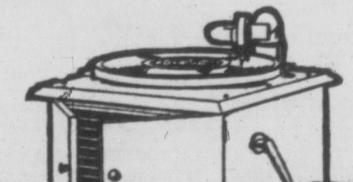
Price \$23.50

Price \$125.00

- E2202—Lysistrata Waltz (Linke)
- E2200—Over the Waves (Rossa)
- A1110—Ave Maria (Schubert)
- Träumerei (Schumann)
- E2213—To my mother Ave Maria (Weiss)
- E1199—One for the Old People (Laendler)
- Waldbühnerla
- E2266—Snowwalz Zillertaler Song
- E2424—Mr. Doctor A Love Tragedy (Amusing conversation)
- E2125—The happy family father The Strike of Husbands
- E1712—From the Cradle to the Grave (1st part) From the Cradle to the Grave (2nd part)
- E1558—Stilly Night—Holy Night Adeste Fideles
- E2121—Holy God we praise Thy Name A Strong Burg
- E2338—This is the Day of Our Lord
- E2511—Paradise Flowers Intermezzo Simfonico from "Marmas"
- A2253—Flying Dutchman (Wagner) Overture
- E2833—Spring Walz The Nightingale Polka
- A2053—It should not have been Maedele ruck-ruck
- E2861—Butterfly Walz By the Moonlight Hunter Life
- E2849—Artillery March
- E2944—1. Spin-Spin. 2. Dixieland
- A1862—Aenchen of Tharau Lorelei
- E922—In "Grunewald" Woodnacton



Price \$70.00



Price \$45.00



Price \$30.00

Corner Halifax Street
and 11. Avenue

The Maple Leaf Store

BERGL & KUSCH
REGINA :: SASK.

New Amendments to Military Service Act in Force

New Regulations Make Detection of Defaulters Easier

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Several orders-in-council having for their object the improvement of the operation of the Military Service act have been approved by the government. One provides that in future every employer shall notify the proper registrar by separate notice of every person exempted or having a claim for exemption pending, who shall hereafter be taken into his employ. Such notice shall be given within three days, and every employer who fails to comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be liable under summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment for a term of three months, or to both fine and imprisonment for each failure to make the report called for.

Another order-in-council provides that a registrar who has issued a certificate of exemption may revise or extend the same if in his opinion it is desirable that the person concerned should continue the work in which he is habitually engaged. Renewal or extension of exemptions by registrars will be subject to review by the central appeal judge upon application by a chief public representative or other officer exercising like duties. Nothing in this new regulation affects the powers of any tribunal to determine an application for removal for renewal or extension of an exemption which may be assigned to it by the registrar.

An amendment to section 106 of the Military Service act, with regard to employing or assisting deserters or defaulters, was passed on October 12, and sections 106 and 106A, as they now read, give few loopholes to employers to claim that they employed men in default of the act through inadvertence or ignorance of the true status of the men employed.

The onus of verification of the status of employees is now placed squarely with the employer, and he must examine the papers carried, and satisfy himself that the papers are proper and that the employees are exempt from service. If he neglects to do this, and a man who is a deserter or defaulter is found in his employ, the employer will be liable to punishment.

Class One Must Carry Papers or Are Liable to Detention

Difficulties have arisen in proof of identity and search in the case of men come under the Military

foreign countries or to meet the moment.

"The enemy is at our gates," he said.

After paying tribute to the men at the front, he added: "Bad elements are found in every army, but the fundamental will of the people's army is opposed to them."

"My program of October 6 embraces amnesty for persons under sentence for political crimes, especially those connected with the labor troubles, street demonstrations, etc. Far-reaching amnesty of this nature was proposed by the emperor and has now been applied."

"Many persons had been set at liberty," he added, "only with strong misgivings on the part of the government, but the conviction of the necessity of benevolence and a trustful policy decided the matter."

On Prospects of Peace.

The whole German people is anxious to hear the views of the government regarding the prospects of peace," he said, "but I am able to speak only with the greatest reserve and urge that the members of the reichstag limit debate as is consistent with the seriousness of the hour. The whole German people have been spoken to by President Wilson, and this fact gives the utterances of the representatives of all parties added force."

"The German people must not be blindly brought to the conference table. The German people today has the right to ask if peace is realized on the basis of President Wilson's conditions, what they mean for our future. Our answer to the president's question must be:

Limit Kaiser's Power.

"His majesty's decrees, which I announced recently, have now been issued," he went on. "They concern not only the censorship, the right of public meeting and restriction on personal liberty, but have to do with economic, social and political matters."

"If local military commanders disagree with the civil authorities, the decision must be reached immediately by the highest commander, who will not be able to promulgate any decision to which agreement is not given by myself or my representative, namely, Secretary of State Groeber. Care will be taken that the state of siege is maintained in the spirit in which

framed on the German people's understanding of that question. What it now wants is clearness."

Stupendous Decision.

"The decision will be of stupendous import. It will not be our strength that will decide, but it will be what is thought to be right in free discussion with our opponents that will give the decision. This is a great effort for a proud people accustomed to victory."

"The legal questions involved will not stop at our national boundaries, which we will never, of our own accord, open for violence."

"The essence of President Wilson's program for a league of nations cannot be accepted, when all peoples have not the right of national self-determination. This realization of community law means the abandonment of part of the unqualified independence which hitherto has been the indication of sovereignty both by us and others."

"Should we at home maintain as fundamental the 'National egoism' which, until a short time ago was the dominating force of the people's life, there would be no restoration and renovation for us. There would be a feeling of bitterness which would cripple us for generations."

Cure for Present Wounds.

"But if we comprehend that the significance of this frightful war is above all victory for the idea of justice and if we do not resist this idea, but submit with all good faith, then we shall find in it a cure for our present wounds and a reservoir of future strength."

Prince Maximilian said he would not deny, however, that opposition in Germany must be conquered before the ideal league of nations could be realized, but he continued:

"Whether the next few weeks shall call us to fight or open the way to peace, there is no doubt, we are equal to the task of either war or peace by carrying out the government's program and definitely breaking away from the old system."

The imperial chancellor then discussed electoral and parliamentary reforms. He cited bills before the reichstag, one of which enabled members of the house to enter the government without resigning, and another proposing a change in the laws regarding the responsibility of the chancellor. He continued: "Deputies will take part in the direction of imperial policy and in the name of the chancellor will be responsible without being ministers. Thus a new way is opened for arriving at responsible conduct of imperial affairs—the parliamentarian way."

