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Gouvier-Kalender für 1919"

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NUMBER 14

Six Branch Lines To Be Constructed Or Established This Year in Saskatchewan

SOUTHERN HALF OF PROVINCE WILL BENEFIT GREATLY BY NEW WORK.

Six branch lines will be constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Saskatchewan this year according to announcement made by D. C. Coleman, western vice-president. The extensions are from Archie to Wymark; from Fortune southeast for eighty miles; from Lanigan to Cumberland House; from Leader to Big Stick-Lake; from its Weyburn-Sterling branch southwesterly, and from its Manitou Lake branch northwesterly to

Whiteford Lake. Applications to parliament include the Western Dominion Railway Co., the Athabasca and Grand Prairie Railway Co., and the Northwest Route Limited. At Harding, Marchwell, Schwitzer, Rutland and Dufoe, new station buildings will be erected.

Additional trackage for handling train movement will be provided at High Bluff, Rosser, Fusiller, Stephen, Melita and Rosetown.

TERMS OF ALLIES WILL FORM AN IMPOSED PEACE

PARIS, Feb. 8. — The task of the peace conference will be done in four stages, the first of which will be completed when President Wilson leaves for Washington next Saturday. This is the stage of the preliminary consideration of every question to come before the conference, with the appointment of special commissions to consider them exhaustively and make definite recommendations.

These investigations, which will occupy the next month, will mark the second phase of the conference. The recommendations will then come before the conference bureau, and after revision, will be considered in a series of plenary conferences.

By the middle of April the conference will be transferred into the peace congress by the admission of representatives of enemy countries. There is no intention to permit a prolongation of the proceedings by reopening discussions with enemy delegates. This is to be an imposed peace.

Signing of Treaty by Middle of May.

The conclusion of the conference and the signing of the peace treaty may be looked for about the middle of May. This is regarded here as a fairly accurate forecast.

Gravity of Relations Between Germany and Poland.

LONDON, Feb. 9. — (British Wireless.) — When the supreme inter-allied war council met in Paris today, one of the questions which it discussed was the gravity of the relations between Germany and Poland, according to despatches from Paris.

The military danger with which Germany menaces Poland, it is felt, may threaten France later on. So far, it is declared, the Germans have turned a deaf ear to the injunctions of Marshal Foch in regard to the evacuation of territory claimed by the Poles. The Germans are holding an army in readiness to march into Poland and are concentrating troops in the east.

The war council is resolved, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch, to compel Germany to carry out the clauses of the armistice and at the renewal of the armistice on February 17, will probably impose such conditions that from the point of view of demobilization and disarmament all the danger threatening Poland will be removed.

A Reuter despatch from Paris says it is declared in well informed French quarters that in view of the German attitude toward the Poles, the associated powers may think it advisable to consider the question of the occupation of the port of Danzig and the railroad from Danzig to Thorn with allied and Polish forces.

Force Germany to Meet Demands. PARIS, Feb. 8. — The supreme war council will meet at Versailles on Friday to take measures to impose on Germany "the full will of the Allies," says the Matin, because of the unwillingness of Germany to carry out the armistice terms except under certain conditions. There has been a change in the attitude of Germany, according to the newspaper, and it is being manifested by arrogance toward the entente.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AT BERNE

25 NATIONS REPRESENTED—WILL INVESTIGATE WAR RESPONSIBILITY—GIVE IDEAS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BERNE, Feb. 5. — Responsibility for the great war will be investigated by a commission appointed by the Socialist conference, in session here, it was decided yesterday. This commission will be made up of two British, two French, one Hungarian, one Austrian and two German delegates, with President Hjalmar Branting, acting as a member. The personnel of the commission has not been announced.

The German Majority Socialists, in opposition to the resolution introduced by Albert Thomas calling for investigation of responsibility for the war, introduced a resolution to the effect that the war had been the consequence of imperialist policy during the last decade, but it was the duty of the Socialists to establish the immediate causes. The resolution says that the causes of the war were the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the general mobilization in Russia and Germany's declaration of war as a result of Russia's mobilization. The German Socialists, the resolution says, demand a full investigation of the facts to establish collective and personal responsibilities but wait for their comrades in other countries to demand a similar investigation in their countries. The German Socialists declare that the entry of German troops into Belgium was a violation of the rights of peoples which nothing that has occurred since has justified.

During the day it was declared by speakers that the "prime object of the conference was to influence the peace conference at Paris." This statement was made by Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, and one of the British delegates.

It was decided during the day that discussions between delegates as to responsibility of the war would not be permitted. It was pointed out that this subject would lead to nothing but endless addresses by French and German representatives. At the same time it was decided that all speeches would be limited to six minutes.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Saskatchewan Legislature Prorogued

The rivalry between Saskatoon and Prince Albert for the location of the Co-operative Stockyards centre in the northern section of the province was carried on to the floor of the Legislative Assembly, and finally resulted in a division, when the assembly by an overwhelming majority supported the bill making Prince Albert the site for the northern stockyards.

The proposed amendment to the City act to require cities to assess improvements at sixty per cent. of their value was withdrawn by the government, the Hon. Geo. Langley in moving the withdrawal stating that the government did not wish to be accused of creating unemployment by placing a handicap on building operations.

The question of providing some more adequate and satisfactory method of transportation across the South Saskatchewan river in the western part of the province than by ferry, is receiving the serious consideration of the government, it was announced by the Hon. S. J. Latta, minister of highways.

Mr. Latta stated that his department was planning to go very carefully this year into the question of the cost of constructing a traffic bridge at some point along the river bank. The announcement was made during a discussion on the estimates, in the course of which, pontoon bridges, tunnels and other methods of overcoming

the difficulty were suggested by various members.

A limit was placed on the rate which Saskatchewan cities may levy in imposing an income tax of 20 mills on the dollar, or 3 per cent., by the Saskatchewan assembly on Tuesday of last week in committee of the whole when the amendments were made to the act were under review. Several other amendments were made to the act during the sitting.

The morning sitting was devoted entirely to the consideration of bills before the house and routine proceedings. The bill amending the City act was given its third reading and the bill amending the Stray Animals act and the School Grants act were reported by the committee of the whole house.

One of the amendments in the City act, which was approved, provides for an increase in the fees paid to the aldermen from \$3 for each regular or special meeting of the council to \$5, provided that the total sum paid to an alderman for the year does not exceed \$300.

A new form of oath for an interpreter who is used at the polls at municipal elections was provided in the bill and an addition was made providing that the interpreter swear secrecy as to any information he may gather as to the manner in which any man voted.

"Expropriation will never be applied by this government to lands which are occupied and un-

der cultivation, but it may be applied to vacant lands, if necessary," said Premier Martin Tuesday evening in announcing the policy which the government would probably take if requested to assist the Soldiers' Settlement board in securing lands for soldier settlement.

In making his announcement to the Saskatchewan assembly the premier stated that if this power were exercised the rights of the investor would be respected and a fair price would be paid. The Hon. Geo. Langley, dealing with the same question, stated that taxes and interest on investments would also be recognized.

The bill conferring upon the government the necessary powers to make arrangements by order-in-council to assist the Soldiers' Settlement board was passed, the opposition to the bill, which was shown by some of the members, having disappeared.

A bill to amend the Municipal Hail Insurance act makes provision for bringing into effect the assessment of an excess levy on a seeded acreage basis, thus making the municipal hail insurance scheme a mutual insurance and providing practically positive insurance.

With the new amendments the flat rate of four cents an acre will be continued on all the property held by the assured and this will

(Continued on Page 4.)

Germany's First Revolutionary National Assembly Meets at Weimar

Chancellor Ebert Warns Allies Not to Drive Germans to Uttermost, Saying Hunger is Preferable to Disgrace and Deep Privation to Dishonor. — Brands Armistice Terms as Ruthless.

WEIMAR, Feb. 6. — The opening of the national assembly this afternoon was impressive for its solemnity, earnestness and simplicity. Chancellor Ebert's opening speech, the delivery of which occupied half an hour, was frequently interrupted. The Court theatre was thronged long before the appointed time. The Berlin policemen assigned to Weimar kept the huge crowd outside from interfering with the arrival of the delegates and others entitled to attend.

It was a democratic looking crowd, well, though plainly dressed, that shuffled its way through the slush and snow of the streets to the theatre, for everyone walked, save one carriage and one automobile party. Following a brief review of an infantry honor company, everyone sought the interior of the theatre, which was brilliantly lighted and transformed into a creditable imitation of a legislative hall. The orchestra chairs had been shifted to make room for writing desks while the entire first and second balconies holding the press representatives had been so altered that each newspaper man had a small bit of table. The stage had been changed by the addition of a platform on which the future president will sit in an enormous high backed chair, faced with leather, on which the German eagle is emblazoned. It is the old reichstag presidential chair, and with the accompanying seats on the platform and a semi-circular line of chairs at the rear of the stage, is almost the only reminder of the former reichstag, since nearly 300 of the members of the assembly now include twenty-eight women of all ages, scattered about the house.

Women Were Curious. The women were the distinct curiosity of the afternoon and the only mirthful event at the opening of the session was a hesitancy followed by a shrill excited "Yes" of acquiescence as the first woman's name was called. The second woman on the list had not expected to hear her name and showed evident embarrassment, as it was almost shouted out.

The theatre, especially the tribune of the president and the government benches, was fairly buried in red, pink and white carnations. The rear portions of the first and second balconies and the galleries were thronged with privileged visitors, including neutral diplomats in Germany, who had arrived from Berlin on Wednesday.

During the chancellor's speech, members of the government, from the state secretary to their secretaries, stood grouped about the speaker's tribune, just in advance and below the president's seat on the stage. Up to the opening of the session, photographers swarmed the theatre.

Ebert Ovation Short. Herr Ebert received only a brief ovation on his entry. He found himself so heckled by independent socialists that he was forced in the middle of his speech to turn upon them with the declaration that their disorder showed how little evil times had taught them. He spoke loudly, slowly and distinctly, his voice carrying to the remotest parts of the theatre with its perfect acoustic properties. The chancellor's voice shook with emotion as he touched upon points he deemed essential, then boomed high above the discordant shouts of the interdependents when they tried to interrupt and drown him out. He aroused approval when he began by declaring:

"We have done forever with princes and nobles by the grace of God." He said the German people was now ruling itself. There was disapproval mixed with approval when he declared that the revolution would decline responsibility

(Continued on Page 5.)

Baron Rothschild Dead. PARIS. — Baron Lambert Rothschild, a leading Brussels banker, who aided in the formation of the Belgian relief commission, died in Paris. When the Germans occupied Belgium in 1914 and a famine was threatened in Brussels because food was unobtainable, Baron Rothschild went to London and guaranteed to pay for 30,000 tons of foodstuffs. Baron Rothschild himself was held hostage by the Germans at one time because he was slow in paying a tribute of \$2,000,000.

Gabrielle D'Annunzio Gets Nervous. PARIS, Jan. 31. — Difficulties were piling up as the peace bureau continued its session today. With national interests clashing on all sides, only level heads and steady hands were preventing a spark from dropping into the powder keg on which the world is sitting. At least this seemed to be the general opinion here as reports were received of new elements cropping out in the disturbances, social or political, which are growing throughout the world.

The Serbians were still bitterly wrangling with the Italians regarding control of the eastern Adriatic ports. The Montenegrins continued to oppose forcible inclusion in the new Jugo-Slav nation. Czecho-Slavs and Poles were still fighting over Silesia, although adjustment of this affair appeared imminent. Austria and Roumania were at swords' points concerning possession of Transylvania. Germany and Poland were mobilizing against each other. The Bolsheviks were at war against the rest of Russia. Ukraine was fighting the Bolsheviks.

China and Japan both wanted the former German colony of Kiau Chau. Despite the fact that the majority of the delegates were proceeding on the promise that acceptance of the fourteen points had nullified the secret treaties, formulated by the allies, some of the interested parties to these agreements apparently were still clinging to the hope that at least a part of their provisions would be carried out.

Concessions Demanded. One of these treaties concedes Damascus to the new Hedjaz nation; another—the most serious—awards Italy the eastern coast of the Adriatic in opposition to Jugo-Slav aspirations. Italy further demands certain concessions in Africa to balance British and Belgian possessions there.

Some idea of the acuteness of Italian feeling on the subject can be gained from the poet, Captain Gabrielle d'Annunzio, until recently the allies' strongest advocate in Italy. He declared: "That the French are drunk on victory and trying to get ahead of everybody."

(Continued on Page 5.)

FARMERS — GRAIN GROWERS!

This year's convention of the "SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION" is of SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.

Thousands of progressive farmers will attend. You should come too.

All Courier-Subscribers who will attend the convention, either as delegates or visitors, are heartily invited to pay a visit while in the City.

CALL AT OUR OFFICES AND PRINTING PLANT:

1835-1837 Halifax Street

(Near Eleventh Avenue and the Market Square.)

Convention opens Tuesday, February 18th, and lasts till Friday night, Feb. 21.

Hundreds of farmers are coming. You should attend as a visitor, even if you have not yet joined the association. Each district should be well represented.

Welcome to Regina

LITTLE BOY BURNED TO DEATH

WELLAND, Ont., Feb. 6. — Harry Diltz, the four-year-old son of S. M. Diltz, of this town, was burned to death this morning in a fire that destroyed the Diltz home. The father, in a futile attempt to save the boy, was badly burned about the head, face and hands, and the mother was badly burned while escaping from the house with another child in her arms. The child was also burned.

DRINKING OF WOOD ALCOHOL PROVES FATAL

SUBSBURY, Ont., Feb. 9. — One man is dead and three are in St. Joseph's hospital here, while others are sick at a lumber camp near Kashbar, from drinking wood alcohol. A foreigner admits taking the liquid into the camp, and he is under arrest. He says he got it in Montreal.

News in Brief

—Former Queen Maria Theresa of Bavaria, died a few days ago at the Chateau Wildenhard, according to a despatch from Munich.

—A despatch received from Libau says the Bolsheviks have captured the harbor and town of Windau, in Courland, on the Baltic Sea.

—In their advance from Dvinsk, the Bolsheviks have captured Vilkomir, 45 miles north-northwest of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, according to a report from Vilna.

—A decret issued by the central Soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of 29 and 15 years. The men will be ordered to prosecute the war in case the proposed conference on the island of Prinkipo fails.

(Continued on Page 4.)

