

## "The Courier"

is the biggest weekly paper of Western Canada, and reaches especially the immigrated population throughout the West.

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# The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

## "The Courier"

is chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests of the Canadian West.

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VOLUME 12

12 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918.

12 PAGES

NUMBER 6

## W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Resigns From Cabinet

### Cannot Support Legislative Measures Decided Upon by Government — Difference Appears to be on School and Language Question.

In a twohanded attack on the Union government, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in a letter to Premier Martin, resigned from the Saskatchewan government, of which he has been minister of agriculture since 1905. The announcement of Mr. Martin from his seat in the assembly just before the orders of the day on December 12, that Mr. Motherwell had offered his resignation and that it had been accepted, came as a complete surprise to everyone outside the cabinet circle. To them it came as a blow, as Premier Martin pointed out during the course of a brief statement, following the reading of lengthy letters from Mr. Motherwell to himself, in which the minister gave his reasons for resigning. Mr. Motherwell in a speech of three or four minutes' duration set all doubts at rest as to his intentions, saying that each member of the government had labored with him till 10 o'clock the previous night seeking to induce him to reconsider his decision, but his mind was made up.



HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL

He accompanied Mr. Motherwell's resignation states his position and reasons for his action: "Regina, Sask., Dec. 12, 1918. "Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan: "Dear Mr. Martin—I am this morning in receipt of your letter of yesterday in which you accept my resignation as a member of your government. After our conversation last night it was concluded there was no other way out than for my resignation to be accepted and for me to give place to another. Now that the door is closed for further negotiation I

think the time has come to speak a little more plainly on the reasons that brought forth my resignation. "It will be noted by my correspondence of December 10 that the chief question which I appeared to feature was your attitude toward Union government, which you state and as I admitted in my letter is in itself a strictly federal question. Inseparably interwoven with this, however, are many other questions, some of which are treated in the sub-heads of my letter. For instance, natural resources and the way we have been treated regarding them recently is surely also a provincial question as well as a federal one. The War Times Election act is a strict invasion, in my (Continued on page 5.)

### PRELIMINARY PEACE CONGRESS POSTPONED TO JANUARY FIRST

PARIS, Dec. 15. — Plans for the re-assembling of the inter-allied conference at the meeting of the peace congress are gradually being matured. It was the first intention to have the conference meet tomorrow or Tuesday, but owing to the inability of Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour to be here because of the British elections and approaching holidays, the formal sessions will not be resumed until January 1. Meanwhile, President Wilson will have an opportunity to confer with the premiers and leading statesmen of the allies and to visit the battlefields and perhaps Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel, the Crown Prince and Premier Orlando, arrived in Paris on Thursday. They will dine with the president some time this week. The merits of the questions to come before the conference thus far have developed only in their initial phases, discussions of them having been more or less informal.

## Sugar Ban Will Be Removed On Jan. 1, But Meat Regulations Stay

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The ban on the use of sugar for making French pastry, iced cakes or biscuits, for candy for private consumption, as well as in the manufacture of icing sugar, has been removed. The wartime restrictions on the method of serving sugar in public eating places are also withdrawn.

On and after January 1 white or granulated sugar may be used in making bread, etc. So, too, the restrictions on the use of sugar in the manufacture of canned goods, biscuits, cake, dough products, candies, chocolate, table syrups and the like, pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations, beers and soft drinks, dessert and jelly powders, ice cream, and even on chewing-gum will not be in force. For the manufacturer, sugar may be purchased without the regular permit, but it must be noted that the restrictions in public eating places on the use of beef, butter and fats, and for the use of all animal fats by manufacturers still remain in force.

## News in Brief

—It is intimated that there are a million cases of influenza in the Dutch East Indies.

—Prince Max von Ratibor et Corvey, German ambassador to Spain, has been recalled to Berlin, according to the newspaper El Sol.

—Hewickaw, a town in Bohemia just south of the border of Saxony, has been occupied by Czecho-Slovak troops. Dresden, the Saxon capital, is 40 miles northwest of Zwickau.

—The Hungarian minister of finance has announced that Hungary would endeavor to meet all its financial engagements to its nationals, as well as to foreigners.

—The supreme military tribunal at Vienna has announced that 11,400 persons were sentenced to death by Austrian military tribunals during the war and executed, according to a Berlin despatch. (Continued on page 5.)

## Saskatchewan Legislature

### Corporation Taxation Revised—Legislative Assembly Act Amended—Several Bills Receive First Reading—Private Bills Introduced—Public Revenues Act Amended—Assembly Went Into Committee of the Whole.

## Bill To Amend School Act Not Yet Introduced By Premier

On Monday, December 9th, after the formal opening of the legislature the members got down to business in earnest and following the moving of the address in reply to the speech from the throne by Rev. M. L. Leitch, Morse, seconded by G. W. Sahlmark, to which Donald Maclean, Saskatoon, and Premier Martin also spoke, notice of motion in connection with government bills was given.

### MANITOBA LIBERALS TO MEET THURSDAY; TORIES THIS WEEK

WINNIPEG, Dec. 15. — The Liberals of Manitoba will hold a convention here Thursday and next week the Conservatives of the province are tendering a banquet to Hon. Robert Rogers. At each organization work concerning Dominion matters will be undertaken. It is significant that the members of parliament from either side have not been invited.

It is said that the Liberal managers have received more than one thousand favorable replies to invitations from all parts of the province and several hundred Conservative banquet officials of their acceptance.

The Liberal organization has created a sensation by specifically badgering members of the Norris government from their convention but no explanation for this action is given. This convention it is claimed is an insurrection against those ministers in the province who supported the Union government even after the December 17 election. At the Liberal convention it is said an announcement will be made of the place and date of the Dominion-wide Liberal convention some time in January.

Donald Maclean, leader of the opposition, said he was not in a critical mood and that the government would receive general support to the principles of the minimum wage, welfare bureau and livestock marketing. He hoped that the Premier would bring down legislation requiring English to be the only language in the schools, and noted the omission of any reference to legislation arising out of Dr. Haig's report on taxation, in the speech from the throne.

Premier Martin, discussing reconstruction problems, said that Saskatchewan had suffered comparatively little dislocation from the war but there might be some unemployment which he did not think would be at all serious compared with other provinces.

Rev. M. L. Leitch (Morse), after expressing his thanks to the government for the high honor conferred upon him in asking him to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, dealt with the war and that part which Saskatchewan had played in making the world safe for democracy.

Pointing out the fact that a period of reconstruction would have to be faced, the speaker said

that the task called for men of great vision and broad sympathies and the time was approaching when we would have to do our part, not only in the way of greater production, but there were many other responsibilities with which the people of the country were charged. What was required was a united country and anyone who should be guilty of raising a racial or religious cry should be sent out of the country as an undesirable.

One of the great needs during the coming years was immigration, the speaker continued. Canada was a fairly well equipped plant with three transcontinental railroad systems and a wonderful asset in an immense acreage of cultivable lands, but before these could be put to the best use an increased population was necessary in order that there may be greater production and greater prosperity in the future.

With reference to future railway development, Premier Martin expressed the opinion that it might be necessary to point out to the Federal government the necessity for branch line extensions in certain sections of Saskatchewan. Some (Continued on page 8.)

## President of Portugal Assassinated.

### Killed in Lisbon Railway Station — Assassin Lynched by Crowds.

LONDON, Dec. 15. — Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin shortly before midnight Saturday while he was in a railway station at Lisbon, waiting for a train to Oporto.

Advices from Lisbon reporting the assassination said that he was struck by three bullets. The president's assailant, named Jestre, was killed by the crowd. President Paes died within a few minutes after he was shot.

Assailant Lynched  
PARIS, Dec. 15. — According to a HAVAS agency despatch from Lisbon the assassin of the president was lynched by the crowds.

Tamagnini Barboza, minister of interior, has assumed the presidency. Dr. Sidonio Paes was proclaimed president of Portugal last June 9.

He headed the revolution in Portugal in December, 1917, and was named president of the republic. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Coimbra, when he entered the Portuguese cabinet in 1911 as minister of public works. At the outbreak of the war he was Portuguese minister in Berlin and remained there until 1916, when he returned to Lisbon.

While provisional president, he declared that Portugal would remain in agreement with the allies against Germany. One of his first acts after being proclaimed president was to take active steps for greater participation in the war by Portugal.

On December 6, while walking in the streets of Lisbon he was fired at, but the shot went wild. The president's aggressor then was arrested.

## Daring Daylight Robbery.

### Two Killed—Savings Bank Robbed of \$13,000—Desperados Used Revolvers Freely

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. — Two officials of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank were killed late today by two daring highwaymen, who escaped in a taxi with \$13,000 after shooting a detective, who tried to stop them and holding a crowd at bay with their revolvers.

The robbers chose the busiest time of the day for their purpose. Entering as if to make a deposit, one advanced to the paying teller's window and suddenly thrust a revolver through the bars, while his companion, making his weapon look formidable as a whole battalion of machine-guns, covered other persons in the bank.

When Daniel C. Peal, the teller failed to "come across" as ordered he was shot through the heart. His slayer then took his turn at covering the crowd, while his companion ran to another window, forced a clerk to retreat to the rear of his

cage, and then crawled through the small opening.

From that cage he hastened to the one where the murdered teller lay. Hastily he thrust several rolls of bills into a large bag, and when Henry W. Coombs, assistant treasurer of the bank ran forward to guard the money, he, too, was shot. He died later at a hospital.

Both robbers made a dash for the street and when Detective Albert Doody tried to block their path, he received a wound in the left arm. Outside the pair waved the crowd back with their revolvers and entered a taxicab.

Later the chauffeur, who said his name was George W. McCullough, gave himself up to the police. He claimed that he was not implicated in the robbery but that he had had a pistol pressed to his head and had been threatened with death, if he did not obey orders.

## Montreal in Reign of Terror For 33 Hours.

### Big Civic Strike Now Over. Lawless Element Caused Considerable Damage.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13. — The strike of policemen, firemen and aqueduct engineers and incineration department employees came to an end tonight at 9 o'clock, the men agreeing to arbitrate. Director of Public Safety Tremblay, his assistant, Arthur Mann, and chief of detectives, J. A. Belanger, will not continue in their present capacity.

Members of the public services affected stated that these officers would not continue in their present posts and that satisfactory assurances to this effect over the signature of E. R. Decary, chairman of the city administrative commission, had been received. Without this assurance, the strikers would not have considered arbitration.

The strike lasted only 33 hours, but damage estimated in the hundreds of thousands of dollars was done, chiefly to fire stations, where valuable apparatus was destroyed. Scores of fire alarm boxes were also damaged.

Will Abolish Positions.  
At a meeting of the aldermen this afternoon, it was resolved on a majority of 17—or what practically amounts to a two-thirds vote as is required by the city-by-law to be of effect—that the salaries of

Director of Public Works Joseph Tremblay and his assistant, Arthur Mann, be struck from the city's budget. These are the heads of the police force, for whose dismissal the strikers were calling.

Following the advice of the director of public safety that citizens take steps to protect their property, a committee of public safety was appointed at the meeting of the members of the board of trade held this morning. It is composed of leading business men, financiers and industrial heads of the city.

In the meantime squads of soldiers, armed only with batons, are in charge of many of the fire stations, of the city and a guard armed with rifles is stationed at the water works. This represents the sole military precautions that are being taken at present in connection with the strike.

The Riot act has not yet been read, though damage estimated at \$300,000 has been done by mobs of youths and hoodlums; nor had the military yet been called out to preserve order.

Montreal yesterday was absolutely without protection by police and practically without protection from fire. The city and its inhabitants were helpless in the hands of rioters. Fire stations were wrecked,

citizens held up, stores looted, saloons and the red light district were wide open, and all kinds of lawlessness prevailed, while lawabiding citizens looked on helplessly.

SERIOUS FIRE TAKES PLACE AT WYMARK

WYMARK, Sask. — Fire at 11.15 Sunday night resulted in the complete destruction of the Wymark restaurant at a loss of \$3,000, with no insurance. H. Seack, general merchant, lost \$9,000, with \$5,000 insurance; H. S. Nickel, implement warehouse, lost \$3,000, insurance \$500. The fire apparently originated in a bedroom of a general store. Owing to the absence of any fire fighting apparatus combatting the flames were difficult.

WORLD'S FAIR IN JAPAN.  
TOKYO, Japan, Dec. 14. — It is reported that Tokyo municipal authorities have decided to commemorate the restoration of peace in a substantial form next spring by holding a grand exposition at an outlay of \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The plan meets with the hearty approval of the leading business men.

## Lloydminster Visited By Serious Fire.

LLOYDMINSTER, on the border of Alberta, narrowly escaped grave disaster Tuesday night before last, a serious fire breaking out in the centre of the business part of the town. Smoke pouring from the windows of the Fiedler photographic studio gave the alarm about eight o'clock and ten minutes later the town was fighting what threatened to be the most serious outbreak in its history. The Jerome jewelry store, Steers' fruit store, and the Red Cross pharmacy were situated just under the studio and were emptied of their contents by scores of workers, jewelry, drugs, tobacco, fruit, and show cases piling up the roadway in great heaps.

After an hour's strenuous work by the two chemical engines the

danger was overcome of the outbreak spreading, and a little later the flames were smothered by the splendid work of the two fire brigades and the steady streams of chemically charged water. Comparatively little damage was done by the flames, but much valuable property was destroyed by the chemicals from the engines. The loss is partly covered, but even approximate figures are impossible to ascertain at present. Otto Fiedler, proprietor of the studio where the fire originated who was fighting the flames with the brigade was the victim of a painful accident during the struggle, one of his fingers being cut off close to the hand. The unfortunate sufferer was rushed to the hospital where he now lies in a serious condition.

## Result of British Elections Not Known Before December 28.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The vote in the British elections, which are being held throughout the United Kingdom to-day, will not be counted until December 28, and until that date all statements about the result will be surmise.

The general opinion is that if the vote is heavy it will be an indication that it is favorable to the government. The chief doubtful element is the strength of the Labor party. There are political observers who say it will be greater by fifty per cent. than the expected estimate. If the combined strength of the Labor, Liberal and Irish representation much exceeds 300 the government's position will be weak. Apparently six million women will vote today throughout the United Kingdom.

Sinn Feiners in Strength in Ireland

BELFAST, Dec. 15.—The feature of Saturday's elections in Ireland

was the strength shown by the Sinn Fein. It is reported here that Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Walsh both supported the Sinn Fein.

The defeat of John Dillon, Irish Nationalist leader, in East Mayo, is anticipated when the final count is completed. The Sinn Feiners polled a heavy vote in the County and City of Dublin and in Cork. The northwest Ulster Sinn Feiners will carry the city of Derry, three seats in Donegal and Northwest Tyrone.

The Unionists expected to retain all their seats in the north. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist for West Belfast, has been re-elected by several thousand majority.

A close analysis of voting shows that the Nationalists have been hopelessly beaten by Sinn Feiners even in places supposed to be Nationalist strongholds.



# Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

## CANADIAN BEEF ON BRITISH MARKETS

Minister of Agriculture on Upholding Merit.

A timely statement by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, applies to both production and conservation methods to be followed in the next 12 months if our Dominion beef supplies. Some misunderstanding of the requirements has been caused by the differing conditions in the markets of the United States and by the reflex effect of the temporary withdrawal of all pork restrictions.

Hon. Mr. Crerar's statement makes it patent that from the farmer's point of view there should be continued breeding and feeding of cattle and from the consumer's point of view that there should be no relaxation whatever in our methods of avoiding waste.

The statement, given in an interview with the Canadian Press, follows, in extenso:

"The British Minister of Food," said the Hon. Mr. Crerar, "states that, so long as space for transatlantic cargoes is so very limited as at present, it will be unable to accept unfinished beef carcasses for transportation to Great Britain or the Allies. Beef of this class includes a considerably larger percentage of bone and waste than does the well-finished article, and at the same time is more difficult to handle and less easily preserved. For somewhat similar reasons the ministry states that it will pay the top prices only for bacon which is cut from select hogs, weighing between 150 and 250 pounds, live weight. The beef carcass, in order to be favorably considered should weigh at least 500 pounds. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that our farmers and feeders should make every effort to finish their stock before marketing. If any are in such a position that they find they cannot finish it themselves, they should do their best to place it in the hands of those who can."

"The situation in Eastern Canada is unquestionably good, so far as roughage is concerned, and we are just finishing harvesting one of the best crops of grain that we have ever taken off, and, while Western Canada has suffered somewhat from drought, conditions have improved immensely since July last. I feel justified, therefore, in asking the farmers throughout the country to make a special effort to market any finished product within the weights indicated."

"Production is exceedingly important," continued the minister, "but quality, condition and finish, are even more essential, if we are to ensure our products reaching the markets of Great Britain and our Allies, as is evidenced by the statement of the British Ministry of Food. There is, however, another reason, and to our farmers and, in fact, to all Canadians, an almost equally important reason why we should do our utmost to put only meats of the best quality and finish on the export market at the present time, and in the immediate future; practically all our bacon surplus and a very large portion of our surplus of beef must find its outlet in Great Britain. If, therefore, we would retain our place on the British market, both now and in the future, it is apparent that we must retain the good reputation we already have for a superior article of bacon and improve our present status as a beef-producing country, and, since the very existence of our bacon industry, and in no small measure the continued prosperity of our beef producing interests, depend upon our standing in the British markets, I make this appeal, feeling convinced that the standard set this year may easily determine our reputation and largely establish our commercial position in these lines for not only the immediate but also for the more distant future."

It seems to me, therefore, that I am not exaggerating when I say that, upon our handling of this situation at the present time depends in no small measure, the life of our bacon and beef trade, and I feel that I am not asking too much when I urge upon every individual farmer and feeder the importance of each one doing his utmost to insure only finishing animals going to the block."

