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Lloyd George Says, Peace Will Be Signed End of April or Beginning of May

Labors of Peace Conference Near End — Satisfactory Progress Reported — President Wilson's Condition Improved

Paris, April 6. — The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter, and the Germans will be asked to come and sign it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, declared in an interview today with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Matin.

Hon. Bob Rogers To Reorganise Conservatives

WINNIPEG, April 4. — Hon. Robert Rogers left for Toronto tonight with the purpose of discussing the political situation with friends incident to the announcement of the National Liberal convention. Next week he will, at the invitation of prominent Conservatives, attend a conference in Montreal, after attending the National Patriotic Committee meeting at Ottawa Tuesday.

long the negotiators, but, also, there are inevitable ones among the experts, often among those from the same country. Who is to decide between, if not the negotiators, and do you think it can always be done quickly?"

"I affirm absolutely that there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the question of reparations. In substance, the allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: "Germany must pay to the last farthing of her power."

"But is it sufficient to draw up a bill and hand it to the enemy? Must we not require guarantees and must we not study the terms, methods and forms of delayed payments? Must we not be able to say to our adversary when he pleads inadequacy of resources: 'Yes, you can go as far as that and you must do this and you must do that.'"

"No one," the interviewer interrupted, "has said that you have decided it."

The British premier resumed, "Cannot the people wait until we have finished our work, instead of always wanting to judge our intentions? This conference was held to meet and discuss things and under conditions unprecedented in history. All eyes are turned toward it and, what is more grave, all ears are glued at its keynote. Enemy ears tremble with joy when they detect some hesitation. Some"

"No, there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the question of reparations. In substance, the allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: "Germany must pay to the last farthing of her power."

Fears World War Between White and Yellow Races

OTTAWA, April 2. — "We have finished the fight over yonder, but this has not by any means settled the world problem," asserted Captain Martin-Smith of Vancouver, who is stopping over in Ottawa for a few days on his way home. "Canada has to face, as she never has before, the yellow peril," he continued. "The Japanese is a high spirited man and if discriminated against, he feels slighted."

Dominion Parliament

NUMEROUS QUESTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF PRIVATE MEMBERS DEALT WITH—BANK MERGERS DISCUSSED—HON. ROBERTSON SUBMITTED NEW LABOR BILL TO SENATE.

Resolutions for which private members stood sponsor, occupied the attention of parliament on Monday, March 31. F. B. McCurdy's resolution calling for a preference for wounded soldiers in the filling of civil service vacancies, met with a great deal of approval but was not pressed, in view of a statement by Hon. A. K. Maclean, that the matter would be dealt with in amendments to the Civil Service act to be introduced within the next few weeks.

the British government had requested that it be kept secret for the present. In answer to a question by Joseph Demers, the minister of militia stated that the number of men conscripted and sent overseas was 47,509.

Hon. N. W. Rowell informed Joseph Archambault that J. W. Daffoe, of Winnipeg, did not hold any position under the government at the present time, nor had he done so since leaving France on March 6. Mr. Rowell stated that Mr. Daffoe, at the request of the government, represented the department of public information overseas in connection with the work of the peace conference. He had given his services without compensation. Government business, including the voting of supply, occupied the attention of parliament on Tuesday, April 1st. After some progress had been made with government bills, including Hon. Arthur Meighen's bill to amend the Seed Grain act, estimates of the department of external affairs were taken up.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, in connection with these votes, dealt at considerable length with questions relating to the activities of the imperial war cabinet and the imperial war conference. Mr. Rowell was unable to confirm the report that the French government had donated Vimy Ridge to Canada, but said that the French government had donated in perpetuity the land in which Canadians are buried.

Mr. Rowell explained that Canada had agreed to send a force to Siberia at the request of the British government, after it had been decided that it would not be possible for the Dominion to place a fifth division in the field. There was quite a breeze late in the evening, when Major C. G. Power, of Quebec, wanted to know if Canada is at war with Russia, a question Mr. Rowell did not undertake to answer.

Conditions in Hungary Serious

BUDAPEST, April 7. — General Jan Christian Smuts, the peace conference commissioner to Hungary, placed his proposals before the Hungarian communist government Saturday. The government replied to General Smuts, thanking him for his civility, but declaring that the conditions presented were unacceptable except as an order to those who might be inclined to assume the government of the country on such terms.

"But," the government's reply added, "relying on the goodwill displayed in such an unaccustomed manner by you, we beg you to interpret the following proposals to the entente powers: "First—The Soviet government also is disposed to create a neutral zone, but solely on the condition that the frontier thereof is shifted eastward to the Maros line and that the soviet republic shall administer without interference in the territory occupied by the allied troops, thus allowing the soviet republic to be re-established in Szegedin and Arad. There shall be free intercourse from the neutral zone both in the direction of Hungary and Rumania and free transit to the Transylvania territory occupied by Rumania."

"Second—At the same time we request the complete raising of the blockade and the supplying of the republic with coal and fats. "Third—We request that the proposed conference should include representatives of the Hungarian soviet republic, Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia, Jugo Slavia and German"

SOUTHEY FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF \$40,000

The village of Southey, Sask., was visited by a disastrous fire on Thursday night with a resultant loss of approximately \$40,000, largely accounted for by the total destruction of more than a score of automobiles.

The fire started from an unknown cause shortly after 11 o'clock in the machine shop and garage owned by Planeto and Shoemaker, and resulted in the total destruction of the building and tools, fitting and contents. One side of a Chinese laundry adjoining was burned out, while the Massey-Harris implement warehouse was scorched but no damage done.

Gasoline Tanks Explode. During the progress of the fire several gasoline tanks exploded, adding to the general excitement and threatening a general conflagration in the village. The town fire engine broke down, and the villagers as a body, with buckets and other temporary expedients, fought the flames and prevented the spread of the fire, which was finally extinguished about five o'clock Friday morning.

Included in the loss with the garage were some 21 automobiles which, for the most part, were the property of individuals living in the village and surrounding district, and had been stored in the garage for the winter. There had also just recently been received a consignment of new McLaughlin and Overland cars and these, too, were destroyed. Only two of the stored cars were covered by insurance, the total amount of the two cars being \$1,600.

As near as could be estimated the losses were as follows: Machine shop and garage, value about \$4,000, and insured for \$1,500, totally destroyed. Machine shop tools and shop and garage fittings, value \$3,000 to \$4,000, totally destroyed. Storage batteries in stock, and stored for individual owners to be kept warm throughout the winter, value \$5,000. Not insured. Chinese laundry, no estimate of loss or insurance.

Strikes Characterise Political Situation in Germany

Bolshevistic Soviet Government Established in Bavaria

MUNICH, April 7. — On behalf of the revolutionary central council of Bavaria, Herr Nekisch today addressed an official telegram to all the workmen's councils: "The workers of Bavaria have overcome their party divisions and united in a mighty bloc against domination and exploitation. They have taken over in workers', soldiers' and peasants' councils entire public authority."

"The Landtag has been dissolved and people's commissions have been appointed. Complete order prevails in public affairs and business and the administration is continuing. "Works will be controlled by workers' councils which will control workers and direct affairs jointly with the managers. Everything belongs to the community. Independent socialization is, therefore, out of the question. It is the duty of the workers', peasants' and soldiers' councils everywhere to attend to the protection of the Soviet republic and its peaceful development. They will take over local authority and control of the administration and are responsible to the working people for all actions and omissions."

"Today is a national holiday. Work will be suspended, but the railways, food, water, lighting and heating services will continue."

Former Government Still Claims Control

LONDON, April 7. — Premier Lloyd George said today that the former government still claims control of the situation in Germany.

United States Open Relations in Trade

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Resumption of trade and communication with German-Austria, effective tomorrow, was authorized in an order issued tonight by the war trade board, acting in accordance with an agreement reached by the associated nations. The only restrictions upon imports into German-Austria will be on all commodities of a military nature.

Bolshevism in South-Eastern Europe

VIENNA, April 6. — The Entente mission here has demanded of the German-Austrian government that the Bolsheviks sent by the Hungarian republic to Vienna be expelled. German-Austria has requested that Hungary recall these men.