"NO BEER, NO WORK"

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 6. — A "no beer, no work" slogan was announced today by representatives of 30,000 building trades workers who condemned national prohibition and voted to ask the Essex trades council, comprising many thousand union men in Newark and vicinity, to start a movement for a strike throughout the state July 1, when the temporary war-time prohibition law will be effective. The delegates favored the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

AERIAL NEWS CARRIERS

WEIMAR, Feb. 6. — One of the Berlin newspapers has established, for the session of the national assembly, the first regular airplane delivery inaugurated on the continuation, the morning and noon editions of this paper are to be delivered at Weimar two hours after publication.



Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

Sanitation on the Farms

It is an undeniable fact that the recent epidemic has caused a great deal more mortality in rural districts than in the towns and cities of this province. One factor that has contributed to this, is undoubtedly the expert treatment and attendance which, of course, was more readily obtained in the larger centres, but that does not account for the great difference which has undoubtedly prevailed. Our farmers, as a rule, are prosperous and the farm homes are often commodious and comfortable, the life of the people in the country is invigorating and healthy but there is little doubt that in the matter of house ventilation the rural population of this province is a little behind the times. Almost every doctor insists that fresh air is the greatest enemy known to the "flu." Farmer people are essentially convective, and it is a little difficult for them to cast aside altogether the idea of their parents that cold is a menace, and currents of air deadly dangerous. Fresh air hurts no one and every opportunity should be afforded to allow it to penetrate to every corner and crevice of the dwelling house. Many victims of the sickness will recall that the first thing done by the doctor or nurse on the first visit was to throw open the door and window. Medical men are pretty well agreed that lack of fresh air in many of the farm homes have been the cause of much of the dreadful mortality. Spanish influenza has been very prevalent in Britain, but has not been attended with anything like the death rate with which it has been accompanied on the American

continent. This has been said to be due to the fact that the average British householder understands ventilation better than any one else. There is another thing that works against the patient in the western farm house. Most of the homes in the rural districts are heated by means of hot air furnaces which, as far as health goes, are very devices of the devil. The cold air intake is invariably in the inside of the house and the atmosphere becomes vitiated that in time, if carried to an extreme, it would be impossible for the inmates to support health or even life itself.

WHERE DAIRYING DOES NOT PAY.

Statistical reports on the cost of milk production were laid before a meeting of farmers at Fort William showing that at the current price of 5 1/4 cents, the producer was losing at the rate of 30 cents per cow per day, so that, the larger the dairy herd, the greater the loss. If no steps are taken to right this state of affairs, it was stated that most of the milk producers would go out of the business of supplying the city, and dispose of their herds to the highest bidder. It was decided to select a committee from the farmers, the City Council of 1919, and the Board of Trade, of 1919, to go into the question of milk costs, and report on the best method of handling the milk trade. If the milk business is not municipalized, which appeared to some present, it was suggested that a company be formed in which all farmers producing milk should take stock and eliminate the middleman.

HOW TO LOCATE THE FARMSTEAD

By Professor A. H. Benton

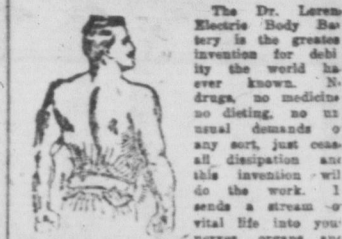
The farmstead has two uses: it is both a home for the farmer and his family and a business centre for directing farm operations. In selecting a site for the farmstead, these two points of view should be considered. In this connection there are always some features which stand forth as important.

1. An abundant supply of water, suitable both for the home and live stock.
2. Distance from main travelled roads, markets, schools and churches.
3. Healthfulness of location a high and well drained spot is desirable.
4. Shelter from north and west winds—east or south exposure is desirable with a wind break on the west and north to catch the snow and break the sweep of the wind.
5. Easy access to the fields of the farm.

From the social point of view the most desirable location is on the main travelled road, close to churches, schools and markets. From the business point of view the most economical location is in the centre of the farm where all fields are usually most accessible. The ideal location is one where all advantages are secured from the point of view of home and business. This is rarely possible and it is better to plan for a satisfactory home at the sacrifice of some of the farm business advantages.

Might Satisfy Her.—Foreman: "That machine can do the work of a dozen men." Visitor: "Gee whiz! My wife ought to have married it."

Men, When in Chicago Come and see for Yourself.



The Dr. Lorenz Electric Body Restorer is the greatest invention for debt by the world has ever known. It does not require any diet, no unusual demands on any sort, just casual, dissipation and this invention will do the work. It sends a stream of vital life into your nerves, organs and blood during the time you are asleep. For the treatment of rheumatism, weak back, nervousness, stomach, liver and kidney disorders, it is incomparable. Dr. Lorenz Dr. Cell Storage Battery is a high grade battery requires no charging with vinegar or acids is 500 per cent. easier applied, gives 400 per cent. greater service, and is sold at a low price without added cost for fancy boxes. Write today for Free Illustrated Factor Price List.

C. Lorenz Electric Works 2240 Lincoln Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.

Its effect upon Canadian manufacturing industries has been demoralizing in the extreme; since by the word of S. R. Parsons, as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, they are the most inefficient on earth. At least, so we must infer from his statement that "if their tariff protection were removed they would all have to go out of business." According to this they are all so poorly managed, or equipped, that they cannot earn an honest livelihood. Can agriculture carry its own burden, together with the burden of its exploiting manufacturers and compete with the rest of the world? Our manufacturers sell machinery to our competitors for use in Argentine and other countries, for less than to us. They thus force us to bonus our own competitors. How will this affect our wheat industry? Our tariff laws will not permit us to import goods which manufacturers of other countries might similarly sell us more cheaply than they do at home. Our customs administration discriminates in favor of middlemen and will exact more duty on a given article if purchased by a farmer, than if purchased by a merchant; even if both paid the same price for it.

Does Protective Tariff Prevent Unemployment?
In the summer of 1914, before the war broke out, Canada had 100,000 men idle. What would the succeeding winter have brought us but for the war? According to the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for 1890, 1900 and 1907 the percentage of unemployment in Free Trade England was 2.1 per cent., 2.9 per cent. and 4.2 per cent., respectively. For the same period in the United States the Bureau of Statistics for Labor showed that unemployment was as follows: 1890, 15.1 per cent.; 1900, 22.3 per cent., and 1907, 34.2 per cent.

Effect on Cost of Production.
The protective tariff increases the cost of living many times the amount paid in duty; first as shown above, and second, because of the added profits of middlemen. For instance: A manufacturer in Montreal, because of tariff protection, sells an article at 30 per cent. more than its competitive value. A second manufacturer turns the article into a finished commodity and in adding his profits at 10 per cent. adds it to the entire cost, including the 30 per cent. duty. He sells to a jobber who again adds 10 per cent. to the already augmented duty charge in selling to a Winnipeg wholesaler. The latter sells to the prairie storekeeper adding 20 per cent., who in turn sells to a farmer, adding 33 1/3 per cent. Thus the innocent looking 30 per cent. protection has cost the farmer nearly 60 per cent. and furnished a rakeoff for each middleman. The manufacturer uses a part of the spoils to keep up wages, as he must, because the tariff increases the cost of living. The farmer has to meet this competition also. Is the amount by which the protective tariff increases the cost of growing wheat and other farm produce, sufficient to make competition with low tariff, or free trade countries, impossible, when the latter will have adopted modern methods? The farmers' products all sell on the basis of their export value. This value is depressed when we do not import freely from those countries to whom we require to sell. The protective tariff prevents such imports and depresses prices on farm produce to the advantage of the employees of manufacturers. It gets agriculture at both ends; i. e., cost of production and selling price.

National Development and International Relations.
Import duties constitute Canada's principal source of revenue. How does the raising or lowering of duty or tariff affect the volume of imports and amount of revenue collected? The States of the Union constitute a veritable world in themselves. Free trade amongst them has made for rapid development. What would have been the effects of tariff walls for each state?

The import duty is intended to prevent other nations selling to us. In trade nothing is, or even can be, paid for in money. Money is only a medium of exchange and is very little used. Goods have to be paid for with goods and only the national balances are adjusted by credits, which in turn must eventually be paid in goods. Since the protective tariff prevents other nations selling to us, it also prevents their buying of us. How can the impoverished European countries purchase our agricultural products if we refuse to accept goods in payment? The protective tariff makes imperialism essential. If a country is shut out of the world's markets it must extend its boundaries or perish. The high protective tariff is really a refined method of warfare. The motives behind it are the actuating motives of all wars.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$17.50
130 Egg Incubator
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR \$17.50 freight and duty paid

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. The water double wall double glass doors, copper tanks and rollers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Specially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers and all accessories. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalogue today, or send in your order and save time. Write Us Today—Don't Delay
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 234 RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

To the Farmers of Western Canada
There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have cash, barley or flax to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible prices for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way. While we are not infallible, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year, therefore don't sell on street but ship your own grain. Do not let the fact of your having to load through an elevator step you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain as they are ordered. (See Grain Act, Sec. 160.)
McBEAN BROS.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG. 25th September, 1918.

Last Mountain Valley
District of Elbourne and Serath
Sound Plainer — 904 —
Brown Stallion, star, foaled July 25th, 1916

Dam— Mademoiselle — 386 — (67743) — 1256	Sire— Duc d'Hevillers — 476 — (58414) — 6271
Mademoiselle — 386 — (67743) — 1256	Garde Feu (16660)
Mazette de Buvrines (56525)	Mouchon (1894)
Marie de Buvrines (56523)	

Mr. John Faessler, registered owner, offers the services of the above-named Belgian Stallion to the progressive farmers of these districts. Inspection invited. — Conditions and fees on application to owner.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE
CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED
line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR
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Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd.
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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.

SELLING PRICE OF WHEAT ASKED
WASHINGTON. — Grain dealers appearing before the house agricultural committee proposed that the government pay the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop and sell it to the consumer at the world market price, which they estimated would be about \$1.25. The witnesses generally believed this plan would cost the government probably a billion and a quarter dollars; but said this loss was preferable to any attempt on the part of the government to maintain an artificial price.

TURKISH EXPORTS AGAIN
New York. — A cargo of currants and Turkish tobacco said by mariners here to be the first vesselload of these commodities to be imported here from the Orient since early in the war arrived in this port on the British steamer Cairvalona from Saloniki.

ALLEGED 50,000 ARE VICTIMS OF FRAUD
CHICAGO. — More than five million dollars is alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, through misuse of the mails in an indictment returned here against 43 officers and promoters of the Pan-Mo-tor company, a Delaware corporation with a plan at St. Cloud, Minn. It is charged that 50,000 persons were victimized by buying stock in the concern.

KANSAS BUTTER DOWN
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Butter prices on the wholesale market here have declined to 39 cents a pound for best bulk for jobbing lots in carlots. This is a drop of seven cents, making a total decline of 25 cents in January.

PROMINENT CHINESE EDUCATOR AND TWO STUDENTS KILLED
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Washington police tonight were engaged in an attempt to solve the mystery of the killing of T. T. Wong, chief of the Chinese educational mission of the United States, and C. H. Hsi and Ben Sen Wu, students at George Washington university, whose bodies were found tonight in their home in the fashionable Mountain Pleasant section.

TRIOUBLED DOCTOR SUICIDED
HORTON, Me. — Dr. A. G. Walker, of this city, arrested at Edmunston, N.B., charged with causing the death of Mrs. Etta McElroy, of Bridgewater, was found dead in a cell at Edmunston the following morning according to word received by officials here. A small bottle, which had contained poison, found near the body, indicated that the man had taken his own life.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

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

Studies in Farmers' Platform.

The Protective Tariff.

By J. R. Musseiman

For the purpose of this study protection may be said to mean artificial assistance to an industry carried on for personal profit. It may take the form of either a direct grant of specific amounts, or of power to exact an unstated subsidy from the public. The protective tariff belongs to the latter class and is but one means amongst many designed to give assistance at the cost of the public to industries which presumably cannot be profitably established, or made self-supporting.

Some forms of "protection," or subsidizing are intended to assist all the people; others to assist only a class, or but one specific industry. Exclusive franchises and all kinds of monopoly are a form of protection. So are land grants, government loans, guarantee of bonds and the rights of banks to issue currency. Cities and towns used to bonus all kinds of industries to induce them to locate there. Now the Dominion reserves to itself this power.

Direct Protection
Careful distinction must be made between "Direct Protection" and "Protective tariff." The former may take many forms, some of which have been named.

Many countries have given protection to industries by way of a bonus, or bounty, on production; such as the "Steel bounty," or on exports, as Germany did on iron and steel, and as she and France and Belgium did on beet sugar,

with the effect that sugar was always a luxury in these countries, where it was produced in vast quantities; but cheap and plentiful in England where none was produced.

Under all systems of direct bonus protection the public can easily discern just what it is paying and since the compensating benefits are usually exceedingly doubtful a democratic people does not readily submit to this kind of taxation for the benefit of an industry. Hence, the method is not popular. It is, however, the only kind of protection that is open and honest. The ratepayers know, under what they are paying and they can intelligently decide whether it is worth its cost or not.

The Protective Tariff
The protective Tariff is a system of indirect, or hidden, bonusing of industries. Its prime purpose is not the raising of national revenue, but to create conditions under which the capital invested in the production of protected goods may secure for itself greater profits than it otherwise could.

The means employed is the imposition of a heavy import duty, as a kind of fine for purchasing goods abroad; with the effect of forcing people to buy home made goods at more than their true value, for the benefit of the capital employed in their manufacture and distribution.

The Protective Tariff was invented as the ideal modern means

for taxing the people for the benefit of the manufacturing industries, without their being aware of it. Its main purpose is to perpetuate assistance to manufacturers at the public expense, by a clever trick of legislation, which conceals the cost. It is well known that if the people knew what they are paying under the system they would reject it. It masquerades at will in the garments of all the virtues; but usually it disguises itself in that of patriotism. It is the son of the father of all wars, namely, the determination of men to rob their fellows. It is the most effective instrument of plunder that the cupidity of man has yet conceived.

Its Cost to the Nation.
The cost of the Protective Tariff is not easily ascertained. The import duty which we pay is but a small part of it. If we import \$1,000,000 worth of boots from the United States and purchase \$4,000,000 from Canadian manufacturers, at 35 per cent. duty, we pay, say \$350,000 to the treasury and \$1,400,000 to the Canadian shoe manufacturers; or in all we pay \$5,350,000 for \$3,600,000 worth of boots and shoes. If we purchase them all from the Canadian manufacturers, we still pay the same amount, but the Canadian treasury gets none of it. What is the compensation for this waste of \$2,400,000? Of all methods of bonusing, or protecting industries, the protective tariff is by far the costliest.