## BEES AND MEN

When I was a young man, teaching school in the early seventies, County of Oxford, Ont., I had my first lesson on bees from a farmer named Blake. He was not a hard-working farmer, his neighbors thought him lazy, yet to me the man was attractive, and I spent many evenings during the summer time with him. He had a fine orchard, the best in the school section; the choicest fruit, got from grafting, all kinds of small fruits and garden truck.

His hobby, however, was bees. He had about fifty colonies, and among them a work house, about four feet square, into which small or weak colonies were placed after their queen was destroyed, and from which daily, in the busy honey season many pounds of comb honey were taken and marketed at Woodstock.

Neighboring farmers had no idea how much money Mr. Blake's bees were making for him in hot days while they were sweating in harvest fields, cutting wheat with cradles and binding by hand.

I was instructed in the different kinds of bees. There was the common black bee, three black bands or bars on the body, what we might call a "scrub," and the Italian bee—the "pedigreed" bee, imported, with three yellow bands on bars on the body.

The Italian bees were the best workers. On cold, cloudy and even damp days the black bees would remain in-hive, and of course take their meals from the honey already gathered, going out in the afternoon if the sun appeared; while the Italian bees would venture out in the cold or cloudy days, working faithfully to add to their store of honey.

One day he had a strange experience with them. Being away at Woodstock, on his return about 6 o'clock p.m. on a hot August day he was alarmed at the commotion among the bees. The garden was alive with bees, as if every hive had swarmed. He knew that something was wrong. He ran his team to the house, called the boys and girls to help. The "work house" had broken down, inside frames with the heavy load of honey collected that day. The honey was running out at the bottom onto the sloping boards and grass—pounds of it, and a great robbery was going on, and the "work house" bees fighting to protect their store, all others fighting and stealing. The

## MUSK RATS

Every creek and marsh throughout the country has produced an enormous crop of muskrats this year. In some localities they are literally by the hundred. With the prevailing demand, for Hudson's Seal, which is really dyed muskrat, it would seem as if some of our farm boys could make a tidy bit of pocket money by doing a little trapping. Raw muskrat skins have passed the dollar mark some little time ago.

It seems to me, therefore, that I am not exaggerating when I say that, upon our handling of this situation at the present time depends in no small measure, the life of our bacon and beef trade, and I feel that I am not asking too much when I urge upon every individual farmer and feeder the importance of each one doing his utmost to insure only finishing animals going to the block."

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boys and girls were ordered to bring pails or pans of ashes to throw on the honey, to cover it from the robbers, while Mr. Blake took earth with water to make a clay paste to close up openings, so as to allow only space for one bee to get in at a time. The work house bees defended these small openings until nightfall, when all returned to their own hives.

Mr. Blake then cleared away all honey and ashes, emptied the work house of filled combs and carefully prepared the work house for a siege the following day.

Here is when the breeding—the difference between the black bee and the Italian bee—showed itself. For three days the black bees refused to go out and work. They hung around the work house trying to fight their way in to continue the robbery, while the Italian bees after reconnoitering for two hours started off to gather honey. By 10 o'clock not a single yellow-banded bee could be seen among the besiegers.

Men and women are like these bees. We have had a period of easy money—borrowed money—or the earnings of some other persons being invested in Western Canada, and commissions were like "gathered honey" in one place.

Today the "work house" has been put in order, and there is no more "loose honey"—loose money. The "pedigreed stock" are striking out for themselves, to engage in some kind of revenue producing labor, while the "scrub stock" are still hanging around, hoping for another chance of "robbery."

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## Church News

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA.** (Roman Catholic) 7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. high-mass and sermon; 2:30 p.m. afternoon service; 8 p.m. high-mass; 7:30 p.m. sermon for adults and sacramental benediction. Prayers 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

**TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.** Rev. J. Fritz, pastor. Phone 2781. Divine services, every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid every first Wednesday in the month.

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

**OHIO SYNOD.** Where districts are without religious services, the undersigned will be only too glad to hold such. Kindly write to the following address: Rev. G. F. Pasch, St. Luke, travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod, Redford, Sask.

**SOUTHEY PAROCHIAL, MISSOURI SYNOD.** (Lutheran, Free Will, Southern) Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately.

**ZIONS PARISH.** (All saints northwest of Southey.) Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately. Everybody is cordially invited. Parish school will be open at Southey from September 1 to July 1. Every child is welcome.

**HAGUE, SASK.** I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Methodist church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Gen. G. Jacton, Rev.

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

**EV. LUTHER CHURCH, Fortbert, Sask.** Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight Wednesday 2:30 p.m. —Rev. Gen. G. Jacton.

**GENERAL COUNCIL.** Rev. H. Becker, minister, superintendent and travelling preacher of the General Council is willing to follow the call of the religiously-minded people of the town at Marquette, Saskatchewan on Alberta. Address: 242 Royal Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

**MARQUETTE CATHOLIC CHURCH.** Services will be held at the Catholic church at Marquette, Sask., every second Sunday in the month at 10 a.m. in all other Sundays treaty services.

**OKBOW (Mountain Synod).** Near Okbaw, Sask. (Mountain Synod) Divine services every third Sunday in the month. —Rev. L. Kruger.

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

**NEUDOLF PARISH (Ohio Synod).** The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 2 p.m. fast time. St. Johanna Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 2 p.m. fast time.

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

## LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

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

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00  
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDED \$10,000,000.00

REGINA BRANCH: G. F. SEEBER, Manager.  
The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

## To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable loss of grain throughout the West this year and farmers who own the class of grain as well as those who have cash, better or this it they should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible price for his grain and the best protection that any grain shipper can have. Grain can also be sold on consignment and if the shipper wishes it, we can sell on consignment in his own name. While we are the initial holder 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 would hardly this year. Therefore don't sell or ship your grain to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Receiver-Inspector must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act Sec. 1080.)

McBEAN BROS.  
GRAIN EXCHANGES, WINNIPEG 25th September, 1918.

## Farmers Will Find It Profitable

To become a shareholder and participate in the profits of an insurance company.

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WESTERN TRUST BUILDING, REGINA, SASK.  
Incorporated by Special Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

**THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT**  
A Singer sewing machine.  
The Singer lasts a life-time. The half a century's reputation behind the Singer proves its supremacy. You cannot get SINGER results with anything but a SINGER. SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. 14 River St. E. Moose Jaw, Sask. Write for catalog.

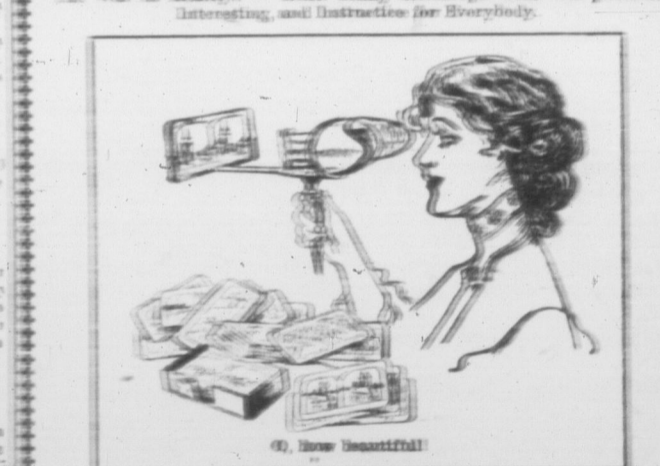
## Spend Christmas Back Home

EMERALD LIMITED TO MONTREAL \$95.25 EASTERN CANADA TRANS-CANADA TO TORONTO \$80.00

Corresponding fares to other Eastern Points. Department Observation Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service. Tickets sold during December are good for 90 days. Extensions will be granted by a payment of \$5.00 for each extra fifteen days. For further information and reservations ask any agent of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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- Stereoscope with two big lenses (embracing), One Polish ..... \$1.00
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All together \$5.00; now sold for ..... \$5.00  
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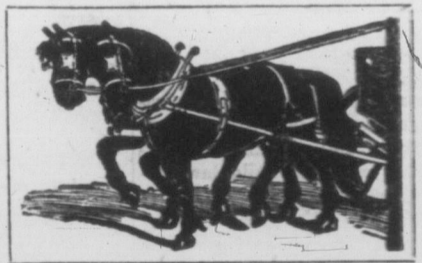
Where patients have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. E. Arndt, 222 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod to Alberta.

**MISSOURI SYNOD.** Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. H. Meyer, 6088 119th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

**Children Cry FOR FLEISCHER'S CASTORIA**

Rev. H. M. Harris, 1777th Ave. W. Regina, 1918.

## Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses?



## HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS?

Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine your horses should get.

There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES."

We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms.

A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM. If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop. If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now?

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Box 124.

Save Care for the Sick by using the medicinal Exanthematic Remedy (also called Scarlatina Remedy) Parasites in which everything concerning the cure is explained will be sent free. Only one genuine is to be had from JOHN LINDEN Specialist and only Manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Store, 1249 Progress Ave., E. E. Letter Box 308, Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of Imitations and Fake Remedies.

# Canadian Provinces

## Saskatchewan

### TWO MORE PRIESTS DIE

Two more priests of the archdiocese of Regina have given their lives in their efforts to save victims of the influenza scourge. This makes six priests of this archdiocese to die of this disease. Father J. B. Hous, of Dollard died on November 25 and Father Boela, of Yorkton, passed away on November 26. Both men were exceedingly hard workers in the interests of their congregations and it was by administering to the sick that they contracted the disease.

### DIED OF INFLUENZA

**HUMBOLDT, Sask.**—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Schreiber, ten miles south of town, mourn the loss of their young daughter, Annie, aged fourteen years and ten months, who passed away on Tuesday morning, November 26th, from influenza. The funeral was held on Wednesday following interment being made at the Catholic cemetery here. The deceased was a bright young girl, and her death is deeply mourned by the whole district, and the sincere sympathy of all is extended to the bereaved family.

### ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE "FLU"

**KRUPP, Sask.**—Geo. Reichert, aged 29 years, a farmer near Krupp, died lately from pneumonia, following an attack of the influenza.

### SUICIDED AT EIGHTY

**NORTH PORTAL, Sask.**—John Stringer, aged about eighty, who has been residing with his son, Frank Stringer, farmer, near N. Portal, has committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn. When found by his grand children life was extinct. He had been in poor health for some time.

### ON THE-SICK LIST

John Schustack and his wife, of Rainston, both have the "flu". The Fillmore doctor is attending them and Mr. Schustack's brothers take day about going to look after the outdoor chores.

### MORE "FLU" VICTIMS IN HERBERT DISTRICT

**HERBERT, Sask.**—The following additional deaths have been reported from influenza: Peter P. Janz, merchant at Main Centre, who leaves a wife and several small children. Mr. Janz will be much missed as he was among the first settlers in that community, and was highly esteemed for his integrity. Mrs. Jacob K. Klassen, of Main Centre, daughter of G. Jahnke, also succumbed. Mrs. Jacob Holderbein, of the Kramer district died on Friday before last, and her daughter, Mrs. John Hoffman, of the same district also died just a little before. Jim Why, proprietor of the Herbert Cafe, died in the Swift Current hospital. Mr. Geo. Pratt, who spent days at death's door, has fortunately been able to combat the disease, and is now able to sit up. Miss Mildred Runquist, who has been low for some time seems to be holding her own, with probably a slight improvement. Happily very few new cases are developing, so it is hoped the scourge will soon be over.

### AUSTRIAN SUCUMB TO "FLU"

**BANDERICK, Sask.**—Joe Kubash, an Austrian, living a short distance north of here, died at the hospital from pneumonia following an attack of influenza. When the deceased was taken to the hospital he was in a very serious condition and very little hopes had been entertained for him from the outset. The remains were interred in the Broderick Catholic cemetery. A niece of Kubash, who was taken to the hospital at the same time died a few days after, the death being no doubt due to the fact that the child had been taken home before recovering from the "flu" and suffered a relapse, dying a few hours after it had been returned to the hospital. Mr. Fred Zimmers, formerly of Talmage, died at the Weyburn hospital with heart trouble, following influenza.

### HAULTAIN ELEVATOR BURNED

**HAULTAIN, Sask.**—The Quaker Oats Co. elevator at Haultain was burned to the ground last Saturday, with about 25,000 bushels of wheat. About fifteen carloads of wheat will be salvaged for feed, but the elevator is a total loss.

### SITUATION IN WEYBURN IMPROVED

**WEYBURN, Sask.**—The influenza epidemic conditions in the city have greatly improved during the week. A third survey of the city was made. The result showed a marked reduction in the list of cases. The total number of cases found were 57, made up as follows: Ill with disease, 47; convalescing, 27; suspected cases, 1. The health committee has decided that if conditions continue to improve during the next few days, the ban on public gatherings will at least be partially lifted soon. The citizens were greatly shocked on Thursday when it became known that Mrs. Frank Shepherd, one of Weyburn's most respected citizens had died.

### COMPLETELY GUTTED BY FIRE

**WEYBURN, Sask.**—The fire department was given another fire call on Friday morning before last, to the residence of Onofry Maksynuk on Thirteenth street. Owing to the house being situated beyond the waterline, the firemen were unable to do very much to stop the fire and the building was completely gutted. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have started from an overheated stove. The owner of the house, who works at night, was sleeping upstairs, leaving his wife and the two little children downstairs. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Maksynuk smelt smoke and awoke her husband, who rushing down stairs found it in flames. Both the parents and children were burnt or hurt, but not seriously and all escaped from the house. The house and contents are a total loss.

### EDENWOLD WILL LIFT BAN SOON

**EDENWOLD, Sask.**—This town will soon lift the ban as influenza is almost gone except for two or three families. Those that are not over it yet are, Ludwig Walter's, Fred Sauer's, Jacob Sauer's, Myer Coy's and John Koch, Sr.'s. The death list for the district and village is as follows: Frank L. Cragg, Baby Cragg, Edith Kieh, Maria Wild, Jacob Koch, George and Jim Pady and one of John Mang's girls.

### SERIOUS ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVERTED

**MILESTONE, Sask.**—A very painful accident, which came dangerously near to proving a fatality, occurred on Friday before last, when Carl, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith slipped and was dragged beneath a "farm house" which was being moved by a 22-horse power machine and 10 horses. The accident occurred as the outfit was moving up the bank of the creek, the boy slipped and one limb being caught under a skid. He was dragged beneath the heavy load for about eight feet and had it not been for the quick action of the engineer he would have been crushed to death. When rescued the lad was found to be in such a serious condition that it was necessary for an X-ray to be taken. He was taken to the Regina general hospital where he is resting as well as can be expected.

### CHIEF OF YORKTON POLICE FIRED

**YORKTON, Sask.**—Chief of Police Zeats, whose resignation was asked for by the council some time ago, on the grounds of lack of confidence, and who refused to tender same until he had been given an opportunity to be heard either by himself or his attorney, as provided by law, appeared before the council recently, accompanied by Mr. V. R. Smith, who made a strong plea for the chief's retention in office until he had received at least three months' notice that his services would be no longer required. After hearing Mr. Smith a resolution was introduced and carried that the services of Chief Zeats be dispensed with on December 31.

### NO TRACE FOUND OF DISAPPEARED MAN

**ROULEAU, Sask.**—The disappearance of Alex. Simeon is causing much anxiety in the district. He was last seen on October 14 at the International Elevator here. His mind was somewhat affected, the war and war conditions preying especially on him and he spent several months in Battleford receiving treatment. The district has been well searched by his relatives and friends but no trace of him can be found. The provincial police have been notified.

### MUNICIPAL ELECTION R. M. 111.

**MAPLE CREEK, Sask.**—Mr. John T. Pickett was re-elected Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Maple Creek, No. 111, by acclamation. Two names were placed in nomination for Division No. 1, being George R. Hammond, retiring councillor and J. H. Badham. In Division No. 3, A. E. Anger was re-elected by acclamation, and in Division No. 5 two names were also placed in nomination, namely, D. R. Hastie, retiring councillor, also J. H. Lee. The latter afterwards withdrew his name.

### MAINTAIN NEIGHBORS TRIED TO CREMATE THEM

**SASKATOON, Sask.**—Seriously burned as the result of a fire believed to have been started by one of their neighbors, Ivan and Michael Evanoif, of Denzil, Sask., were taken to hospital a few days ago. Michael is not expected to live. They were sleeping in their shack, when the house caught fire from the outside. They said the fire started just outside the wall next to which their bed stood. The bedclothes were in flames before they were aroused. The brothers admitted having quarrelled with one of their neighbors over money matters and do not hesitate to assert that they believe an attempt was made to cremate them.

### DR. GERVAIS SENT TO PRISON ON MURDER CHARGE

**PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.**—On Thursday before last, Dr. Gervais, head of the gang of bandits who terrorized the Steep Creek district, where three men were shot to death within a year, was committed to stand his trial at the next sittings of the Court of King's Bench at Prince Albert. Immediately Dr. Gervais was committed, St. Germain and Carmel were given their preliminary hearing on the charge of murder.

P. E. McKenzie, K.C., of Saskatoon, is prosecuting the charges of murder against Dr. Gervais, Carmel and St. Germain. The only part of the recent events at Steep Creek which have not been cleaned up is the finding of the body of Sheriff's Officer James McKay, shot to death, it is alleged, by both Carmel and St. Germain. Although the provincial police with friends of the deceased have worked for a number of days to locate the body of the late Mr. McKay no success has attended their efforts.

### STATION AGENT BREAKS HIP-BONE

**STRATHCLAIR, Sask.**—Station agent George Phelps, of Newdale, slipped and fell while walking in the train yard breaking his hip-bone. Mr. Phelps is 65 years old, and the accident is therefore of a serious nature.

## Eastern Provinces

### BIG MILL BADLY GUTTED BY FIRE

**WELLAND, Ont.**—The Maple Leaf Milling company's mill here was gutted by fire early Sunday morning before last, and the loss is estimated at about \$100,000. There was a large stock of grain in the mill.