Short Campaign Might End Peril of Bolshevism

LONDON, April 4. — Sir Ernest Shackleton, speaking on the northern Russian situation, said it was not merely a matter of saving our own troops there, for half a million people had thrown their lot with us. Consequently there was a moral obligation to take definite action. An announcement in this connection would be a spear point thrust at the heart of Bolshevism and an incentive to Russian mobilization. Sir Ernest Shackleton was confident that sufficient volunteers could be obtained to meet the situation and urged that the British had not yet realized what was at stake, if the peril was not instantly grappled with, whereas a three months' campaign by a volunteer army would break the Bolshevik monster which was becoming far worse than German militarism.

Tchitcherine Says He Did Not Send Bolshevik Wire

PARIS, April 3. — The wireless correspondence which has been going on for some time between Tchitcherine, the Russian Bolshevik foreign minister, and Bela Kun, foreign minister of the Hungarian government, today developed a denial from Tchitcherine of a recent communication picked up by the French government wireless operator and made public by the French government.

mann, of Bavaria, according to a despatch from Berlin, has announced that the government of Bavaria has been transferred from Munich to Nuremberg, and has not retired. He adds: "The government of the free state of Bavaria is, and remains, sole repository of the highest authority of Bavaria and alone is entitled to issue legal ordinances and give orders."

This announcement was signed by Premier Hoffman, at Nuremberg under date of April 7. BERLIN, April 6. — Independent Socialists and Spartacists decided yesterday by a vote of 10,000 to 3,000 to begin a general strike in Berlin Monday. The majority Socialists oppose the movement, but employees of the large machine and metal works carried the day for those favorable to a strike. The government troops in Berlin have been reinforced.

Does Not Believe in Bolshevism Danger

BERLIN, April 6. — There is no danger of a Bolsheviki invasion of Germany, in the opinion of Professor Hans Delbrueck, of the history department of the University of Berlin. In discussing the situation in Germany he expressed the belief that Germany would unite to face the Bolsheviki if the Bolsheviki menace became serious.

E. Bernstein Will Be German Ambassador to Britain

BERLIN, April 6. — The reported decision of the government to appoint Eduard Bernstein as German ambassador to London after the conclusion of peace is apparently displeasing to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, which expresses the hope that this former Socialist member of the Reichstag and present na-

tority Socialist leader, will wax wiser with the march of events and abandon what the newspaper alludes to as the "Palacious standpoint of Kurt Eisner, which assured that the Allies would display"

Order Restored in Egypt

LONDON, April 2. — General Allenby who is now in charge of the situation in Egypt, where disorders have been occurring reported yesterday that order had been restored in Cairo and Bellal. It was announced in the house of commons today by Cecil Harmsworth, under secretary for foreign affairs, twelve military columns are in operation in upper and lower Egypt, the general report added, and the complete restoration of law and order was only a matter of time, the under secretary declared.

An official communication issued at Cairo on March 24, Mr. Harmsworth said, stated that it was the intention of the authorities that the remotest parts of the country should be visited by military columns to reinstate the military authorities and to arrest all offenders. CAIRO, April 2. — Communication with Assuit, reported in recent despatches as isolated by the revolutionists, has been established by flying post. The post office was compelled to make a false landing and were surrounded by a mob having recourse to their revolvers but were eventually overpowered. They fought their way out however, and took refuge in the friendly Sheikh's house, subsequently reaching the railway, boarded a goods train and escaped.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Great War Veterans Want Alien Problem Settled

Demand Court of Citizenship and Desire That No Concessions Be Made to Religious Sects

Secretary Law, of the Winnipeg Great War Veterans, notified Provincial Secretary Cameron of the Great War Veterans, Regina, that at a mass meeting held in Winnipeg on Tuesday April 1st, Major Andrews, M. P., had been asked to take up the Mennonite question with Ottawa at once.

This followed the action of the veterans at Regina, who wired the immigration authorities asking for immediate action in stopping the entry of Mennonites. Secretary Bell, of the Estevan veterans, was in the city on Tuesday and informed the local veterans that feeling was running high in the south and that action would be taken by several individuals if the Ottawa authorities did not take notice of the complaints from the men here.

The veterans at Regina have asked all Saskatchewan federal members at Ottawa to give serious consideration to the matter, as the veterans cannot stand the condition much longer.

In discussing the situation, officials of the veterans stated that this matter had been dragged long enough and if the Dominion government did not care to take immediate action in remedying matters, as had been requested in a respectful and tactful way, then the veterans would not wait on any more pussy-footing nor listen to any more salving phrases, but would take action which would settle this question to their own satisfaction.

Members of the provincial executive of the Great War Veterans' association, resident in Regina, endorsed the resolution of the Winnipeg branch of the G.W.V.A. relative to the alien question and the immigration policy of the federal government. The resolution was passed at a mass meeting of the veterans of Winnipeg and has been endorsed by every branch in Manitoba. In discussing the resolution off-

cial of the provincial association stated that legislation asked for by the Winnipeg veterans was exactly what the veterans here wanted, for it would put an end to the wholesale admission of what the soldiers regard as undesirable into Canada, also get rid of many who, in their opinion, are undesirable now in Canada.

Following is the resolution endorsed by the veterans: "First—That all unnaturalized citizens be examined before a properly constituted court which shall determine whether or not they are desirable citizens. If in the opinion they are undesirable, they should be deported to whatever country they rightfully belong. If they are considered as desirable they should be required to give a written statement to the effect that they are prepared to assume the full responsibility of Canadian citizenship, including military service if necessary, and the education to their children in English according to the Canadian law. Any refusing to sign this obligation should also be deported. Further, provision be made to deport"

Further Trouble in Railway State of Affairs Here

OTTAWA, April 2. — The Citizen today publishes the following: A loan for ten million dollars made to the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1909 came due on April 1 and it was not met either as principal or interest, according to advice to the government.

The loan was guaranteed by the Grand Trunk. Another interest obligation regarding the Lake Superior section is believed to have been liquidated because the section is rented by the government and the rental would pay the interest. The situation is thus complicated afresh.

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers



Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture in Union Government, Opposed to Fixed Price for 1919 Canadian Wheat Crop

Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan Government Resents Crerar's Attitude and Speaks for Western Farmers.

A declaration by Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, that he is personally not in favor of the fixing of a price for the 1919 wheat crop was the important feature of the first meeting of the house of commons committee on agriculture which met on March 27, with R. C. Henders presiding.

"I am opposed," said the minister, "to the fixing of a price for wheat for the coming crop. I do not think we should take from the public treasury a very considerable sum of money in the nature of a bonus to the farmers of Canada. I can fully appreciate the position of the farmer of Western Canada who has suffered from poor crops for the past two years; but, on the other hand, the principle is unsound, and it would be difficult to justify any call on the treasury under present conditions."

"The whole situation," said the minister "is so chaotic at the present time that it is impossible to make any forecast as to what conditions will prevail even two or three months from now."

Mr. Crerar added that Mr. Hoover, the United States food controller, had expressed the view that all surplus wheat production of this continent and other countries will be required if it is possible to secure stable governments in Europe.

Germany, he said, did not overstate the gravity of her food situation and today it is serious, if not desperate. Russia probably has a sufficient stock of foodstuffs, but transportation is lacking. Mr. Crerar remarked that the action of the United States congress in fixing wheat price at \$2.26 per bushel in the belief that the war would continue throughout 1919, and perhaps into 1920, creates a difficult situation for Canada. As a consequence of this action the winter wheat farmers south of the border last year, put forty-nine million acres under winter wheat which was an increase of seven million acres as compared with the previous year. With a fixed price for the present crop the U. S. farmers will undoubtedly have the largest acreage of wheat in the history of the United States.

In the discussion which developed, Major Cowan of Regina declared he was in favor of fixing the price of wheat. It was a matter of expediency and not a question of principle. They could not stop cannon balls with ideals, nor fill stomachs with ideals. He proposed there would be agricultural chaos if it went out that the government was not going to fix the price.

He said he admired Mr. Crerar's principles, but his own idea was to get busy and do things just now instead.

Hon. Dunning's Comment "I resent very much the impression which it is attempted to create, that the farmers of Western Canada in asking for a fixed price for wheat wanted a bonus from the Federal treasury," said Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial minister of agriculture.