"We are convinced that it will supply, not only the government but indirectly parliament, with previous forces from the people which have hitherto not been utilized."

People Will Rule.

Prince Maximilian said he hoped soon to announce results of preliminary negotiations to obtain a legal extension of the chancellor's responsibility, to be secured for the formation of a state tribunal."

"The new system," he said, "involves, as a national consequence, a new mode of government in Alsace-Lorraine."

The chancellor declared it was the aim of himself and his colleagues to establish the political authority of the German people. After saying that he welcomed expressions of opinion and that he and his colleagues were agreed as to methods and purpose, he added:

"Our aim is the political authority of the German people. This is the guiding star of my collaborates and myself."

The extraordinary war time measures, the chancellor explained, could not be dispensed with but they could be carried out by the chancellor, who would be responsible to the reichstag for their application.

Limit Kaiser's Power.

"His majesty's decrees, which I announced recently, have now been issued," he went on. "They concern not only the censorship, the right of public meeting and restriction on personal liberty, but have to do with economic, social and political matters."

"If local military commanders disagree with the civil authorities, the decision must be reached immediately by the highest commander, who will not be able to promulgate any decision to which agreement is not given by myself or my representative, namely, Secretary of State Groeber. Care will be taken that the state of siege is maintained in the spirit in which

agreements can be amplified in this sense."

Government Willing to Help.

"That means peaceful development of the empire and its relation with other powers," he continued.

"In such an extension of the people's rights the imperial government is willing to lend a hand when a league of nations has taken practical form. When such a league puts an end to all secret separate treaties, I am confident that all agreements can be amplified in this sense."

The chancellor said the German nation long had possessed political rights which its neighbors envied. He spoke in praise of the municipal and reichstag elections and said that although the German people had not made use of its power in dealing with vital questions, the development which had occurred at the end of September had changed everything.

"There lies the guarantee of continuance and growth of the new system," he added. "This is a better and more real guarantee than any law or paragraph."

Must Believe in Government.

The German people, he declared, must not resort to forms of government which they did not in their hearts believe in for the sake of



These small capsules are better than Balsam of Copals. Coughs & Injections and are the best for cold cases within 24 hours without interfering with your work. For sale everywhere.

Peps

the real breathable tablets, make the throat, chest, and lungs cold-resistant. When a nasty cold or a coughing bout foretells the revival of your old bronchial trouble, the best thing to do is to take Peps at once to strengthen and

PROTECT

the chest. When a Peps tablet is taken from its preserving silver wrapper and allowed to dissolve in the mouth, it gives off powerful medicinal and germicidal fumes that immediately circulate with the breath through all the air-passages, and destroy any germs that have got into

YOUR

nose and throat. At the same time the sore, inflamed membrane is soothed, healed, and protected, phlegm is released from the bronchials, breathing is made easy, and that distressing cough and throat soreness disappear.

By this direct treatment Peps keep trouble off the

CHEST

and lungs, and the worst weather can be faced without fear of evil consequences. It is the safest plan to always have a few Peps handy to arrest a cold, and prevent it reaching the lungs or starting bronchitis and chest weakness.

Peps

All dealers so Box

I assumed the functions of the government and in which I am resolved to discharge them."

Reichstag's Approval.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The German reichstag, after a short debate, adopted unanimously a resolution approving the statement made to it by Prince Maximilian, the chancellor, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Amsterdam. The resolution also expressed confidence in the new chancellor.

Confidence Vote for Prince Max.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—The German reichstag has given Prince Maximilian, the imperial chancellor, a vote of confidence, the vote standing 193 to 52, according to Berlin despatches received here. Twenty-three of the members did not vote.

Military Situation Not Desperate.

Says Prussian War Minister.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—"The

military situation is grave, but not desperate; we are still able to make stubborn resistance," Gen. von Scheuch, Prussian war minister, told the reichstag, according to despatches received here today.

Further Remarks During Session of Reichstag.

BASEL, Oct. 26.—After the speech of Prince Maximilian, Deputy Karl Harold, in the name of the Centrist party, read a statement in the reichstag asking that the reform of the constitution of the empire be extended so that war cannot be declared without the consent of the reichstag.

He added that if peace with the Entente Allies is not possible, the government will have to call on the last man for the defence of Germany.

OHIO SYNOD.

Where districts are without religious services, the undersigned will be glad to hold such. Kindly write to

the following address: Rev. G. F. Busch,

Ev.-Luth. Travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod, Holdfast, Sask.

SOUTHERN PAROCHIE, MISSOURI SYNOD.

(Immanuel's Parish, Southey)

Divine services every Sunday 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. alternately.

Everybody is cordially invited.

ZION'S PARISH

(11 miles northwest of Southey).

Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. alternately.

Everybody is cordially invited.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

Dive services every Sunday at 10 a.m. in the new church, Avenue J, between 10th and 20th Street.

A. H. Gallmeier, Rev.

HAGUE, SASK.

I shall, if it is God's will, hold ser-

vices at the Mennonite church at Hague

every second Sunday in the month at 3.30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited.

Geo. O. Juettner, Rev.

BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, Oct. 28.—"This morning our battlefield was extended northwards as far as the Scheldt at Thiant. On the whole battlefield between the Sambre canal and the Scheldt the enemy resistance was overcome and our advance continued. There was hard fighting at a number of points.

"On the right the Sixth Division

fought its way to the edge of the Bois-L'Eveque and captured Ors.

North of this point we are ap-

proaching the western outskirts of the Mormal forest and have cap-

tured Robertart.

"On the right centre of our at-

tack we have continued our ad-

vance to the region of Le Ques-

noy."

"We have taken the villages of

Poix-du-Nord and Les Tuilleries

and progressed beyond them to-

ward Englefontaine. The village

of Ghissignies was taken after a

sharp struggle, the enemy defend-

ing with determination the crossings of Ecaillon in the vicinity.

"Northwest of Ghissignies we

have secured the river crossings at Beaudignies, which is in our hands.

Here, vigorous resistance was over-

come by the New Zealanders, who

in this locality captured a number of batteries, including guns of

heavy calibre.

"On the left the Eighth Division

fought its way to the edge of the

Bois-L'Eveque and captured Ors.