### GOOD APPLE CROP IN WESTERN ONTARIO

Apples are an unexpectedly good crop in portions of Western Ontario. Many farmers are having them ground to make cider and apple butter, the latter to be used as a substitute for potatoes, which, in some districts, were a failure this year.

## "Cure Your Rupture Like I Cured Mine"

Old Sea Captain Cured His Own Rupture After Doctors Said "Operate or Death."

HIS REMEDY AND BOOK SENT FREE. Captain Collins sailed the seas for many years, then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to seek only rest ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and tried after tried. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abortive operation or die. He did neither! He cured himself instead.



"Fellow Men and Women, You Don't Have to Be Cut Up, and You Don't Have to Be Tortured by Trusses."

Captain Collins made a study of himself of his condition—and of last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man. Anyone can use the same method; it's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Collins' book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid to any ruptured sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—now—before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON. Capt. W. A. Collins (112) Box 1170 Watertown, N.Y. Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without any obligation on my part whatever. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

### SAY THIRTY-EIGHT ON BOARD SHIP DIED OF FLU

**MONTREAL, Que.**—Rumors in connection with the voyage of the Second tank battalion and a number of men from the 79th Montreal battery, who sailed on board the "Victoria" for England, are being sifted here by officers from military headquarters at Ottawa. Men who took the trip and have since returned state that the men were shipped during the influenza epidemic, and that during the voyage no fewer than three officers and thirty-five men died and that the lower decks were converted into a hospital with 150 cases, while the rest of the men refused to sleep there for fear of infection, and slept on the upper decks. There are also complaints of lack of medical treatment and insufficient supply of medicine. It is further claimed that when the ship arrived at Avonmouth many of the men were so weak that they could hardly join in the four-mile walk to camp.

### DRAFT EVADERS TO BE PUNISHED

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—Hon. Arthur Meighen referred recently to various communications that have reached the government with regard to the prosecution of military defaulters. The acting minister of justice states that while fortunately the suspension of hostilities consequent upon the armistice, which has been arranged with a view to the submission to the enemy of terms of permanent peace, dispenses with the necessity of further drafts under the Military Service act, and consequently leads to the restriction of the activities of the military police, there is no amnesty in respect of offences committed against the act or regulations, and the policy of the government to prosecute these offenders vigorously remains steadfast, and in full effect.

### TRACES OF TWO SHIPS

**CALUMET, Mich.**—Wreckage found off Keweenaw lead to the belief that the two missing French mine-sweepers, Cerisoles and Inkerban, which sailed from Fort William November 23, were sunk near that point. The vessels, with a sister ship the Sebastopol, were built at Fort William for the French government. The Sebastopol reached Kingston safely.

### ASTONISHING STORY OF EXEMPTION SALES

**QUEBEC.**—Further evidence of an astonishing character was brought out at the resumption of the inquiry into the charges of trafficking in military service exemptions against George Pion, N. P., of Montmagny, Omar Guay and Captain Goulet of this city. Adelard Dube, aged 23 years, of Montmagny, one of the witnesses heard, swore that Abce Lafaire, assistant priest at Montmagny, had told him that he (the Abbe) had heard that Pion had secured exemptions for a number of young men, but that it would cost \$2,000.

The witness and his father had called to see Pion and had later come to Quebec and had met Pion and Guay. They were told on that occasion that exemption could not be given for less than \$2,200. The next Sunday when they went to Pion's home at Montmagny to settle, Pion agreed to cut off \$100. Aubor Dube, father of witness, corroborated his son's testimony. He said that he had gone to Pion's house one day and had given Pion's wife \$500 in cash and a draft for \$1,600, payable in three months.

### United States

### ELEVEN KILLED IN FOUR BEASTS AT DUPONT WORKS

**POMPTON LAKES, N.J.**—Eleven men were killed and twenty-three injured here by four explosions which destroyed the detonator assembling building of the Dupont cap works and shook the countryside for miles around. Fire which followed the explosions was confined to the one unit and the property loss was said to be slight. It is feared that four or five of the injured may die. Officials of the company said they believed an employee at work assembling French fuse detonators, which are filled with fulminate of mercury, had dropped one of them, causing the explosion.

### AUSTRIAN BEHEADS OIL PLANT FOREMAN AND HIS ASSISTANT

**CHICAGO.**—John Peres is being held on a charge of a double murder committed at the Standard oil plant at Whiting, Ind. Peres, an Austrian, 26 years old, resented an order of David McCloud, foreman of the paraffin department, and beheaded him with a large knife used for cutting paraffin. John Winslow, assistant foreman, who sought to aid his superior, also was beheaded. Five special policemen were wounded before Peres was subdued.

### TO BUILD HUGE AMERICAN NAVY

**WASHINGTON.**—The American navy will number a total of 1,291 vessels, including forty battleships, and 329 destroyers on July 1, 1920, according to a statement prepared by Rear-Admiral Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering for the house naval committee, and made public today. This statement shows that when war was declared, there were 364 ships in the navy, while on Nov. 1, ten days before hostilities ceased, there were 777, exclusive of privately owned craft turned over for patrol service. The greatest increase was 200 in submarine chasers. The increase in destroyers was 41, to a total of 92, and that of submarines from 44 to 79.

### HAD HALF MILLION CASES OF GRIPPE

**NEW YORK.**—More than 500,000 cases of Spanish influenza were recorded in this city during the recent epidemic, according to a statement made by health commissioner Copeland, in asking the board of estimates for an application of \$60,000, with which to take precautions against a recurrence of the epidemic. The amount was voted, making a total of \$140,000 thus far appropriated for this purpose.

### Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headache, pain in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakness, discharges, premature loss of hair, hearing and eyesight, catarrh, stomach trouble, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and morbidly will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUBENDFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phlogosis, 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".

## The Finest Xmas Gifts FOR EVERY ONE



Grand Royal Talking Machine, size 17x20 inches, five mahogany case, strong double spring, strong motor, plays loud without noise. It truly is a gramophone with a human voice. Regular price, with 16 pieces... \$65.00. Our Christmas offer, only \$45.00. \$5.00 down; balance at delivery. ALSO SOLD WITH BIG HORN, on special request. With every "Talking Machine" we deliver 16 pieces (8 double records) free—Big selection of the latest Xmas German records. O Du Froehliche, Verlorenes Glueck, Marsellaise, Stille Nacht, Weiss Du, Mutter, Muenchener Laender, Vom Himmel hoch, Die Arbeit hoch, Birkstoener Laender, Ihr Kinderlein, kommet, O Tannenbaum, Bauern Laender, Ein feste Burg, Andrews Hofer Lied, Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich, Heideroselein, Lorelei, Kandidatenreden 1, Kandidatenreden 2.

### We Are Sole Dealers in Imported Violins

Improved Violins—Our stock being well assorted, we offer our good orchestra violins, Stradivari model, for special price. Finest model, best workmanship, beautiful finish. Regular \$25.00. Our Special Offer \$18.00. Bow and instruction free of charge. Nicolaus Amati—Exact copy of grand master model; finest lines of construction; selected toning wood. Regular \$35.00. Our Special Offer \$25.00. Neapolitan Mandoline Paltander—21 keys; finest workmanship; shell tuning plate. Regular \$15.00. Our Special Offer \$10.00. Rosewood and Maple Mandoline—Nicely decorated; inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Regular \$20.00. Our Special Offer \$14.00. We guarantee all our instruments.

### Bell Chimes, with Board WITH INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE

No. 1—12 bronze tune plates ..... \$2.00  
No. 2—18 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromstal ..... \$2.50  
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very fine mastophone ..... \$5.00

### Mouth Organ

No. 2. Brilliant, 20 keys ..... \$ .75  
No. 3. Cishaphone, 32 keys ..... \$ .80  
No. 4. Cishaphone, 40 keys ..... \$1.00  
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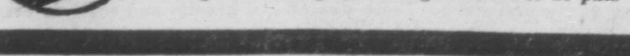
See Jasper National Park—Mounts Robson, Warren, Cavell.

### SPECIAL ROUND TRIP FARES

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# The Courier

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## INFLUENZA REQUIRES CAREFUL WATCHING

The recent epidemic of influenza stands out as one of the most severe that has ever swept over America. On no previous invasion of this disease did the mortality resulting from the affections of the respiratory organs, brain and digestive system reach that of the recent scourge. Unfortunately, although influenza is by no means a modern disease, comparatively little was known of its epidemic form until after the ravages it made in 1889-90, and the nature of the infection is even yet, not clearly understood. Studies of the epidemic of 1890, however, are proving of great value in the present instance. For example, it is well known that the epidemic of 1890 was followed by many local epidemics as reflexes of the main scourge. In the city of New York, the local epidemic of 1891 did almost as much damage as the general one of the year before. Further, if the present experience is to be analogous to that of 1890, it may also be expected that the number of cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia will be above normal for some time.

All of which indicates the need for more than ordinary precaution against the disease and its consequent affections or sequelae, for many months to come. It is devoutly to be hoped that the recent epidemic has enabled students of medical science to arrive at more accurate conclusions with respect to the causes and the remedies for influenza, so that, if the recurrence of pandemics, or even of epidemics, cannot be entirely prevented, their disastrous effects may be greatly lessened.

## ALLIED TROOPS IN SAARLOUIS

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN GERMANY, Dec. 3.—General Mangin's troops thus far have encountered nothing but slight passive resistance on the part of the German officials, while the people themselves are not only docile but sometimes warmly hospitable. A woman, in whose house the general took quarters, said she felt dishonored when he left, because of lack of heating facilities. All are eager to do business with the French troops, and the principal pre-occupation in this region seems to be the economic situation and the possibility of continuing business relations across the Rhine and with Alsace-Lorraine. Merchants of undoubted German origin in Lorraine do not hesitate to declare that they would rather do business with France than with their own country.

The French troops and their equipment are making a great impression on the inhabitants, particularly the long train of motor trucks, which appear to have been lacking for a long time in the German army. The Germans also are surprised at the number and the excellent condition of the horses of the occupying forces. The greatest surprise of the French officers was the finding in SaarloUIS of so many souvenirs of French rule from the days of Louis XIV, to the end of the first empire. The first man to enter the city hall stopped short in the doorway of the big reception hall and asked himself if he was dreaming. The walls were tapestried with the best specimens of French production of the seventeenth century and the entire room was furnished in the purest Louis XIV. style, while on the mantelpiece was a large engraving of Marshal Ney, who was born in SaarloUIS. Around the engravings were inscribed the names of more than two hundred natives of SaarloUIS who had served as officers in the French army, ranging in rank from lieutenant to marshal. Many of the families of SaarloUIS speak French even today, while the general aspect of the town is French. Its fortifications were built by Vauban on much the same plan as those of Paris. There was a reminiscence of French culture in the polite reception given the officers of the occupying forces.

## Letters to the Editor

Regina, Dec. 9, 1918. To the Editor of "The Courier," Dear Sir,—It is a tragic pity that your retiring and unassuming correspondent, Mr. McCarthy, should be forced into print and compelled to divulge, in his own terse way, dreadful disclosures of inefficiency in the Separate schools—how it must pain Mr. McCarthy to contribute a farthing to such schools—disclosures so appalling and so convincing that the greater part of his audience "strenuously objected" and another section so devoutly "appreciated" that they keenly walked out, overcome, no doubt, by the burden of the revelations.

Just think of it, one twelve-year-old youngster could not make a correct mental computation of the discount on several hundred dollars' worth of goods—and think of the saving. The same child promptly "forgot" the provinces of Canada, and the awful judge now stands ready with the necessary and all-sufficient data to convict him and his teacher!

The average reader of "The Courier" will be interested to know that the "conversations" took place in alleys, street corners, barber shops, vacant lots, in any place which children playfully frequent. Little wonder that the children stared stupidly—assaulted at play with never-ending school problems.

## GERMANY'S ARMIES ARE STILL UNBEATEN, ASSERT HINDENBURG

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—The Berliner Tageszeitung of Monday says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg addressed the following proclamation to his troops: "The preliminary work for a land settlement on a big scale is in progress and will be pushed forward as rapidly as the shortness of coal and building material will permit. The returning warriors will first receive the thanks of the country for more than four years' work in a thousand battles, in which they were unbeaten."

**Will Build Houses.** "Hundreds of thousands of buildings will be built on cheaply acquired land with public money loaned at low rates to farmers, gardeners and country artisans. Houses will be built for workers, employees and officials belonging to sedentary occupations and transferred to them on the payment of a moderate portion of the actual cost. Only have patience a little while. Help the wounded fatherland through its hardest time. Save it again by many disciplines."

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4.—The German crown prince's last proclamation announcing that his resignation from his command necessitated by the emperor's resignation and thanking the troops for their heroism and self-sacrifice, is published today. In this proclamation Frederick William, who is now interned in Holland, says:

"My army group is unvanquished by arms. Hunger and bitter need conquered us. We can quit the soil of France proud and with heads erect. Your shield, your honor as soldiers are unspotted. "Deeply moved, I separate from you, bending my head for your mighty exploits—exploits which history will relate to the coming generations with indelible characters. Be true to your leaders as before. God be with you and our fatherland."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—Prince Henry of Prussia has addressed an announcement to all the members of the Prussian royal house, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, in which he says: "I am forced to recognize the king's abdication and will assist in the policy for order and the constitutional government. But, on the other hand, I consider myself personally attached to my king to the end of his life and shall do everything to preserve him from harm and shall recognize him absolutely as the sole family head."

ask the teachers, the banks, or the books, or anyone who knows the records.

There are some who offer this explanation of the awakened interest that your critical correspondent affects. Having been squeezed off the Separate School Board, elbowed out of the secretaryship (forget the fiasco he made of the Saskatoon Convention) he sought to come back by currying favor with the East Enders and getting a new lease of semi-public life by getting a nomination at St. Mary's Hall, as there was "nothing doing" at Cornwall St.

Mr. McCarthy did not get the much-desired nomination as all the old trustees were returned by acclamation proving them trustworthy and efficient in the eyes of their fellowmen. The people of the East End showed that they are wiser up to Mr. McCarthy's old cry of retrenchment, more pupils in the already crowded classrooms, reduced salaries to teachers, and other educational policies equally suicidal.

Now let it be distinctly remembered that the Catholic Schools are not a close corporation, that they are open to the interested public on all of the 200 schooldays of the year, that an excellent staff of teachers cordially welcome all visitors, and that there is therefore no occasion to frequent the by ways to obtain a true and accurate knowledge of the work of any teacher or of any class, that all the children take the usual standard tests for grading, and that pupils who leave the Separate Schools at Grade 8 can always hold their own with outsiders of the same age and grade, a fact which may be confirmed by applying at the Regina Collegiate or at Campion College, the records of both of which are open to the public.

Yours truly, Interested.

## AUSTRIA WANTS NO MORE WARS

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Dr. Franz Klein, former minister of justice, who will represent Austria at the peace conference, said to the correspondent today:

"If we are permitted to attend the conference, I presume it will be merely to receive its mandates, though we trust we will be heard. However, so far we have no information as to when we shall attend or the conditions attached to our attendance."

"It is to be hoped that the conference will arrive at a solution satisfactory to all the new republics of the empire, so that we may be able to live peacefully in the future. We feel that the Americans surely will be fair. It would be advisable for the allies to send here groups of statesmen and business men to look into conditions before trying to settle matters. Outsiders might find a solution to the difficulties which we ourselves have been unable to find."

"You may say that the Austrian republic certainly wants no more wars and has no ambition other than to live."

"The present separation of the peoples of the empire is the last stage in the dissolution of what never really was an empire but groups of people demanding freedom."

"It will be difficult for us to form a new union in order to save ourselves from commercial ruin. It will be more difficult to live alone, each republic for itself. But if the allies do not find a solution, seeds of new wars will be sown, say by Italy taking the German Tyrol or by the Czechs taking the richest part of the empire, namely, the German-speaking territory in which are Liekabad, Brux and other centres."

Dr. Klein said that free trade among the new republics of the empire was the first essential to peace and prosperity.

"There are but two eventualities for us," he added, "either to join the North German states or else have the territory desired by the Czechs, with the possibility of later forming a commercial federation with the other republics of the empire."

Dr. Klein is considered one of the greatest jurists of the old empire. He is the compiler of the civil codes.

Directors of the Krupp works are reported to have asked their workmen to suggest what peace products shall be manufactured in their factories.

## MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF TRAMPING LAKE NO. 380.

Called by the Reeve for the Purpose of General Business

All the councillors and reeve were present.

Moved by Dickson—that the minutes of last meeting be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Brown—that the Crooked Valley school district be advanced \$275.00 on account of their 1919 levy. Carried.

Moved by Hennings—that Lainger, Schwab and Miller be given a check for the balance of account of road-work in Division No. 4 and that the advance made them in August be charged to the contract. Carried.

Moved by Morrow—that Colleaux' application for a balance of Hotel Grant of \$40.00 for 1917 be laid over. Carried.

Moved by Frehlich—an amendment that this hotel grant to Colleaux be not paid. Carried.

Moved by Frehlich—that Mr. Quinnes of South West of 19-37-22 West of 3rd be paid \$25.00 in full of balance of account for road-work of the South West side of the said land. Carried.

Moved by Dickson—that Secretary write Deputy Minister of Education re the Queensview school district. Application to have included in said district sections 1, 12 and 13 of 37—22 West of 3rd on April 3, 1913 and again in August 1917. Carried.

Secretary was instructed to write Roy and Ross King regarding seed grain advanced to him in spring of 1918 and demand settlement, and if not received that he turn same over to solicitor for collection. Committee from the district west of town were heard regarding their proposition to be included in the Champagne school district.

Moved by Hennings—that the following bills be paid; and check issued for the same: Nay & Irvine \$45.62, Jos. Stangle \$4.00, Western Municipal News \$2.75, Unity Hospital, \$27.50, Scott Hospital \$80.00, John Taylor \$35.00, T. P. Hughes \$35.00, Miss Muldoon \$5.00, Wakeing Bros. \$18.00, Louis Fuchs \$33.00, C. P. Street \$125.00, C. F. Street Tax Certificate \$40.63, E. D. Chassey \$11.99, Stamps and Stationery \$15.35. Carried.