Mr. Dunning continued: "The farmers do not want a bonus but they do want the government to get busy and deal with what the government admits itself is a most serious problem. The United States farmer, under his guaranteed price, is extremely unlikely to get anything from the United States treasury. The position there is simply this: The nation has created a billion dollar corporation which has agreed to buy all the wheat produced, and the billion dollar corporation undertakes also to sell that wheat in such a manner that the treasury will not be a loser. Even a cursory glance over the United States legislation indicates clearly that it is drafted, not to protect the farmer, but to protect the treasury, the taxpayer, the consumer and the nation at large.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Dunning, "the undertaking of national wheat selling on the part of the United States is the most far-sighted step the statesmen of that country have entered upon as a result of the war. It required courage, which our present government at Ottawa appears to lack woefully, and as a result, according to present indications, United States wheat will find a market at good prices and Canadian wheat will have difficulty even in getting out

RECONSTRUCTION AND CO-OPERATION

- During the war the energies of the nation were concentrated on one great single task. Every organization, public or private, was bent on carrying its share of the load. In the army, the organization of finance, the munitions industry, and so down to the smallest Red Cross circle—everyone was engaged in "doing his bit." This is the spirit we call patriotism. We associated it with the war; in many cases the war gave it birth. But patriotism does not end with the war. Our "bit" whenever it began was not "done" when hostilities closed. We cannot afford to lose the spirit of service. We now have a new task called by a longer name than war, not so easy to visualize—a job which cannot arouse the popular enthusiasm. But reconstruction requires no less devotion, energy and team-work than did the war itself. Now that the peril is gone the tendency is to slacken off. Yet if we really allow a dissipation of effort to take place, if we wrap up our patriotism and put it away, we are going to fall into the tremendous error of not taking advantage of what the war has given us—the chance to rebuild a nation. Further, we will not merely slip back into our pre-war attitude, into the easy-going days of peace; the pendulum may swing to the extreme of disorganization. There is a danger that in the reaction which follows our great effort, we might find ourselves far less efficient, less united than we were before the war.

In the last four years we have become accustomed to subordinate our own personality and interest to the common good. This lesson, taught us above all by our army, must not be lost; team-work will see us over the critical year which lies ahead. Co-operation, co-ordination, correlation—call it what you will—we must have it at all costs; there is no place for the man or woman, or the organization, public or private, who wants to play a lone hand. The work of restoration must come first, our dignities second. In this as in all great tasks there must be a fusion of effort.

The next few months will be a testing time. All transition periods impose a strain on human nature. Canadians owe it to their country to have faith to have confidence in themselves, in each other, in Canada. Prosperity—financial, industrial and commercial—all material welfare, must be founded on a basis of mutual confidence. Only as a united Army of Reconstruction can we carry the country over the difficult road from WAR to PEACE.

FAMOUS CHEMIST DEAD LONDON, April 5. — Sir William Crookes, the famous chemist, died here yesterday.

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.

WHAT EUROPEAN FOOD MINISTERS SAY

The Italian Food Minister made the following statement in the Chamber:—

"The imports of grain for 1918-19 amount to 27 million quintals. At the meeting in June of the Food Ministers of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, it was recognized that the requirements of imported foodstuffs in Italy amounted to 42 million quintals, of which 34 million quintals were cereals, and at the following meeting in August of the Inter-Allied Shipping Transport Council, Italy given priority for about 38 million tons of foodstuffs. The imports of cereals from September 1st to December 31st, amount to about 1 million tons, as against 508,000 tons during the same period in 1917; oats 200,000 tons, as against 168,000 tons in 1917; frozen meat 75,000 tons as against 32,000 tons; meat substitutes 28,000 tons, as against 5,000; condensed milk, 8,000 tons as against 430 tons. The ministry is to import fats and sugar in a quantity corresponding to the total of private imports, amounting to about 15,000 tons of each. The last harvest was a good one, but unfortunately, the 1919 harvest does not promise to come up to the previous one. Our requirements have increased, for many reasons. Although the wheat harvest was a good one, other harvests have not come up to expectations, such as maize, chestnuts, potatoes, etc. Also our victory has brought us an increased population totally unprovided with foodstuffs.

"The provisioning of the new territories and of our prisoners requires an increase in imports of about 1,300,000 tons per month, which means an increase of our total imports by 40 per cent. The economy of tonnage and finance which the cessation of hostilities would have permitted will be nullified by the necessity of increasing our imports, as mentioned above.

"Prices are already showing signs of falling in some parts of Italy, and there is no doubt that they will continue to do so. "The internal food policy of the country for 1919 will depend on the outcome of the forthcoming international conferences. Italy, however, must be able to count on larger imports than France. The superficial area of France is nearly double that of Italy, with about the same population. The cultivable area of France is about 24 million hectares, against 13,685,000 hectares in Italy. The area under cereal cultivation is 14 million hectares, against 7 million in Italy. France has 12 million head of cattle, against 6 million in Italy. It will be necessary for some time to come to exercise the strictest economy in the consumption of foodstuffs."

"So much for the very drastic reductions effected. The high price levels, however, created before we entered the war caused our labor and other food production costs to increase by leaps and bounds, and prevent any return during the war to 1914 levels."

"Even a superficial examination of our agricultural situation would show that a reduction of 10 per cent. to the American farmer would not only more than eliminate the profit of our marginal production—but by which I mean the extension of acreage necessary to meet the world situation—but would only reduce prices to the English consumer less than 7 per cent. Of more importance, it must be remembered that, to secure surplus production from the United States, it is vital to bring into cultivation areas that would at normal prices not be cultivated."

"As I view the world's food assets this moment, I am convinced that the extra marginal surplus from the United States is of priceless value to the immensity of human life at stake between now and next harvest. I am sure, however, that to sacrifice the margin of American production (upon which the Allies must piece out existence) by reducing the American farmer 10 per cent.—which would be 6 per cent. when it reaches the English consumer—would be the rankest folly."

DIFFERENCES ON TARIFF QUESTION WILL SPLIT UNION RANKS

Western Members Would Like to Get Home and Consult Electors, But Govt. Objects

OTTAWA, Ont. — Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, are both likely to retire from the Union government next summer. Possibly, it may be before. They went in, as Mr. Carvell has intimated, as war ministers essentially, and when demobilization is over their "contracts" will be up. They are not in accord with the policy of the majority of the cabinet on the fiscal issue. Mr. Carvell would be prepared to accept the principles enunciated by

Don't Prod Your Liver to Action

MR. GUYTON'S BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, RICK HEADACHE, QUICKLY, BY CRIPING OR P.A.A. CURETMENT.

The organs of digestion, assimilation and elimination—the stomach, liver and bowels—are closely allied, and the proper action of any of these organs is largely dependent upon the correct functioning of all the others. "Whipping" your liver into action with casual or forcing your bowels with irritating laxatives or strong cathartics is a great mistake. A better and safer plan is strengthening and tonic the whole digestive and eliminative system with Nature's Remedy (C.R. Tablets), which not only brings immediate relief, but soothes and restores the system. It acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, improves digestion and assimilation, overcomes biliousness, corrects constipation and quickly relieves sick headache.

Get your system thoroughly cleaned and toned for every stomach, liver and bowels working together in vigorous harmony, and you will not have to take medicine every day—just take one R.R. Tablet occasionally to keep your system in good condition and it will lead your bowels. Remember it is your health that depends on how well it is to get well.

Get a 25c box and try it with the understanding that it must give you greater relief and benefit than any laxative or liver medicine you have used or to buy Nature's Remedy (C.R. Tablets) is sold guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

Nature's Remedy TABLETS 25c Box

the opposition yesterday. Mr. Crerar would accept, in toto, the program of the council of agriculture.

It will not be surprising if both retire not only from the government but from public life, though Mr. Carvell is sometimes spoken of in connection with provincial politics in New Brunswick, where there is to be a general election next summer. He is a warm supporter of the Liberal Foster government.

If Mr. Crerar leaves the government he will go back to the grain company. It is understood that both ministers promised Sir Robert Borden to carry on while he was away regardless of what might arise over the tariff to cause divided councils in the ministry.

G.W.V. OBJECT TO FURTHER IMMIGRATION OF MENNONITES FROM U.S.

Appeal to Dominion Government - Calder's Reply Regarded as Not Satisfactory

Indignation over the delay of the Union Government in announcing its immigration policy is bringing on a crisis that may lead to serious results for the three prairie provinces, according to statements given out by Great War Veterans' officials.