Its Effect Upon Industry.
Any industry which cannot compete is either misplaced or mismanaged. A free trade world would produce everything where it can be produced best and cheapest. The protective tariff places a premium on inefficiency, in that under it the public is made to absorb the loss of bad management, poor equipment, etc. It encourages the establishment of unprofitable, or parasitical industries. It creates trusts and combines and gives them the power to control prices. It penalizes agriculture, our basic industry, in favor of big capital. It hinders development of our fast natural resources and encourages an artificial and demoralizing concentration in cities.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

WAKAW GIRL CHARGED WITH MURDER

WAKAW, Sask. — A Baila Magi, of Wakaw, a Hungarian farmer, was found dead in his shack last Friday, according to announcement which was made by Inspector Tait, of Prince Albert division, provincial police, yesterday. When discovered there were marks of foul play on the body and Detective Sulaty was ordered to investigate, with the result that yesterday Annie Boldis was placed under arrest and will be charged with the murder of Magi.

Wakaw has become notorious in the crime list during the past three years, no less than seven murders having occurred there, according to official records.

The post mortem on the body of Magi showed that seven ribs had been broken and serious bruises inflicted with what is believed to have been a two by four scuffling in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Annie Boldis, who was arrested, and who will be charged with the murder, is not now believed to have been alone with Magi, although she was the last person seen with him, according to reports.

QUAKER OATS CO. IS FIRING ALIENS

SASKATOON, Sask. — Purging its payroll of alien employees, the Quaker Oats company at Saskatoon is firing foreigners daily and hiring returned soldiers in their places. During the war the company was obliged to give jobs to aliens owing to the shortage of labor, but is now providing work for the men back from overseas. Thomas Reynolds, manager of the Quaker Oats company, said yesterday he would not have an alien left by the end of this week.

MOOSE JAW POLICE MAKE BIG HAUL OF WHISKEY

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — The city police raided the premises occupied by Robert Beckett, near the centre of the city, and seized one ten gallon keg of whiskey, one five gallon keg, six cases of Scotch whiskey and twenty dozen pints of beer.

Beckett was arrested and arraigned afterwards in the police court on a charge of importing liquor into the province with the intention of selling it, contrary to the Saskatchewan Temperance act. He was remanded until Saturday morning.

ACCUSE ROBBED OF BEING ROBBED

McGEE, Sask. — That A. G. Sills, aged 35, secretary-treasurer of the rural municipality of Pleasant Valley at McGee, Sask., who claimed to have been held up by two masked bandits in his office last October and to have been robbed of \$1,199.64 in reality stole the money himself, tied himself in a chair, and cried for help, is the belief of Inspector C. M. Smith, chief of the provincial police in Saskatoon division. Sills was arrested Friday on a charge of theft and was arranged for preliminary hearing before Magistrates McVicar and Evans at Rosetown.

CROP OF 1919 WILL BE A BUMPER ONE ACCORDING TO SEAGER WHEELER

ROSTERN, Sask. — Seager Wheeler, the world's champion wheat grower, looks for a bumper crop this summer. He bases his prophecy on the "forth cycle" theory. The fact that the history of the west shows a big harvest every fourth year. The cycle idea was first recognized by him in 1906, and since then has worked out with unflinching regularity. Mr. Wheeler doesn't look for a very early spring but says a lot of snow will fall yet.

HAD WHISKEY STILL

SALVADOR, Sask. — Ignatz Schwab of Salvador, Sask., was fined \$100 and costs when found guilty at Salvador of having a whiskey still in his possession. He was also taxed \$25 and costs for having liquor in his possession.

L. G. ASSELINE IS SENT UP FOR TRIAL

SASKATOON, Sask. — Louis Germain Asseline, known by provincial police to be one of the most daring crooks in Canada, was committed to stand trial at the next criminal assizes at Scott, Sask., in police court at Saskatoon. Asseline was arrested north of Edmonton on a charge of breaking into the offices of the Co-operative Elevator company at Normanton, Sask., last November. The police say he stole a large number of blank grain tickets which he later forged and used to swindle merchants in Saskatchewan and northern Saskatchewan.

WHISKEY SEIZED AT SASKATOON

SASKATOON, Sask. — Fifteen cases of "palm" consigned by a Montreal firm to a Saskatoon hardware company were seized by the Saskatoon city police and were found to be vivacious Quebec whiskey. No arrests have yet been made.

SEND TWO TO JAIL

SASKATOON, Sask. — Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain, in Court of King's Bench at Saskatoon, sent two people to jail. Mary Armstrong, charged with abduction of a child, was sentenced to three months in Prince Albert, and Jack Goulet, age 21, who pleaded guilty to stealing a diamond ring, was given six months hard labor.

CHANGE SPELLING OF GERMAN NAME

STRASBOURG, Sask. — Announcement was made this morning that the geographical board of Canada has changed the German spelling of the town of Strassburg in this province to the older and French method, "Strasbourg."

NEWS FROM LEADER AND DISTRICT

E. Koenig was a business visitor to Swift Current.

Mr. S. Stein left on a business trip to Winnipeg.

Born: to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Albrecht, south of town, Jan. 24th, a son.

Mrs. E. M. Krienke and son Ed. and Mr. and Mrs. George Krienke motored to Shaunavon to visit with relatives.

MILESTONE NEWS

Mrs. Peter M. Martin was called to Assiniboia on Tuesday by the serious illness of her brother, A. Kessler, who is reported to be quite low with influenza-pneumonia.

S. Strickland is having an addition to his garage and warehouse built on Main street. The new part will be used as an office and repair room.

CHANCE FOR FARMERS TO GET EASIER

Effective immediately the price of standard stock food is reduced to \$25 per ton f.o.b., Fort William in bulk. The price quoted up to the present has been \$36 per ton, thus resulting in a saving of \$11 per ton. Word to this effect was received yesterday by wire by F. Hedley Auld, deputy minister of agriculture from the Dominion live-stock branch, Ottawa.

4,000 Tons On Hand

The wire contains the additional information that the department has approximately 4,000 tons of feed on hand and a large demand is anticipated. It is suggested that orders be forwarded direct if feeders desire to avail themselves of this attractive offer.

Reason For Reduction

The reason for the reduction in the price of stock feed is the fact that only recently there has been a reduction in the market price of oats and barley, and the price of standard stock feed was originally based on the price of other grains.

The provincial department of agriculture at the request of the Dominion live-stock branch will receive and forward orders from farmers, but as an evidence of bona fides the department requires applicants to forward a certified cheque or bank draft for \$100 with the order.

WHY IS IT
that so many ailments which have apparently baffled the skill of celebrated physicians yield to the quiet influence of a plain home remedy like

forni's Alpenkräuter

Because it goes right to the root of the trouble, the impurity in the blood. It is made from pure health-giving roots and herbs and has been in use for over a hundred years.

Not sold through druggists. Supplied direct from the laboratory of
DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,
2501-17 Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Delivered in Canada free of duty)

MANITOBA

THE MANITOBA FARM CONGRESS

An unusually strong line-up of speakers is announced for the various conventions to be held during "Farmers' Week" in Winnipeg, February 18 to 21.

Among the speakers expected from outside the province are the following:

Field Husbandry and Agricultural Society Work.

Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa.

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Institutions for Ontario.

P. of John Bracken, Saskatoon.

Prof. S. Greenway, Director of Agricultural Extension, Saskatoon.

J. B. Spencer, Editor-in-Chief, Publications Branch, Ottawa.

Home Economics and Sociology.

Rev. Hugh Dobson, Social Service Council, Regina.

Miss Mary MacIsaac, Director Women's Institutes, Alberta.

Mrs. Adeline Blackwood, Wilman, Pres. Women's Institutes for British Columbia.

Miss De Lury, Saskatoon.

Miss Hazel Winter, Frederickton, New Brunswick.

Dairying.

Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Division, Ottawa.

C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta.

Prof. K. G. Mackay, University of Saskatchewan.

Prof. R. M. Washburn, University of Minnesota.

Prof. Hugh Van Pelt, Editor Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Waterloo, Iowa.

Horticulture.

J. J. Logsdail, Staff of Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.

Norman M. Ross, Supt. Tree Planting, Indian Head, Sask.

Max Pfaender, Horticulturist, Trial Station, Mandan, N. D.

Bee-Keeping.

F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist, Ottawa.

The Manitoba Farm Congress is made up of the following organizations, all of which will hold their annual conventions on the dates given below:

Agricultural Societies, February 18 to 21.

Home Economics Societies, Feb. 18 to 21.

Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n, Feb. 18.

Manitoba Dairy Ass'n, Feb. 19 and 20.

Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Ass'n, Feb. 20 and 21.

Manitoba Bee-Keepers' Ass'n, Feb. 19.

Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Feb. 21.

M. A. C. Old Boys' Reunion, Feb. 21.

Schoolmasters' Club, Feb. 21.

LIQUOR DISGUISED AS POTATOES FOUND IN HAUL

WINNIPEG, Man. — Sam Zimberg, 519 Magnus avenue; F. Mendel, 140 Selkirk avenue, east; and F. G. Doidge, who is the proprietor of the Lincoln Park drug store, 1469 Main street, will be prosecuted for an infringement of the Manitoba Temperance act.

Over 100 bottles of booze, also some in barrels and sacks were discovered on the premises of S. Zimberg on Saturday by F. T. J. White. Examination was refused on the plea that they contained "potatoes." It was found out however, that the contents were of a liquid nature.

F. E. Doidge will face three charges, among them that of disposing of spirits illegally.

CASTORIA

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

ALBERTA

ALBERTA HOUSE MEETS

EDMONTON, Alta. — The second session of the fourth Alberta legislature opened at three o'clock this afternoon, Lieut. Governor Brett reading the speech from the throne before a brilliant audience.

The two new members of the cabinet, J. L. Cote, of Grouard, provincial secretary, and A. G. McKay, of Athabasca, minister of municipalities and health, were introduced along with J. J. Galz, the new member for Red Deer.

The speech from the throne outlines legislation along health lines, and the larger measure of assistance to educational work through the medium of increases in school grants; provision for an increased construction programme covering public roads, bridges and buildings; the extension of toll and rural telephone lines throughout the province, together with institutional and other works of a public nature.

General J. S. Stewart today declined to consider any suggestion that he be named opposition leader in the Alberta legislature. At a caucus this morning, George Headley, of Okotoks, was named leader, and Major James Lowery, of Alexandra, senior whip, and Fred Davis, of Gleichen, junior whip.

ALBERTA LABOR REQUEST

EDMONTON. — One day's rest for every worker in Alberta, a 44-hour week with compulsory half holiday, a six hour day for coal miners and an eight-hour day for stationary engineers; the semi-monthly payment of wages to all workers except farm help, and the increase of the minimum wage under the factories act to \$12 per week were among the changes in legislation asked for by a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labor that waited upon Premier Stewart recently.

CALGARY WAR VETERANS NOT SATISFIED

CALGARY. — At a public meeting of war veterans, after listening to an address by Thomas Duce, Dominion representative of the G.W.V.A., the soldiers passed a resolution deploring the inaction of the federal government regarding the land settlement scheme and demanding action within thirty days. If not satisfied within this period they say they will go upon the lands themselves.

This resolution will have to pass the local executive and the provincial body before it can be sent to Ottawa. They complained that when the Menonites wanted land they got it without any trouble.

EDMONTON LIVESTOCK SHOW TO OPEN APRIL 1

EDMONTON. — At a meeting of directors of Edmonton Exhibition Association it was decided to ask Miss E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg, who it was declared had devoted her life to the interests of livestock, to open the spring livestock show to be held Tuesday, April 1. Manager Stark reported liberal grants had been promised for the event, and an attractive prize list was being offered.

Delegates to the annual meeting of Western Canada Fairs' Association presented their report, stating that Winnipeg citizens were willing to subscribe \$20,000 to get the fair started again this year, and that Medicine Hat city council had guaranteed \$10,000 to put on an exhibition.

Manager Stark was appointed a delegate to the Rotary congress at Winnipeg, and to the Alberta Agricultural Fairs' convention, Calgary, on February 25.

The French steamer, Chaconia, wrecked a mine in the straits of Messina, 640 of the 690 passengers and crew on board were saved.

Got a Cold?

Peps will give you relief. Simply dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth. Your breath carries the medicinal Pine vapor, which is released, to all parts of the throat, nasal and air passages, where a liquid medicine could not possibly reach. This vapor destroys all germs with which it comes in contact, soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and fortifies you against coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and grippe. Peps contains absolutely no harmful drugs and is therefore the safest remedy for children.

FREE TRIAL Cut out this coupon article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c. stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps, 50c. box.

Peps
MAKE BREATHING EASY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

B. C. LEGISLATURE

VICTORIA. — Little ceremony was attached to the opening here on January 30, of the third session of the present legislature of British Columbia by Sir Frank Barnard, the lieutenant-governor. Measures of government legislation mentioned in the speech included necessary amendments to the prohibition act, legislation for setting returned soldiers on the land, to disfranchise deserters and draft evaders, and to create a public utilities commission.

OVER TWO THOUSAND FLU DEATHS IN B.C.

VICTORIA. — Figures compiled by the government show that in the three months of October, November and December deaths from influenza and pneumonia following influenza, totalled 2,014 in British Columbia. No figures are available for the month of January.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL DISFRANCHISE ALL ITS DESERTERS

VICTORIA. — According to announcement made by Premier Oliver, an amendment to the Provincial Elections act is to be introduced in the legislature at the forthcoming session, and will be designed to disfranchise all deserters in the Province of British Columbia. In other words, all those males who came within the operation of the Military Service act, and who failed to get exemption at the hands of the tribunals and absented themselves from military duty against the law, will lose the privilege of the ballot.

DESERTER CLAIMED TO HAVE CONSUMED TWO COMPANIONS

VICTORIA. — Private Frank Fredette, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for desertion from the Canadian army, told a story in court to the effect that he and other survivors of the American steamer Dumaru, which was struck by lightning in the South Pacific last October, saved themselves from starvation by consuming the bodies of two of their deceased companions.