Moved by Harrigan—that adjustment be made between Divisions 5 and 4 on error in road work from 1917 and Division 4 be given credit for \$286.00 and Division 6 be debited with the same amount. Carried.

Moved by Hennings—that Councillors' indebtedness for balance due be paid as read. Carried.

Moved by Dickson—an amendment to the amendment by Frehlich that E. Colleaux be paid \$40.00 in full for balance of hotel grant for 1917. Carried.

Hennings—that meeting adjourns. Carried.

See Treas.

## TO RESPECT THE GERMAN PEOPLE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The following order has been issued to the troops of the British army of occupation: "Intercourse with the inhabitants of Germany will be confined to what is essential, and will be marked by courtesy and restraint. It is not seemly that anything approaching familiarity should be allowed to enter into any relations between British soldiers and men or women of the German nation; but neither is it in accordance with our traditions to do otherwise than to respect the persons and property of a beaten enemy."

"Reparation and compensation from the German people are matters for the appointed authorities to take care of. The field marshal commanding-in-chief knows that he can rely upon all ranks to display that careful attention to their department, their arms, their accoutrements, and their ideals which always has characterized the British expeditionary forces in France, and he is confident that they will show themselves, as they are, the tried and proved soldiers of the victorious army of the British empire."

## BEGIN RESTITUTIONS

PARIS, Dec. 4.—(Havas)—The Germans have begun restitutions. They have delivered to the allies 300,000,000 francs gold, which came from the Russian treasury. The French have recovered a rich collection of art works by Quentin Delatour, a famous etcher, taken from St. Quentin, and paintings by Antoine Watteau, taken from the Museum at Valenciennes.

## REGULAR MEETING OF R.M. EXCELSIOR No. 166.

The twelfth regular meeting of Excelsior No. 166 council was held at the Municipal Office Rush Lake Dec. 3rd-18, with the Reeve in the chair and Councillors Wilson, Smith, Moyer and Unger present.

Minutes of last meeting read and passed on motion of Councillor Moyer, with the following addition of "The accounts as passed be paid." Carried.

By Gr. Smith that the Dept. of Highways be requested to advise location of roads and diversion on S. E. 26-16-10-3 and S. W. 26-16-10-3. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that proportion of taxes on over assessment on S. E. 11-16-12-3 be cancelled. Carried.

By Cr. Unger that proportion of taxes on over assessment on S. E. 29-18-10-3 be refunded to owner. Carried.

By C. Smith, that owing to financial stringency this Council deems it necessary to reduce the grant promised to The Y. M. C. A., Red Triangle Fund to \$250.00, that same be paid and divided between Rush Lake and Waldeck. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that communication from the S. O. E. and National Standard Saskatoon be tabled. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that owner of Sec. 15-17-10-3 be paid \$20.00 for road used F. & W. through that section, for the year 1918. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that owner of S. W. 3-19-11-3 be notified to deposit at Municipal Office the equivalent of the assessed valuation on diversion across same, and advised that arrangements have been made with the Dept. of Highways for diversion to be abandoned. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that Dept. of Highways be requested to survey the diversion, already graded on N. E. 33-18-11-3, and compensation guaranteed. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that Sec. Treas. and the Reeve be empowered to pay any outstanding account rendered before the end of the year. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that polling booth for Div 1 be changed to Mr. Geo. Dalke's farm on N. E. 32-16-10-3 for the ensuing election. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that Deputy Returning Officers engage Poll Clerks for the election where required. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that the sum of \$25.00 be paid to owner of N. 1/2 of 33-16-10-3 for rent of road for 1918. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that account Jessie A. George be paid. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that taxes on S. W. 15-17-12-3 be cancelled, if it transpires that land is unassessable. Carried.

By Cr. Unger that accounts are read and sanctioned be paid. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that ratepayers requiring seed grain must file application with the Sec. Treas. before the 31st Jan. 1919 as required by the Provincial regulations. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that we endorse the Petition instituted by the Beaver Flats Grain Growers' Ass'n., invoking the Govt. to proceed as early as possible with the construction of the G. T. P. on the approved survey from Swift Current to Watrous. Carried.

By Cr. Unger to adjourn. See Treas.

## GERMANY POSSESSES MEANS TO PAY

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In reviewing the question of whether Germany is able to pay war damages and the war expenditures incurred by the Allies, the Daily Mail declares that the estimated allied expenditures of \$25,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight. The main railway systems in the German states are the property of the various governments, which, in addition, own forests, mines and large areas of land. The paper says that a moderate estimate of the value of German mineral deposits is \$191,000,000,000. In 1871 Germany made France pay not only the cost of the war but exacted a fine of \$86,000,000 and the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine. The Daily Mail says that the Allies ask for no fines but require "reparation" only.

Negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain and France for the delivery of Argentina's great grain crops to those two countries have been about concluded, according to official information reaching Washington. In order to facilitate payment for the crops the Argentine government, it was said, has offered to loan the British and French governments \$20,000,000 for Argentina.

## LEMBERG, CAPITAL OF GALICIA HAS ESCAPED SERIOUS DAMAGE DURING POGROMS.

LEMBERG, Galicia, Dec. 12.—The city of Lemberg, capital of the Austrian crown land of Galicia, again is in the hands of the Poles, after months of vicissitudes and fighting against the Ruthenians. Order is being kept among the Jewish sympathizers with the Ruthenians.

The beautiful city was threatened with destruction many times, but escaped with the burning of one wing of the Diet building and the blowing up of the post office, the railway station, and a few dozens of houses. Only a few persons were killed, though many were wounded, most of these being civilians.

The political situation of the Poles is uncertain. They wish to recall the Polish legion from America, and also a division from France. Poland's hope of union since Napoleonic times has not yet been realized. Her problems are a mystery to outsiders. Her general situation is much more difficult than that of any of the other new republics of the former empire.

Chaos prevails and it cannot yet be said that a Polish government exists, since Poland is still divided into three districts. The first of these is Russian, with Warsaw its centre, which the German soldiers recently left, and which is now controlled by Bolsheviks working against Russia. The second is Polish, with the capital at Posen, and the third Austrian-Poland or Galicia, with Cracow the capital.

The Bolshevism in Warsaw does not please the business-like Galicians, nor does it find any sympathy in Posnania, where the Poles are working for a real organization. German Poland is a big question mark in the minds of the Poles, due to the fact that the Germans have not yet evacuated it. It is through here that the Poles hope to secure an outlet to their own port on the sea.

The position of Galicia is somewhat like that of the Austrian republic, though the government in Galicia is more unsettled. Business men, however, are attempting to do business with the Czechs. They also are selling crude oils at high prices and attempting to trade in coal with the Austro-Hungarians.

The whole aim of the Poles is to meet the situation by physical possession of the territory in order to face the peace conference with decks clear.

Here has been the one cause of trouble with the Ruthenians of the Ukraine. The whole fight has centred on Lemberg. There have been many picturesque features of the fight for possession of the old city, which really began before Austria's military collapse on the Italian front, as is proven by orders received by Count Huin, the Austrian commander, that all Polish soldiers be sent to distant fronts, whereas 5,000 Ruthenians were to be distributed in the Lemberg districts. But with the collapse of the Austrian army, these orders were invalidated. Then a most extraordinary situation prevailed. The city was almost without police and anybody kept order. It was such the same at Cracow, where boy scouts and a few old men without weapons or uniforms, but wore badges on their collars, constituted the guard. In spite of this situation, nothing happened, except the loss of a few gold communion cups from the churches. The woods meantime were full of soldiers who had deserted from the various fronts.

The city was helpless and a prey for the ruffians, until the boys of the city led by a young lieutenant, secured arms from the Austrian arsenal. They first barricaded themselves in schools and repulsed attacks by the Ruthenians successfully. This resistance inspired others, and twenty points of organized resistance were established on Nov. 2. Then came the armistice on the Italian front, but it availed nothing to Lemberg, where street fighting and house to house combats continued. Women joined in the fighting, wearing old Prussian helmets.

When the news of the riots reached Vienna and Jassy, the Polish legion arrived in Lemberg and promptly ended the fighting. They routed the Ruthenians, established order and stopped excesses in the Jewish quarters, where looting was going on. The city now is resuming its normal aspect.

Lemberg is a city of 200,000 inhabitants. Fifty per cent. of them are Poles, thirty per cent. Jews, and 20 per cent. Ruthenians.

## CANADIAN TROOPS ON GERMAN SOIL NEAR BONN

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Canadian forces are now on German soil, according to a cable received by the director of public information from Canadian headquarters, London. Information received in England, the cable states, indicates that the Canadian cavalry brigade, together with the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, entered Germany and are today close to Bonn, the German Rhine city, which is one of the famous university centres of Germany, situated a few miles from Cologne.

Bonn, it is understood, will be the headquarters of the Canadian Corps.

## BELGIAN CAVALRY ENTER DUSSELDORF

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—Two Belgian cavalry detachments, three hundred strong, today entered Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne. All intercourse with the other bank of the river has been forbidden. The cavalry will proceed to Cleve, twenty-three miles northwest of Weasel, being relieved at Dusseldorf by infantry.

American troops on Wednesday entered Mainz, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine river, according to the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin.

## WHEN BRITISH CROSSED THE GERMAN FRONTIER

ROTGEN, Germany, Dec. 4.—Detachments of the British army pushed out this morning across the frontier to German soil and the one-forbidden domain of militarism is now furnishing billets for the "contemptible little army," which aroused Germany's scorn in 1914.

The correspondent went forward with the forces advancing from Verriers through Eupen to Rotgen and the surrounding territory, where they passed the night. Here they are in the course of their methodical march toward the Rhine.

## Stolid German Welcomes

Some of the people gathered by the roadside to pay their respects or to welcome the troops, but for the most part stolid indifference or glances of hatred were encountered, as might be expected from a race conquered, but not yet humbled. The German people encountered today appeared to be well fed. They were well dressed and their farms looked prosperous. The advance of the British through Verriers, Limburg and other towns during the past few days has been one triumphal procession. Progress necessarily has been slow as the commanding officers have been continually required to attend festivities and make speeches.

## CURIOSITY RULED TREVES CITY MOST

TREVES, Germany, Dec. 1.—Treves went to sleep tonight with American forces in possession of the city. To all outward appearances the inhabitants were pleased, in a way, at their coming. All the cafes and restaurants and those stores which were opened did an excellent business Sunday. At first, early in the day, the people regarded the troops with great curiosity, the adults staring without being rude and the children flocking around the automobiles.

In the best restaurants there was no noticeable shortage of food, except for the lack of bread, butter and sweets.

## POPE ASKS PRAYERS

ROME, Dec. 4.—Pope Benedict has addressed an encyclical letter to Catholic bishops throughout the world exhorting them to offer universal public prayers to that Providence may guide the members of the approaching peace conference and give the world peace founded on true principles of Christianity, justice and love among men.

## DISBANDING GERMAN ARMY

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 27.—All German soldiers, with the exception of the classes of 1898 and 1899, are being discharged as rapidly as possible, according to reports reaching the American third army. These two classes will be in service until Field Marshal Von Hindenburg sees fit to discharge them. The schedule of demobilization in Germany is being carried out as rapidly as the troops

WHEN AMERICANS CAME TO TREVES ON GERMAN SOIL

TREVES, Germany, Dec. 12.—Little wooden shoes rattled over the rough cobble stones of Treves like stage cavalry in the best melodrama when our automobile entered this ancient Prussian city.

The people of Treves were going to church when the stars and stripes entered the centre of this ancient city. The famous cathedral, the oldest in Germany and a former palace of Empress Helene never had better attended services than today for a day had arrived which no Prussian had ever expected and the American flag was flying over Prussian soil.

Chickens, ducks and cows in the fields indicated that there was sufficient food. In the leading hotel, the Porta Nigra, in Treves, the suave, smiling proprietor in excellent English assured everybody that there was abundant hot water for baths and electric light at all hours of the day and night—luxuries not experienced elsewhere in this part of Europe.

The first Americans crossed the Moselle on the boundary of Luxembourg and Germany at 5.30 o'clock in the morning. The army which on its way through Lorraine and Luxembourg, had been hailed as the army of liberation now became the army of occupation. However, it was hailed by even some in Germany as an army of liberation though no flags flew over the doors as when the German forces marched back a few days ago.

Maj. General Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the third army, and Brig. General Frank Parker, commanding the first division, stood on the bridge at Wasserbillig and watched the veteran 16th Regiment crossing. Co. F, of this regiment, commanded by Capt. Erickson, led the first raid by an American patrol over the German lines more than a year ago, and it had the honor of first carrying the colors upon German soil today.

"It is still the 1st division with the same snap and military perfection as of old, but tears come to my eyes when I think of my fellow-officers who would have enjoyed this day," said General Parker, who was colonel of the 18th regiment on the night of the raid.

Another, though humbler veteran, who sat sedately on an artillery horse as he watched Battery

C of the 6th regiment of artillery go by, was Sergt. Alexander Arch. of South Bend, Ind., who fired the gun that threw the first American shot into the German lines.

The Prussians neither jeered nor cheered. In the little villages people came to the doors and windows to gaze and children ran along the roadside just as children do everywhere when there is a parade.

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W. R. Motherwell

(Continued from Page 1.)

estimation, of provincial rights, besides being scandalous in itself. Until the time of its passing and many years prior, the provincial franchise had been taken as the basis of the federal franchise.

"There is already in existence a contract between this province and the Dominion dealing with labor and certain other questions under the Agricultural Instruction act, which no reasonable man can take exception to, but which, after all, seems to be taken as a criterion for the further merging of Dominion and provincial questions as above referred to.

"All these things may or may not be good in themselves, but they surely all prove that the provinces are not now in receipt of sufficient subsidies to properly administer their respective local activities. If this is so, then the proper solution would seem to be to increase our provincial subsidies instead of tying every province up inseparably to the central government at Ottawa, no matter what government may happen to be there.

Another, though humbler veteran, who sat sedately on an artillery horse as he watched Battery

to which I have previously referred. And all those things are inseparably tied up with the question of Union government, and this province's relationship mainly through you with that government.

"It will also be noted in my correspondence with you that I speak of passing through a veritable Gethsamene in connection with the prospective legislative programme for the session on which we are now entering. Obviously I could not very well particularize what this legislation was in advance of the legislation itself being brought down. When it is brought down I will endeavor to show cause why I so strongly disagreed with it.

The second unit of the Canadian expeditionary forces, consisting of thirty officers and four hundred other ranks, including a squadron of Mounted Police, arrived on the steamer Montague at

News in Brief

(Continued from Page 1.)

—Polish-American divisions, according to a well-informed source, says the Warsaw correspondent of the Weser Zeitung, have left Havre for Danzig, in West Prussia, with the intention of occupying the provinces of Posen and Silesia.

—The councils of Livonia, Esthonia and Courland have sent an appeal to allied and neutral governments urging intervention in the Baltic provinces against the invasion of Russian Bolsheviki forces, according to a telegram from Copenhagen.

—The board of aldermen at Brussels approved a motion to insert in city contracts a clause barring the use of any product of German origin.

—Five masked bandits killed Customs Collector Carlos Caturgli, of Sonora, Mexico, and two of his guards, wounded a third, and then escaped with \$125,000 in gold.

—The executive committee of the chamber of commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of Belgian annexation of Zeeland and the Maestricht enclave.

—The Bolsheviki government has arrested and imprisoned Ansal Khan, the Persian minister to Russia. According to advices from Petrograd, they evidently intend to hold the minister until the Soviet representatives in Turkestan, who were arrested by order of the British authorities, are released.

—A French commission has arrived at Berlin to regulate the return of French released prisoners from Germany. The commission also will investigate the recent affair in the prison camp at Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, in which nine Frenchmen were shot by the Germans and fifteen wounded seriously.

—The people living in the southern part of the Dutch province of Limburg are excited by repeated references in Belgian and French newspapers to a possible severance of a part of that province from Holland.

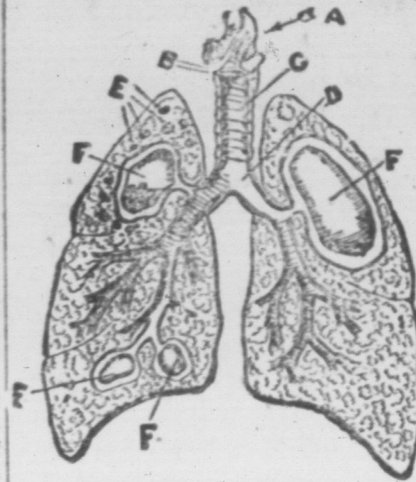
—Hungarian troops which threatened to cause serious trouble by their continued stay in Bohemia have begun the evacuation of Prague. The Narodni Listy at Prague was quoted as saying that the troops would leave all of the Slovak provinces.

—Bloomkin and Andromieff, the assassins of Count Von Mirbach, the German ambassador, who was killed in Moscow last June, have been sentenced to six years imprisonment and Spiridonova and Hacklin each received a sentence of one year's imprisonment for complicity in the crime.

—All contracts for commercial enterprise let by the aldermen for the city and country of London, it has been decided, hereafter will contain a clause prohibiting the use of materials of German origin. The

COUGHS THAT KILL

Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption



The Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs. This shows how bronchial trouble brings consumption. A, epiglottis; B, vocal cords; C, windpipe; D, bronchial tube; E, alveoli; F, capillaries formed by which oxygen enters into lung tissues—the result of unwholesome coughing.