SPRING CLEANING DANGERS

Every housekeeper knows how often little injuries are met with during "spring cleaning" time and how easily the sore place becomes infected with dust and germs. The danger of this lies in the fact that injuries—slight at first, if not attended to, may become inflamed, fester, cause great suffering and inconvenience, and frequently lead to blood-poisoning.

Zam-Buk. To safeguard yourself apply Zam-Buk to all cuts, scratches, abrasions, burns and scalds. This antiseptic balm immediately destroys all germs and prevents any danger of festering or blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk actually grows new skin, so that in a comparatively short time the wound is completely healed. Zam-Buk is best for eczema, boils, pimples, rashes, ulcers and piles. All dealers, 50c. box.

with the situation. Tentative negotiations have been opened with organized railway workers in an effort to tie up all trains carrying Mennonites into the Canadian west or to declare a general strike if these people are allowed to come in with the sanction of the government.

According to statements the three entry points for the prairie provinces, Portal in Saskatchewan, Emerson in Manitoba, and Cardston in Alberta, will be picketed with returned soldiers in an effort to stop Mennonites at the international border. Grave fears were expressed of the ability of the leaders of the veterans to control the situation falling instant action by the Dominion authorities.

Wires have been sent to C. G. MacNeil, the national secretary, acquainting him with the mood of the returned men. Another wire was forwarded to Hon. J. A. Calder asking information as to the number of Mennonites who have entered Canada within the past six months, or during the period in which the agitation against Mennonite entry has been carried on in the West. He is also asked to make a statement as to his policy in regard to all immigration.

Veterans stated that they had an unofficial estimate that 57,000 Mennonites have sought sanctuary in Canada during the period mentioned.

Hon. J. A. Calder's statement, made in parliament Friday night, and repeated in a wire to reach the provincial office of the G.W.V.A. at Regina Saturday will not prevent the veterans from organizing with a view to insist on a satisfactory adjustment of the Mennonite grievance, according to statements issued by veterans' officials. Veterans organizations in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, are going ahead with that purpose as their objective.

In the wire the veterans, Mr. Calder says that he is unable to give the information required as the number of Mennonites entering Canada. His wire follows: "Replying to your wire of the 27th, the department has never kept record of number of persons entering belonging to any religious denomination or sect. All statistics are based on nationality. Mennonites are not a nationality, but a religious sect same as Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc. Unable, therefore, to furnish information requested. As regards immigration policy generally, a bill will be submitted to parliament next week when the necessary amendment will be made by the government."

The following has been received from C. G. MacNeil, national secretary: "Return tables indicate total immigration last fiscal year, 1918-19, continental, 4,567, principally British; from the United States, 71,284, not classified. Specify details required from later returns."

Mr. Calder told us some news anyway," said one veteran. "He tells us that an immigration bill will be brought before the house next week, and that Mennonites are a religious sect same as Baptists, Presbyterians, etc. He certainly said more than usual."

SWISS REPUBLIC WILL NOT ANNEX AUSTRIA

Paris. — According to reports received by the peace conference, delegates from German Austria have made advances to the Swiss government, proposing the annexation to Switzerland not only of Vorarlberg province, on her eastern frontier, but all of German Austria, including Vienna.

Switzerland, the reports say, refused to entertain any such idea, as it would destroy the character of the federation. The Swiss government expressed a willingness to adhere only to the annexation of Liechtenstein, the population of which has already taken steps in this direction.

FORCE EMPLOYERS TO GIVE BACK JOB TO WAR VETERANS

Australian Judge May Fine Employer \$2,500 for Refusal of Reinstatement

Melbourne. — Minister of Defence Wise says that under the Defence act, employers refusing to reinstate returned soldiers are liable to a fine of £500, which the court may order to be paid to the employee not reinstated.

POLAND INTENDS TO OUBRAIT DOLSHREVEN

Zurich. — The Polish diet has unanimously adopted a resolution that Bolshevism shall be combated with all the forces of the Polish government, a dispatch from Warsaw says.

AMNESTY FOR REBELS

Caracas. — The United assembly passed the second reading of the bill granting amnesty to the participants in the rebellion which broke out in 1914.

Dentistry

Good health and good dentistry go hand-in-hand. If you have a lot of teeth out, you cannot properly maintain your food and indigestion results. If you have a lot of diseased roots and ulcerated teeth, you are poisoning your system and are suffering or will eventually suffer from rheumatism, nervous troubles and other forms of disease. If your teeth are discolored and covered with deposits they spoil your appearance. Have your mouth put in a clean, healthy condition.

We specialize in Plate and Bridge work. Thorough satisfaction guaranteed every patient.

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OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

BEATING THE TARIFF BY A NEW METHOD

"Beat the tariff by organizing a co-operative movement for the manufacture of farm machinery," was one of the principal points in an address delivered on Friday afternoon by E. P. St. Johns, of Kelsey, at a meeting of the Grain Growers' local, which was held at Griffin.

The suggestions arose out of a discussion as to the prospects of securing any relief in the form of tariff changes by the present Union government at Ottawa. In this connection Mr. St. Johns indicated that as a result of the recent debate on the matter, that he held out no hope for the farmers of the west to secure immediate relief to their tariff burdens and delivered a strong and well-worked out plan whereby the farmers of Canada should co-operate in the establishment of a factory wherever the cheapest power was available, and proceed to the production of standard machinery, of the latest and most scientific character, whereby all repair parts would be of standard type and available at a minimum of cost; instead of the present costly method whereby there are so many varieties of parts as there are machines.

In this connection Mr. St. Johns also advocated the establishment of four mills along co-operative lines, for the manufacture of the produced grain into the finished product of flour. Intimation was given that this proposition had already been discussed by some of the former organizations of the west and it was only a matter of time when the latter will become an established condition.

Discussing the difficulties experienced by the average farmer in securing financial backing at the banks, Mr. St. Johns outlined in some detail the possibilities of establishing co-operative banks and proposed that as a commencement the million and a half of victory bonds which had been subscribed by the farmers of Saskatchewan would be a sufficient nucleus for them to commence operations, without the expenditure of any additional capital. Mr. St. Johns emphasized the fact that if the farmers were able to finance their government during times of peace there was nothing wrong with the proposal to finance their own or-

ganization by subscribing for Victory bonds for the farmers' benefits in times of peace.

Made Great Impression Mr. St. Johns was elected director for District No. 3 at the recent convention, and this was his first visit to Griffin and there is no gaining the fact that his address made a great impression. The meeting was presided over by C. R. Blount, president, who at the close of the addresses, in putting the vote of thanks to the speakers, said that he could have listened for another two hours.

Following Mr. St. Johns, George Broadley, of the Central office, delivered an address, which was also listened to with considerable interest, in which he discussed the beneficial character of the association's work. In the concluding portion of his address, Mr. Broadley quoted some interesting statistics of the business transacted during the last four and a half years by the trading department of the association, which was approximately \$6,000,000, which business had been secured without a cent of capital to commence with and against inauspicious and serious opposition.

In discussing the proposed political action, Mr. Broadley pointed out that while there was some opposition to the proposal, which, however, had not been indicated at the convention, they were in politics widely-spread. In illustration of this it was pointed out that of the sixty-one members of the provincial legislature, more than fifty of them were farmers and forty-six of them were members of the Grain Growers' association. A similar condition was shown to exist in respect to the representation of Saskatchewan in the Dominion house of commons. Of the sixteen members for this province it was shown that twelve of them are farmers and six are members of the Grain Growers' association.

Owing to the retirement of C. S. Horton as director of the Griffin Grain Growers' local, W. E. Robins was appointed in his place; the new secretary, J. H. Crossy, having been appointed at an earlier meeting in place of Mr. Drayson.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

RAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

The LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD., of London, England, are desirous of placing agencies for Rail Insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with HALL & NEPHERELL, Ltd., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 205 Durie Block, Regina, Sask.

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# The Courier

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## Disturbances at Johannesburg, South-Africa

LONDON, April 5. — Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent, under date of April 3, says there is evidence of increasing agitation among the natives, which resulted from the disturbed conditions arising from the white labor trouble. Some native ringleaders have been visiting town and district stores, collecting registration passes from the natives, which the latter are obliged to carry. The authorities are now rounding up the ringleaders. A number of responsible native chiefs at present in Johannesburg condemn the anti-pass law movement, and hitherto had influenced the mine natives against supporting it. A crowd of natives held a demonstration outside the magistrate's court, where some of the ringleaders were being tried and, owing to a move toward the prisoners' yard when the court adjourned, police reinforcements were brought up. The police made a bayonet charge, arresting many and wounding a number.