BOUGHT ONE LONE PINT OF WHISKEY FOR \$1,480

PANORAMA REPORT. — Two Prince Rupert women who paid a stranger \$1,480 in cash for one pint of excellent whiskey, feel that they have a grievance. The women thought they were buying for the money 45 gallons of the forbidden intoxicant, and the test they made convinced them that the quality was good.

Later they discovered that the barrel they took the sample from was filled under the bung, and that the remainder was only water.

The man, having disposed of the lonely pint at the rate of \$11,840 a gallon, which undoubtedly constituted a record, left for the south and is believed to be in Vancouver.

Radical Cure for Nervousness

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

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

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

Eastern Provinces

INDIAN CHIEF TELLS OF RAVAGES OF FLU

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. — W. Ross sell Brown, Indian agent at Port Arthur, has received a letter from Chief Joe Sault, of the Nipigon band of Indians, telling a most pitiful story of the plight of several Indian families in settlements bordering on Lake Nipigon as the result of influenza.

The letter was written in quaint Indian fashion. Chief Sault speaks of his journey from Sand Point on the lower lake to Ombakiki bay at the extreme north end. His letter follows:

"January 21. — I leave Sand Point to Red Pant Bay. I find two families named Shabowegijig. He came out to meet me near the house, and says to me: don't come in we are very sick. Half hour ago two are dead, so we don't want no one here. He fall down in the snow. He could hardly talk he so weak. I go on to Ombakiki Bay, and next day I got there in evening. I see one house no smoke. I am tired and hungry, I am walking all day and night. I went in. They lying down on the floor—five bodies—four men and one girl. They were dead a few days ago. I find two young girls and two old ladies alive but very sick. They are starving. No one to cut wood for them, and one to see to their nets. It smell bad in house, so I drag out bodies into other old house and pile them together. So I clean the house and throw everything out. I get fresh water and warm for sick to wash. The girl said to me in low voice. 'I am so hungry.' I make some kind of soup out of flour, bacon and fish. They were very glad to have it, and I keep fire all night. I not rest myself. Next morning I go to the nets and get load of fish. Nets not touch for two weeks. I cut wood all next day and cook lots for eat for them and leave them. I go on further. I pretty tired now. Wish you, Mr. Brown, can do some help for them.

"CHIEF JOE SAULT,
From Nipigon."

NO LICENSES FOR ANY ALIEN IN TORONTO

TORONTO. — Hereafter, licenses to do business in Toronto will be issued only to British subjects and naturalized Canadians—aliens are barred. This was the decision of the police commissioners at their meeting, after listening to Controller McBride, Maguire and Cameron, who waited on the board and urged that licenses be refused aliens.

TRADE FALLING OFF

OTTAWA. — A summary of the trade of Canada for the 1918 calendar year issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics places the value of Canadian exports for the twelve months at \$1,229,708,244 as compared with \$1,547,340,885, for 1917, and \$1,091,706,403 for 1916. Imports for consumption were to the value of \$906,954,906, as against \$1,005,071,716 in 1917, and \$786,501,512 in 1916.

MANY THOUSAND ALIENS WANT TO LEAVE CANADA

OTTAWA. — It is learned that many thousands of aliens at present resident in Canada are desirous of leaving the Dominion and are willing to pay their own expenses to Europe. The questions arise, first as to whether permits can be obtained from their several countries before the war is officially declared at an end, and secondly the availability of shipping for the purpose. Both questions have been taken up with the Canadian ministers overseas.

ASK STRONGER BEER

OTTAWA. — A delegation from the trades and labor congress of Canada will wait on the government with a request that the manufacture of beer with alcoholic contents greater than two per cent. be permitted.

LOOKS FOR SLUMP IN GRAIN PRICES

TORONTO. — Optimism as to the livestock outlook was expressed by President W. A. Dryden at the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn breeders, held at the Prince George hotel a few days ago.

"Before the war," he said, "livestock holdings were short of the world over. These supplies are still shorter now. On the other hand, because of high prices lately ruling for grain, new beginners in farming as well as many now so engaged will rush to the production of grain. As a result, prices in these lines will slump."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TRENTON

BELLEVILLE, Ont. — Fire destroyed the largest warehouse at the plant of the British Chemical company, Trenton, with all its contents, which includes a vast quantity of stores, fire hose, locks hardware, etc. The origin is unknown. The loss is estimated between \$175,000 to \$200,000.

GOODS STOLEN FROM CARS LOCATED

RAINY RIVER, Ont. — A considerable quantity of the goods stolen from C. N. R. freight cars here during the past few months has been discovered on the premises of a settler near here in the wild lapids. The discovery was made by special agents in the employ of the railway. The man on whose place the goods were found is married and has a large family. He has left for parts unknown. It is said that other parties living in this district are suspected of being implicated in the thefts. Several homes have been searched, but no arrests have been made.

KILLED BY FALL

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. — Stanley Black, aged 18, was killed by falling down a stairway at the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company's elevator. His relatives live near Kingston.

MRS. BOURASSA DIED

MONTREAL. — Mrs. Henri Bourassa, wife of Mr. Bourassa, director of Le Devoir, died on Sunday before last in her 41st year. She formerly was Miss Josephine Papineau, and married Mr. Bourassa in 1905. Eight children survive her.

LOCATING GRAVES OF CANADIANS IN GERMANY

OTTAWA. — Arrangements are now complete to locate the graves of every Canadian who has died as a prisoner of war in the German territory on both sides of the Rhine, occupied by the Canadian corps and other British forces. As soon as this is done the remains of the deceased soldiers will be ex-dia chaplains in a Canadian cemetery in Bonn.

WEBER FAMILY IN BAD TROUBLE

TORONTO. — Elmer J. Weber, of Neustadt, Grey County, Ont., was on Feb. 5 paraded before his regiment at exhibition camp, when sentence of ten years in Kingston penitentiary against him, was formally promulgated, on the charge of desertion.

Weber's father, Reeve Weber, of Neustadt, Ont., was to have appeared before the Magistrate at Owen Sound tomorrow on charges of sedition, but an adjournment was taken till Feb. 11, owing to the fact that the accused has pneumonia, said to have been brought on by exposure, following his being drummed out of Owen Sound last week.

ITALIAN MURDERED

WELLAND, Ont. — Dominick Paprone, an Italian, aged 21 years, was murdered. While turning the corner of a main street he was shot in the back. The bullet went through his heart and came out of his left breast. He died instantly.

The Courier

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PREMIER NORRIS ENDORSES POLICY OF NATIONAL THRIFT

Manitoba's Premier Says that War Savings Plan is Good One and Should be Helped.

Premier Norris of Manitoba has been quick to realize the benefits resulting from the preaching of thrift and of saving by the War Savings Plan. His opinion is set forth in a brief, but pointed manner in the following:—

"I desire to say that the proposed system of saving by the sale of Thrift Stamps is certainly most commendable. It will not only encourage thrift and saving among children, but will impress, to a certain extent, business methods upon their minds. Apart from this it will also raise a large amount for the benefit of the Dominion. It is an excellent idea and should be encouraged."

DISORDERS IN AUSTRIA

LONDON, Feb. 6. — Disorders continue in the district of Linz in Upper Austria, and the town has been damaged to extent of many millions of kronen according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna dated Wednesday.

QUARANTINE WHOLE STATE

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 8. — Contrary to a decision of the federal government, New South Wales, on account of the influenza epidemic has established police patrols along the border to prevent overland passengers from Victoria entering New South Wales. The federal director of quarantine says the New South Wales decision raises the most serious issues.

RUSSIANS SEEK PEACE

LONDON, Feb. 8. — The Russian Soviet government in a wireless message announcing that it is willing to begin conversations with the Entente with the object of bringing about a cessation of military activities, declares it is willing to acknowledge financial obligations regarding the creditors of Russia of Entente nationality.

INDIANS DYING OUT

THE PAS, Feb. 6. — With 250 deaths from Spanish influenza and many sick and dying all over the north, the Indian race in northern Manitoba is threatened with extinction. Three weeks ago the Indians were free of the scourge, according to reports brought in. The dog muzzlers say that the epidemic has taken 107 at Norway House, 125 at Cross Lake, 20 at Red Earth, and it is taking a heavy toll at Pelican Narrows.

TWENTY BUILDINGS BURN IN ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 6. — Twenty buildings in the heart of Fairbanks business district, have been destroyed by fire which started early today, and which has not yet been extinguished.

BIG ADVANCE FOR SAILORS

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6. — Berlin advices received here today say the German shipowners, after a conference, agreed with the sailors' union to pay about 220 marks per month as against a pre-war wage of seventy marks.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint whether for wood, metal, or brick, and it is the most perfect principle applied to painting. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 201 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Letters to the Editor

LOREBURN, Sask., Feb. 1919.

The Courier: Kindly publish the following in your valued paper:

We deeply regret that the Courier has been compelled to appear in the English language, as many of the people who have immigrated to Canada from Germany and Austria are not at all or not thoroughly conversant with the English language, and are therefore at the present getting a paper, the contents of which they are utterly unable to understand. The paper is not of any value to us people as it is now. If we didn't cherish the hope, war-measures would be done away with soon, and it would be possible for us to receive the Courier again in his former dress, we surely couldn't think of continuing to be subscribers. Not because that we are opposed to English, surely not,—but we can neither read nor understand it, and it is only for this reason that we would be compelled to reject it, and will be compelled to reject it, if the higher authorities in their wise judgement should find it proper to continue keeping us in the dark. As I understand there are a great many publications in the German language which enter Canada from the States. Why then, if the people of the German tongue in Canada are swamped with literature in the German language from the States, literature which brings hardly any news from Canada, can hardly be of any benefit to the citizens of Canada at large, why then is it not allowed to receive the Canadian German papers, for which a great many of us have paid their subscription price not only for one but for several years in advance. Why not assist Home Industries for which a great many Orators not only during pre-war—but also during war times have loudly agitated so often? The order of the immigrated people whom you can't teach like boys in their teens, need some medium through which they can make themselves conversant with the happenings of the country, which they have adopted as their homeland, they need some medium through which they may learn laws and regulations as they are passed from time to time. You cannot continue to punish them time and again in a democratic country when they fail to keep within the law, not because they

did commit wrong purposely, but in absolute ignorance. The war is over but for the signing of the peace treaty; we all breathe easier, but not only the English born have done their best to accomplish what finally has been achieved, also a large percentage of the foreign born, not to forget German and Austrian born population in this country have assisted, and a great many of the latter to a very marked degree. We so-called foreigners know that there are still heavy burdens to carry in times to come. We are not afraid of it, we shall help carry, if our English born fellow-citizens will extend their hands to us in a spirit of assimilation, and intending to treat us as human beings, as people of a democratic country should do. We came over here, because religious and personal freedom, for which we longed, was promised us; we were not driven from our former homes across the sea, we had no other reason to leave the place where we enjoyed our childhood. A great many of us had positions in the old country for the filling of which they were well paid. They knew when they came over here that they would have to work hard, they knew the struggle wouldn't be an easy one, but they never despaired. They set to work and have at the present to their credit that they helped to a great extent make Canada what it is to-day. Before the outbreak of the war this has time and again been readily acknowledged by our English fellow citizens, why not now when the war is over admit it again and have harsh restrictions, which have been laid upon us, abolished? There are agitators who hate everything German. But we have come over here upon invitation, and have proven that we are good citizens. This letter is not intended to further stir-up hatred, it is intended to be an appeal to be fair and just with a class of people, which have no more responsibility for the war as the English born or Canadians themselves here in Canada. Let sound judgement prevail and let us work together for a greater Canada, an aim, which the majority of the German or Austrian born men in Canada had in view from the first moment they entered Canada. When shall we get our papers back in our language? Heinrich Roessler.

—Frederick William Hohenzollern, oldest son of the former emperor, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Munich Zeitung, has instituted proceedings for a divorce. Frederick was married in June, 1905, to the Grand Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg, a sister of the Queen of Denmark. They have five children, the youngest, Princess Alexandra, having been born in 1915.

—Professor Edward De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, and Milroy and McGarry also Sinn Fein members of parliament, escaped from the prison at Lincoln, according to a dispatch from Lincoln to the Evening News.

—A majority of the government buildings in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, have been seized by Spartacists from Berlin. The governor of East Prussia has declared a state of siege in the Thorn district, and instituted court martial.

—The army group of the east has been dissolved. General De Castelnau has been relieved of his command and will be assigned to other duties.

—The shippers at Buenos Ayres declared an absolute port lock-out because maritime workers persisted in boycotting some vessels. Every hand aboard coast-wise ships was dismissed.

—An officer of the Coast-wise Shippers' association informed the Associated Press that he expected the lockout to continue for a month.

—Military intervention in Russia on a large scale is not to be thought of, declared Arthur J. Ballfour, the British foreign secretary, in closing an interview which he granted the newspaper correspondents a few days ago. The great powers were doing everything they considered could be done, however, he said, in dealing with what he characterized "as a most disquieting situation."

—The council of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill providing for a referendum to decide whether the people of the Grand Duchy wish to change the form of its government to that of a republic.

GERMANS EXPECTED QUICK PEACE

BERLIN, Feb. 8. — State Secretary Erzberger, in response to a request by a U.S. correspondent, gave the following statement regarding the conditions of the armistice from the German point of view. The German people have of late been showing increased interest in the proceedings at Treves while hitherto the armistice conference has been somewhat overshadowed by the uncertain political conditions.

"The German people," said Herr Erzberger, "expected that the armistice would be a short transition period leading to a peace of right based upon President Wilson's fourteen principles. They were entitled to this hope because before the determination of the armistice conditions in answer to Mr. Wilson's enquiry all the allied governments had agreed to the fourteen points. So far this hope has been fruitless. More than two months of the armistice period have passed without one of these hopes being realized and we do not know when Germany can enter into negotiations for a preliminary peace. At the same time there is a disappearance more and more in the confidence of the German people in a peace of right."

"The hard terms of the armistice which have become heavier by its prolongation showed that some of the enemy states wished to profit by the distress of the German people to procure an advantage which a peace of right would not permit. Thus Britain, through a needless violation of the word and spirit of the determined conditions, secured the seizure of German battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats and had them interned in the British port of Spaa Flow instead of a neutral port. Thus France and Belgium secured extreme indemnities on economic and financial grounds through the armistice, though, according to Mr. Wilson's points, this should have been an affair of the peace conference and not of the armistice commission."

—For refusing to obey an order to protect the front of the Siberian army against the Bolsheviks in the region of Kunder, southeast of Perm, 250 soldiers and ten officers have been tried by court-martial and shot for insubordination, according to a report received here from Kunder. Eight officers and 50 soldiers were taken to Ekaterinburg for trial.