North of this point we are ap-

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The Courier

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VICTORY LOAN NECESSARY WHETHER PEACE COMES OR NOT

Don't let the German peace propaganda interfere with the success of the Victory Loan.

Canada's war expenditure today is greater than ever before. There are 75,000 more Canadians overseas than there were a year ago.

They are still going over as fast as Canada can send them.

Even if peace came to-morrow it would probably take from 12 to 18 months to bring all the Canadians back.

They would have to be kept in the meantime.

Pay and allowances alone cost over \$14,000,000 a month.

Transportation expenses would probably amount to \$15,000,000.

To demobilize the Canadian troops would undoubtedly cost over \$250,000,000.

\$500,000,000 is needed through the Victory Loan, no matter what comes or goes.

Canadian industry and the Army both need strong financial support.

BANKS WILL HELP SMALL INVESTORS

It is announced that, in order to encourage investors to participate in the 1918 Victory Loan, the Banks will lend subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the investment in the Loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5½%.

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

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

HOW THE VICTORY LOAN SUSTAINS CANADA'S ARMY

Nearly 600,000 have been enrolled in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

About 425,000 have gone overseas.

Canada's 1918 war bill will be \$400,000,000.

Canada's 1917 war bill was \$320,000,000.

Canada's war expenditure is now \$33,000,000 a month.

It exceeds \$1,000,000 a day.

The \$420,000,000 subscribed to the 1917 Victory Loan will not much more than pay this year's war bill.

\$500,000,000 is needed through the Victory Loan; even though peace should come to-morrow.

Turkey has Surrendered

(Continued from Page 1.)

capture of the Bosphorus forts.

Second—The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters, are to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them as may be required.

Third—All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

Fourth—All allied prisoners of war and Armenian internees per-

Farmers and the Loan

Last year the people of Canada loaned to the Government \$419,000,000 to carry on the war. Out of that sum were spent huge sums of finance the purchases of the British Government in Canada for food and munitions. Since the war began the Imperial Munitions Board has awarded contracts in Canada amounting to \$1,200,000,000 and about \$600,000,000 have been advanced by the Government and banks. Besides that there were heavy advances to assist in the export of Canada's agricultural products.

These sums have been the cause of a tremendous expansion of industry. Farmers, as well as manufacturers have been able to sell their surplus products to Great Britain and to get the money at once. They have gone on multiplying their efforts and doing their part in winning the war, for Great Britain had to eat while her soldiers were away fighting. In the past year the Government has advanced \$100,000,000 to finance our agricultural and animal products to Great Britain. The bacon output was entirely handled but of the Loan funds. And this year there

will be some heavy calls out of the 1918 Victory Loan. Canada has a surplus of cheese for export amounting to \$40,000,000. Butter, eggs and condensed milk will amount to \$10,000,000 more. The Victory Loan will get these to their only market, Great Britain. The exportable wheat crop will be 190,000,000 bushels and the value \$225,000,000. Victory Loan money for the most part will finance this.

It is a big story. Perhaps we may better understand the tremendous import of the Victory Loan by comparing the agricultural and animal exports of the last fiscal year with four years ago. In 1915 Canada exported of these \$209,000,000; last year the figures grew to \$740,000,000, because the Dominion Government was able to find the money for the handling of these exports. In manufactures exports have increased from \$85,000,000 in 1915 to \$636,000,000 in the last fiscal year. Many great industries have been built up. The whole country has felt the impulse to greater endeavor. This is the spirit that is winning the war. We must not let it flag. Subscribe to the Victory Loan.

sons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the allies.

"Fifth—Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

"Sixth—The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters."

"Seventh—The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

"Twenty-Fifth—Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease at noon local time 31st of October, 1918.

Further Terms Forced on Turkey

LONDON, Nov. 2.—An additional clause in the terms of armistice granted by the allied powers to Turkey, which has just been received, says:

"Allied control officers are to be placed on all railways, including the Taurus Tunnel system.

"Tenth—Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

"Eleventh—A part of trans-Caucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies, after they have studied the situation.

"Twelfth—Wireless telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish government messages to be accepted.

"Thirteenth—Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

"Fourteenth—Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.

"Fifteenth—The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order of surrender.

"Sixteenth—The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause six.

"Seventeenth—The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

"Eighteenth—The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misrata, to the nearest Allied garrison.

"Nineteenth—All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

"Twentieth—Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipment, arms

and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under class five.

"Twenty-First—An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish ministry of supplies, in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

"Twenty-Second—Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the Allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

"Twenty-Third—An obligation of the part of Turkey to cease relations with the Central powers.

"Twenty-Fourth—In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets, the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

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WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WINONA, MINN.—I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous that I would have to get up and walk around in the morning would get all the time. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. When I took it my nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and am able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."

—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZE, 605 Glendale St., Winona, Minn.

How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I cannot sleep," or "it seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultze's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been averring such serious conditions as dispepsia, inflammation, ulceration, rheumatism, periodic pains, headache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is still genuinely in good shape. The 50-mile passage through the waterway is a veritable sea of mines and other obstructions, which it will require some little time to remove. In addition, the mine sweepers will be hindered by the swift currents, which are stronger at this season of the year than at any other.

The allied fleet, it is believed, is sure to come to grips with the old Russian fleet in the Black Sea, if the war continues a few weeks longer. There is every reason to believe that the Germans have put this fleet in good order. It consists of seven pre-dreadnaughts, two cruisers and twelve submarines, besides at least twenty-six other types of war craft. The enemy has the advantage of three good bases in the Black Sea—Odessa, Sebastopol and Nikolaev—but it is likely that they are short of ammunition. At Nikolaev four cruisers are being built. One of them is nearly completed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE HAGUE.—Discussing the American offer of coal to Holland, Peter Trebilcot, speaking in the chamber, opposed acceptance on the condition that Holland cease exporting to Germany. He contended that this would be a breach of neutrality.

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and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under class five.

On Saturday night's progress the statement said:

"Between the Oise and the Serre a surprise attack against the German positions to the north of Pargny-les-Bois enabled us to take prisoners.

"On the Aisne front French infantry in the course of the night made further progress. We captured the villages of La Croix-au-Bois and Givry.

"The German resistance, particularly in the Argonne forest, has increased to a certain degree.

"To the west of Belluno, and detachment engaged in Fadato valley, over which light columns are brilliantly encircling by the way of Farra D'Alpago.