Disturbances have occurred in the neighborhood of Johannesburg's native location. It appears that the natives stopped the first white man they met. Replying to an interrogation, this man, who was a former army officer, said he was an Englishman. The natives thereupon acted as an escort with raised sticks and gave cheers for King George, but refused to allow the former officer to assist. Another white man had been knocked down and was being stoned when the Englishman gave the alarm. A police squadron soon restored order, but not before three natives had been shot, but not killed, and some whites injured. All the injured were taken to the hospital.

### Native Troubles in Johannesburg Ended in Arrests.

JOHANNESBURG, April 6. — Magistrates were engaged all day in dealing with cases today arising out of yesterday's native trouble. Many of the accused bore evidence of injuries they had received. Some of them were sentenced to four months hard labor and eight lashes, and others to lesser terms. The ringleaders, who were found guilty of attempting to entice natives from their work, were fined ten pounds sterling, or two months imprisonment. Others who were charged with inciting to violence were remanded.

## Poles Will Use Port of Danzig

BERLIN, April 5. — The transport of Polish troops from France to Poland through Danzig under the agreement reached at Spa, will begin on April 15. The transfer of the troops, it is estimated, will take about two months.

Spa, April 4. — In conformity with the decision of the allied and associated governments the right given the allies by the armistice convention signed Nov. 11 to land the Polish troops now in France at Danzig has been completely maintained. Furthermore to hasten the arrival of the troops in Poland it has been decided to make use of other lines of transport proposed by the German government.

These arrangements as a whole are in entire agreement with the view of the allied and associated governments. PARIS, April 5. — Marshal Foch has telegraphed the allied governments that the right of the allies to use Danzig as the port for the return to Poland of the Polish troops in France had been formally upheld in the conference with the German representatives. In addition to Danzig it was decided to use other means of transportation for the Polish troops proposed by the German government so that the arrival of the troops might be accelerated, the marshal's message added. The use of the port of Danzig was provided for in the armistice of November 11 last.

BERLIN, April 4. — The Zwölfuhrblatt says today that it understands the proposal of Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, that the troops of General Haller's Polish forces be transported across Germany to Poland, is likely to be adopted.

## Letters to the Editor

LUSKLAND, Sask., Mar. 29. Editor Courier, Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir: Herewith please find \$1.00 for which I would be glad to have you insert the enclosed ad. in the "Courier".

Although not a German I nevertheless cannot help but express my feeling that I am heartily in sympathy with you in your efforts to again re-establish the "Courier" in the German language which is really the proper language for it in order to fulfill its mission and a great want. I cannot see why there should now be any possible objection to it especially as the "Courier" is thoroughly patriotic and loyal to this government and when so conducted it cannot help but accomplish a great amount of good instead of doing any harm as it reaches a vast number of our population which cannot be reached any other way and it educates them in the proper direction by giving them the news and information they need and should have in order to counteract any inflaming propaganda and in that way would serve to make them loyal citizens instead of otherwise. There are a great many German farmers around here who have helped to develop this country and have done their share to improve it and make it what it is. They have come here to make a home and expect to remain and have adopted this country as their home. Many of them cannot read or write the English language or even speak

it, and as they are now passed the age where you could expect them to learn or adopt themselves to it, and to deprive them of a German newspaper, which is the only language they can read is, it appears to me, certainly very much ill advised.

Just now an incident presents itself to me which makes me realize the necessity and importance of a German newspaper. As there still exists a considerable prejudice in many circles against the Germans and as they are also being discriminated against in many industries and are therefore being thrown out of employment there are no doubt many good and worthy German families that are in want and need of a home on the farm where they may live in peace and comfort and also get away from hatred. I could give such a family a good home with me on the farm and permanent employment at good wages as I am an unmarried man and need a man and wife to make their home on the farm and do the farm work. I would require of course peaceable, thoroughly conscientious and industrious people who would be worthy of a good home and know how to appreciate it, but how to reach them without the medium of a German newspaper is the problem which presents itself to me and it serves to show only one of the needs of such a paper. With best wishes for your success and hoping to see the "Courier" in its proper form again I am Yours truly C. F. Harder.

## New Dominion Franchise Bill Said To Be Practically As Bad As War Times Election Act

OTTAWA, April 3. — The War Time Elections act, or rather the franchise, is still in the lap of the gods at Ottawa. A bill has been drafted on the instructions of some one but it has not been up for revision either by the cabinet or to legislative committee. As to its final form there are varied opinions and until it is introduced, therefore, uncertainty will obtain.

The tentative draft, it is learned, ostensibly repeals the War Time Elections act in name, but proceeds to perpetuate its most vicious principles as regards the disfranchisement of naturalized aliens and the denial of other privileges for a long term of years. It embodies in that regard the ideas of the Tories in the cabinet and of other Ontario support. There are grave doubts if it will be agreed to by the Unionist-Liberals either in the government or the caucus.

Some week-end will be devoted to a consideration of the measure but the final decision may be deferred until Sir Robert Borden returns. This is expected to be at the end of April. In fact all of the more contentious measures, such as

the franchise and the budget, will be deferred.

The former act is designed to establish a Dominion franchise involving votes for women, the right of women to sit in parliament and preparation of lists by enumerators appointed by the federal government. If the plan in view is carried out the lists will be made up without reference to either municipal or provincial lists and will, of course, admit of being prepared in whatever form conditions of political expediency suggest. Along with disfranchisement of the naturalized it will be seen that these provisions will open up great possibilities for the more unscrupulous.

The western members are not likely to be as complacent on this question as some of them promise to be on the tariff, nor are the Liberal ministers. There is hope, therefore, that in the final analysis, M. Meighen's bill will be shorn of some of the features which are objectionable to the west and are attempted to be forced on it by the reactionary elements in the east.

## Western M. P.'s Will Be Asked to Stand Firm On the Tariff

WINNIPEG, April 2. — An important resolution was passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in session today, being a pronouncement on the tariff question.

It is understood that the council tomorrow will adopt a resolution to be forwarded to western members in the house of commons calling upon them to stand fast in their representations when the budget is presented, for such a tariff policy as is suggested in the following resolution to the government:

The Canadian Council of Agriculture here assembled urges the Dominion government during the present session of parliament to

incorporate in its financial proposals for the rehabilitation of Canada following the expenditure of the economic power of the country during the war, provision for the removal of the 7-12 per cent. war tax, and a substantial reduction in the present protective tariff as set forth in the farmers' platform, believing that no fiscal policy of reconstruction will be complete which does not seriously and specifically aim at adjusting the unfair burden of taxation upon the consuming and producing classes of Canada, developed out of the existing system of raising federal revenue by indirect taxation.

## Bolshevism in South-Eastern Europe

(Continued from page 1.)

This message was sent last Saturday and dealt with the alleged spread of Bolshevism in the United States, especially in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. It referred also to a riot in Philadelphia, which the message said must be "attributed to Bolshevist influence."

In his message today Tchitcherin refers to the Saturday despatch as having been published in the United States.

"In reality," says Tchitcherin, "I never sent you such a message. It was a French invention for the purpose of preventing the United States from adopting a moderate policy toward us. The invention merits being unveiled before the entire world."

Bessarabia Has Not Been Evacuated

VIENNA, April 3. — Reports in

circulation in Vienna that the Rumanians had evacuated Bessarabia, are denied by the Rumanian minister here. He also declares false reports of the resignation of the Bratianu cabinet.

### Revolt Against Soviet Govt. in Petrograd Likely

LONDON, April 2. — Reports that a revolution against the soviet government has broken out in Petrograd are supported by an official Russian wireless despatch received here, which says that there is a serious strike of railwaymen in the Petrograd region. The strike, it is said, was prompted by the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries.

### Bolshevik Forces Advance

ARACHANGEL, April 1. — Bolsheviki forces again attacked the Allied positions along the railway near Odjerskaja and also made an assault against the lines east of Bolsheia yesterday but at both places were repulsed.

## Revolt in Serbia

LONDON, April 2. — The newspaper Vatcherni Listy, of Agram, Jugo-Slavia, according to a wireless despatch from Rome, announces that the dynasty of Kara-Georgievitch has been deposed and a republic proclaimed in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and Jugo-Slavia.