Do you raise phlegm? Do you have a cough? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you have pain in the chest? Is it hard to breathe sometimes? Do you sometimes cough up blood? Do you spit up phlegm in the morning? Does your cough seem to wear you out? Are you worse in spite of damp weather? Is there a raspy feeling in the throat? Do you cough at times till you almost choke? Is there a tickling deep down in your throat?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to HEALTH SPECIALIST BUREAU, 115 TRINITY BUILDING, BOSTON. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to your trouble. Write in either German or American.

If you have a bronchial cough, start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer. Be warned in time. Bronchial trouble is at most Consumption. Unless you check it, it's more than likely to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat; that persistent, annoying hacking; that frequent raising of phlegm—may mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble goes on, the germs may enter the lungs. After that—it's too late.

Don't be deceived by the idea that "wear off." Don't be discouraged by people who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. A trouble on this scale—on this scale—can be cured best by a Specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge and the tremendous experience, gained in treating hundreds and hundreds of such cases.

Write at once and learn what can be done for you. For thirty years I've been studying, practicing, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific tubes, inflammation in which is a terribly dangerous disease. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting my method in perfecting nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you.

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE. Your case will be carefully studied and the most valuable information sent you. Let me show you what can be done for you entirely without charge. You can place perfect confidence in what I say. If your trouble is incurable I'll tell you so plainly. In all my years of practice I've made it a point of honor never to take a case that's beyond help. Real Consumption cannot be cured. Bronchial trouble, if PROPERLY TREATED, can. Take it a hand now before it's too late. Don't lose any time—write today.

Advertisement for W-S-S Canadian Government War-Savings Stamps. Features a logo with 'W-S-S' and a picture of a soldier. Text includes: 'LOOK FOR THIS SIGN', 'Canadian Government War-Savings Stamps', 'THE CERTIFICATE', 'REGISTRATION AGAINST LOSS', 'SURRENDER VALUE', 'THE THRIFT STAMP', and '\$5.00 for \$4.00'.

on your part, as I am not conscious of having departed from any agreement, as will be seen when the legislation itself comes down. "While I have taken this step with profound regret, it is nice to know that we have parted in sorrow and not in anger. I do not entertain a personal feeling in the world against any of my former colleagues, but rather the very reverse. I think the worst feeling entertained by them toward myself is that in my desire to do the right thing I am now doing the wrong, and that I have loved my principles, my party, and my province not wisely, but too well.

"I shall, of course, look upon this communication and also my former statement of December 10 re Saskatchewan university as part of the record connected with my resignation.

"Yours very truly, "W. R. Motherwell."

VERY LIMITED FOOD SUPPLY IN GERMANY. BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The spectre of hunger is visible to every eye. Enquiry in the factory districts, which are most important politically for the maintenance of tranquility, shows them to be able to keep Germany on the old war rations for three to five weeks only, on account of the destruction of the old system. If no food comes from the outside into Germany by that time, a practically insurmountable crisis is inevitable.

Vladivostok. General headquarters have been established there. Units of the British and Canadian Red Cross have been organized with Vladivostok as the base for military and civilian relief. —Private Isadore Curson, of Philadelphia, who deserted and when recaptured refused to put on a uniform, was recently sentenced by court-martial to 40 years' imprisonment with hard labor, at Fort Jay, Ky. The sentence, approved by Major-General Hugh L. Scott, is the longest ever imposed here.

—That there will be a decrease of at least 115,000,000 head of cattle by next summer in England, and that perhaps the decrease will reach 130,000,000, was one of the interesting remarks Clinton Henderson, Canadian representative of Armour and company, made recently.

—In horses, prices have simply soared. In England and France, farmers are paying \$1,000 each for a team of geldings, such as would sell here for \$350 to \$400 for the team. Even common horses sell at \$500 to \$750 each in England, and in France one team sold out of the Canadian army for \$1,500 and a saddle horse for \$1,650. Out there, prices will not continue higher after transport horses are generally released from army service."

Advertisement for Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. Text includes: 'For Xmas Give Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen', 'A Complete Line of Pens', 'BEST IN THE WORLD', '14 Karat GOLD PEN', 'No. 12 Pocket Self-Filling, \$2.50, with clip \$2.75', 'No. 12 Pocket Self-Filling, with engr. Gold Bds., \$3.50', 'No. 14 Pocket Self-Filling, \$4.00, with clip, \$4.25', 'Same Price also for Ladies' Size Pen, Pump Filling Type Rex, \$1.50', 'F. DOJACEK', '850 Main St., Winnipeg, Can.'

—The Bolsheviki government has arrested and imprisoned Ansal Khan, the Persian minister to Russia. According to advices from Petrograd, they evidently intend to hold the minister until the Soviet representatives in Turkestan, who were arrested by order of the British authorities, are released.

—A French commission has arrived at Berlin to regulate the return of French released prisoners from Germany. The commission also will investigate the recent affair in the prison camp at Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, in which nine Frenchmen were shot by the Germans and fifteen wounded seriously.

—The people living in the southern part of the Dutch province of Limburg are excited by repeated references in Belgian and French newspapers to a possible severance of a part of that province from Holland.

—Hungarian troops which threatened to cause serious trouble by their continued stay in Bohemia have begun the evacuation of Prague. The Narodni Listy at Prague was quoted as saying that the troops would leave all of the Slovak provinces.

—Bloomkin and Andromieff, the assassins of Count Von Mirbach, the German ambassador, who was killed in Moscow last June, have been sentenced to six years imprisonment and Spiridonova and Hacklin each received a sentence of one year's imprisonment for complicity in the crime.

—All contracts for commercial enterprise let by the aldermen for the city and country of London, it has been decided, hereafter will contain a clause prohibiting the use of materials of German origin. The

penalty will be forfeiture of 25 per cent. of the amount involved.

—The cost of living in Canada has fallen a little according to figures compiled by the labor department, the average cost of the weekly budget of staple foods was \$13.49 at the middle of November as compared with \$13.54 for October 1918, \$12.10 for November 1917 and \$7.96 for November 1914.

—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin, says it learns from a reliable source that the entente powers will refuse to conclude a preliminary peace treaty with Germany before the meeting of a German national assembly.

—Four hundred executions are said to have taken place in Moscow, 40 per cent of the victims being criminals.

ARMISTICE WILL BE IN FORCE UNTIL JANUARY 17

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The complete text of the amendments of the German armistice which were signed Saturday morning in Marshall Foch's railway train at Trepas, follow:

First—The duration of the treaty of armistice concluded Nov. 11, is prolonged one month until the 17th day of January, 1919, at five o'clock in the morning. This extension of a month will be extended until the conclusion of preliminaries to peace subject to the consent of the allied governments.

Second—The execution of the conditions of the agreement of Nov. 11, such as are not completely fulfilled, will be followed and completed in the period of extension of the armistice after regulations fixed by the armistice commission.

Third—The following conditions will be added to the agreement of Nov. 11:

The allied high command reserves the right to begin, meanwhile, if it thinks it wise, in order to assure new guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine to north of the bridgehead of Cologne, up to the Dutch frontier. This occupation will be announced by the allied high command, by giving six days' notice.

Advertisement for Hagen Import Company. Text includes: 'EVERYBODY'S DOING IT', 'Doing what? Making his own Beer at home—How? From Hagen's Only Genuine Old Time Lager Beer Extract. Thousands have tried it and are doing it now. From one can for \$1.50 you make seven gallons of sparkling Beer right in your kitchen. Send Money order today. Shipment will be made free of postage and duty from our Canadian Branch House. We guarantee our product or refund money. Write in your language. But do it now. HAGEN IMPORT COMPANY, HAGEN IMPORT COMPANY, Dept. C, Metropolitan Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.'

Advertisement for Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd. Text includes: 'CALL AND EXAMINE THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED', 'line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR', 'at Regina Agency', 'Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd.', '2047 Broad Street, Regina, Sask.', 'E. T. WILSON, Manager', 'P. 936 2552'.

# The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

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

"But I couldn't run," said Lucy, who had never before been exposed to such severe temptation. "Oh, never mind—they won't be cross with you," said Tom. "You say I took you."

Tom walked along, and Lucy trotted by his side, timidly enjoying the rare treat of ding something naughty—excited also by the mention of that celebrity, the pike, about which she was quite uncertain whether it was a fish or a fowl. Maggie saw them leaving the garden, and could not resist the impulse to follow. Anger and jealousy can no more bear to lose sight of their objects than love, and that Tom and Lucy should do or see anything of which she was ignorant would have been an intolerable idea to Maggie. So she kept a few yards behind them, unobserved by Tom, who was presently absorbed in watching for the pike—a highly interesting monster; he was said to be so very old, so very large, and to have such a remarkable appetite. The pike, like other celebrities, did not show when he was watched for, but Tom caught sight of something in rapid movement in the water, which attracted him to another spot on the brink of the pond.

"Here, Lucy!" he said in a loud whisper, "come here! take care! keep on the grass—don't step where the cows have been!" he added, pointing to a peninsula of dry grass, with trodden mud on each side of it; for Tom's contemptuous conception of a girl included the attribute of being unfit to walk in dirty places.

Lucy came carefully as she was bidden, and bent down to look at what seemed a golden arrow-head darting through the water. It was a water-snake, Tom told her, and Lucy at last could see the serpentine wave of its body, very much wondering that a snake could swim. Maggie had drawn nearer and nearer—she must see it too, though it was bitter to her like everything else, since Tom did not care about her seeing it. At last, she was close by Lucy, and Tom, who had been aware of her approach, but would not notice it till he was obliged, turned round and said—

"Now, get away, Maggie; there's no room for you on the grass here. Nobody asked you to come."

There were passions at war in Maggie at that moment to have made a tragedy, if tragedies were made by passion only; but the utmost Maggie could do, with a fierce thrust of her small brown arm, was to push poor little pink-and-white Lucy into the cow-trodden mud. Then Tom could not restrain himself, and gave Maggie two smart claps on the arm as he ran to pick up Lucy, who lay crying helplessly. Maggie retreated to the roots of a tree a few yards off, and looked on impatiently. Usually her repentance came quickly after one rash deed, but now Tom and Lucy had made her so miserable, she was glad to spoil their happiness—glad to make everybody uncomfortable. Why should she be sorry? Tom was very slow to forgive her, however sorry she might have been.

"I shall tell mother, you know, Miss Mag," said Tom loudly and emphatically, as soon as Lucy was up and ready to walk away. It was not Tom's practice to "tell," but here justice clearly demanded that Maggie should be visited with the utmost punishment: not that Tom had learnt to put his views in that abstract form; he never mentioned "justice," and had no idea that his desire to punish might be called by that fine name. Lucy was too entirely absorbed by the evil that had befallen her—the spoiling of her pretty best clothes, and the discomfort of being wet and dirty—to think much of the cause, which was entirely mysterious to her. She could never have guessed what she had done to make Maggie angry with her; but she felt that Maggie was very unkind and disagreeable, and made no magnanimous entreaties to Tom that he would not "tell," only running along by his side and crying piteously, while Maggie sat on the roots of the tree and looked after them with her small Medusa face.



"Sally," said Tom, when they reached the kitchen door, and Sally looked at them in speechless amazement, with a piece of bread and butter in her mouth and a toasting-fork in her hand, "Sally, tell mother it was Maggie pushed Lucy into the mud."

"But Mrs. ha' massy, how did you get near such mud as that?" said Sally, making a wry face, as she stooped down and examined the corpus delicti. Tom's imagination had not been rapid and capacious enough to include this question among the foreseen consequences, but it was no sooner put than he foresaw whither it tended, and that Maggie would not be considered the only culprit in the case. He walked quietly away from the kitchen door, leaving Sally to that pleasure of guessing which active minds notoriously prefer to ready-made knowledge.

Sally, as you are aware, lost no time in presenting Lucy at the parlour door, for to have so dirty an object introduced into the house at Garum Firs was too great a weight to be sustained by a single mind.

"Goodness gracious!" aunt Pullet exclaimed, after prelude by an inarticulate scream; "keep her at the door, Sally! Don't bring her off the oilcloth, whatever you do." "Why, she's tumbled into some nasty mud," said Mrs. Tulliver, going up to Lucy to examine into the amount of damage to clothes for which she felt herself responsible to her sister Deane.

"If you please, 'um, it was Miss Maggie as pushed her in," said Sally; "Master Tom's been and said so, and they must ha' been to the pond, for it's only there they could ha' got into such dirt."

"There it is, Bessy; it's what I've been telling you," said Mrs. Pullet in a tone of prophetic sadness: "it's your children—there's no knowing what they'll come to."

Mrs. Tulliver was mute, feeling herself a truly wretched mother. As usual, the thought pressed upon her that people would think she had done something wicked to deserve her maternal troubles, while Mrs. Pullet began to give elaborate directions to Sally, how to guard the premises from serious injury in the course of removing the dirt. Meantime tea was to be brought in by the cook, and the two naughty children were to have theirs in an ignominious manner in the kitchen.

Mrs. Tulliver went out to speak to these naughty children, supposing them to be close at hand; but it was not until after some search that she found Tom leaning with rather hardened, careless air against the white paling of the poultry-yard, and lowering his piece of string on the other side as a means to exasperating the turkey-cock. "Tom, you naughty boy, where's your sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver in a distressed voice. "I don't know," said Tom; his eagerness for justice on Maggie had diminished since he had seen clearly that it could hardly be brought about without the injustice of some blame on his own conduct. "Why, where did you leave her?" said his mother, looking round. "Sitting under the tree, against the pond," said Tom, apparently indifferent to everything but the string and the turkey-cock. "Then go and fetch her in this minute, you naughty boy. And how could you think o' going to the pond, and taking your sister where was dirt? You know she'll do mischief, if there's mischief to be done."

It was Mrs. Tulliver's way, if she blamed Tom, to refer his misde-

meanour, somehow or other, to Maggie.

The idea of Maggie sitting alone by the pond roused a habitual fear in Mrs. Tulliver's mind, and she mounted the horse-block to satisfy herself by a sight of that fatal child, while Tom walked not very quickly—on his way towards her. "They're such children for the water, mine are," she said aloud, without reflecting that there was no one to hear her; "they'll be brought in dead and drowned some day. I wish that river was far enough."

But when she not only failed to discern Maggie, but presently saw Tom returning from the pond alone, this hovering fear entered and took complete possession of her, and she hurried to meet him. "Maggie's nowhere about pond, mother," said Tom; "she's gone away."

You may conceive the terrified search for Maggie, and the difficulty of convincing her mother that she was not in the pond. Mrs. Pullet observed that the child might come to a worse end if she lived—there was no knowing; and Mr. Pullet, confused and overwhelmed by this revolutionary aspect of things—the tea deferred and the poultry alarmed by the unusual running to and fro—took up his spud as an instrument of search, and reached down a key to unlock the goose-pen, as a likely place for Maggie to lie concealed in.

Tom, after a while, started the idea that Maggie was gone home (without thinking it necessary to state that it was what he should have done himself under the circumstances), and the suggestion was seized as a comfort by his mother.

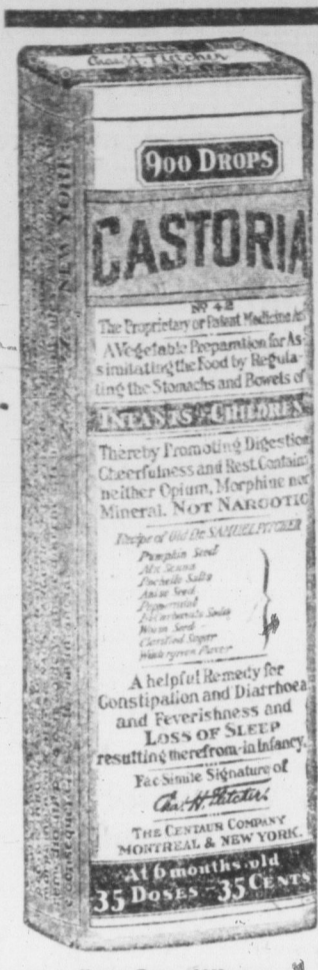
"Sister, for goodness' sake, let 'em put the horse in the carriage and take me home—we shall perhaps find her on the road. Lucy can't walk in her dirty clothes," she said, looking at that innocent victim, who was wrapped up in a shawl, and sitting with naked feet on the sofa.

Aunt Pullet was quite willing to take the shortest means of restoring her premises to order and quiet, and it was not long before Mrs. Tulliver was in the chaise, looking anxiously at the most distant point before her. What the father would say if Maggie was lost, was a question that predominated over every other.

## CHAPTER XI.

Maggie Tries to Run Away from her Shadow.

Maggie's intentions, as usual, were on a larger scale than Tom had imagined. The resolution that gathered in her mind, after Tom and Lucy had walked away, was not so simple as that of going home. No! she would run away and go to the gypsies, and Tom should never see her any more. That was by no means a new idea to Maggie; she had been so often told she was like a gypsy, and "half wild," that when she was miserable it seemed to her the only way of escaping opprobrium, and being entirely in harmony with circumstances would be to live in a little brown tent on the commons; the gypsies, she considered, would gladly receive her, and pay her much respect on account of her superior knowledge. She had once mentioned her views on this point to Tom, and suggested that he should stain his face brown, and they should run away together; but Tom rejected the scheme with contempt, observing that gypsies were thieves, and hardly got anything to eat, and had nothing to drive but a donkey. To-day, however, Maggie thought her misery had reached a pitch at which gipsydom was her only refuge, and she rose from her seat on the roots of the tree with the sense that this was a great crisis in her life; she would run straight away till she came to Dunlow Common, where there would certainly be gypsies; and cruel Tom, and the rest of her relations who found fault with her, should never see her any more. She thought of her father as she ran along, but she reconciled herself to the idea of parting with him, by determining that she would secretly send him a



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letter by a small gipsy, who would run away without telling where she was, and just let him know that she was well and happy, and always loved him very much.