—By a vote of 20 to 14 the Connecticut state senate has refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

—General Von Hammerstein, according to a dispatch from Berlin has been appointed to succeed Von Winterfeldt as the leading delegate on the armistice commission.

Sask. Legislature

(Continued from Page 1.)

—The Saskatchewan "Bill of Rights," in form of a resolution addressed to the Governor General of Canada, was passed by an overwhelming majority of the members of the Saskatchewan Assembly on Wednesday. The house divided on a recorded vote on party lines, Col. Cross and D. J. Sykes supporting the government, the three opposition members present being supported by Harris Turner and Captain Bagshaw.

The resolution was opposed by the opposition and two of the soldier representatives on the ground that the wording of the preamble indicated that one of the questions was directly related to the War Time Elections Act and that in presenting the resolution in the form in which it appeared the Saskatchewan government was constituting itself an adviser to the Governor General of Canada.

The resolution contained many suggestions especially such in favor of amending the tariff laws. Subject to the approval of the local government board Saskatchewan cities will in future be able to capitalize property secured by the municipality under tax sale proceedings, the object being to enable the cities to liquidate school taxes outstanding against such property.

The proposal is to enable the cities to issue debentures in respect of such property to the extent of the outstanding taxes and expenses and a bill to amend the Arrears of Taxes act incorporating this provision was passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature on Wednesday.

Another important amendment in the bill makes provision by which land sold for taxes may be redeemed by any person having an objection against the original owner of the property or by anyone having a lien against the land.

Further enactments were: An amendment to the City act whereby cities of the province are given power to erect a convention hall providing a bylaw shall be first approved by the burgesses by a two-thirds majority.

It is done away with the old policy of paying a bounty for wolf pelts, although the existing bounty for pup wolf pelts will continue.

—The French forces of occupation, according to a special despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Frankfurt-on-the-Maine have taken possession of the Hoechst dye and chemical works and French chemists are working with German chemists in putting out dyes and certain chemicals to be exported to allied countries. Shipments of the chemicals to points in Germany have been prohibited.

—The Right Hon. Wm. Lowther was re-elected speaker of the house. There will be land and housing bills, a bill for the restoration of pre-war practices in industry, and a military service bill to give legal sanction to the proposals of the constitution of the British army of occupation. Measures are being prepared by the government to prevent "dumping" and to restrict immigration.

—No Sinn Feiners Present. None of the Sinn Feiners elected to parliament from Ireland appeared at the opening session. Apparently the much discussed question of whether the Independent Liberals or the Laborites were to be the official opposition has been settled by a compromise, as both William Adamson, the Labor leader, and Donald McLean, the newly-elected chairman of the Asquithian Liberals, sat on the front opposition benches with their chief lieutenants.

FRENCH WORK DYE PLANT

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British Parliament Re-Assembled

LONDON, Feb. 4. — The House of Commons reassembled this afternoon, and the house was crowded. Sir Donald McLean, the newly elected chairman of the Asquithian party; Wm. Adamson, parliamentary chairman of the Labor party; Robert Clynes, J. Hodge, Wm. Crooks, were among those on the front opposition bench. Behind them were Asquithian Liberals and the Labor party. The opposition benches below the gangway were filled by the overflow of the Unionists from the ministerial benches. The only member of the war cabinet on the treasury bench was Hon. Mr. Law, with whom was the food controller and the minister of education, together with a number of whips.

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500,000 UNEMPLOYED

WASHINGTON. — Urging the house rules committee to give the right of way for passage of legislation prohibiting immigration for four years, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that 500,000 men in the United States were without

work. He said that the unemployment problem was the most serious one facing the country and that it was the duty of the government to take prompt action to relieve it.

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Germany's National Assembly Meets at Weimar

(Continued from Page 1.)

for the shortage of food and the defects in food in Germany. Need, the chancellor declared, delivered Germany to her enemies, but he protested against being a slave to Germany's enemies for thirty, forty or sixty years.

Ruthless Armistice Terms.

"Our enemies declare they are fighting militarism, but militarism has been dethroned," he asserted, whereupon an independent interposed again. The speaker next took up the armistice terms and branded them as unheard-of and ruthless. The whole house was with him when he protested against the expulsion of Germans from Alsace and sequestration of property.

The assembly broke into shouts of indignation as the chancellor referred to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held in captivity. All this, he said, showed anything but a spirit of reconciliation. "We warn our opponents not to drive us to the uttermost," he declared. "Hunger is preferable to disgrace and deep privation is to be preferred to dishonor. The Germans," he said, "laid down their arms with confidence in President Wilson, and the present free government of Germany believes it is its only right to enter the League of Nations and work with real energy. "We turn, therefore, to all the peoples of the world for justice. We ask that our economic life be not destroyed. The German people has fought for inter self-determination; it cannot perfect it from the outside."

Herr Ebert was chosen when he brought up the proposed union of Germany and Austria. He said he hoped that the bonds sundered in 1866 would again be sealed and asked the house to move heartily. Following a strong appeal for German unity, the chancellor declared that the provisional government had been the executor of a bankrupt regime.

Weimar, capital of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, 50 miles southwest of Leipzig, and 141 miles southwest of Berlin,

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known as "the poet's city," and "the German Athens," was chosen for the gathering of the Great German national assembly, it is said, because it is a non-Prussian town.

International Socialist Conference Meet at Berne

(Continued from Page 1.)

Following an attack on the German Majority Socialists by Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, during the forenoon, another German delegate, Herr Mueller, a Majority Socialist, denied that Germany was entirely to blame for the war, and defended his party. He said: "It was not Germany alone, but the militarists of the whole of Europe, who were the originators of the war. German Socialists would have lost forever all their influence upon the people if they had ventured to oppose the war. We cannot accept the judgement of our enemies, but only that of 'neutral' states."

Karl Kautsky, a German delegate who has been mentioned as one of Germany's delegation to the peace conference at Paris, made a renewed attack against the German Majority Socialist party. He paid a tribute to the memories of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, his words being received amid murmurs of sympathy

from the delegates. He concluded by saying: "The Minority Socialists, having protested against the terms of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties, have today the right to claim just treatment for the German people. Germany must be fed. She must be given an opportunity to get work and to avoid troubles which will lead to a recurrence of Bolshevism."

Dr. Friedrich Adler, of Vienna, accused the former Austrian government of having "systematically worked for the war."

During his address Troelsta devoted considerable attention to Bolshevism. He said, he did not approve of it, but declared that he did not believe it should be condemned, as Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, has urged during the conference.

There are now ninety delegates present representing twenty-five countries.

Berne, Feb. 6. — After considerable fruitless argument on the war, during which the German delegates refused to repudiate militarism, the Socialist conference worked on the demands which are to be submitted to the peace conference. These include an eight-hour day, restrictions on the work of women and children, emigration of paupers and home work under sanitary conditions. These conditions, it is contended, should form a part in the peace treaty.

A permanent committee and a permanent international office of control for the protection of the working classes is anticipated, as also is an international labor parliament to be called once a year. Chairman Schneiderberg said the conference did not constitute a quorum and that it had not been regularly summoned, but that, nevertheless, it would continue its work and submit the results to the peace conference.

The international Socialist conference accepted unanimously the resolution drafted by the conference committee, Wednesday, on the League of Nations. The question had been discussed for two days.

The leading opinion was that a league of nations must be formed immediately and comprise all peoples without exception; that it must be a league of peoples and not a league of governments.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured when sitting a train several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Friends did me a good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 564 1/2 Marcellus Avenue, Manhattan, N. Y. Better cut this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or a least stop the misery of rupture and the worst danger of an operation.

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, declared that the Paris peace conference was attentive watching to see what the Berne conference would decide in regard to the League of Nations, while Pierre Renaudel, leader of the French majority Socialists, said the Paris conference must be forced to consider the will of the Berne conference.

The British delegate, Ramsay MacDonald, appealed to the German delegates to declare their repudiation of militarism. "We English Socialists," said Mr. MacDonald, "do not want our peoples under arms, because we are convinced that armed nations can never become members of a real league of nations."

Albert Thomas, former member of the French war council, said he had no confidence in the German proposals.

Arthur Henderson, the British laborite, said: "The Socialists want a league of nations immediately. The secret diplomacy which caused the war has failed."

Mr. Henderson demanded that the Paris conference accord no indemnities and no territorial acquisitions, but that there should be complete recognition of small nations.

Berne, Feb. 7. — Territorial questions were taken up by the international Socialist conference. The conference had before it for discussion a committee resolution containing these main points:

"The right of self-determination of all peoples in disputable cases shall be settled by a plebiscite. "A society of nations must protect oppressed or threatened minorities."

The result of deliberation on the questions will be submitted to the peace conference in Paris. Indications today were that the Socialist conference will adjourn Sunday.

GABRIELLE D'ANNUNCIO GETS NERVOUS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"That the Americans are trying to hide under a cloak of idealism the fact they have just concluded the biggest piece of business in history."

"That the British barely finished the bloody war when they opened their jaws to swallow everything they could while Italy is drawing in her belt a notch tighter. "What sort of peace will be finally forced upon us—a Gallie peace, a Britannic peace, a Star Spangled peace?" he asked.

Wants Peace Worthy of Victory

"No! Never. Victorious Italy—Italy was more victorious than any other nation—will have on the Alps and on her sea (the Adriatic) a Roman peace worthy of her. If necessary we will face the new conspiracy in ardent fashion, with a grenade in each hand and a knife between our teeth."

The dazzling oratory of d'Annunzio was credited largely with forcing Italy into the war on the side of the allies.

In view of all this belligerent spirit that is now rampant, it was pointed out in certain official quarters today that the league of nations is now indispensable as an armipoliced incubator for the new born babe.

DANISH CREW SUFFERED

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 7. — Only one of eighteen members of the crew of the Danish steamer Carman was saved when the steamer was sunk by a mine Sunday in the North Sea. The accident occurred near the Lister Fjord.

GERMANS RECAPTURE BROMBERG

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6. — The city of Bromberg, German Poland, has been recaptured from the Poles by German forces after brisk fighting, according to advices received here.

DR. DAVID PRESIDENT OF GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

WEIMAR, Feb. 7. — Dr. Edward David for many years one of the leaders of the German Social Demo-

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 O. F. SEEBER, Manager.

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TRAGIC FIRE AT SUDBURY

SUDBURY, Ont., Feb. 9. — Four children of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Legault, a French family of Sudbury, were burned to death in their beds early Friday morning when the home was destroyed. Eight others escaped in night attire. Some of them leaped from upstairs windows.

BLACK PLAGUE IN RUSSIA

WARSAW, Feb. 9. — The black plague is raging in Kiev and Kovel and is also prevalent among the Ruthenian soldiers.

CONTINUE AFTER ALIENS

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 9. — That the government should deport all enemy aliens and other undesirable at once, and thus remove a menace to this country, is the substance of a resolution passed at a mass meeting held on the Lyric theatre this afternoon, under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' association.

AIR MECHANICS REFUSE DUTIES

LONDON, Feb. 7. — More than four thousand mechanics of the Royal Air Service corps have refused to go on duty in depots adjoining London. They claim that their contract with the government as soldiers is ended, and demand that they be demobilized and engaged as civilians to continue the work, or be given the same pay that civilians would earn.

BUY LAND near Grayson

Now is the time to buy Land in a well settled and good District. Only a few more first class Farms close to Town for sale and these will be taken up before very long. Do not hesitate or wait too long.

- 1) 320 Acres, 3 miles from Grayson, 1 1/2 miles to School, frame house 16X18, 4 rooms, double plastered, Lumber Stable 36X44, 3 granaries, 3 wells, lots of water, 210 acres under cultivation, 130 acres can be sown to wheat this spring incl. 70 acres summerfallow, 40 acres fenced. Price \$28 per acre, with \$4000 cash, balance arranged.
- 2) 160 Acres, adjoining above farm, 3 1/2 miles from Grayson, Frame House 16X28, Frame Stable 14X30, good well, 70 acres can be sown to wheat incl. 40 acres new breakland. Price \$28 per acre with \$1480 cash, balance arranged.
- 3) 320 acres, 2 miles from Grayson, 100 acres under cultivation, 50 acres summerfallow, no Buildings. Price \$27 per acre, with about \$1800 cash, bal. arranged.
- 4) 320 acres, 1 mile from Grayson, Frame House 18X28, 90 acres under cultivation, can be seeded this spring, \$32 per acre with \$2000 cash, bal. arranged.

- 5) 540 acres, 2 miles from Waldron, over 200 acres under cultivation, 90 acres summerfallow, no buildings except 1 granery, good well, all fenced and double fenced. Price \$20 per acre with \$4000 cash, balance arranged.
- 6) 638 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Waldron, with 185 acres ready for crop (93 acres summerfallow, 92 acres new breakland) no buildings. Price \$22 per acre, \$3638 cash, balance arranged with 7% interest.
- 7) 320 acres 4 miles from Grayson, Frame House 14X28, plastered, 2 rooms and kitchen; Frame Stable 16X25, cow stable 14X25, 170 acres under cultivation, 30 acres summerfallow, 45 acres fenced, good well, 4 granaries. Price \$26 per acre with \$2500 cash, balance arranged, 7% interest.

I have other good farms including Prairie Lands for sale; also C.P.R. and Hudsons Bay Lands. Write me for full information or come to Grayson to look these farms over. There is also an opening for a Butcher with \$1800 cash, and for a Harness Maker.