"In spite of these attacks we maintained our positions on the ridge. This evening further counter-attacks developed northeast and north of Aulnoy. In the course of these operations we captured between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners.

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The Mill on the Floss

By
George Eliot.

BOOK FIRST — BOY AND GIRL

(VIII. Instalment.)

She did to-day, when she and Tom came from the garden with their father and their uncle Glegg. Maggie had thrown her bonnet off very carelessly, and, coming in with her hair rough as well as out of curl, rushed at once to Lucy, who was standing by her mother's knee. Certainly the contrast between the cousins was conspicuous, and, to superficial eyes, was very much to the disadvantage of Maggie, though a connoisseur might have seen "points" in her which had a higher promise for maturity than Lucy's natty completeness. It was like the contrast between a rough, dark, overgrown puppy and a white kitten. Lucy put up the neatest little rosebud mouth to be kissed: everything about her was neat—her little round neck, with the row of coral beads; her little straight nose, not at all snubby; her little clear eyebrows, rather darker than her curls, to match her hazel eyes, which looked up with shy pleasure at Maggie, taller by the head, though scarcely a year older. Maggie always looked at Lucy with delight. She was fond of fancying a world where the people never got any larger than children of their own age, and she made the queen of it just like Lucy, with a little crown on her head, and a little sceptre in her hand, only the queen was Maggie herself in Lucy's form.

"Oh, Lucy," she burst out, after kissing her, "you'll stay with Tom and me, won't you? Oh, kiss her, Tom!"

Tom, too, had come up to Lucy, but he was not going to kiss her—no; he came up to her with Maggie, because it seemed easier, on the whole, than saying, "How do you do?" to all those aunts and uncles; he stood looking at nothing in particular, with the blushing, awkward air and semi-smile which are common to shy boys when in company—very much as if they had come into the world by mistake, and found it in a degree of undress that was quite embarrassing.

"Heyday!" said aunt Glegg with loud emphasis. "Do little boys and girls come into a room without taking notice o' their uncles and aunts? That wasn't the way when I was a little girl."

"Go and speak to your aunts and uncles, my dears!" said Mrs. Tulliver, looking anxious and melancholy. She wanted to whisper to Maggie a command to go and have her hair brushed.

"Well, and how do you do? And I hope you're good children, are you?" said aunt Glegg, in the same loud, emphatic way, as she took their hands, hurting them with her large rings, and kissing their cheeks, much against their desire.

"Look up, Tom, look up. Boys as go to boarding-schools should hold their heads up. Look at me now." Tom declined that pleasure apparently, for he tried to draw his hand away. "Put your hair behind your ears, Maggie, and keep your frock on your shoulder."

Aunt Glegg always spoke to them in this loud, emphatic way, as if she considered them deaf, or perhaps rather idiotic: it was a means, she thought, of making them feel that they were accountable creatures, and might be a salutary check on naughty tendencies. Bessy's children were so spoiled—they'd need have somebody to make them feel their duty.

"Well, my dears," said aunt Pullet in a compassionate voice, "you grow wonderful fast. I doubt they'll outrun their strength," she added, looking over their heads with a melancholy expression at their mother. "I think the girl has too much hair. I'd have it thinned and cut shorter, sister, if I was you: it isn't good for her health. It's that as makes her skin so brown, I shouldn't wonder. Don't you think so, sister Deane?"

"I can't say, I'm sure, sister," said Mrs. Deane, shutting her lips close again, and looking at Maggie with a critical eye.

"No, no," said Mr. Tulliver, "the child's healthy enough—there's nothing ails her. There's red wheat as well as white, for that

matter, and some like the dark grain best. But it'd be as well if Bessy'd have the child's hair cut, so as it'd lie smooth."

A dreadful resolve was gathering in Maggie's breast, but it was arrested by the desire to know from her aunt Deane whether she would leave Lucy behind: aunt Deane would hardly ever let Lucy come to see them. After various reasons for refusal, Mrs. Deane appealed to Lucy herself.

"You wouldn't like to stay behind without mother, should you, Lucy?"

"Yes, please, mother," said Lucy timidly, blushing very pink all over her little neck.

"Well done, Lucy! Let her stay, Mrs. Deane, let her stay," said Mr. Deane, a large but alert-looking man, with a type of physique to be seen in all ranks of English society—a bald crown, red whiskers, full forehead, and general solidity without heaviness. You may see noblemen like Mr. Deane, and you may see grocers or day-laborers like him; but the keenness of his brown eyes was less common than his contour. He held a silver snuff-box very tightly in his hand, and now and then exchanged a pinch with Mr. Tulliver, whose box was only silver-mounted, so that it was naturally a joke between them that Mr. Tulliver wanted to exchange snuff-boxes also. Mr. Deane's box had been given him by the superior partners in the firm to which he belonged, at the same time that they gave him a share in the business, in acknowledgment of his valuable services as manager. No man was thought more highly of in St. Ogg's than Mr. Deane, and some persons were even of opinion that Miss Susan Dodson, who was once held to have made the worst match of all the Dodson sisters, might one day ride in a better carriage, and live in a better house, even than her sister Pullet. There was no knowing where a man would stop, who had got his foot into a great mill-owning, ship-owning business like that of Guest & Co., with a banking concern attached. And Mrs. Deane, as her intimate female friends observed, was proud and having enough: she wouldn't let her husband stand still in the world for want of spurring.

"Maggie," said Mrs. Tulliver, beckoning Maggie to her, and whispering in her ear, as soon as this point of Lucy's staying was settled, "go and get your hair brushed—do, for shame. I told you not to come in without going to Martha first; you know I did."

"Tom, come out with me," whispered Maggie, pulling his sleeve as she passed him; and Tom followed willingly enough.

"Come upstairs with me, Tom," she whispered, when they were outside the door. "There's something I want to do before dinner."

"There's no time to play at anything before dinner," said Tom, whose imagination was impatient of any intermediate prospect.

"Oh yes, there is time for this—do come, Tom."

Tom followed Maggie upstairs into her mother's room, and saw her go at once to a drawer, from which she took out a large pair of scissors.

"What are they for, Maggie?" said Tom, feeling his curiosity awakened.

Maggie answered by seizing her front locks and cutting them straight across the middle of her forehead.

"Oh, my buttons, Maggie, you'll catch it!" exclaimed Tom: "you'd better not cut any more off."