### Report Denied

LONDON, April 2. — The Serbian legation in London has heard nothing of the reported proclamation of a republic in Belgrade. It says the report is quite untrue.

### Bolshevik Seize Bank Funds

PARIS, April 2. — The manager of the Petrograd branch, Credit Monnaie, has been compelled to hand over to the Bolsheviki government all securities on deposit, according to a despatch received here. The branch also has been taxed 4,025,000 rubles by the Bolsheviki.

### Ukraine Anxious For Alliance With Allies

PROSEKUR, Ukraine, April 2. — The Ukraine is anxious to ally itself with the entente, without the help of which there might have to be an "unfortunate compromise" with the Bolsheviki, Simon Petura, the head and military leader of the Ukraine state, told the Associated Press correspondent during his talk with the general in the latter's private car here.

General Petura, who declared he hoped to recapture Kiev, said the Ukrainians had taken arms against the Bolsheviki because they marched into Kiev with Chinese troops.

## Conditions in Hungary

(Continued from page 1.)

Austria, and that it met at the earliest moment possible at Prague or Vienna so as to proceed simultaneously with the peace conference.

"Fourth—We request an exchange of economic representatives between Hungary and foreign states."

"Fifth—We request the entente powers immediately to cease the barbarous persecutions to which every labor movement in the occupied regions is subjected."

The document is signed by Premier Gorbai and Foreign Minister Bela Kun.

### Will Get Facts

PARIS, April 2. — President Wilson and the premiers in conference today decided to send to South Hungary for information concerning the situation. "It has been said that the revolutions have largely been brought about by a mistaken notion regarding the intentions of the allied commission in Hungary."

The council continued its consideration of reparations today. There is no indication of a final decision, but it was said some progress was made. Responsibilities for the war were also further discussed.

### Armed Servants Keep Masters Prisoners in Their Own Homes

VIENNA, April 4. — Baron Sotkov, one of Hungary's richest and most enterprising citizens, is now employed as a clerk at Budapest. Many of the prominent families have been interned there, one of them being that of Manfred von Weiss, a gun manufacturer, who has been imprisoned in the attic of the family home. Four proletarian families occupy the rest of the mansion. Armed servants are guarding the house, with orders to kill the prisoners if they attempt to escape.

Vienna's bread ration was cut in half today, owing to the delay of food shipments. It now has been cut down to one small slice for each person daily.

### Hungarians Willing to Recognize Armistice—Relations Not Broken Off

PARIS, April 2. — Budapest advices to the French foreign office state that Bela Kun, Hungarian foreign minister, is willing to recognize the armistice of November.

Although the allied missions were temporarily deprived of their liberty in Hungary and finally expelled, the Hungarian government apparently does not consider it has broken relations with the allies and desires to maintain them. In conference circles it is felt that the understanding by the Hungarians of the neutral zone created between Hungary and Rumania led to the original action.

### General Smuts Goes to Commission to Budapest

PARIS, April 3. — The departure of Gen. Jan. Christian Smuts and members of the British League of Nations commission for Budapest, instead of Gen. Mangin, of the French army, who was first suggested as the allied representative to investigate certain problems in Hungary arising from the armistice, is regarded as an indication that talking, rather than fighting, will take place in Hungary, where the situation is believed by the allied officials to have improved greatly.

## Lloyd George Says, etc.

(Continued from page 1.)

friendly ears half hear confused rumors which are peddled far and quickly.

"The day does not pass but what some false news here and there takes its flight. Nevertheless, no day passes but that we, in silent deliberation, feel approaching nearer the great aim and experience for each other more esteem, confidence and affection. Let public opinion wait a few days. It will then be able to pronounce on facts, not rumors."

The confident statement of Premier Lloyd George that the peace treaty will be concluded by Easter is supported by predictions repeatedly made by less prominent members of the Peace Conference, and dispelled today much of the hopelessness and uncertainty in which many important problems of the conference seemed to have been enshrouded.

PARIS, April 6. — The council of four on Saturday reached an agreement on the principles of the indemnities and reparations to be paid by Germany and examination of the details will begin immediately, the newspapers say. It is not believed they will be disagreement as to details and it is indicated that the text of the financial terms will be finished during the week.

The Echo de Paris says that compromises were effected on all debatable points regarding the sum to be paid at once by Germany and the payments in the future. Against the opposition of the French government it was agreed, the paper says, to distribute the future payments over a term of thirty years. The payments for the next few years were fixed.

The Journal says there are indications that the rights of France and Belgium to prior consideration in the payments by Germany have been recognized. The final German payment it says, will be 25,000,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000,000 will go to pay for raw materials to insure the resumption of German economic life.

France will get 10,000,000,000 francs and Belgium 5,000,000,000 of the first payment. The rest of the indemnity, the paper says, will run over a period of 35 years.

Plans for continued occupation of the left bank of the Rhine have been abandoned, and the allies will depend upon an economic blockade as the means of pressure on Germany. Final agreement on the Rhine and Saar valley questions will be reached before the end of the week, it is added.

Increased optimism in diplomatic circles is noted by the press, while in editorials, the newspapers express satisfaction over the progress made on the question of reparations and indemnities. It is pointed out that each day of delay in reaching a final agreement adds to the losses of France.

The favorable solution of the Danzig question is commented upon in complimentary terms. The moral and political advantages of the agreement are emphasized by the papers.

### The German Peace Delegation

PARIS, April 6. — There stands at the head of the German delegation of six Count Von Brockdorff-Rausan. An aristocrat of the old regime he was closely allied during the war with the German court and was identified with the Jewish financial interests in Berlin, who also worked to prepare the way for the present Bolshevism in Russia. Beside him stands Max Warburg, representative of Jewish high finance, head of the board of directors of the Hamburg-America line and a man closely in touch with the great German industrial leaders and bankers and a group forming a sort of liaison between the Socialists of the right and the Catholics of the left.

Together with these two powerful men come two Socialists—Eduard David, secretary of state without portfolio, a member of the Scheidemann group, a university man and a Prussian, and the other Adolph Mueller, a Bavarian Socialist of the right and a journalist representing the Bavarian Socialists with Scheidemann leanings. Next to Johann Giesberts, a self-made man who rose from man ordinary baker's apprentice and is now minister of mails. He is a representative of the Catholic syndicate of workers and is closely allied with the Socialist syndicalists under Legien. Finally there is Dr. Walter Schmedding, professor of international law, a preacher of pacifism before the war and a writer of numerous well known books on international law and peace, one of which was translated at the instance of the Carnegie foundation.

### President Wilson Improved

PARIS, April 6. — President Wilson remained in bed today, although an official bulletin said that he was much improved this morning. The president slept well during the night and had no temperature when he woke.

## HANDY AUTOMATIC PICKLER

Can be hung on the side of any wall or on the edge of a grain bin or wagon box by interlocking slings. When not in use can be stored away in a small space.

**SIZES AND CAPACITY.**  
Capacity of Tank 5 gallons. Capacity of Hopper 125 bushels. Operating Capacity, 100 bushels per hour. Size of Wood Tank, 26 inches by 46 inches.

**CONSTRUCTION.**  
Tank is made of 2 inch well seasoned lumber and is well braced. Metal parts are 2 1/2 gauge.

**GENERAL INFORMATION.**  
The solution is controlled by a valve underneath the tank, and the grain feed is controlled by the half cone attached to the half inch pipe, which slides up and down underneath the valve, and is controlled by a thumb screw as shown in illustration. Price each, Cash with order \$12.00.

**FINISHED PLAIN GRABERS**  
Guaranteed Floor Scraper for Every Make of Floor

12 inch, each	\$1.50
18 inch, each	\$2.00
24 inch, each	\$2.50
30 inch, each	\$3.00
36 inch, each	\$3.50
42 inch, each	\$4.00
48 inch, each	\$4.50

PAUL REGAN, Mfg. Cash with Order.  
When ordering be sure to give the Number of the old stock, size and make of the pipe.

**THE WOODMEN IMPROVING SUPPLY COMPANY**  
3442 Broad St. North. — James Cunningham, Mgr. — Regina, Sask.

## Easter Peace Is Not Likely

PARIS, April 5. — The possibility of peace by Easter is doubted by French newspapers. The Journal points out that even if the preliminaries are wholly agreed upon by Easter, there remains all the negotiations with Germany, which, it believes, will be at least as laborious as the four parties between the allied and associated powers.