Maggie soon got out of breath with running, but by the time Tom got to the pond again, she was at the distance of three long fields, and was on the edge of the lane leading to the high-road. She stopped to pant a little, reflecting that running away was not a pleasant thing until one had got quite to the common where the gypsies were, but her resolution had not abated; she presently passed through the gate into the lane, not knowing where it would lead her, for it was not this way that they came from Dorchester Mill to Garum Firs, and she felt all the safer for that, because there was no chance of her being overtaken. But she was soon aware, not without trembling, that there were two men coming along the lane in front of her; she had not thought of meeting strangers—she had been too much occupied with the idea of her friends coming after her. The formidable strangers were two shabby-looking men with flushed faces, one of them carrying a bundle on a stick over his shoulder; but to her surprise, while she was dreading their disapprobation as runaways, the man with the bundle stopped, and in a half-whining, half-coaxing tone asked her if she had a copper to give a poor man. Maggie had a sixpence in her pocket—her uncle Glegg's present—which she immediately drew out and gave this poor man with a polite smile, hoping he would feel very kindly towards her as a generous person. "That's the only money I've got," she said apologetically. "Thank you, little miss," said the man in a less respectful and grateful tone than Maggie anticipated, and she even observed that he smiled and winked at his companion. She walked on hurriedly, but was aware that the two men were standing still, probably to look after her, and she presently heard them laughing loudly. Suddenly it occurred to her that they might think she was an idiot; Tom had said that her cropped hair made her look like an idiot, and it was too painful an idea to be readily forgotten. Besides, she had no sleeves on—only a cape and a bonnet. It was clear that she was not likely to make a favourable impression on passers-by, and she thought she would turn into the fields again; but not on the same side of the lane as before, lest they should still be uncle Pullet's fields. She turned through the first gate that was not locked, and felt a

delightful sense of privacy in creeping along by the hedgerows, after her recent humiliating encounter. She was used to wandering about the fields by herself, and was less timid there than on the high-road. Sometimes she had to climb over high gates, but that was a small evil; she was getting out of reach very fast, and she should probably soon come within sight of Dunlow Common, or at least of some other common, for she had heard her father say that you couldn't go very far without coming to a common. She hoped so, for she was getting rather tired and hungry, and until she reached the gypsies there was no definite prospect of bread and butter. It was still broad daylight, for aunt Pullet, retaining the early habits of the Dodson family, took tea at half-past four by the sun, and at five by the kitchen clock; so, though it was nearly an hour since Maggie started, there was no gathering gloom on the fields to remind her that the night would come. Still, it seemed to her that she had been walking a very great distance indeed, and it was really surprising that the common did not come within sight. Heavens! she had been in the rich parish of Garum, where there was a great deal of pasture-land, and she had only seen one laborer at a distance. That was fortunate in some respects, as labourers might be too ignorant to understand the propriety of her wanting to go to Dunlow Common; yet it would have been better if she could have met someone who would tell her the way without waiting to know anything about her private business.

(To be continued.)



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## WOMAN'S WORLD

### MEASLES

Measles is one of the most easily communicated of the infectious diseases, and is the cause of a great number of deaths, particularly during the first five years of life.

The reason for the very great prevalence of this disease is that people take so little trouble to avoid what they consider a mind insignificant disease, and many are of the opinion that everyone has to have measles and the sooner it is over with the better. This is absolutely wrong and no one should be allowed to come in contact with measles, which becomes a very serious disease when accompanied with pneumonia, its chief complication and most frequent cause of a fatal ending both in children and adults.

The disease when it does not prove fatal, often causes lessening of the resisting powers of the body and the dreaded disease tuberculosis may develop during convalescence.

The great difficulty in controlling epidemics of measles is due to the fact that the disease is contagious before the rash appears and if a diagnosis is not made until the rash is broken out, all efforts to control or prevent it from spreading amount to very little.

The diagnosis should and can be made on what can be seen in the mouth, throat and eyes before the appearance of the rash, which is generally about the third day, first on the face, later spreading over the body.

The symptoms begin from ten (10) to fourteen (14) days after exposure to the infection and at first are like those of a "cold;" the child is feverish, the eyes are watery and somewhat reddened, there is a discharge from the nose, sneezing and a hard dry cough. These symptoms last often for three days before the rash appears, and the poison is present in the discharges and readily carried to those coming in contact with the patient.

From two to five days before the rash comes out, "Koplik's spots" appear on the inside of the cheek. These are little bluish spots with red areas surrounding them. They look like stomach ulcers, but are not so painful. If these spots are found on examination of the mouth, during an epidemic of measles, the patient should immediately be isolated before the disease becomes contagious.

Another good early sign is small white or greyish spots on the tonsils. These may not be larger than a pin head. The tonsils are usually enlarged although they may not be very red; these tonsil spots do not remain for more than a day and are only present in about one-half of the cases of measles, but when they are present they usually come a day before "Koplik's spots."

Watery eyes are another good sign; an ordinary cold does not cause red watery eyes, and when a child with a cold develops watery eyes he should be isolated at once. As the infection is contained in discharges from the nose, throat and ears of the patient these should be received in rags and immediately burned so that the disease may not be carried to others.

### Regulations

The public health regulations require that a case of measles be isolated for one week after the appearance of the rash and until all discharges from the nose, ears and throat have disappeared and until the cough has ceased.

Whatever a case of measles exists in any house or household any member of which attends school, the householder shall, within eight hours after the time such disease is known to exist, notify the head teacher of such school or schools and also the Medical Health Officer of the existence of the disease.

No child or person residing upon the premises where measles exists or who has resided upon such premises within a week prior to the

discovery of the disease, shall be permitted to attend school without a certificate from the Medical Health Officer, attending physician or commissioner of public health authorising him to do so.

For further information regarding the control and prevention of measles, see the Public Health Regulations.

### EASY WAY TO

### WAX FLOWERS

If Left in Sunshine Colors Will Fade

Where flowers or parts of plants are required for mounting in cases with birds or butterflies, the following plan is to be recommended. Several ordinary flower pots should be secured and, where long stalked blossoms are to be treated, big ones are the best. Then a quantity of sand will be needed. This should be quite clean. Keep on washing it until there is nothing left save the quartz crystals of which pure sand is composed. Then dry it either in the sun or in an oven, make it thoroughly hot, take a lump of candle wax about as big as the top of one's thumb, and put this into the hot sand, stirring the melting wax around with a stick. When cool the sand will be ready for use.

The flowers for preserving may be of almost any kind. The brighter the color the better; white blooms come out a yellow shade after being treated and, on this account, are the least satisfactory. See that the petals are free from any moisture, and the more freshly gathered they are the better.

A layer of sand should be put into the bottom of each of the pots. Then into this, stick the stalks of the blossoms. Fill in more sand, taking care to arrange any foliage as you go along. When the sand reaches the level of the flowers much can be done to preserve the shape of the blossoms by pouring little lots of sand into the different parts. When the flowers are completely buried in the sand the pots are removed to a warm dry place, and should remain thus about a fortnight.

At the end of this time tip the sand from the pots. Care should be exercised as, until the flowers have been exposed to air for a little while, they are apt to be rather brittle. They are found on examination to be beautifully preserved not only in form, but also to a considerable extent in their color. Flowers preserved in this way will last indefinitely and are useful for any decorative purpose. They should not remain in direct sunshine for any length of time or the colors will be likely to fade.

## Recipes

### Baked Sweet-Potato Custard.

1 quart of sweet potatoes, 2 cups of milk, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1-2 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg or flavoring to taste, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, 1 tablespoonful of corn meal.

Boil skin and put the potatoes through a ricer or a fruit press, or mash through a coarse strainer. Add the milk, the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, the salt and the nutmeg. Beat the whites of the eggs until light; fold in lightly. Brush custard cups or a baking dish with butter and sprinkle with corn meal. Fill with the mixture; bake for from thirty-five to forty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve cold.

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THE USE OF RAISINS

Raisin Cake
1/4 cup butter or lard; 1 cup sugar; 1/2 cup milk; 2-1/2 teaspoons baking powder; 2 eggs; 1/2 teaspoon vanilla; 1 3/4 cups flour; 1-2 package chopped SUN-MAID Seeded Raisins.

Raisin Butter Pudding
1 cup stewed Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 1 cup flour; 1/2 teaspoon baking powder; 1/4 teaspoon salt; 2 tablespoons sugar; 1 cup milk; 1 egg; 1 teaspoon butter.

Raisin Cream Filling
Beat 3/4 cup heavy cream until stiff. Soak and dissolve 1 teaspoon gelatin in 1/2 cup milk. Then cool before it thickens, add 2 or 3 tablespoons of whipped cream gradually, beating constantly. 1-3 cup confectioner's sugar, and beat well into the whipped cream. Add then 2-3 cup SUN-MAID Seeded Raisins shredded fine (cut with scissors crosswise of raisins), and 2 tablespoons finely chopped nuts.

Rice Raisin Pudding
1/2 cup Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 1 1/2 cup rice; 1 1/2 cup sugar; 3 cups milk; 1 cup water; 2 eggs; 1-4 teaspoon nutmeg (may omit).

Raisin Chocolate Cookies
2 eggs; 1 cup brown sugar; 1 1/2 cup flour; 1 teaspoon baking powder, sifted with flour; 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon; 1-2 teaspoon allspice; 1 cup Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins, mixed together with walnuts, citron, and candied orange peel; 4 tablespoons chocolate.

Raisin Puffs
1 cup Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 2 cups stale bread crumbs; 1 cup boiling milk; 1/4 cup sugar; 3-2 teaspoon salt; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon butter.

Sun-Maid Economy Cake
Boil together for five minutes 2 cups white sugar; 2 cups water; 2 heaping tablespoons shortening; 1 pound Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins. When cool add 1 heaping teaspoon soda; 1 heaping teaspoon salt; 1 level teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; 3 cups flour. Bake in moderate oven.

Lemon Raisin Pie
3 eggs; 1 cup sugar; 1 small cup cream; 1 1/2 cups Sun-Maid Raisins; 1 lemon.

Raisin Scramble
1 cup Chopped Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 1 cup flour; 1 cup milk; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon baking powder; 1 teaspoon melted butter.

Uncle Wiggily
UNCLE WIGGILY AND THE SALT
By Howard R. Gove

For Our Little Ones

"Um! Um! What's that funny smell?" asked Uncle Wiggily long ears the bunny rabbit gentleman, as he went out to the kitchen of his hollow stump bunglow one morning and saw Nurse June Fuzzy Wuzzy, his minister lady housekeeper, stirring something on the stove.

"That's pickles," answered Miss Fuzzy Wuzzy. "I'm making pickles. We must eat and preserve all such things as cucumbers, fruits and vegetables for the war, you know, and as you are so fond of chow-chow and chili sauce and..."

"Well, I hope you'll like my pickles," went on Nurse June. "I think they'll be very good." She dipped up a spoonful of something that was boiling in a kettle and waiting until it had cooled, she tasted it.

"What's the matter?" asked Uncle Wiggily. "Did you burn your tongue?"

"No," answered Miss Fuzzy Wuzzy, "but I forgot to put in the salt, and, some to think of it, I haven't enough salt in the bunglow to finish making these pickles. Would you mind going to the store for some for me?"

"Indeed, I wouldn't mind in the least," said Mr. Longears, and then, tucking his tail silk bag firmly over his ears away he started with a hop, skip and a jump for the salt store.

"Sometimes I do get foolish," said Mr. Butter. "But I can always tell sugar from salt by taste."

Pipsiswah. "Well, preserves and pickles are much alike. You need sugar in both of them, and I guess that's what you have there. I'll taste it. I like sugar!"

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"Um! Um! What's that funny smell?" asked Uncle Wiggily long ears the bunny rabbit gentleman, as he went out to the kitchen of his hollow stump bunglow one morning and saw Nurse June Fuzzy Wuzzy, his minister lady housekeeper, stirring something on the stove.

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

ORGANIZE FOR FREE IMPLEMENTS
The only justifiable basis on which industries can succeed is that they shall assume their right and proper relationship with the country's natural sources of wealth.

THE DRIFT TOWARDS POLITICS
Since the cessation of hostilities at the European front the Union Government of Canada has received many punctures; which appears to justify the statement made recently by Hon. J. A. Calder in the city of Regina, that Union Government is not nearly as popular today as it was twelve months ago.

RELEASE MILLION AND HALF PRISONERS
American Army of Occupation, Nov. 25. - More than a million and a half prisoners of various nationalities have been released by the Germans, according to estimates based upon reports received by the third army.

FARM MACHINERY PRICES
Under a recent date the following resolution was received at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, from L. A. C. McRae, secretary of the Callivan Local, affecting the prices of farm machinery and the prices of 1919 wheat.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY
An interesting example of the value of publicity work is contained in the following story told by an English newspaper. "I was asked to go to a public house in the city of Nottingham to see the landlady's wife, who was dying. I found her rejoicing in Christ her Saviour. I asked her how she found the Lord. "Reading that," she replied, handing me a torn piece of paper. I found that it was part of an American paper containing an extract from one of Spurgeon's sermons, which extract had been the means of her conversion.

NEW DIRECTOR UNION BANK
In furtherance of the policy outlined by the President of the Union Bank of Canada at the Annual General Meeting held Jan. 9th last, to have representative business men from the different Provinces in which the Bank does a substantial business on the Board, the appointment of Stanley Edward Elkin, Esq., of St. John, N.B., to the Directorate of the Union Bank has just been announced.

CROWN PRINCE HAS RENOUNCED RIGHT TO THRONE
PARIS, Dec. 6.—Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has renounced the right to the German throne. A despatch received in Basel from the semi-official Wolf bureau quotes the crown prince in renouncing the throne as having said: "I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the emperor or king, or for other reasons."

SANTAL MIDY
These small capsules are better than Balsam of Capivi, Capsules or Tablets, Gona and cure MIDY the same disease within 24 hours without interfering with your work. For sale everywhere.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC Winter Tourist Fares
On sale daily during December and January, with final return limit April 30th, 1919, by the Grand Trunk Pacific. First-class meals and berth on steamers included in fares. GO THIS WAY TO CALIFORNIA. For information, tickets and reservations, apply S. M. GREENE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 1829 Searth Street, Phone 3857.

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.

FORYOUR KIND CONSIDERATION
We have the honor to announce, that we have now opened a Garage besides our Implement Business, and that we have secured the services of a first class mechanic. We are now in a position to attend to all AUTO REPAIRS in a clean, thorough and prompt manner and to charge for the work prices, which are most reasonable. We ask for your patronage and assure you a real and courteous service. We guarantee our work in every case. Before you buy a car call on us and have a look at the new CHEVROLET CAR. The car of the present time and future. Ph. Gross and Company. PHONE 6 BOX 74 EARL GREY, SASK. Real Estate Brokers, Fire and Life Assurance Agents for the Deering and John Deere Implement Co's. Titan Engines and International Harvester Co. Separators. Autos and Steam Threshing Machines.

STEEL 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—Buy one for Xmas. BECKER & SCHMIDT, BOX 301, EDMONTON, ALTA.

ALMOST ENTIRE GERMAN WAR FLEET IN ALLIED HANDS
BASEL, Dec. 1.—It is reported from Berlin that the surrender of the German warships under the terms of the armistice has now been carried out, with the exception of the battleship Koenig, the cruiser Dresden and a torpedo boat, which will be taken to England early this month. The last of the series of submarines left Heligoland November 29, so that 122 U-boats have now been delivered to the allies. The clearing of mines from the Baltic Sea has begun. The little belt and the great belt may now be crossed without a pilot.





# Alberta and British Columbia News

**"The Courier"**  
is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches nearly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Alberta News" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of the Province of Alberta and British Columbia. Subscription price \$2.00 per year in advance only. Branch-Office for Alberta and British Columbia: Room 312 Tegner Building 191st Street (over Ramsey's Store). P. O. Box 501 — Edmonton, Alta. C. W. SCHICKENDANSTZ, in charge for Alberta and British Columbia. Advertising Rates on Application. Between 5000 and 6000 Subscribers in Alberta and British Columbia.

## Edmonton News

### MAYOR OF EDMONTON

EDMONTON. — With a majority of 457 votes ex-Alderman Joseph A. Clarke was elected to the mayoralty of Edmonton for 1919 in succession to the present incumbent Mayor Evans.

### EDMONTON ELECTION RESULTS

For Mayor:	
CLARKE	4,782
Wilson	4,275
Majority for Clarke	
	457
City Council:	
HEPPERN	4,861
McCOPPEN	4,086
H. M. MARTIN	4,053
McKENZIE	3,825
McLENNAN	3,599
GRANT (One year)	3,530
Cristall	3,324
W. H. Martin	2,283
Farnilo	3,119
Fielde	2,635
Findlay	2,591
White	2,466
Public School:	
DUGGAN	5,153
REA	4,658
CRANG	3,258
Scott	3,227
Frost	2,929
Separate School:	
DRISCOLL	367
GARIEPY	470
JENKIN	424
MURRAY	305

The names of the winning candidates are given in larger type.

### DATE OF DEMOBILISATION JANUARY 15.

EDMONTON. — Howard Stutchbury, commissioner of the returned soldiers branch of the Alberta government, who returned from Ottawa recently, brings the information that January 15 is the date set for the demobilization of Canadian forces in Canada. It is the intention of the government, says Mr. Stutchbury, to demobilize from 20,000 to 25,000 soldiers a month at the various dispersal stations which have been established throughout the country. The men, on arrival in Canada, will be carried on special trains, carrying 500 men each, to the stations selected by the soldiers.

As far as possible, all documentation will be done in England. On arrival at a dispersal station, the men will be paraded before a series of officers in order to expedite the process of demobilization to the utmost.

Rifles and military equipment will first be turned in to the ordnance officer, the men retaining uniforms and shrapnel helmet.

From the paymaster they will receive a cheque for back pay, deferred pay, clothing allowance and one month's post-discharge pay. From the O. C. of the station they will receive discharge certificates. The employment officer will then give all information respecting employment bureaus, opportunities for employment, etc.