Snip! went the great scissors again, while Tom was speaking; and he couldn't help feeling it was rather good fun: Maggie would look so queer.

"Here, Tom, cut it behind for me," said Maggie, excited by her own daring, and anxious to finish the deed.

"You'll catch it, you know," said Tom, nodding his head in an omniscient manner, and hesitating a little as he took the scissors.

"Never mind—make haste!" said Maggie, giving a little stamp of her foot. Her cheeks were quite flushed.

The black locks were so thick

nothing could be more tempting to a lad who had already tasted the forbidden pleasure of cutting the pony's mane. I speak to those who know the satisfaction of making a pair of shears meet through a duly resisting mass of hair. One delicious grinding snip, and then another, and another, and the hinderlocks fell heavily on the floor, and Maggie stood cropped in a jagged, uneven manner, but with a sense of clearness and freedom, as if she had emerged from a wood into the open plain.

"Oh, Maggie," said Tom, jumping round her, and slapping his knees as he laughed, "oh, my buttons, what a queer thing you look! Look at yourself in the glass—you look like the idiot we throw out nutshells to at school."

Maggie felt an unexpected pang. She had thought beforehand chiefly of her own deliverance from her teasing hair and teasing remarks about it, and something also of the triumph she should have over her mother and her aunts by this very decided course of action; she didn't want her hair to look pretty—that was out of the question—she only wanted people to think her a clever little girl, and not to find fault with her. But now, when Tom began to laugh at her, and say she was like the idiot, the affair had quite a new aspect. She looked in the glass, and still Tom laughed and clapped his hands, and Maggie's flushed cheeks began to pale, and her lips to tremble a little.

"Oh, Maggie, you'll have to go down to dinner directly," said Tom. "Oh, my!"

"Don't laugh at me, Tom," said Maggie in a passionate tone, with an outburst of angry tears, stamping, and giving him a push.

"Now, then, spitfire!" said Tom. "What did you eat it off for, then? I shall go down: I can smell the dinner going in."

He hurried downstairs and left poor Maggie to that bitter sense of the irreversibility which was almost an everyday experience of her small soul. She could see clearly enough, now the thing was done, that it was very foolish, and that she should have to hear and think more about her hair than ever; for Maggie rushed to her deeds with passionate impulse, and then saw not only their consequences, but what would have happened if they had not been done, with all the detail and exaggerated circumstance of an active imagination. Tom never did the same sort of foolish things as Maggie, having a wonderful instinctive discernment of what would turn to his advantage or disadvantage; and so it happened, that though he was much more wilful and inflexible than Maggie, his mother hardly ever called him naughty. But if Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he was sorry for it, and stood by it, he "didn't mind." If he broke the lash of his father's gig-whip by lashing the gate, he couldn't help it—the whip wouldn't have got caught in the hinge. If Tom Tulliver whipped a gate, he was convinced, not that the whipping of gates by all boys was a justifiable act, but that he, Tom Tulliver, was justifiable in whipping that particular gate, and he wasn't going to be sorry. But Maggie, as she stood crying before the glass, felt it impossible that she should go down to dinner and endure the severe eyes and severe words of her aunts, while Tom, and Lucy, and Martha, who waited at table, and perhaps her father and her uncles, would laugh at her—for if Tom had laughed at her, of course everyone else would; and if she had only let her hair alone, she could have sat with Tom and Lucy, and had the apricot-pudding and the custard! What could she do, sob? she sat as helpless and despairing among her black locks as Ajax among the slaughtered sheep. Very trivial—perhaps, this anguish seems to weather-worn mortals who have to think of Christmas bills, dead loves, and broken friendships; but it was not so bitter to Maggie—perhaps it was even more bitter—than what we are fond of calling antithetically the real troubles of mature life.

"Ah, my child, you will have real troubles to fret about by and by," is the consolation we have almost

she looked reflective as Tom left her. His good-nature had taken off the keenest edge of her suffering, and mits with cowslip wine began to assert their legitimate influence.

Slowly she rose from amongst her scattered locks, and slowly she made her way downstairs. Then she stood leaning with one shoulder against the frame of the dining-parlour door, peeping in when it was ajar. She saw Tom and Lucy with an empty chair between them, and there were the custards on a side-table—it was too much. She slipped in and went towards the empty chair. But she had no sooner sat down than she repented, and wished herself back again,

Mrs. Tulliver gave a little scream, as she saw her, and felt such a "turn" that she dropped the large gravy-spoon into the dish with the most serious results to the tablecloth. For Kezia had not betrayed the reason of Maggie's refusal to come down, not liking to give her mistress a shock in the moment of carving, and Mrs. Tulliver thought there was nothing worse in question than a fit of perverseness, which was inflicting its own punishment by depriving Maggie of half her dinner.

Children must not be shut off in one part of the house to remain aloof until a certain age, but ought to be a part of the family circle, sharing its joys, work and minor sorrows. I do not mean that children should be pushed before visitors, have all their meals at the family table or remain up till their elders retire, but there are times and places when it is the children's right and privilege really to be members of the family.

"Heyday! what little gell's this?"

—why, I don't know her. Is it some little gell you've picked up in the road, Kezia?"

"Why, she's gone and cut her hair herself," said Mr. Tulliver in an undertone to Mr. Deane, laughing with much enjoyment.

"Did you ever know such a little huss as it is?"

"Why, little miss, you've made yourself look very funny," said uncle Pullet, and perhaps he never in his life made an observation which was felt to be so lacerating.

"Fie, for shame!" said aunt Glegg, in her loudest, severest tone of reproof. "Little gells as cut their own hair should be whipped and fed on bread an water—not come and sit down with their aunts and uncles."

"Ay, ay," said uncle Glegg, meaning to give a playful turn to this denunciation, "she must be sent to jail, I think, and they'll cut the rest of her hair off there, and make it all even."

"She's more like a gipsy nor ever," said aunt Pullet in a pitying tone; "it's very bad luck, sister, as the gell should be so brown—the boy's fair enough. I doubt it'll stand in her way i' life to be so brown."

"She's a naughty child, as'll break her mother's heart," said Mrs. Tulliver, with the tears in her eyes.

(To be continued.)

—The French Lieut. Roland G. Garros, who was reported missing in advices from the war office, is said to have fallen during an air battle. He went out with a patrol and became engaged in a fight with a German flying squadron. Exactly what happened is unknown but two of his comrades saw a machine fall to earth out of control and believe it was Garros. Only a few days ago Garros brought down a German plane in a masterly manner.