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The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

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

Perhaps it was because teaching came naturally to Mr. Stelling that he set about it with that uniformity of method and independence of circumstances which distinguish the actions of animals understood to be under the immediate teaching of nature. Mr. Broderip's amiable beaver, as that charming naturalist tells us, busied himself as earnestly in constructing a dam, in a room up three pair of stairs in London, as if he had been laying his foundation in a stream or lake in Upper Canada. It was "Binny's" function to build: the absence of water or of possible progeny was an accident for which he was not accountable. With the same unerring instinct Mr. Stelling set to work at his natural method of instilling the Eton Grammar and Euclid into the mind of Tom Tulliver. This, he considered, was the only basis of solid instruction: all other means of education were mere charlatanry, and could produce nothing better than snatterers. Fixed on this firm basis, a man might observe the display of various or special knowledge made by irregularly educated people with a pitying smile: all that sort of thing was very well, but it was impossible these people could form sound opinions. In holding this conviction Mr. Stelling was not biased, as some tutors have been, by the excessive accuracy or extent of his own scholarship; and as to his views about Euclid, no opinion could have been freer from personal partiality. Mr. Stelling was very far from being led astray by enthusiasm, either religious or intellectual; on the other hand, he had no secret belief that everything was humbug. He thought religion was a very excellent thing, and Aristotle a great authority, and deaneries and prebends useful institutions, and Great Britain the providential bulwark of Protestantism, and faith in the Unseen a great support to afflicted minds: he believed in all these things, as a Swiss hotel-keeper believes in the beauty of the scenery around him, and in the pleasure it gives to artistic visitors. And in the same way Mr. Stelling believed in his method of education: he had no doubt that he was doing the very best thing for Mr. Tulliver's boy. Of course, when the miller talked of "mapping" and "summing" in a vague and diffident manner, Mr. Stelling had set his mind at rest by an assurance that he understood what was wanted; for how was it possible the good man could form any reasonable judgment about the matter. Mr. Stelling's duty was to teach the lad in the only right way—indeed, he knew no other; he had not wasted his time in the acquirement of anything abnormal.

He very soon set down poor Tom as a thoroughly stupid lad; for though by hard labour he could get particular declensions into his brain, anything so abstract as the relation between cases and terminations could by no means get such lodgment there as to enable him to recognise a chance genitive or dative. This struck Mr. Stelling as something more than natural stupidity: he suspected obstinacy, or at any rate, indifference; and lectured Tom severely on his want of thorough application. "You feel no interest in who you're doing, sir," Mr. Stelling would say, and the reproach was painfully true. Tom had never found any difficulty in discerning a pointer from a setter, when once he had been told the distinction, and his perceptive powers were not at all deficient. I fancy they were quite as strong as those of the Rev. Mr. Stelling; for Tom could predict with accuracy what number of horses were cantering behind him, he could throw a stone right into the centre of a given ripple, he could guess to a fraction how many lengths of his stick it would take to reach across the playground, and could draw almost perfect squares on his slate without any measurement. But Mr. Stelling took no note of these things: he



only observed that Tom's faculties failed him before the abstractions hideously symbolised to him in the pages of the Eton Grammar, and that he was in a state bordering on idiocy with regard to the demonstration that two given triangles must be equal—though he could discern with great promptitude and certainly the fact that they were equal. Whence Mr. Stelling concluded that Tom's brain being peculiarly impervious to etymology and demonstrations, was peculiarly in need of being ploughed and harrowed by these patent implements: it was his favourite metaphor, that the classics and geometry constituted that culture of the mind which prepared it for the reception of any subsequent crop. I say nothing against Mr. Stelling's theory: if we are to have one regimen for all minds, his seems to me as good as any other. I only know it turned out as uncomfortably for Tom Tulliver as if he had been plied with cheese in order to remedy a gastric weakness which prevented him from digesting it. It is astonishing what a different result one gets by changing the metaphor! Once call the brain an intellectual stomach, and one's ingenious conception of the classics and geometry as ploughs and harrows seems to settle nothing. But then it is open to someone else to follow great authorities, and call the mind a sheet of white paper or a mirror, in which case one's knowledge of the digestive process becomes quite irrelevant. It was doubtless an ingenious idea to call the camel the ship of the desert, but it would hardly lead one, far in training that useful beast. O Aristotle! if you had had the advantage of being "the freshest modern" instead of the greatest ancient, would you not have mingled your praise of metaphorical speech, as a sign of high intelligence, with a lamentation that intelligence so rarely shows itself in speech without metaphor—that we can so seldom declare what a thing is, except by saying it is something else!

Tom Tulliver, being abundant in no form of speech, did not use any metaphor to declare his views as to the nature of Latin: he never called it an instrument of torture; and it was not until he had got on some way in the next half-year, and in the Delectus, that he was advanced enough to call it a "boye" and "beastly stuff." At present, in relation to this demand that he should learn Latin declensions and conjugations, Tom was in a state of as blank unimaginativeness concerning the cause and tendency of his sufferings, as if he had been an innocent shrew-mouse imprisoned in the split trunk of an ash-tree in order to cure lameness in cattle. It is doubtless almost incredible to instructed minds of the present day that a boy of twelve, not belonging strictly to "the masses," who are now understood to have the monopoly of mental darkness, should have had no distinct idea how there came to be such a thing as Latin on this earth: yet so it was with Tom. It would have taken a long while to make conceivable to him that there ever existed a people who bought and sold sheep and oxen, and transacted the everyday affairs of life, through the medium of this language, and still longer to make him understand why he should be called upon to learn it, when its connection with those affairs had become entirely latent. So far as Tom had gained any acquaintance with the Romans at Mr. Jacob's academy, his knowledge was strictly correct, but it went no further than the fact that they were "in the New Testament"

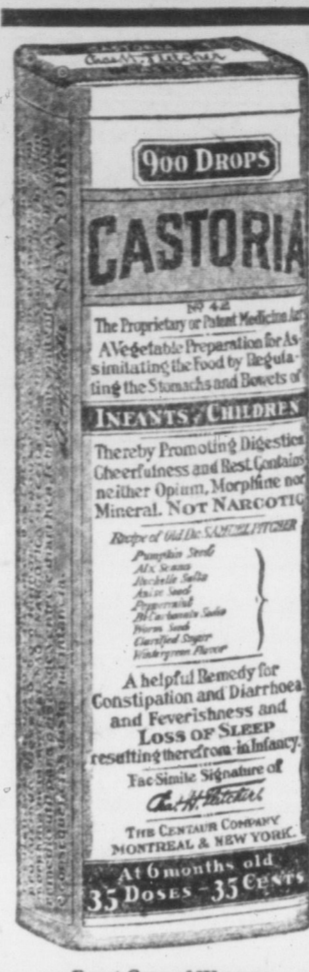
and Mr. Stelling was not the man to enfeeble and emasculate his pupil's mind by simplifying and explaining, or to reduce the tonic effect of etymology by mixing it with snattering, extraneous information, such as is given to girls.

Yet, strange to say, under this vigorous treatment Tom became more like a girl than he had ever been in his life before. He had a large share of pride, which had hitherto found itself very comfortable in the world, despising Old Goggles, and reposing in the sense of unquestioned rights; but now this same pride met with nothing but bruises and crushings. Tom was too clear-sighted not to be aware that Mr. Stelling's standard of things was quite different, was certainly something higher in the eyes of the world than that of the people he had been living amongst, and that, brought in contact with it, he, Tom Tulliver, appeared uncouth and stupid: he was by no means indifferent to this, and his pride got into an uneasy condition which quite nullified his boyish self-satisfaction, and gave him something of the girl's susceptibility. He was of a very firm, not to say obstinate disposition, but there was no brute-like rebellion and recklessness in his nature: the human sensibilities predominated, and if it had occurred to him that he could enable himself to show some quickness in his lessons, and so acquire Mr. Stelling's approbation, by standing on one leg for an inconvenient length of time, or rapping his head moderately against the wall, or any voluntary action of that sort, he would certainly have tried it. But no—Tom had never heard that these measures would brighten the understanding, or strengthen the verbal memory; and he was not given to hypothesis and experiment. It did occur to him that he could perhaps get some help by praying for it; but as the prayers he said every evening were forms learned by heart, he rather shrank from the novelty and irregularity of introducing an extemporaneous passage on a topic of petition for which he was not aware of any precedent. But one day, when he had broken down, for the fifth time, in the supines of the third conjugation, and Mr. Stelling, convinced that this must be carelessness, since it transcended the bounds of possible stupidity, had lectured him very seriously, pointing out that if he failed to seize the present golden opportunity of learning supines, he would have to regret it when he became a man—Tom, more miserably than usual, determined to try his sole resource; and that evening, after his usual form of prayer for his parents and "little sister" (he had begun to pray for Maggie when she was a baby), and that he might be able always to keep God's commandments, he added, in the same low whisper, "And please to make me always remember my Latin." He paused a little to consider how he should pray about Euclid—whether he should ask to see what it meant, or whether there was any other mental state which would be more applicable to the case. But at last he added, "And make Mr. Stelling say I shan't do Euclid any more. Amen."

(To be continued.)

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WOMAN'S WORLD

"ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED"

"I am engaged to Paul Smith," my friend announced some time ago. I don't need to tell you that Paul Smith isn't his real name, but as he doesn't enter very much into this little recital, it will do as well as any other.

The girl of Paul Smith's choice is about twenty-five, and if I had to describe her in one word I would say she had charm. "We shan't be married for some time yet," she continued, "because I am not unselfish enough to make a small start." I was rather surprised, having judged her a girl to whom a simple start would not have mattered. She continued a trifle shamefacedly, "I told Paul I couldn't cook, or sew, and that I didn't like housekeeping—I confessed it all to him." Naturally, I didn't ask her what Paul said to her confession, because it was quite unnecessary. We all know just what he would say. "That is all right, my dear, it's YOU I want; you can learn all these things, there is lots of time," or words to that effect, with a caress thrown in.

The unfortunate part is that she took him entirely at his word, and she is postponing the learning process until they are married, and she has "plenty of time" on her hands. While the learning is going on you can imagine that it will be somewhat of a discipline to a man of rather irritable temper—for such Paul is. He has been accustomed to comfort and good meals all his life, and he didn't know what he was so glibly foregoing. It will be a strain, too, on the learner, so anxious to please, and so ignorant of the method. How much better to learn as she goes along, and before the full responsibility of a home rests upon her. Isn't it quite as much her part to prepare herself as far as possible to keep Paul's home comfortably for him, as it is his part to provide and maintain that home for her?

Paul's fiancée does not represent the majority, but she is certainly not unique. She literally knows nothing at all about cooking, is hardly sure how long you should boil an egg, cannot sew at all, and has no knowledge of housewifely arts. To those of this generation who have been accustomed to think in terms of domestic science, it is rather startling that such helplessness should exist, and all being well

it will not exist among our heirs and descendants. It is an old joke to ask Mr. Newlywed how his digestion is, but there is often more than a little truth in the condition implied. It will be a good era for brides-to-be and bridegrooms-to-be when no girl who has passed a certain number of years in school can escape without some training in the important art of cooking. It will be a better day still when domestic science at its broadest and sanest comes into its own, when we learn not only how to prepare food, but how to choose and properly balance the meals we prepare to order; when we range science and greater intelligence and added knowledge on our side, and weave these things into the wonderful fabric of our own-home.

Recipes

Vegetable Stew Without Meat.
8 small onions, 8 small carrots or 4 large carrots cut into halves lengthwise, 4 white turnips cut into halves lengthwise, 1 cupful of celery cut into small pieces, 3 potatoes cut into quarters, 1 cupful of canned tomatoes, 1-4 cupful of drippings, 1 quart of water (more if needed), 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of paprika, 1 teaspoonful of table sauce, 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley, 1-8 teaspoonful of pepper.

Wash and prepare the vegetables. Leave the onions whole and cut the other vegetables as described for other stews. Fry them all, except the potatoes, in the fat for half an hour, being careful not to

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burn them. Add the tomatoes, water and seasonings, except the parsley, and simmer slowly until the vegetables are soft. Add the potatoes, and cook for half an hour. Dumplings may be served, cooked separately.

Rice Cooked the Chinese Way.

Wash one cupful of rice thoroughly and place it in a kettle which can be closely covered. Add one teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of cold water, cover, and cook for ten minutes after the water begins to boil. Set the dish where it will have heat enough to cook, but not sufficient to keep the liquid boiling. In twenty minutes the rice will be soft and dry, and each kernel will be quite distinct.

Americanized Chop Suey

1 pound of fresh pork; 2 Onions (thinly sliced); 1 cupful of celery (cut diagonally into slices); 1/2 cupful of mushrooms (fresh or dried); 8 tablespoonfuls of soy-bean sauce; 2 cupfuls of water or stock; 1 cupful of rice.

Trim off all fat and cut the lean meat into very thin pieces. Place the fat in an iron frying pan, and when the liquid fat has dried out add the onions, being careful not to brown them. Add the celery, and cook for five minutes; then add the meat and cook another five minutes. To this add the soy-bean sauce and water, cover closely, and cook for twenty-five minutes. It may be necessary to add a little more water, but when ready to serve the meat and vegetables should be moist. Serve with a border of rice.

For Our Little Ones

UNCLE WIGGILY

IN THE ATTIC

"Well, and how do you feel today, Uncle Wiggily?" asked Nurse Jangle Fuzzy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper of the bunny rabbit gentleman one morning.

"Why, to tell you the truth, I don't feel so very strong," he answered, with a twinkle of his pink nose, as he thought of how she had caught him the other day and made him clean the cellar. "I feel so weak," went on the bunny, "that if I had to lift a soap bubble I'd have to wait until it broke in half, and pick up one piece first. I'm very weak today."

"That's good," said Nurse Jane, with a laugh. "I want you to take a rest, and sit around, and I was afraid you'd get out the snow shovel and make believe it was winter and begin to shovel leaves off the sidewalk. Don't worry. I'm not going to ask you to clean a cellar today. All I want you to do is to sit up in the attic and watch some strings of dried apples."

"Watch some strings of dried apples? Why in the world do you want me to do that?" asked the bunny, in surprise.

"So they won't blow away," was Nurse Jane's answer. "You see, we must be saving of things to eat on account of the war, and I have dried some apples so we may have sauce and pies this winter. I cut the apples into slices, strung beads, and then I hung the strings in the attic."

"I opened the windows," so there would be plenty of air to dry the apples, but I thought some of them might blow away. As long as you fell weak it will do you good to sit up in the attic and watch the apples."

"I'll do it!" said the bunny.

On top of his hollow stump bungalow was a cute little attic, and soon Uncle Wiggily was sitting in this, watching the hung-up strings of apples drying. They seemed to be all right, so he began to glance around to see what else he might look at.

Up in the attic were old trunks, old boxes, bits of broken clocks, chairs without arms or legs, until it is a wonder how the poor things got

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along so crippled. And over in one corner was a spinning wheel that Nurse Jane used to whirl around and spin yarn so she could knit socks for Uncle Wiggily. But that was years ago. Now she bought the yarn already spun.

"Hum, I guess the apples are all right," said Uncle Wiggily, as he watched the strings dangling to and fro, like the pendulum of a clock. "I'll just make believe I'm young again and I'll whirl the spinning wheel around, as Sammie and Susie Littletail, the rabbit children, do when they come up here to play on rainy days."