Men will then proceed to their homes individually, receiving railway transportation, if necessary, to destinations, and they will remain in barracks and draw rations while awaiting trains, if desired.

### INCOME TAX IS COMING IN WELL

Edmonton income tax collections received a big boost by a cheque for \$25,000 on Saturday before last, being the income tax of a big corporation doing business in the city.

City officials say that the smaller payments are coming in well and there is no complaint being made about the principle of an income tax.

### MR. SCHICKENDANSTZ MET WITH PAINFUL ACCIDENT

Our Alberta representative, Mr. C. W. Schickendanstz, on Wednesday last met with a very painful accident while cranking his car. We regret to have to report that he broke one of his arms in two places. He will likely be under a doctor's care for a few weeks. The Courier wishes Mr. Schickendanstz a speedy recovery.

### WHOLE FAMILY DOWN WITH FLU; ONE DIED.

On Monday of this week, Julius Busenius, 28 years old, died at his father's place, a few miles south of the city. While working in the city, he contracted the influenza, and he died after a few days illness. The whole family Busenius, six more children and their parents, are in a more or less serious condition yet with this pest, also several other neighbors, so that it became necessary to send help from the city. Mr. H. Mecke, a prominent farmer in this district, is lending a helping hand to his stricken neighbors, by taking care of their stock and doing other errands, in a true neighborly spirit.

### FINE EXHIBITION AT POULTRY SHOW

The pheasant exhibit at the Edmonton poultry show this year was the largest and best ever held in the Province of Alberta. In the golden variety there were three splendid specimens, the winning male bird being in fine condition. In the silver variety the color is not so brilliant but there were some very attractive birds in this breed. The next class, the English pheasant, is more common than the other breeds but is not so striking. However, the harmonious blending of its brilliant feathers renders a very pleasing effect. In each section the winning birds were ahead by merely a margin of condition.

In the class for any other variety of pheasant the first prize male bird was a Reeves, its tail being about three feet in length. The color is a brilliant yellow intermingled with rich golden brown and black and white. In this class there was also a "Lady Amherst" which was possibly the most brilliant of the pheasants. However, chiefly on account of his tail feathers being broken he received only second place. A most interesting feature of the pheasant exhibit was that the third prize male and also the third prize female in this class were hatched and raised in Edmonton this year by W. Wolf. The winning hen was a dainty "Lady Amherst." Her appearance was pleasing but, of course, lacked the brilliant coloring of the male. The second prize hen was a "Reeves," which was probably the largest of all the pheasants. The third prize hen, of which mention has already been made, was a well developed Chinese pheasant pullet.

Mention should also be made of the J. E. Wilkinson & Sons' splendid exhibit which included many of the above varieties, all the birds being in excellent condition and were the centre of attraction.

### THREE INJURED IN AUTO SMASH

Two automobiles, owned and driven by Adolph Kuhn, a farmer, and S. J. Bentley, of North Edmonton, respectively, collided a few days ago at the intersection of 192 avenue and 29th street. Mrs. Bentley and her two boys, Fraser and John, were thrown out of the car and badly bruised and cut. They were taken to the Royal Alexandra hospital. Both autos were pretty badly wrecked.

### EDMONTON MEN GO TO CALGARY FOR WINTER FAIR

Professor A. A. Dowell has been appointed the judge of cattle of the Calgary Winter fair, and goes down early in the week to act in this capacity. Jas. McCaig, of the department of agriculture, will also go to Calgary the first of the week to act as judge of the sheep. There are to be a large number of cattle and sheep exhibited and there is very keen interest being shown in the fair as well as in the probable price that the cattle will bring. A. F. Meyer and Sidney C. Carlyle, of the department, will attend the show.

### CITY POLICE COURT

Forty dollars and costs or 30 days in jail was the penalty imposed upon two young men, Leo Cyr and Alex Htsalak who stole an auto from the garage of John Dominica, 9151 118th avenue. They had returned the auto after using it for several hours. The accused will each bear his equal share of the fine and the costs.

Herman Wagner, 5808 104th street charged with being in possession of an illicit distillery contrary to the provisions of the inland revenue act, not having a license, was remanded to stand trial at the next court of criminal jurisdiction. He was allowed bail of \$500 and two other securities of \$500.

Augustus Stokes, charged with being an idler under the War Measures act, was found guilty and fined \$150 and costs.

Andrew G. Crawford, charged with being intoxicated in a public place, contrary to the Provincial Liquor act, was found guilty and fined \$10 and costs or spend ten days in jail.

### ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF THEFT

The case against Fred E. Farrel in the criminal court was completed Monday morning before last, and the accused acquitted of the charge of theft by His Honor Judge Taylor.

Detective MacDonald, who made the arrest at the Royal George hotel after the complainant, Fred Hoise, had missed \$60, gave evidence that he had found a \$20 bill on the accused, which answered the description of one of the bills lost. The accused explained that he had got the money by cashing two cheques that day, one for \$15 and the other for \$15, and Laurence Adler and Roy McKinley swore to having cashed these cheques for him. The judge thought that in face of the evidence and lacking positive proof of the theft on the part of the prosecution he could do no other than discharge the prisoner.

E. R. Cogswell, K.C., was crown prosecutor, and H. H. Robertson appeared for the defendant.

### RAILWAY FINED FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

In the city police court a few days ago the C.N.R. was found guilty of cruelty to cattle in that they did allow them to stay in cars without food and water longer than 8 hours contrary to the provision of their tariff regulations. The fine imposed was \$100 and costs or in default of immediate payment a distress warrant shall be issued upon the company's goods and chattels to cover the fine.

The charge against the defendants was laid by the Humane Society and included the item that the company loaded three cars of cattle at Alliance before 7 o'clock a.m. on November 15th, consigned to Edmonton, and did not unload these until about noon the following day at the Swift Canadian Company and had made no provision for the feeding or watering of the cattle during the intervening time, causing suffering to the animals and considerable loss to the owner.

In pronouncing judgment Magistrate Prinrose pointed out the necessity of providing more and better accommodation for dumb animals while they are being transported and said: "I think the Humane Society should get after all companies who allow animals to stand in cars longer than one and a half hours after their arrival at their destination. I would, moreover, make every employee of the companies responsible and send them to jail if they fail in their duty. I am sorry, but the railway company is up against it in this case." H. H. Robertson was solicitor for the Humane Society.

### POLICE MAKE BIG LIQUOR SEIZURE

The provincial police report the seizure of 435 bottles of whiskey on the Edmonton-Tofield trail in the possession of William Zapperen, who it is alleged, was on his way to Cold Lake district with Christmas greetings. The man was arraigned before a magistrate in Tofield, charged with being in possession of an excessive quantity of

the fluid and found guilty and a fine of \$100 imposed.

Constable B. P. Smith of Tofield detachment received information from time to time that there was considerable traffic going north in which a lot of liquor was being hauled. On November 29th he received a message that a big load had left Edmonton for Tofield and intercepted Zapperen about 13 miles west of Tofield, where he discovered him hiding about half of his load in a dug-out, in the field, which he carefully covered over with a load of hay. Proceeding to within a few miles of Tofield the accused cached the remainder of his load in a similar way and then drove his team and empty wagon into Tofield but was all the while followed by the eagle eye of Constable Smith, who effected his arrest and confiscated the 435 bottles to the crown. The accused stated in court that he received the consignment of liquor from a Saskatchewan liquor firm, and was proceeding north with it.

### PROVINCIAL NEWS

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEED GRAIN ARE UNCHANGED

It has been decided that the same arrangements for the purchase of seed grain will be made this year as there were last. The farmers will make their applications to the municipalities which will be guaranteed by the provincial government. The Dominion government has undertaken to supply all the grain that is required. The mortgage companies are also going to lend money for the purchase of seed grain, and they will take their own security, so the farmer will be able to either make private arrangements through the loan companies or to buy through his municipality. The rate of interest is not yet decided, but it is understood that the minister of municipalities was negotiating with the banks before his departure for Chicago, in regard to getting the best price possible on the money required.

During their trip East the Premier and Mr. Mitchell interviewed the representatives of some of the mortgage companies in connection with the matter of lending money to farmers for the purchase of their seed grain. No very definite estimate of the amount of seed grain that will be required can yet be made, as many farmers have not yet sent in their applications. They are however sending them in much earlier this year than they have in other years.

#### NEWS OF THE LEDUC DISTRICT

LEDEC, Alta. — A large crowd attended the auction sale at Sam King's a few days ago. The horses and cattle did not go as high as expected, but the household furniture sold well.

A temporary isolation hospital for flu patients has been established at Leduc.

Mr. Van Stralen had an auction sale and has left for North Dakota. The Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch in the U.F.A. Co-operative Association hall.

The Bank of Commerce is also looking out for premises to establish a branch here.

The deaths in the district due to influenza since last report are: Robert Deutschman, Nick Dobka, Metro Syez, A. A. Phillips, Alfred Westlin, Mrs. Jabbs, Mrs. Posaun, B. Eckert, Mrs. Moberk and Mrs. A. Pachal.

#### OPENING CAMROSE NORMAL SCHOOL IS POSTPONED

On account of the re-occurrence of the influenza epidemic at Camrose the opening of the Normal school there has been indefinitely postponed. It will not be opened before the first of the year at the earliest.

#### SURVEY ALBERTA HORSES FOR FOOD

There has been no letup in the Food board regulations applying to beef. Conservation of beef still is most important at the present time and in the future.

In view of the shortage the Alberta office of the Food board now is making a survey of the number of horses available in the province for slaughtering purposes. There is a large demand for horse meat in France and Belgium and the opportunity exists to get some of the business provided horses can be obtained at a price which will allow the finished article to be sold at an attractive price as compared with beef.

The United States already is after this business. There would appear to be no good reason why Canada should not get a piece of it.

### CALGARY HOSPITALS ARE AGAIN CROWDED

CALGARY. — Influenza cases are decidedly on the increase in Calgary. Forty-seven new cases were reported on December 11. No deaths occurred at the hospitals. There were ten releases. The annex to the general hospital is filled, the emergency hospital is full and the Stanley Jones school, one of the largest and best-equipped schools in the city, has been taken over to be used as an extra emergency hospital.

### EDMONTON BOY'S DEATH

CALGARY. — The boy who was found dead in the Princess theatre Tuesday morning has been definitely identified as Reginald Ashton, son of Mrs. Ashton, of 7103 Ninety-Seventh street, Edmonton. Mrs. Ashton has claimed the remains. They will be buried in Calgary. Nothing definite has been established as to the cause of his death.

### TEACHERS WELL PAID

CALGARY. — That the six Calgary school board nurses drew double pay during the period of the first influenza epidemic, one of them received as high as \$172.50 for the month beside her regular school board salary of \$20 a week was a surprising fact which was revealed at the commissioners session at the city hall recently.

### MINES ONLY PRODUCING HALF CAPACITY

DRUMHELLER, Alta. — Drumheller mines are putting out about 4,300 tons of coal a day at the present time, and of this about 1,100 to 1,200 tons are being shipped into Manitoba. The mines in that district have pretty much recovered from the shut down occasioned by the epidemic and are keeping up to their orders.

Edmonton mines are barely working 50 per cent. Some of them have cut down their staffs owing to lack of orders. However, John T. Stirling, chief inspector of mines for the province, believes that the country is well taken care of in the matter of fuel, and that this was due entirely to the propaganda urging people to get in their winter supply of fuel early.

Mr. Stirling estimates that the output for this year will be over 6,000,000 tons. Last year the amount mined in the province was 4,863,400.

### IMPERIAL BANK OPENS BRANCH AT GRANDE PRAIRIE

The Imperial Bank has opened a branch at Grande Prairie under the management of C. L. Grisdale, formerly manager of the West End branch here. K. A. Matthews, formerly accountant at the Calgary branch, has been appointed manager of the West End branch in place of Mr. Grisdale.

### BAN IS LIFTED IN NORTH-EASTERN PART OF PROVINCE

The Provincial Board of Health met Friday afternoon before last, and lifted all bans in the north-eastern part of the province. The situation over the whole province will then be as follows:

In the southern portion of the province the municipal councils control the situation. In the northern two-thirds of the province the local Boards of Health have absolute control, as they have had absolute control, except as to that portion of the province north of the C.N.R. line and the Athabasca district, which has been held under provincial control until now.

Even that portion is now absolutely released so far as the Provincial Board is concerned.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### CAR OF WISKEY FAILED TO REACH B. C. GOVERNMENT

Sensational Disclosures Expected

VICTORIA, B.C. — On representations made by Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, attorney-general to the provincial executive council, this morning, W. C. Findlay, prohibition commissioner was relieved of his office and in his stead Deputy Attorney-General A. M. Johnson was formally appointed commissioner.

It is stated that the government has reason to believe that a recently imported carload of rye whiskey failed to reach the government store and the department of the attorney-general is conducting an investigation in relation thereto.

#### Warrant for Findlay

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of W. C. Findlay, who was relieved of his office as prohibition commissioner for British Columbia, the charge against him being that of illegally importing liquor into the province. The charge is based on the federal order-in-council which prohibits importation from one province to another.

It is stated that the Government is not short of money but short of booze.

#### Editorial Comment

The Vancouver World in an editorial says: "That something has been radically wrong with the liquor situation in this city for some little time has been apparent to those in touch with it. Within very recent days whiskey of well-known brands has been procurable in Vancouver at \$2.50 and even \$2 a bottle. There was no escaping the inference that by one means or another the underground sources of supply had had their stock replenished and that resources were sufficiently unlimited to induce a competition that had brought prices down with a run. That a whiskey ring has been operating and that carloads of whiskey brought from the east, ostensibly for shipment to the Orient, have been deflected to the local market seems evident from the facts. Altogether, the situation promises to result in an expose which will bring to light the operations of a syndicate which has grown bolder from day to day as it has found itself able to conduct its illegal business with impunity."

#### FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE DROWNED IN LAKE NEAR NELSON, B.C.

VERNON, B.C. — Four young people, Miss May Leatherdale, Miss Ella Johnston, William Souham and Leslie Dodd, met death by drowning here one evening a few days ago when they skated into two separate holes in the ice of Goose Lake, a body of water near here. All the bodies were recovered. All are under 20 years of age.

The quartet formed a skating party to go to the lake. Their absence from home in the morning alarmed friends and relatives and a searching party was sent out. The searchers found the ice broken and two caps floating in the water. The preceding night was cloudy and the supposition is that they skated into the opening in the dark.

#### FIRE IS RAGING IN BIG COAL MINE

FERNIE, B.C. — The fire, reported some days ago, as having started in No. 1 mine, south, Coal Creek,

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

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**Bavarian Beer Extract**  
We have the Agency of this popular Beer-Extract for the "Hagen Importing Co." This for making 6 gallons of good Beer \$1.50, postage 10c extra. (If you care for a good, tasty beer, order one or more of these tins today. We guarantee satisfaction.)  
**BECKER & SCHMIDT**  
Box 501 — Edmonton, Alta.

notwithstanding constant fighting by 54 experienced miners, is still burning, and Mine Manager Cauffield thinks that it will take two weeks more of diligent work to extinguish it.

This fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, started on Nov. 18, and it will be near the end of this year before it will be entirely fought to a finish.

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

Do not forget to call on us, if in need of Jewelry or Glasses. Let us show you our \$2.50 Waltham Watch.  
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General Agents for Alberta and British Columbia for the following well known articles:  
Forn's Alpenkräuter and Urtaria. Price per bottle \$1.50. Porto 20c.  
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Bayer's Beer Extracts. Price 1.50. Porto 10c.  
Heureka Worm Capsules for Horses. Price \$2.00. Porto 15c.  
Pistoles for extra \$2.25. Porto 20c.  
To insure against loss in the mail, 5c per package for registering same.  
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**COAL - COAL**  
HUMBEESTONE 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 4-4½ cents per 7 feet post, f.o.b. loading Stations.  
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# Manitoba Review

## MANITOBA GOVERNMENT SERVICE DEPARTMENT

One of a Series of Articles by different Officers of the Manitoba Government Service.

### Winter Short Courses in Manitoba

Every young man of ambition wishes to know as much as possible about the business by which he expects to make his living. This is as true in connection with the young farmer as with the young man engaged in any other calling.

The best training for a young farmer who can afford to spend the time, is to take the general course for at least one or two winters at an agricultural college.

At Manitoba Agricultural College there will be two short courses that will attract a great many young men. These are:

1. The Short Course in Farm Engineering.
2. The Short Course in Dairying.

#### FARM ENGINEERING COURSE

This will be the twelfth annual short course for threshermen and farmers at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The course will extend from January 14th to March 14th.

Gasoline Engine Works, Steam Engines, Boilers, Forging, Farm Mechanics, Concrete Construction, Building Construction, Farm Machinery, Electric Lighting for the Farm, English, Farm Book-keeping.

The Engineering Building at the College is well equipped for the giving of such a course. This is a three-storey building with a frontage of 160 feet.

A great many engines of different kinds are at the College and the students will have the use of these.

#### DAIRY TRAINING COURSE

This course will be held at the Agricultural College from January 2nd to March 14th.

During the war the Dairying Industry has received a new lease of life. Owing to existing conditions it is not only Canada's opportunity, but her duty, to assist largely in supplying the export markets with butter, cheese, condensed milk and milk powders.

There will be good demand next spring in Manitoba and other western provinces for capable men and women to fill positions in various branches from \$100 to \$150 per month on a yearly basis.

Good positions are opening for Cheese Makers, Ice Cream Makers and Testers of Dairy Products, as well as for those who desire to go into City Milk and Cream Plants.

In view of the foregoing facts, a number of persons will be induced to choose Dairy work as a vocation while others now engaged in various branches of the industry will desire to fit themselves for better positions.