The

ORIGINAL

and only

GENUINE

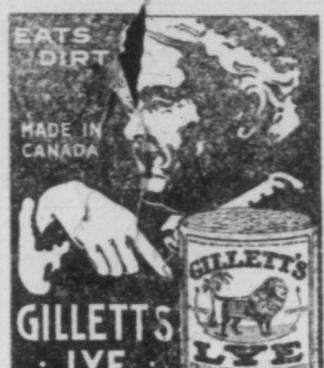
Beware

of imitations

sold as "Just

as good".

Minard's Liniment



WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

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

By Mrs. V. Omo Grace Oliver.

Parents must not look down upon the child and consider his efforts, trials and sorrows petty; we must try to understand how sincerely they put all their hearts into their play and that the losses that seem so trivial to us are of great moment to them. We must learn to share all their experiences with them if we would develop the fine feelings we wish them to have at maturity.

Children must not be shut off in one part of the house to remain aloof until a certain age, but ought to be a part of the family circle, sharing its joys, work and minor sorrows. I do not mean that children should be pushed before visitors, have all their meals at the family table or remain up till their elders retire, but there are times and places when it is the children's right and privilege really to be members of the family.

Probably cellar storage will appeal to most people, particularly town and city dwellers, as the simplest method of keeping vegetables for winter. All that is necessary is to store them in a cool place, either in a cellar or in a cold storage room. This may usually be done by partitioning off a section of the cellar which includes a window. The partitioning should be well and tightly made, not only to exclude heat, but also to prevent odors from permeating the living room.

At least one outside window is necessary for this built-in storage space, and two or more windows will give even better ventilation. The window should be darkened to prevent too much light reaching the vegetables, and should be closed and closed in accordance with the outside temperature, being to keep the temperature above freezing, but below house temperature.

The vegetables may be stored in bins or containers such as barrels and crates. Do not store them in heaps on either concrete or wood floors, lest they become victims to moisture or vermin.

Shelves may be built along sides of this storage place for storing jars or canned vegetables or preserves.

Outdoor cellars or eaves are the oldest and most used places for vegetable storage. These may be constructed in a great variety of forms and sizes, with wood or concrete and earth or sod. Such storage places are well adapted to farms producing large quantities of storage crops. An extremely simple form of the outdoor storage is available for town households and small gardens and, next to cellar storage, is most urgently recommended for general use in the food crisis confronting us now.

This kind of vegetable storage place can be made in any back yard in a few minutes with the aid of a shovel and some leaves, straw or hay. It consists only of a heap of vegetables covered over with straw and earth. Its size will depend on the quantity of vegetables to be stored. This is how it is made according to the Government experts:

Select a well-drained location. The vegetables may be piled on the ground, but it is a little better to make a shallow excavation, say six or eight inches deep, and line this with straw, leaves or similar material. Place the vegetables in a conical heap on top of the litter in the hollow that has been dug. Cover the heap with straw or leaves, and then throw dirt on top of the straw, completely covering it with earth to a depth of two or three inches, patting the earth with the back of the shovel to make it compact.

Children are so open-hearted and ready and respond so sweetly and quickly to faith and trust that we often miss great happiness by not sharing our hopes and joys more freely with them.

If we keep the bond very close our home will become the great meeting place of all children and this love and companionship between parents and children will be like a powerful magnet whose attraction the children cannot resist.

So from these beginnings the home tie will be so strengthened that we need never fear that the allurements of the world can draw our children from us, but can rest assured that they will always return to the "center of deep response."

Storing Your Vegetables

Canning and drying this summer have preserved for winter vast quantities of vegetables that otherwise would have been lost. But there are more than a dozen vegetables which can be kept for months by simple storage. All there is to it putting them in a place where they will be cool enough to prevent decay, and warm enough to prevent freezing, and protected from an excess of moisture.

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A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

CANADA looks to YOU for help in making this great Victory Loan a success.

Canada needs your MONEY.

Ours is a country whose individual citizens are more prosperous than those of any other country in the world.

Canada has come to YOU --- her citizens --- with a straight business proposition.

That proposition in a nutshell is this:

"I need Five Hundred Million Dollars to help finish up my business over in Europe. Lend me the money for a short time at 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly and I pledge the return of every cent of your loan."

Plan to take all the Bonds you can possibly pay for.

The payments are as follows:

10 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. December 6th, 1918.
20 per cent. January 6th, 1919
20 per cent. February 6th, 1919
31.16 per cent. March 6th, 1919

Also arrange with your bank or your employer for all you can handle on weekly, semi-monthly or monthly payments.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

This space donated to the Victory Loan 1918 Campaign by

DR. C. R. PARADIS
DR. J. C. BLACK
DR. JNO. A. ROSE
DR. S. E. MOORE
DR. R. LEDERMAN

DOERR & GUGGISBERG
FISH & FERGUSSON
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S. R. CURTIN

CARROTHERS & WILLIAMS
THORN & QUIRK
BELL & MITCHELL, LTD.
EMPIRE FINANCIERS, LTD.
STANDARD DRUG STORE

being
monton to the Bulkley
British Columbia. Three
associations from that
been on the market for
so far and found the present a
previous time to make their pur-
chases. About two-thirds of the
stock is young steers, bought for
long feeding, the majority of them
being yearlings and calves.

A special subscription committee
is working on amounts of \$5,000
and over ad has as its objective
a total of \$30,000. It is considered
quite probable now that with the
splendid response of the Imperial
Oil company this objective will be
easily exceeded.

ALBERTA TOWNS MAKE LARGE BEEF SHIPMENT

A very large shipment of prime
beef cattle was made from Hardisty
on Friday the week before last and
from Czar on the following day.
From these two points sufficient
cattle were purchased to make up
a train which left on Sunday by
fast freight for Toronto, the whole
shipment having been bought by
the Harris Abattoir Ltd., by the
western representative of that
firm, Mr. Silverwood.

MORE COAL IN WEST THAN EVER IN ITS HISTORY.

"There is more coal in Western
Canada at the present time than
ever before in the history of the
country," is the way F. E. Harri-
son, assistant to the director of coal
mine operations and prominent
government labor mediator, speaks
of the state of coal supply.