So, making sure no one saw him, Uncle Wiggily began to make the spinning wheel go around and around as fast as anything. It was just like a merry-go-round, and he was wishing some of the animal children were there to have a ride, when, all of a sudden, in one of the open attic windows came crawling the bad old-skilley-sealery alligator with the humps on his tail.

"Oh, so you're up here; are you?" asked the gator of Mr. Longears. "I thought you were down cellar."

"Oh, no," answered the bunny. "I was cleaning the cellar yesterday. Now I am watching that the dried apples don't blow away. But what do you want?" he asked, hoping the gator would say "Nothing."

"I want you!" cried the bad creature, "and I'm going to get you, too!"

Over toward Uncle Wiggily he flopped, and he almost had caught the bunny uncle by his ears, when, all of a sudden, the alligator's tail caught in the fast whirling spinning wheel.

"Bang! Smash! Crack! Checker boards and tiddle-winks!" went the gator's tail, as he was caught in the spinning wheel the bunny had spun so fast. Then, as the wheel kept on going, and as the tail became twisted tighter and tighter, all of a sudden out of the window flew Mr. Alligator, humps on his tail and all, and he fell to the ground in a peppermint and sommersault, and didn't get Mr. Longears at all. Aren't you glad?

So this shows us that you should never throw away an old spinning wheel. Put it in the attic. And if the baked beans don't try to jump out of the can to go and play hopscotch with the grated coconut, I'll tell you other stories about Uncle Wiggily and his adventures.

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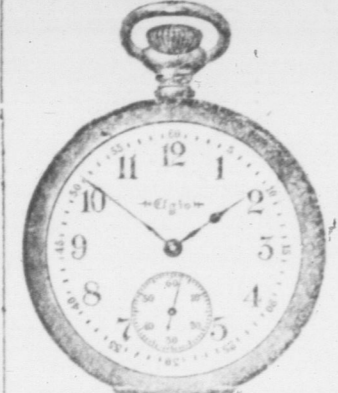
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WIDOWER, 30 YEARS OF AGE, with one 3 year old boy, would correspond with a good catholic girl or young widow up to 29 years of age without children. Must be home loving and well built. I am a large man and have a good home to offer. Would like to remarry. Picture requested in first letter. Discretion considered as a matter of honor. Apply Box 81, Courier, Regina.

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

WANTED WOMAN OR GIRL to take charge of House. Wages as per agreement. Apply Mrs. McDonald, 1858 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

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FARMS FOR SALE.—HAVE two 1/2 Sections and one 1/4 Sec. farm for sale. Six miles south of the town of Tyvan. About 100 acres cultivated on each, the balance raw prairie. Price \$28,000 per acre. Will sell with \$1.00 per acre down, and the balance half crop, if the purchaser will improve the farms. In mixed settlement of German, Polish and English.—AMERICAN CANADIAN LAND CO., per C. R. Hoff, 1770 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.—Phone 4364.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—640 acre Farm. 350 acres under cultivation, good buildings, fully equipped with horses, cattle and machinery. Will sell cheap or trade for smaller farm in the U.S.A. Apply Box 31, Wistie, Alta.

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

WANTED TO RENT A FARM by practical young German Farmer. Horses and Machinery to be bought on crop payments. Apply to H. E. G., P.O. Box 66, Wakaw, Sask.

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

Lost and Found

STRAYED FROM N. 1/4 35-17-10 W. 2, three horses. One black mare, white stripe on face, 8 years old, weight about 1300; one dark brown mare, 4 years, white star on face, one white hind leg; one dark brown mare, 3 years old, no marks.—For discovery of these horses a liberal reward is offered. Notify Wm. Brehmer, P.O. Herbert, Sask.

STRAYED FROM MY FARM—One white mare, lame on right hind leg; one two year old colt and one nine month old colt \$15.00 reward for recovery of these horses. John Horwath, Bruno, Sask.

Real Estate & Financial Agents

JOHN W. EHMANN, Notary Public Financial Agent, Commissioner for Caths. Farm lands and city property for sale. Loans and insurance. 1516 Eleventh Ave., Regina, Sask. Telephone 3533, Res. Tel. 2043.

WE HAVE MANY PROSPECTIVE buyers for small houses, also many who are desirous of buying Building Lots. Listings of all kinds wanted. Write in English or German to The Rink Land Co. 1605—11th Ave., Engel Block, Regina.

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

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

A. F. WANNER & CO.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, IN- surance etc. Notaries Public and Fire Brokers.—We have lands for sale in all parts of Sask. Also money to loan on farms. If you have legal papers to fill out call and see us.—Steamship Tickets and Foreign Exchange. A. F. WANNER & CO., 263 Dominion Trust Building, Regina, Sask.

Notary Public

F. WILMS, 1835—1837 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask.—Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Drafting of all kinds of agreements in proper form. Phone 3391; after 6 p.m. phone 5947.

Hotels and Restaurants

BRUNNER'S RESTAURANT 1324 10th Ave. Regina, Sask. Mathias Brunner, Prop. Good meals at 55c also good beds at 25c. I invite especially all my friends and acquaintances to visit me. Everyone can be assured of the best of services. Phone 5474.

Barbers

THE CAPITAL BARBER SHOP, Ho milten Street, largest and best equip- ped barber shop in the city. Prompt attendance. Large assortment of cigars and tobacco. Billiard Room and Bath Rooms. We have razor and safety razors. We speak dif- ferent languages. K. Koorn Pro- prietor.

Marriage Licenses

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

WANTED TO BUY fur and hides. Weasel, wolf, muskrat and all kinds of skins. Send for free price list. EXPORTERS OF RAW HIDES & FURS. GEO. HEIN. SASK. DILLER SASK.



ARE YOUR EYES TO BLAME? Don't try to stop pain until you have found the cause. Get at the root of the trouble first, and remember pain is only nature's message that something has gone wrong. Take headache for instance; do you suppose for a minute that the tablet or powder you take to relieve it is in any sense a remedy? You merely drug the nerves so that they no longer give their warning. 90% of all headaches are from defective eyes, and it is our pleasure as well as our business to provide you with glasses that stop the suffering once and for all, by correcting the cause.

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

FURNITURE

of every description in the best of qualities and at right prices. We have a big assortment, and you will find what you want. We sell on terms and give discount for cash.

REINHORN BROS. Store: "Old Sanitary Market Building", 11th Ave. opposite Bank of Quebec.—Phone 3433, Regina, Sask.

RHEUMATISM!

A few names of the many patients who have been cured by the "Lorenz's Latest Sweating System and Scandinavian Method".
RHEUMATISM
Mr. C. R. Lawrence, C.P.H. Conductor, Regina, Sask.
Mr. E. C. Garfat, C.P.R. Agent, Creighton, Sask.
Mr. J. A. Morrison, Franco, Sask.
Mr. E. J. Morrison, Franco, Sask.
Mr. E. J. Morrison, Franco, Sask.
NEURITIS
Mr. J. B. Bricker, Oyster, Sask.
Mr. D. A. Finlayson, Star City, Sask.
Mr. A. Mehnert, Supt. Ins. Dairy, Regina, Sask.
CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLES
Mrs. C. J. Lawrence, Armour Bn., Regina.
Mrs. McKay, 1922 Hamilton St., Regina.
Mr. F. J. Kirkton, Franco, Sask.
Mr. J. E. Armstrong, 2108 08th St., Regina, Sask.
Mr. D. D. Smith, 2729 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask.
ECZEMA
Mr. Ed. Bahler, Franco, Sask.

The majority of these patients have tried Hot Springs, Ark., Bath, Alta., and all kinds of remedies, but to no avail. If your disease will not yield to the treatment it will yield to no other. I will give you more results in ten weeks than you will receive at Bath or any other place in thirty.

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

OPERATIONS UNNECESSARY

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

Dr. C. H. Grunert

Fort Saskatchewan, ALTA. PRACTICAL VETERANARIAN. Diplomas from the Leipzig University Germany; the Zurich University Switzerland. Specialist for surgery and operations. Office: Fort Saskatchewan. Phone 54 and 42.—P. O. Box 31

Becker & Schmid

Box 301—Edmonton, Alta. General Agents for Alberta and British Columbia for the following well known articles:
Forn's Alpenkräuter and Urtine Price per bottle \$1.50, Porto 20c
Hedlof and Magenstärke. Price 55c Porto 10c.
Bayer's Beer Extracts. Price 1.50 Porto 10c.
Hauska Worm Capsules for Horses. Price \$2.00, Porto 10c.
Piatofes for same \$2.25, Porto 20c.
To insure against loss in the mail 5c per package for registering same.
BECKER & SCHMID Box 301—Edmonton, Alta.

Nearer to the Goal

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

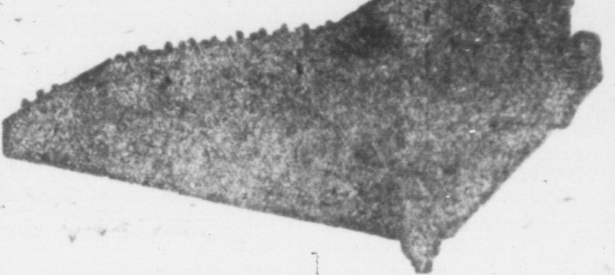
All our customers who know the business methods adopted by us, no doubt are aware of the fact, that the advantages reaped by us are also to their best interests.

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

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

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

Stella Piano Mandolette



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

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 at mine.
Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cents per 7 feet posts, f. o. b. loading Stations.
We have some first class poplar cordwood on hand, also several cars of Tamarac, Spruce and Pine mixed, all first class material.
Write for prices.
For further particulars apply to—
BECKER & SCHMID
Box 301—Edmonton, Alta.

FARMERS! FARMERS!

If you have Live Stock for sale or intend to buy some Live Stock communicate with
HERMAN SCHMIDT, Edmonton
Best prices. Prompt service. (Live Stock taken from the farm)
HERMANN SCHMIDT, 1227-47. Street, Edmonton, Alta.
Eastwood Dairy.
Residence Phone: 7144.
Stockyard Phone: 7166.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Julius Oberholzer, late of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Bookkeeper, Deceased.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Julius Oberholzer, who died on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1918, are required to send to Doerr & Guggisberg, Barristers, 303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 20th day of February, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Doerr & Guggisberg.

DOERR & GUGGISBERG, Solicitors for Joseph Oberholzer, the Administrator.

COLUMBIA HOUSE AND RESTAURANT

E. W. WARNER New Proprietor Newly Decorated
When in Edmonton, pay us a visit. The oldest house established in Edmonton. Sanitary rooms, clean beds. Moderate rates and courteous service. Every farmer welcome.

Paris Rooms and Restaurant

Good Meals—Clean Beds—Good Service—Moderate Rates.
FR. and Mrs. BREUER 98th Street 10271.—Edmonton, Alta.

H. B. KLINE & SONS, Ltd.

The Best Jewellers.
Corner Jasper Avenue and 9th Street
EDMONTON—ALBERTA
Marriage Licenses issued.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late John Bender, who died on or about the 2nd day of June 1918, are required to send to Doerr & Guggisberg, Barristers, 303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 15th day of March, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Doerr & Guggisberg.

DOERR & GUGGISBERG, Solicitors for Heinrich Schmidt, Executor.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF John Bender, formerly Post Office Southey, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late John Bender, who died on or about the 2nd day of June 1918, are required to send to Doerr & Guggisberg, Barristers, 303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 15th day of March, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Doerr & Guggisberg.

DOERR & GUGGISBERG, Solicitors for Executors Michael Yuthoff and Hiram Haber.

Regina and District
CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

The recently announced changes in the department of municipal affairs, by which Deputy Minister J. N. Bayne is translated to the local gov. board and his position filled by J. J. Smith, former wild lands tax commissioner, has gone into effect. The new wild lands tax commissioner, it is announced will be Geo. Armstrong, who has been for several years one of the departmental inspectors.

VETERANS STUDYING ALIENS' NAMES ON PROVINCIAL LISTS

At the next meeting of the Great War Veterans here Thursday, February 13, the question of franchise will be discussed, as indicated in a notice of motion given by Comrade Hunter at the last meeting.

The notice of motion recites, that in view of the fact that on the Saskatchewan provincial lists there are a number of names of men and women who are of alien birth, and that these lists are likely to be used at a federal election, the proper steps be taken immediately to see that no names appear on the lists which should not be there.

FEBRUARY 16 SET APART AS A DAY OF PRAYER FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

By the terms of a royal proclamation under the signature of the Duke of Devonshire, Sunday, February 16, is set apart throughout the Dominion as a day of prayer and intercession for the peace conference, "that its deliberations and conclusions may result in the establishment of a worldwide peace on a just and permanent foundation."

GREAT CURATIVE POWER

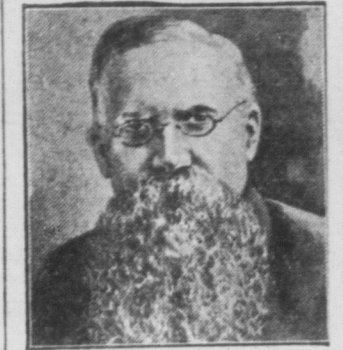
We received from Mrs. Margaret Wittmeyer of North Kansas City, Mo., the following letter: "I want to let you know that I am still of this time, owing to the wonderful remedy, Forni's Alpenkrauter. It has given me new strength, and alleviated my rheumatism, as well as the trouble I had with my nerves and veins. I had undergone operations, and, as a result thereof, my limbs became stiff and my nerves were affected. I am greatly indebted to you for this magnificent remedy. I would like to recommend Forni's Alpenkrauter to everyone who is in a similar condition, and I never miss an opportunity to tell the people about its great curative power." This well-known herb remedy has been in constant use for over a century, and letters like this explain its still growing popularity. Do not ask for Forni's Alpenkrauter at the drug store; it is supplied by special agents only, or direct from the laboratory of Dr. Peter Fabry & Sons Co., 201 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois. Delivered free of duty in Canada.

REGINA NOW ON PANTAGES BEST CIRCUS

"Pantages unequalled" vaudeville will open at the Regina Theatre.

A CIRPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless in Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO
R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.
"For over three years, I was confined to bed with Rheumatism. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving any benefit. Finally, I decided to try 'Fruitatives.' Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down. I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place."