### Sir Borden Says, Time Has Been Wasted

LONDON, April 4. — Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, tonight attended the dinner given in honor of Sir Auckland Geddes, who has accepted the principality of McGill University.

The premier, after speaking at length on the achievements of the Canadians in the last hundred days of the war, asked:

"What of peace? Let us not minimize the difficulties confronting those who are striving to settle the terms. I am not disposed, on the other hand, to criticize those who are impatient of delay. I have more than once given voice to my own impatience. It would be idle to pretend there has been no waste of time. There is great unrest throughout the world and he is an extreme optimist who believes all danger is behind us."

### No Promise to Belgium

PARIS, April 3. — King Albert of Belgium, who presented his country's case to the council, made an excellent impression, but it understood to have been given no promises.

### Assault Could Not Tolerate Any Discussion on League

PARIS, April 2. — No further action could be taken in a league of nations in which every word of criticism was maintained, Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation to the peace conference, declared in a statement to the Associated Press today on the position of Japan.

"We are not too proud to fight," the baron said, "but we are too proud to accept a piece of admitted inferiority in dealing with one of our associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice."

Japan is glad to join a league of nations to maintain peace and order, the baron added. Japan does not wish to be continued to force her laborers as immigrants on any subject.

## CHRIST AROSE

Jesus ist auferstanden

## EASTER CARDS

If you want to please your friends and relatives with a nice greeting card, ORDER NOW from our old stock. Beautiful Easter Cards with Bible text and greetings in German at clearance prices.

3 Dozen Greeting Cards	15c
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Large Booklets, best on the market, 15c, dozen	\$1.50
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Lebte Stunden	50c
Poste Testaments, soft leather	\$1.00
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250 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Mill on the Floss

BY GEORGE ELIOT

(29. Instalment.)

When Maggie came, however, she could not help looking with growing interest at the new school-fellow, although he was the son of that wicked Lawyer Wakem, who made her father so angry...

"I say, Maggie, you must not tell anybody, you know," said Tom, "else I shall get fifty lines."

Then too, Maggie leaped from the bed, still shrieking, and immediately there was a rush of footsteps towards the room. Mr. Stelling, from his upstairs study, was the first to enter. He found both the children on the floor. Tom had fainted, and Maggie was shaking him by the collar of his jacket...

CHAPTER VI. A Love Scene.

Poor Tom bore his severe pain heroically, and was resolute in not "telling" of Mr. Poitner more than was unavoidable: the five-shilling piece remained a secret even to Maggie. But there was a terrible dread weighing on his mind—so terrible that he dared not even ask the question which might bring the fatal "eyes"—he dared not ask the surgeon or Mr. Stelling, "Shall I be lame, sir?"

"Of course I shan't peep," said Maggie disdainfully, and she buried her face in the pillow-like a person of strict honour.

But Tom looked round warily as he walked to the closet; then he stepped into the narrow space, and almost closed the door. Maggie kept her face buried without the aid of principle, for in that dream-suggestive attitude she had soon forgotten where she was, and her thoughts were busy with the poor deformed boy, who was so clever, when Tom called out, "Now then, Maggie!"

Nothing but long meditation and preconceived arrangement of effects could have enabled Tom to present so striking a figure as he did to Maggie when she looked up. Dissatisfied with the pacific aspect of a face which had no more than the faintest hint of flaxen eyebrow, together with a pair of amiable blue-grey eyes, and round, pink cheeks that refused to look formidable, let him frown as he would before the looking-glass—(Philip had once told him of a man who had a horseshoe frown, and Tom had tried with all his frowning might to make a horse-shoe on his forehead)—he had recourse to that un-failing source of the terrible, burnt cork, and had made himself a pair of black eyebrows that met in a satisfactory manner over his nose, and were matched by a less carefully adjusted blackness about the chin.

He had wound a red handkerchief round his cloth cap to give it the air of a turban, and his red conforter across his breast as a scarf—an amount of red which, with the tremendous frown on his brow, and the decision with which he grasped the sword, as he held it with its point resting on the ground, would suffice to convey an approximate idea of his fierce and bloodthirsty disposition.

Maggie looked bewildered for a moment, and Tom enjoyed that moment keenly; but in the next she laughed, clapped her hands, together, and said, "Oh, Tom, you've made yourself like Bluebird at the show."

It was clear she had not been struck with the presence of the sword—it was not unshed. Her frivolous mind required a more direct appeal to its sense of the terrible, and Tom prepared for his master-stroke. Frowning with a double amount of intention, if not of corruption, he carefully drew the sword from its sheath, and pointed it at Maggie.

"Oh, Tom, please don't," exclaimed Maggie, in a tone of suppressed dread, shrinking away from him into the opposite corner. "I shall scream—I'm sure I shall! Oh, don't! I wish I'd never come upstairs!"

The corners of Tom's mouth showed an inclination to a smile of complacency that was immediately checked as inconsistent with the severity of a great warrior. Slowly he let down the scabbard on the floor, lest it should make too much noise, and then said sternly— "I'm the Duke of Wellington! March!" stamping forward with the right leg a little bent, and the sword still pointing towards Maggie, who, trembling, and with tear-filled eyes, got upon the bed as the only means of widening the space between them.

Tom, happy in this speculatof of his military performances, even though the spectator was only Maggie, proceeded, with the utmost exertion of his force, to such an exhibition of the cut and thrust as would necessarily be expected of the Duke of Wellington.

"Tom, I will not bear it—I will scream," said Maggie, at the first movement of the sword. "You'll hurt yourself; you'll cut your head off!"

"One—two," said Tom resolutely, though at "two" his wrist trembled a little. "Three" came more slowly, and with it the sword swung downwards, and Maggie gave a loud shriek. The sword had fallen, with its edge on Tom's foot, and in a moment after he had fallen too. Maggie leaped from the bed, still shrieking, and immediately there was a rush of footsteps towards the room.

He listened with great interest to a new story of Philip's about a man who had a very bad wound in his foot, and cried out so dreadfully with the pain that his friends could bear with him no longer, but put him ashore on a desert island, with nothing but some wonderful poisoned arrows, to kill animals with for food.

"I didn't roar out a bit, you know," Tom said, "and I daresay my foot was as bad as his. It's cowardly to roar."

"What are you reading about in Greek?" she said. "It's poetry—I can see that, because the lines are so short."

"It's about Philoctetes—the lame man I was telling you of yesterday," he answered, resting his head on his hand, and looking at her, as if he were not at all sorry to be interrupted.

"Maggie," said Philip, after a minute or two, still leaning on his elbow and looking at her, "if you had a brother like me, do you think you should have loved him as well as Tom?"

Maggie started a little on being roused from her reverie, and said, "What?" Philip repeated his question.

"Oh yes, better," she answered immediately. "No, not better; because I don't think I could love you better than Tom. But I should be so sorry—so sorry for you."



MAGIC BAKING POWDER CONTAINS NO ALUM. Ance that such a misfortune was not likely to befall him, and she clung to him and cried afresh.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

en. He listened with great interest to a new story of Philip's about a man who had a very bad wound in his foot, and cried out so dreadfully with the pain that his friends could bear with him no longer, but put him ashore on a desert island, with nothing but some wonderful poisoned arrows, to kill animals with for food.

"I didn't roar out a bit, you know," Tom said, "and I daresay my foot was as bad as his. It's cowardly to roar."

But Maggie would have it that when anything hurt you very much, it was quite permissible to cry out, and it was cruel of people not to bear it. She wanted to know if Philoctetes had a sister, and why she didn't go with him on the desert island and take care of him.

One day, soon after Philip had told this story, he and Maggie were in the study alone together while Tom's foot was being dressed. Philip was at his books, and Maggie, after sauntering idly round the room, not caring to do anything in particular, because she would soon go to Tom again, went and leaned on the table near Philip to see what he was doing, for they were quite old friends now, and perfectly at home with each other.

"What are you reading about in Greek?" she said. "It's poetry—I can see that, because the lines are so short."

"It's about Philoctetes—the lame man I was telling you of yesterday," he answered, resting his head on his hand, and looking at her, as if he were not at all sorry to be interrupted. Maggie, in her absent way, continued to lean forward, resting on her arms and moving her feet about, while her dark eyes got more and more fixed and vacant, as if she had quite forgotten Philip and his book.