Mr. Harrison explains that every
mine under the direction of the
operations commissioner is working
near to capacity at the present
time and that there is no labor dis-
pute at any point now.

"With continuance of the pre-
sent favorable condition," said Mr.
Harrison, "the country will be in
good shape for coal, especially the
west."

NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED

Among the new companies that
have been incorporated during the
past week are the Victory Oil Co.
of Edmonton with a capital of
\$25,000; the Peace River Pioneers
Motive Co., Ltd., Peace River,
\$50,000; Excelsior Collieries
Co., Ltd., Calgary, for the
mining of coal, \$50,000; the Miquelon
Co., Ltd., Calgary, for the
manufacture of hats, boots, etc.,
and the Central Garage
Co., Ltd., Cardston,

QUARANTINE AT PEACE RIVER

The following order has been is-
sued by the E. D. & B. C. railway,
rendered necessary by the quar-
antine by Peace River town against
influenza:

Edmonton, Oct. 25, 1918.

Effective this date until further
notice, quarantine has been declar-
ed against all incoming passenger
travel to Peace River.

LOAN CAMPAIGN TO FINE START.

One of the facts that the 7,000
workers in the city are
nearly short of the required
amount due to the "In" epidemic,
who are at work have given

a splendid response. Total amount
during the first week \$1,115.
was received that the
company had subsequently
Edmonton office is about \$1,000.
The passengers can leave
worth of ends. This is the
amount which came through the
local office last year.

A special subscription committee
is working on amounts of \$5,000
and over ad has as its objective
a total of \$30,000. It is considered
quite probable now that with the
splendid response of the Imperial
Oil company this objective will be
easily exceeded.

Ticket agents will not sell tickets
or check baggage to Peace River.

(Signed) C. Dowling,
Traffic Manager.

Note:—Attendants in charge of
live stock shipments will be admitted
after medical examination, if
certified free of disease.

NOON FIRE PLAYS HAVOC IN PART OF CHINATOWN.

A big slice of Chinatown in Ed-
monton was wiped out at mid-day
on Tuesday the week before last as
the result of a fire, said to have
been caused by an overheated stove.

Always somewhat picturesque,
although not generally regarded
as desirable from other points of
view, that block of Chinese busi-
nesses standing at the south-west
corner of Rice and Kinistino is
now a thing of the past, the fire
having practically gutted the
whole.

The block consisted of a store,
restaurant, rooming house and bar-
ber shop, and trade was done al-
most entirely with Chinese, the
businesses being under the control
of the Kung Wo Chung company,
superintended by Captain Doon.

SUES C.N.R. FOR LOSS SIX HORSES KILLED ON TRACK.

Civil action has been entered by
John J. Duggan of St. Albert and
Edmonton South, against the C.N.
R. for \$1,475. According to the
claim filed in the supreme civil
court office the plaintiff lost three
valuable mares and three geldings,
which had strayed upon the defen-
dant company's railway tracks
last February. The six animals
were killed by a passing train. D.
H. MacKinnon is solicitor for the
plaintiff.

HAIL INSURANCE PREMIUMS WILL EQUAL LAST YEAR.

Premiums taken out for hail in-
surance during the past season, it
is thought, will come close to the
figure of last year—\$1,800,000. Of
the companies that have reported
this year to date the ratio of losses
is about 20 per cent. as compared
with 70 per cent. last year and 76
per cent. the year previous. The
dry year was apparently a good one
from the point of view of the hail,
and whether the drought has any-
thing to do with the amount of hail
is an old question.

damages caused him by reason of
not having the use of said outfit
and the \$1,000 he originally invested
in it.

AUTOS COLLIDE— MAN IS INJURED.

A few days ago two automobiles
collided on the St. Albert trail, a
short distance beyond the Dunve-
gan station. A car owned in Mor-
inville in which were three young
men, attempted to overtake and
pass another car in which were an
Edmonton man and his family.
The Morinville car was turned
turtle and one of the young men,
J. Holingren, was so badly shaken
up that he had to be taken to the
General hospital. This morning
his condition was reported as im-
proved.

AUTO DASHES INTO GIRDER AT SOUTH SIDE OF BRIDGE.

Sergeant Wm. Simpson, acting
as chauffeur at the Military hospital,
met with a serious accident

while crossing the high level bridge

on Monday at noon, when the auto,
which he was driving, dashed into
a girder at the south end approach.
He was rushed to the Military hos-
pital on the South Side in an un-
conscious condition, and immedi-
ately put on the operating table,
when it was found that he was suf-
fering from a fractured skull.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

YOUTH LOSES HAND WHILE DUCK HUNTING

STETTLER, Alta.—Stuart Edgar,
19 years old, the son of David
Edgar, proprietor of the Stettler
Quick Print, met with a painful
accident while duck hunting Mon-
day which will probably cost him
his right hand. His gun was ac-
cidentally discharged and the hand
severely lacerated. He was taken
to a hospital in Calgary for treat-
ment. Mr. Edgar had made all his
preparations to enter the air ser-
vice and was to have left for the
east to begin training shortly.

RED DEER CITY GOES LIBERAL

Gaetz Elected by 800 Majority;
Galbraith Loses Deposit.

RED DEER, Alta.—J. J. Gaetz,
Liberal supporter of the Stewart
government, is elected in Red Deer
by a sweeping majority over his
Unionist-Independent opponent.
Forty-eight polls heard from give
Gaetz 770 majority. In two polls,
only majorities are given, and

Delhi 22 23
Rosedale 30 36
Valley Centre 35 1
Willowdale 32 10
Burnt Lake 32 10
Gaetz Valley (maj.) 1
Melita 21 4
Carritts 22 11
Hillsdown 14 8
Knowledge 29 1
Waskasoo 13 11
Beaver Flat 13 4
Lestreville 31 10
Prairie Rose 21 18
Little Horse Guards 28 14
Simmons 21 3
Shady Nook 20 10
Shady Lane 23 5
Great Bend 21 6
Wood Lake 16 5
Cumberland (maj.) 35

1554 784

Majority 770, with eight polls to
hear from, which will increase
Gaetz' majority.

GOOD CROPS, NO FLU AT GRANDE PRAIRIE

I. B. Taft is in the city on his
way to Vancouver on a business
trip.

Threshing is in progress on
Grande Prairie and grain is turn-
ing out very well. Mr. Taft is of
the opinion that there will be a
larger yield than last year. A field
of oats of 25 acres that Mr. Taft
sowed on June 6 for green feed
threshed 61 bushels per acre. Lee
Hodgins of Hermit threshed 250
acres of wheat that averaged 31
bushels per acre.