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

atre, Monday, February 17, according to the announcement made by Barney Groves, of the Groves-Walker Co-operating the Regina Theatre, recently.

This announcement will be a source of pleasure to thousands of theatre patrons in Regina, for the bills playing in the capital city will be in their entirety, direct from the big American centres, coming to Regina from Winnipeg and Minneapolis, and after playing here travel to Edmonton, Calgary then to the south via Vancouver and Victoria.

JURY DISAGREES ON H. HOLT CHARGE

Harold Holt, charged in the court of King's Bench on three counts of falsification of accounts and on three of theft, was acquitted of two charges of theft and on the other charge of theft and three charges of falsification the jury was hopelessly disagreed.

The jury was out about five hours. Holt was bound over to the next assizes on the four counts on which the jury disagreed. James McCashin went on his bond that he appear.

P. M. Anderson, K.C., appeared for the defence, and H. B. Sampson, K.C., conducted the prosecution.

REMOVE RESTRICTIONS

J. Nicoll, postmaster, is in receipt of orders providing for the removal of Canadian export restrictions on articles sent by mail. In the future no export licenses will be required from the War Trade board, Canada, or the Canada Food board for articles mailed to other countries.

KICKED BY HORSE

Anton Bart, of Sedley, was admitted to the Grey Nuns' Hospital in a serious condition. He is suffering from a broken jaw and badly smashed face, the result of a kick from a horse.

LET THE BALL ROLL

How many successful businessmen of this city will undertake to find positions for ten returned men?

If every successful man would take it upon himself to personally place even one or two other men, it would give a boost to the employment situation; but if one hundred business men each undertook to place ten men, things would move along in good shape.

Big Brothing upon a new scale has been commenced in Boston as a solution to the employment problem. The idea originated with the District Manager of the General Electric Company, Chas. B. Davis, who announced that he would personally assist the work of the Boston Service Man's Employment Bureau by finding positions, picked positions suitable to their ability, for ten men, provided he could link up the services of one hundred other successful businessmen to undertake the same number of placements.

"It is the Andrew idea," says one business man in describing the scheme. "You will remember that Andrew was the disciple, who not content with getting good news himself, went out and gathered in those he met."

Well, the successful business man in this story does not rest until he has got out and helped ten other fellows on the road to success. The bargain does not place anyone under an obligation to fit the ten men into positions straight away, but it means that each one of the ten will be taken individually and handled exclusively until he is satisfactorily placed.

Who will start the ball rolling in Canada?

WANTED—Live Business Men who will undertake to personally place three or more returned soldiers. Let the ball begin to roll.

C. RINK MOVES HIS OFFICES TO ENGEL BLOCK

The Rink Toma Land Co. who formerly did business in 203 Darke Block, has entirely been taken over by Mr. Cornelius Rink who has at once moved his offices to more suitable quarters in the New Engel Block, 1605 Eleventh Ave., opposite the Market Square. Mr. Rink stated that there is a very big demand for smaller houses and building lots. This would indicate that real estate is beginning to move again and that after war times prosperity is at our door.

FRENCH FINANCIAL EXPERT URGES ALLIES TO FIX AMOUNT TO BE EXACTED FROM GERMANY

PARIS, Feb. 6. — Germany is making the utmost efforts to have the allies believe that she is nearing bankruptcy, declared Raoul Piet, chairman of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies and former minister of justice, in discussing today the financial problems facing the peace conference. The first measures of the conference along financial lines, he added, should be to take measures to prevent Germany from declaring herself an insolvent debtor or a bankrupt state.

"Then," Piet continued, "we should immediately fix the amount of our account against Germany which she must be made to pay to the full limit of her financial ability without consideration, for her feelings. It will be time then to decide about the method of payment. She may pay either in capital immediately, or in yearly instalments. "I do not believe that Germany at the present time is in a position to pay a large amount in cash. We must not demand from her a too heavy payment now so as not to place her in a position where she might argue that we are strangling her and killing the goose that is to lay the golden eggs."

"Whether the instalments we shall demand from Germany be twenty, thirty, or fifty billions of francs, yearly, depends entirely upon our decision after an investigation, as to what amount Germany will be able to pay. These payments would be guaranteed by customs tariffs decided upon at the conference, reserving for ourselves the right to raise such tariffs should Germany fail to meet her obligations."

PROHIBITION REVOKED; Gas Beer NOW 1 Cent

Prohibition is as good as revoked since the appearance of our Genuine Old Time "Bayrisch Bier" Extract has brought real happiness to thousands of homes all over the West. With one \$1.50 can of this Extract you make six imp. Gallons of real foaming and refreshing Beer—no so-called Root Beer—without cooking or any other trouble right in your kitchen. Any child can do it, and it is the "real dope." Order today from the HAGEN IMPORT COMPANY, Dep. C. P.O. Box 818, Winnipeg, Man. Agents Wanted Everywhere

"This would act as a means of coercion because I do not believe that we should occupy Germany with a military force until her debt is paid. It is my opinion that once our armies of occupation return from Germany all measures should be taken to make re-occupation unnecessary."

Financial Society of Nations. "I believe in the creation of a financial society of nations and that all expenses incurred by each nation should be put in common and an international tax levied upon all until such debts are paid. Neutrals should be included in this financial society of nations, especially those neutrals who profited by the war. As a matter of fact, we were fighting for the neutrals as well as for ourselves for had the German pan-Germanist dream been realized, it would not have been long before Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and other neutrals would have felt the weight of Germany's iron fist."

Problem of Raw Material

Discussing the question whether Germany should be permitted to import raw material so as to enable her to resume her manufacturing industry, M. Piet said: "I do not believe that all importation of raw material to Germany should be forbidden, because their industry would then be at a standstill and they would be unable to pay. Neither do I believe that they should be permitted to import without limitation because with their lower wages, longer working hours, and undepleted supplies of machinery, they would be able to undersell any other country on the market, which would be quite as great a calamity as being unable to pay. However, it will be a long time before any European country can export any raw material and the question mainly interests America."

"I would suggest that preferential treatment be given the allied countries as France, Belgium and Serbia have suffered the greatest damage. Raw materials from America should be sent to these three countries first, the overflow being allowed to revert to Germany, so as to enable her to keep her machinery working without enabling her to undersell us."

ALLIED CRUISERS ENTER ELBE

BERLIN, Feb. 4. — Four British and American cruisers have entered the Elbe, en route to Hamburg, to protect steamers loaded with foodstuffs it was reported here today. Several large steamers have left Koenigsberg bound for London.

NEW U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. — Upon the insistence of President Wilson, unanimous approval was given by the house naval committee to another three-year construction programme. This was disclosed today by Chairman Padgett, of the committee, when the house began consideration of the \$750,000,000 annual naval appropriation bill.

WAR SOUVENIR BUSINESS GROWS IN PROPORTIONS

COBLENZ, Germany, Feb. 5. — The German food authorities jolted the flourishing sightseeing excursions in the American bridgehead area of the Rhine valley when they threatened drastic punishment for local stores selling iron crosses. Purchasing army decorations either to carry home as souvenirs or to sell in Paris at greatly advanced prices is a favorite occupation of the junkers. One junk profiteer bought 100 iron crosses at \$2 each, assured of selling them to Americans attending the peace conference for \$10 each.

FORMER GERMAN COACHES FILLED WITH OBNOXIOUS GAS

PARIS, February 6.—Two railway coaches recently handed over to France by Germany played a most important part in a puzzling accident on the Paris-Metz railway line last night, in which five persons lost their lives. Sixteen persons were injured.

Train number 47, bound for Metz, had just entered the tunnel at Nanteuil, when the passengers occupying the two coaches handed over by Germany began to experience trouble in breathing and strong obnoxious gasses began to fill up the coaches.

The passengers smashed the windows, but as soon as fresh air came in contact with the gasses the coaches became a mass of flames. The passengers, in terror, fled to the tracks in the dark tunnel.

LONDON RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED

LONDON, Feb. 6. — The union of locomotive engineers and firemen issued notices at midnight ending the strike. Secretary Bromley said all the men would be at work early Friday.

He added that if consideration had previously been given to the physical disability of the men working in continuous service, the strike never would have occurred.

Arrangements which had been made for a national strike at noon Friday, have been cancelled. It is understood that the settlement includes the tubes and all the London railway systems.

Londoners have not known another week so demoralizing to business since the air raid week in September, 1917, when there was a bombardment of the city almost every night. The trouble has been due to strikes by railway workers.

MUST CO-OPERATE OR CANADA WILL FACE DISASTER SAYS CALDER

MONTREAL, Feb. 6. — A rapid but comprehensive survey of the situation created by demobilization and what the governments are doing in the way of putting the returned soldiers back into civil life was made by Hon. J. A. Calder at a dinner under the auspices of the Westmount Canadian Club, held at the Ritz-Carlton hotel tonight.

It was a straight confutation of the impression current in some quarters that the government has in some measure fallen down in the task. The minister of immigration and colonization made some important statements as to new developments, especially in the direction of land settlement schemes, to the effect that it is the intention of government to purchase land for this purpose, since there is a shortage of crown and other lands in the districts where the settlements are needed.

Mr. Calder also strongly emphasized the fact that the problem of satisfactory repatriation can only be solved by the ready co-operation of the people in this great task, and he uttered a solemn warning that if the whole country did not bend its energies to that end, disaster would ensue within the course of a few months.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. — Upon the insistence of President Wilson, unanimous approval was given by the house naval committee to another three-year construction programme. This was disclosed today by Chairman Padgett, of the committee, when the house began consideration of the \$750,000,000 annual naval appropriation bill.

WAR SOUVENIR BUSINESS GROWS IN PROPORTIONS

COBLENZ, Germany, Feb. 5. — The German food authorities jolted the flourishing sightseeing excursions in the American bridgehead area of the Rhine valley when they threatened drastic punishment for local stores selling iron crosses. Purchasing army decorations either to carry home as souvenirs or to sell in Paris at greatly advanced prices is a favorite occupation of the junkers. One junk profiteer bought 100 iron crosses at \$2 each, assured of selling them to Americans attending the peace conference for \$10 each.

FORMER GERMAN COACHES FILLED WITH OBNOXIOUS GAS

PARIS, February 6.—Two railway coaches recently handed over to France by Germany played a most important part in a puzzling accident on the Paris-Metz railway line last night, in which five persons lost their lives. Sixteen persons were injured.

Train number 47, bound for Metz, had just entered the tunnel at Nanteuil, when the passengers occupying the two coaches handed over by Germany began to experience trouble in breathing and strong obnoxious gasses began to fill up the coaches.

The passengers smashed the windows, but as soon as fresh air came in contact with the gasses the coaches became a mass of flames. The passengers, in terror, fled to the tracks in the dark tunnel.

LONDON RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED

LONDON, Feb. 6. — The union of locomotive engineers and firemen issued notices at midnight ending the strike. Secretary Bromley said all the men would be at work early Friday.

To Late to Classify

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

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE Franzfield S. D. No. 2031. Must have second or third class Sask. certificate. Duties to commence March 1. School open till end of December. Must know German and teach one hour daily after regular school hours. Extra pay for this work. Apply at once to 'Wih. Sauer, Sec. Treas., Box 44, Southey, Sask.

SUMMER RESORT FOR SALE

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

WANTED AT ONCE GIRL OR

Woman to help my wife with the housework. Good wages and good treatment assured. Apply A. Romankiwich, Box 7, Assiniboia, Sask.

MAN AND WIFE WANT POSITION ON FARM

Man can work Farm himself, wife can look after housework and is a good cook. Have one child 6 years old. Bachelor farmer preferred. — Letters, stating wages, may be addressed to G. S., DIAMOND CITY, Alberta.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AMUCK IN MAGDEBURG

PARIS, Feb. 6. — Serious disorders have occurred in Magdeburg, capital of the province of Saxony, according to Berlin advices. Soldiers and sailors, armed with grenades and machine guns broke down the doors of the court house, liberated 160 prisoners, smashed shop windows, pillaged shops and trained machine guns on the inhabitants. The government forces are vigorously attacking the revolutionists.

Magdeburg lies on the Elbe, seventy-six miles southwest of Berlin. It is considered one of the strongest fortresses of the German empire, consisting of a citadel, redoubts and a circle of detached forts. Before the war the city had a population of nearly 300,000.

SIBERIAN TROOPS ANNIHILATE TWO BOLSHEVIKI DIVISIONS

OMSK, Feb. 5. — Two divisions of the Bolsheviki have been virtually annihilated by Siberian troops under General Gaida at Kungur, fifty miles southeast of Perm, according to an official statement issued here.

The city of Perm is declared to be safe from Bolsheviki troops.

People who had fled from Perm to Ekater, in Burma, and other towns, are returning.

The losses of the Siberian troops in the battle of Kungur, are not given.

General Gaida's forces are now twelve miles from Ufa, which was taken by Bolsheviki forces some time ago.

SCHOOL CATASTROPHE

PITTSBURG. — One man is known to have been burned to death, several persons are missing and one hundred children were rescued when the south side public school at Oakdale near here, was destroyed by fire.

DO YOU WANT ONE HYMNBOOK FOR NOTHING?
200 Christian Hymnbooks
"PILGERSCHATZ" with notes, worth 75c given away free
with every order of \$3.00 worth of books. We have still on hand selection of good Christian Books in German, which we want to dispose of under our special offer.
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Predigten ueber Episteln der Sonn- und Festtage des Kirchenjahres. \$2.75
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Das Leben mit Christo 25c
Biblisches Hausandachten \$2.25
Unser Erlaeuser, Predigten ueber die Leidengeschichte Christi \$2.00
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Das Amt des Geistes 50c
Der Fall des Menschen — Was soll ich tun um selig zu werden 50c
Gottes Endplan mit der Welt 25c
Erfuellte Prophezeiungen 60c
Durch Lether befreit \$1.20
Universal-Konflikt zwischen Gut und Boese. — The struggle between the church of Christ and the Devil. Compiled after the Prophets and History 75c
Durch Lether befreit (from the Reformation) \$1.50
Starke Tageliches Hand-Buch (for good and bad days) \$1.25
Gossner Schatzkaestchen \$1.25
Adink Buch or "Fuerst aus David's Hause" \$1.25
Auf Reisen in der Bibelwelt (with pictures) \$1.75
Serrus Faiz \$1.00
Der Herr ist Gott \$1.25
Unter dem Wechselnden Mond 40c
Geschichten der Baptisten 50c
Bilderschule des alten Testaments 75c
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