"Maggie," said Philip, after a minute or two, still leaning on his elbow and looking at her, "if you had a brother like me, do you think you should have loved him as well as Tom?"

Maggie started a little on being roused from her reverie, and said, "What?" Philip repeated his question.

"Oh yes, better," she answered immediately. "No, not better; because I don't think I could love you better than Tom. But I should be so sorry—so sorry for you."

(To be continued.) SOLDIERS ATTACK AUSTRALIAN REDS VANCOUVER. — A special cable from Sydney, N.S.W., to the Vancouver World, says: Renewed conflicts between returned soldiers and members of the Bolshevik element are reported from Brisbane. A large number of persons have been wounded in street fighting, including the chief commissioner of police, who was hurt when the Russian club was wrecked.

Scores of extra police have been brought in from the country districts. All hotels have been ordered closed by the authorities until conditions return to normal.

Recipes

Sand Tarts 1-3 cupful of shortening, 3-4 cupful of sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful of Water, 3-4 cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1-4 cupful of almonds.

Save some of measured flour for board. Cream the shortening; add sugar, beaten egg and water. Sift flour and baking powder together, and add to the first mixture until stiff enough to roll out. Roll very thin, cut into squares or rounds, sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar and cinnamon, place a few blanched almonds on each tart and bake in a hot oven six to ten minutes.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter Loaf 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 cups mashed lima beans, 1 egg, slightly beaten, 1-2 cup milk, 1 small onion, minced, 1 teaspoon minced parsley, 1 tablespoon chopped celery, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon bacon drippings, 2 tablespoon Beech-Nut Peanut Butter.

Mix well together, turn into a greased baking dish, and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot with tomato sauce. Cooked peas or rice may be substituted for the beans.

An Early Morning Favorite Chop Libby's Corned Beef fine. Melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter or bacon fat, add 3 chopped onions and fry without browning, season with salt and pepper, stir in a half cup of tomato catsup, bring to a boil, then add a cup of diced boiled potatoes and the corned beef. Heat thoroughly, garnish with parsley.

Coffee Cake 2 cupfuls of flour, 1-2 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, 1-2 cupful of milk.

Sift the dry ingredients—flour mixed with baking powder, sugar and salt—together. Stir in the milk and melted shortening; beat well. Put into two greased layer-cake tins and sprinkle over the top a mixture consisting of one tablespoonful of cinnamon, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of shortening and half a cupful of chopped nuts. Bake in a moderate oven fifteen to twenty minutes.

Corn-Meal Griddlecakes 3-4 cupful of corn meal, 3-4 cupful of wheat flour, 4 tablespoonfuls of baking powder, 1-2 cupful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of shortening, 1 to 1-4 cupfuls of milk.

Sift the dry ingredients together. Add the milk, which has been mixed with the melted shortening. Mix thoroughly and bake on a hot, slightly greased griddle until brown.

Quaker Oats Bread 1-2 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 2 teaspoon salt, 2 cups boiling water, 1-4 cup lukewarm water, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 cake yeast, 5 cups flour.

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water, let stand until look warm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in 1-4 cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour.

This recipe makes two loaves. Quaker Oats Muffins 2-3 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1-2 cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoon baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoon sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder, mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Quaker Oats Cookies Mix dry 2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon salt. Mix 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lard. Put 1 level teaspoon soda in a small cup of sour milk. Add this to sugar and lard, then add dry ingredients, roll thin, cut in squares and bake. Raisins—2 cups—make an excellent addition.

NEW TREATMENT IS GIVEN FOR FLU SYDNEY, N.S.W. — The epidemic of influenza continues to make headway here. The order for wearing masks has been revised. Excellent results have been obtained from the new treatment at Sydney quarantine station. Frequent doses are given of calcium lactate and vaccine containing influenza pneumonia bacilli. No deaths have occurred in the last 205 cases so treated.

Radical Cure for Nervousness Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headache, pains in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakening discharges, premature loss of hair, hearing and eyesight impaired, stomach trouble, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and indigestion will learn to their advantage in the booklet 'JUGENDFREUD' how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phthisis, hysteria, 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 15 Cents in stamps by the PRIVATE CLINIC, 137 East 27. St. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WOMAN'S WORLD

The Last Year's Hat

By Miss Agnes Campbell, Agricultural Extension Service Many a woman discards a hat made of good quality materials because the styles have changed to such an extent that she can no longer wear it. Or she may still have millinery materials in her possession that could be used to advantage. The cost of labor is so high at present that she does not wish to pay for re-making her old materials; yet again the prices of millinery materials have increased to such an extent that it is wise to save these materials, especially if they are of good quality, as attractive hats can be made of them.

The knowledge that good materials are being wasted, or discarded every season, has prompted this article on How to Utilize Velvets and Millinery Materials Steaming velvets. — First heat the iron used for pressing purposes, then lay two or three layers of cotton wrung out of water on the iron, and steam the velvet over this, being careful to put the wrong side of the velvet next to the cloth and brush lightly with a soft brush or whisk, also being careful not to let the velvet remain long enough over the steam to become wet. This will freshen the pile and take most of the marks from the velvet.

Uses for used velvets.—If not badly marked, velvets can be used as a plain covering. If badly marked, shirring covers the defects. Pin marked ribbons can also be used in this way.

Another way of using badly marked velvets is to cover on the wrong side, say 5-8 of a yard of velvet, covering entirely with millinery cement; also cover the frame of the crown with cement and pin the centre of the velvet to the centre of the crown, pushing the velvet upward and inward. A hat pin or large needle can be used for pushing the velvet forward. This crown is used with a plain covered brim. Almost any style makes an attractive hat and utilizes old material. Good quality silks or satins may be used in the same way.

It is advisable in most cases to use a new frame in renovating hats. Old materials can very often be made to look like new if this plan is adopted, although at times it is possible to remodel old frames, sometimes by using a new crown or by lowering or raising the crown as the prevailing fashion dictates; again, the brim may be re-cut or slashed to alter the style of the frame entirely.

In buying a hat, or material for one, it is wise in almost every instance to choose the higher grade materials, as these will remain to much better advantage than those of inferior quality. Many people say it does not matter about the quality as one wears a hat only one season. Perhaps that is true in the case of women who have not had lessons in millinery, but with those who can remodel their hats, it pays to buy the better materials, as in many cases hats can be re-

modelled two, three and sometimes four seasons, sometimes all of the same material being used, while, again, it is advisable to add a small quantity of new material. Faded flowers and ribbons can be dyed or freshened up by dipping in gasoline with a small quantity of artist's paint added in whatever shade is desired. This paint is sold in tubes and can be obtained from dealers in artists' supplies.

Suggestions for re-trimming old hats.—Many an old hat can be re-trimmed by embroidering a design around the crown. The stitches used for this purpose are usually large ones, sometimes a flype design, not too many of course, and in soft colorings. Again a Greek key border makes an attractive trimming. Many other embroidered designs may be used, always remembering not to combine too many colors, three at the most. Grape designs can also be made by covering button moulds with silk or velvet and stems embroidered in rope silk.

These are just a few of the many uses to be made of materials that have been formerly used.

Exanthematic Remedy (also called Benzoin-Emulsion) Pamphlet in which everything concerning the cure is explained will be sent free. Only one penny to be had from JOHN LINDEN. Special and only Manufacturer of the Emulsion and Benzoin-Emulsion Remedy. 427 and 428 South Fremont Ave., S. E. Metropolitan Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of imitations and false names.

MURDERER OF JAURES ACQUITTED

PARIS. — All the witnesses have been heard and the speeches of counsel have begun in the trial of Kéroul Villain for the assassination of Jean Jaures, the French socialist leader, on July 31, 1914. M. Von Coeur, on behalf of the family of M. Jaures, spoke first. He quoted from the reactionary newspapers, which he declared had treated Jaures as a friend of Germany, asserting that if they were not directly responsible for Villain's crime, they created the atmosphere in which Villain later acted. Villain's crime was inexplicable, he declared, except for the influence of these newspapers.

AUSTRIA'S BIG PORT IN STATE OF SIEGE

PIER. — The commander of the allied troops has declared Florence, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of siege, according to the South Slav press bureau.

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