Ponce Coupe crops are reported
not frozen and an excellent yield.

Grande Prairie City is going
ahead rapidly. Over thirty houses
are in various stages of construc-
tion.

There were no cases of flu on
the Grande Prairie when Mr. Taft
left. The public school had been
closed as a precaution. It will be
opened again if no cases develop.

HALF OF MINES AT DRUMHELLER ARE NOW CLOSED

About one-half of the mines in
the Drumheller district are closed
at the present time, partly owing
to the epidemic and partly owing
to lack of orders. On Friday nine
were closed by reason of the epi-
demic and since then three others
have closed down through lack of
orders. None of the Edmonton
mines have been closed down as yet
on account of the epidemic. Ship-
ments from Alberta to Manitoba

FERNIE, B. C.—There
abatement in the influenza
epidemic in this locality. There are
more than six hundred cases now
in the city of which 40 have devel-
oped pneumonia.

In Cranbrook the disease is even
more acute. Two well known busi-
ness men of that city, Frank G.
Murphy, of the firm of Beattie &
Murphy, and Findlay Robson,
manager of the Cranbrook Jobbers,
succumbed to the disease.

In camps and all communities
business is practically demoralized.

NEWSPAPER MILL HAS TO CLOSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Owing to
the large number of influenza cases
at Powell River, which have seri-
ously crippled the working force
of the big paper mills, the plant
was closed.

The situation thus created is
serious for large users of paper
and may mean a big reduction in
the size of Vancouver newspapers
depending on Powell River for
supplies.

The number of cases of influenza
reported at Powell River is 110 out
of a total population of 1,500.

We should choose our friends
thoughtfully, wisely, prayerfully,
but when we have pledged our
lives we should be faithful, what-
ever the cost may be.

Between the great things that
we cannot do and the small things
we will not do the danger is that
we shall do nothing.

Each of us is bound to make
the little circle in which he lives
better and happier; each of us is
bound to see that out of that small
circle the widest good may flow.

HALF OF MINES
AT DRUMHELLER
ARE NOW CLOSED

Humberstone or Twin City screened lump
coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine.
Cardiff coal \$4.25. f. o. b. cars mine.

We have some first class Poplar cordwood on hand, also
several cars of Tamarae, Spruce and Pine, mixed, all first class
material. Write for prices.

Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on
hand, from 4-4½ cts. per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading stations.
For further particulars apply to

BECKER & SCHMID
Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

Dr. C.

Fort Saskatchewan

PRACTICAL

Diplomas from the

Germany; the Z.

Switzerland. Specializa-

surgeons.

Operations. Office: Fort Saskatchewan

Phones 54 and 42. — P. O. Box

Do not forget to call on us if in need

of Jewelry or Glasses. Let us show

you our \$5.50 Waltham Watch.

H. B. KLINE & SONS, LTD.

The Best Jewelers.

Corner Jasper Avenue and 99th Street.

EDMONTON — ALBERTA

Marriage Licenses Issued.

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF

You mention "The Courier" when

answering advertisements.

Becker & Schmid

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

General Agents for Alberta and British

Columbia for the following well

known articles:

Forni's Alpenkrauter and Utefine,
Price per bottle \$1.50, Porto 20c.

Heiloel and Magenstaerker, Price 55c,
Porto 10c.

Bayrisch Beer Extracts, Price 1.50,
Porto 10c.

Heureka Worm Capsules for Horses,
Price \$2.00, Porto 10c.

Pistoles for same \$2.25, Porto 20c.

To insure against loss in the mails,
5¢ per package for registering same.

BECKER & SCHMID

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF

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answering advertisements.

COAL - COAL

Humberstone or Twin City screened lump

coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine.

Cardiff coal \$4.25. f. o. b. cars mine.

We have some first class Poplar cordwood on hand, also
several cars of Tamarae, Spruce and Pine, mixed, all first class
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Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on
hand, from 4-4½ cts. per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading stations.

For further particulars apply to

BECKER & SCHMID
Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

Canada Expects

Canada expects every Citizen of German birth or descent to help to maintain the freedom he has found in Canada, by buying Victory Bonds.

Help to keep Canada free from the Prussian menace--help your boys fighting with other Canadian boys--help to shorten the war--help to end militarism and autocracy forever.

Buy Victory Bonds till you can buy no more.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Bank of Canada

Eastern Provinces

SIX NEW SHIPS FOR GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, Ont. — Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, has entered into contracts for the construction of six additional steamships for the government.

The

Wallace Shipbuilding Co. of Vancouver, will build two vessels of 5,100 tons capacity and one of 4,300 tons, while the Kingston Steamship Co., of Kingston, will construct a vessel of 3,750 tons. In addition, contracts have been signed with the Port Arthur Steamship Co., for two 3,400 tons vessels. This brings the total number of vessels contracted for up to thirty-one.

MORE EXPORTS PROHIBITED

OTTAWA, Ont. — Export has been prohibited of a number of articles except under license by the Canada Food board. The articles include arrowroot cake made from wheat flour, canned fruits, chewing gum, honey, fruit jams, edible jellies, mustard, pea flour and meal, prepared cereal foods, prepared coffee and cocoa, sugar beets and vinegar.

BIG PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE

TORONTO, Ont. — For the second time in thirteen years the plant of the Canada Carriage Company, one of the largest labor employing concerns in Brockville, was destroyed by fire which broke out shortly before midnight Wednesday last, and raged for several hours. The loss is estimated at \$500,444, fully covered by insurance in American Lloyds. The plant was owned by the Carriage Factories, Ltd.

EXPRESS ROBBER MAY BE HEADED FOR WEST

TORONTO, Ont. — The bandit who stole \$20,000 from the express car of the Toronto-Buffalo train a few days ago and made his escape in a motor car which he commandeered in High Park at the point of a revolver, has been traced by the police to a point near Camp Borden. It is believed he may be hiding in northern Ontario at the present time, or that he is on his way to Winnipeg or Montreal. He was last seen at Midhurst, on the Canadian Pacific railway, near Barrie, where he gave a boy a dollar to watch his motor car and then went over to the station and bought a ticket for North Bay.

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