This course will cover, as thoroughly as time permits, the study of such subjects as the Manufacture of Creamery Butter, Factory and Soft Cheese and Ice Cream; the Testing of Dairy Products, including the use of all

#### Tests suitable for Creamery purposes.

Scoring and Grading of Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese, Factory Management and Book-keeping and allied subjects such as Arithmetic, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Engineering, including the care and handling of boilers and steam engines, Pipe Fitting, Soldering and Mechanical Refrigeration.

The work will be given in both lecture and laboratory periods. In addition, a course of lectures and some laboratory work will be given on the Production and Care of Milk and Cream, and the Feeding, Management and Judging of Dairy Cattle.

Full particulars regarding either of the above mentioned courses can be had by writing (in English) to President Reynolds, Manitoba Agricultural College.

In addition to the above, two weeks courses, each course covering a variety of subjects, will be held by the Agricultural Extension Service at about twenty points in Manitoba during January, February and March.

#### WINNIPEG PROTESTS NAVY LEAGUE GRANT

WINNIPEG, Man. — Property owners of this city, represented chiefly by members of the new Building Owners' association, will move immediately for an injunction to prevent the City of Winnipeg from paying over the grant of \$15,000 voted to the Navy League on Monday before last by the city council for dependents of the deceased members of the mercantile marine.

The specific grounds in the statement of claim for objecting to the making of the grant is ultra vires of the city council, that no provision has been made for the grant in current fiscal estimates, and that property owners of this city are more than sufficiently burdened with taxation already.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE MAY CAUSE STRIKE

WINNIPEG, Man. — A strike vote, which is being taken by C.N.R. men on lines between Fort William and the Coast, will be announced at the end of the week.

#### The question of whether the men will allow their medical service to be supplied by the company or not is considered very important by the union involved.

The company's proposition to deduct the fees from the men's pay each month may end in a fight against what the workers call an imposition.

#### WANT TO BE REIMBURSED

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Trades and Labor council of Winnipeg sent a delegation to the city council in the interests of the theatrical trades federation to demand that the city reimburse theatrical employees of Winnipeg for their losses during the period when theatres were under a ban in Winnipeg owing to the influenza epidemic.

The total amount which theatrical employees are out of pocket in unpaid wages is \$23,651.

Mayor-elect Gray pointed out to the delegation that it would take more than a million dollars to pay to the various industries affected the amount lost through the same cause.

#### SUICIDED WHILE IN JEALOUS RAGE

WINNIPEG, Man. — Crazed by a fit of jealousy, Mrs. Lena Hadyne, 19 years of age, committed suicide, according to the evidence given before Dr. McConnell, provincial coroner, at the police station a few days ago.

The husband of the deceased denied that there was any ground for his young wife's suspicions. They had been married but 10 months.

The woman was found at 2:15 last Monday afternoon lying dead on her bed at 96 Euclid avenue. After evidence had been given by nine witnesses the jury returned a verdict: "Deceased came to her death by her own hand by taking caustic lye."

#### BRANCH LIBRARY CLOSED

WINNIPEG, Man. — The city's branch library at 116 Osborne St. has been closed, according to report at the library committee. Patrons should return books to the central library.

### "The Courier"

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

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

#### LIVESTOCK MEN TO MEET AT BRANDON

BRANDON, Man. — The Western Livestock Union will hold their annual convention in this city this week. The following is a list of meetings which will centre around the convention in the Prince Edward Hotel:

Monday—Meeting of Western Canada fair managers.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Western Canada Livestock Union.

Thursday—Meeting of the executives of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' associations.

Thursday night—The visitors will be tendered a banquet at the Prince Edward Hotel by the two fair boards, and by the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' associations.

Friday—Meeting of the executives of the Horse and Cattle Breeders' associations.

Friday—Meetings of the directors of the winter fair and fat stock show.

#### NEW CORDWOOD REGULATIONS

WINNIPEG, Man. — Lower grades of cordwood bought in the city is to be measured by the box system instead of by the piling system. On the recommendation of Market Superintendent Ridd this change was supported by the market, license and relief committee.

It was stated that edgings or slabs, which constitute the lower grades of fuel, have been sold by length, which resulted in one dealer being fined several times for fraud.

#### LIFE SENTENCE FOR DESERTER

WINNIPEG, — For the first time in the west, if not in Canada, a soldier has been sentenced to life imprisonment for deserting. Private Dmytro Golenzyn, is the man. He is now serving his term at Stony Mountain penitentiary. He was sent there upon the conclusion of court-martial.

#### POOL LABOR VOTE IN GENERAL STRIKE

WINNIPEG, Man. — At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council recently the following resolution dealing with general strike votes was adopted:

"Whereas in the past individual unions must have a majority vote in favor of strike before going out on strike, be it resolved that in future votes of the unions be pooled, and that a clear majority of the whole be sufficient to call a general strike."

A copy of this resolution will be sent to every union affiliated with the council.

#### NEWS FROM STEINBACH AND DISTRICT

Mrs. Elisabeth Reimer wife of Mr. Abraham B. Reimer, died on Saturday morning before last after a brief illness of about 12 hours, her husband, her parents, sisters and brothers being at the side of her death bed, whom she leaves behind to mourn her loss.

She was married to Mr. Reimer in April last, being married only about seven months. Her age at the time of her death was about 21 years and 9 months.

We wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy towards the bereaved.

Miss Mary Unger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Unger of Blumhof died, Dec. the 9th of the influenza.

Mrs. John Harder of Rheinland north east of Niverville, has died of pneumonia resulting from the flu a few days ago.

Miss Salome Welk daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Welk, Friedensfeld, died of the flu on Saturday the 7th at about 8 o'clock p.m. aged 19 years 10 months and 25 days.

She was not sufficiently recovered from the first spell of this sickness, when she received a call, we understand from her sister for aid, to which she responded at once and which seemed to be too much for her. She took sick for the second time resulting in death. Her funeral was held Dec. the 10th.

John B. Toews and family of Ste. Anne's, who all had a touch of the flu are getting over it. Mrs. Jacob D. Toews was sick for two weeks to such an extent, that even the doctor gave her up, but she got over the crisis luckily and under tender care, is now improving rapidly. Also the members of the family of Peter D. Toews who were sick are out of danger. Dr. Royal of Lorette was in attendance. The

### Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Thanks did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that cured me and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, though I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, and that time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give all information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write me, E. J. Kelly, Carpenter, 301 K. Harbottle Avenue, Mississauga, N. J. Better not cut this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worst and danger of an operation.

epidemic is in full swing now in and around Ste. Anne.

Miss Mary Unger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Unger is also very sick with the flu. Miss Agnes Fast is tending to the sick in that neighborhood we hear.

Stricken with the flu are further, Mrs. Jacob L. Plett and one of the Oswald boys. Both are reported to be very sick at the time of this writing.

Cor. F. Reimer and his brother Henry B. Reimer both have left for Minnesota some time ago. Cornelius intends to go to the famous Mayo Brothers institute in Rochester for treatment and Henry is going to Mountain Lake where he intends to be married to Miss Mary H. Fast of that place. We wish both the boys luck in their respective undertakings.

#### REV. FATHER MESSIER DEAD

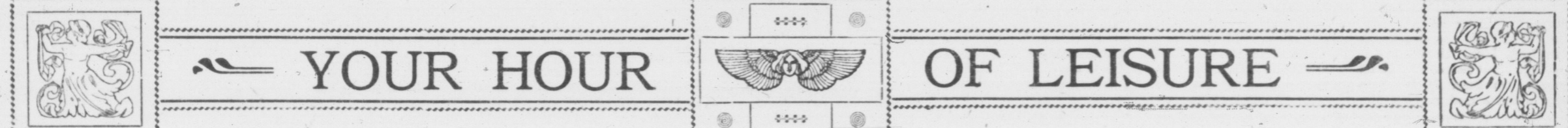
WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—Rev. Father Messier, chaplain of the St. Boniface hospital, who had been critically ill with influenza for some time, died late tonight, aged 61 years.

#### FEAR THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN RUSSIA WILL SUFFER FATE

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—Addressing a meeting of returned soldiers at Ems, in Hesse-Nassau, Herr Barth, secretary for social politics in the new government, said that the general situation in Germany was serious, according to a Berlin despatch to the Berlingske Tidende.

He praised the self-discipline of the German troops retreating on the western front, but asserted that the situation of the army in the east was distressing. He added that he could not see how the great number of troops could be evacuated on account of the hostility of the population.

Secretary Barf hoped the army would not suffer the fate of Napoleon's troops, but declared, "Germany is ready to meet the coming dispensation of Providence."



#### THE LIGHT OF STARS.

(By H. W. Longfellow.)

The night is come, but not too soon; And sinking silently, All silently, the little moon Drops down behind the sky.

There is no light in earth or heaven But the cold light of stars; And the first watch of night is given To the red planet Mars.

Is it the tender star of love? The star of love and dreams? Oh, no! from that blue tent above, A hero's armour gleams.

And earnest thoughts within me rise, When I behold afar, Suspended in the evening skies, The shield of that red star.

O star of strength! I see thee stand And smile upon my pain; Thou beckonest with thy mailed hand And I am strong again.

Within my breast there is no light, But the cold light of stars; I give the first watch of the night To the red planet Mars.

The star of the unconquered will, He rises in my breast, Serene, and resolute, and still And calm, and self-possessed.

And thou, too, whose'er thou art, That readest this brief psalm, As one by one thy hopes depart, Be resolute and calm.

Oh, fear not in a world like this, And thou shalt know ere long, Know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong.

### The Reformation of a Column Conductor

By Kenneth C. Beaton

(Continued.)

And then "that something" came again and I sat down and wrote and asked that I be told the names and where they lived of all the crippled children in San Francisco and the Bay Cities who hadn't been to the Exposition and whose parents could not afford to take them there. I told them I was going to give them a day at the Exposition and I asked the other folks who read my column to tell me I could have their automobiles, and if they didn't have automobiles to send me money to help make the day all that it could be made. And again the answer came.

And two weeks later, on Van Ness Avenue, outside the entrance to the Exposition Zone, at 10:30 o'clock on the most beautiful morning I had ever seen in San Francisco, there lined along the curb eighty-nine big automobiles and in them 315 crippled children. We had emptied the hospitals, had gone up into the hills of Marin County, had emptied the homes wherein they lived in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley and had gone down into the Peninsula as far as San Jose.

And you who read these lines can never know the joy that marked the face of every one of them. They came in plaster casts and strapped to boards, and no matter

that their little bodies were misshapen and that the day before they may have suffered pain, it seemed that on this day a Power unseen had bade their sufferings begone that they might see and hear and be a part of all the wonders that the day would bring.

And all of the time forty thousand men and women were trailing long behind us and most of the time they were crying. And all the time they were out of their minds and shaking hands with me or with each other. I don't think there ever was such a day anywhere in the world. And then it came to an end.

And the little girl who wrote me the letter that started it all wasn't there! And I never learned her name. She wrote me again and said her papa wouldn't let her go, and signed, as she did the first time, "Your Little Friend." I don't think she realizes that after all it was she who was responsible.

And in all that day, of \$600 that had been sent to me to pay the cost of the party, I had not spent a cent. I couldn't find anyone who would take any money for services rendered. Most of them told me that to have taken money would have spoiled the day for them, and those who didn't tell me that meant it but didn't know just how to give expression to their feelings.

And what to do with the \$600! That was the question. And it was very quickly solved by Mrs. K. C. B. Why not wheel-chairs, she said, for some of those who could use them? And with some kind woman who owned a limousine the search began and in a little while the money had been spent.

And on the Saturday before Christmas I stood upon a platform on a common over in Berkeley, above which stood a municipal Christmas-tree, and while I talked to a thousand children gathered there, my attention was attracted to a girl who waved her hand and smiled. I recognized her as a crippled girl who had come from Berkeley to our party. She was eighteen years of age and for sixteen years had sat in a chair in a window of her home while her mother went to work each day across the Bay to San Francisco. And there she was, on that glad Christmas time, a full mile from her home, and the journey had been made in wheel-chair, with her own strong arms as the propelling power. I went to her when I had left the platform and feigned surprise that she had come so far.

"So far!" she cried. "I'd like to have you show me a place that I can't go with my K.C.B. roadster!"

And there was pay enough in that one happy line of hers for all the hours and all the worries that we had spent and suffered for her and all the other children on that day.

And that's the story—made a little longer and with more detail than I told the magazine editor while we ate our lunch. We talked about it afterward and we agreed that if he and I and all of us would cease to question our good impulses and let them lead us where they would that we would find new paths where laughter is and joy and little children and all the things that God intended we should know and dwell among.

That I was the instrument through which the things herein recorded were accomplished reflects no particular credit upon me. I had my column with which to do what others would have liked to do but couldn't. The little child in the orphan's home who cried when I said good-by, the woman who brought to me the family of eight, and the little girl who wanted me to write of the California Building—they lit the lamp, and because I knew the path I carried it.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND EVANGELISM

We further believe in the need of the fullest co-operation between parent and child in the unfolding and developing of the personality of the child through play, through fellowship in the home, through the evening story, through family worship, and such other forms as shall contribute to the wholesome atmosphere of the home, and the cultivation of full-orbed Christian life.

The state is vitally concerned with the large losses through child mortality and disease, illiteracy, ignorance, and incapacity due to the lack of development of childhood in a complete education. The growing interest and sympathy manifested by several of our Provincial Governments in matters relating to child welfare is worthy of high commendation, and every advance made towards creating better conditions for the children in each of our provinces and solving the varied problems of child life will commend our hearty endorsement and cordial co-operation.

#### We, therefore, recommend:

- (1) That there be closer co-operation between Federal and Provincial interests in the solving of these vital problems of Child Life, such as:—

- (a) A Dominion Board of Health.
- (b) Federal Bureau of Child Welfare.
- (c) National Bureau of Education.
- (d) National Bureau of Surveys for investigation and co-relation of social legislation.

- (2) That every Provincial Government make provision for:—

- (a) A system of Vital Statistics properly co-related with other Provinces, so as to furnish adequate national data.
- (b) Proper and adequate institutional care for the diseased, the defective, and the delinquent children.
- (c) The placing-out of all dependents not included among defective or delinquent, and not infected with contagious disease.
- (d) Health inspection of all schools in both urban and rural communities.

(To be continued.)

#### TERRACED RICE FIELDS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Ascend a Thousand Feet Above the Level of River

When Magellan, sailing under orders from Charles I, discovered the Philippine Islands in 1521 (although certain records of the Chinese show that they had been before him) he found the natives cultivating rice as practically their only form of agriculture; and from that time on and up to the thir-

teenth century, half the land under cultivation in all the archipelago was sowed to rice. Since then, owing to the development of the hemp and sugar industries, and the taking off of labor to build railways and for public works, rice production has rapidly diminished; so that now, the Filipino, who for centuries raised all the rice upon which the people of the whole archipelago chiefly subsisted, and exported the remainder as his most important article of commerce, is importing to meet the home demand.

The general primitive system, still adhered to in many provinces, called for nothing more elaborate in the way of soil than a naturally flooded field. Into this the proprietor, with a forked stick for a plow, would wade, and work contentedly up to his knees in muddy water; and when the harvest was ready, the women would go into the deep mud with rude sickles and cut the rice, threshing it with their bare feet.

Some of the mountain tribes, however, developed a wonderful system of irrigated, terraced fields, those of the Ifugos being notably fine. They begin by the side of a river into which streams are flowing, and the terraces sometimes ascend a thousand feet above its level, single walls often rising to a height of fifty feet. These Ifugos are among the "wild men" of the islands, as distinguished from the so-called Christianized tribes, upon whom they look down because of the Tagalogs' physical inferiority and for the oppression he has always exercised against them whenever he has had the power.

Real Sentiment of Austria is One Republic

Meantime Prices So High Little Can be Done Towards Any Reconstruction

SALZBURG, Austria, Dec. 12.—Conditions in Salzburg, which, like the Tyrolean republic, was once a part of Austria-Hungary, are very similar to those in the new Alpine state. The birthplace of Mozart is also threatened with famine and looks to the outside for relief, a correspondent who talked with representative men like Robert Preussler, an editor, and one of the three presidents in charge of the local government says. Each president, owing to a recent political re-arrangement, had equal powers. Preussler represents the social democrats or workmen; Arthur Stoelzel, a lawyer, the liberals or townsmen, and Dr. Henry, a country clerk, the peasants. I also talked with a number of other government officials.

"If we can give food to our people all will be well otherwise," they said. The food situation is very bad now and none but the very rich can buy food enough to ward off anemia and disease. The child mortality is more than 25 per cent. higher now than before the war. Even the rich have no time to hunt for food. They persuade the farmers to sell their farms because while these made money fast for a few years they are now feeling the high cost of farm implements, which reacts again on food prices.

Soldiers returning home cannot discard their uniforms because the price of a civilian suit is more than 1,000 crowns (200). The political split in Austria was first caused by the economical crisis, and now the split is aggravating the crisis, since for different reasons the different republics will not exchange goods. Bohemia has sugar and coal. Hungary has cereals and fats and the Alpine countries have food and some cattle, but not many.

The railroads are operating fairly well though their trains are slow. There is now no congestion and but few soldiers in these regions. Lorraine stand idle beside the roads for lack of gasoline, and some of them are in the farmyards. Even an eight-inch tractor drawing a cannon was left in a yard where it was left by its soldier driver who was using it to ride home in time to chop pieces of wood for his winter fire.

Salzburg will give each person one pound of flour for the next fortnight, after which there will be none. To ration six kilograms (13 pounds) of potatoes a week requires 1,800 carloads. The city has 100 carloads besides six coming from Linz. Upper Austria would give, but has not enough for herself. On Sept. 19, the Salzburgers had a food riot in which food shops were smashed and pillaged though it is a town of naturally calm people. While the city needs fifty grams (1.7 ounces) of fat per person each week, this amount must do for three weeks. The sugar on hand will permit a ration of half a pound for a month.

Want One Republic The three party representatives with whom I talked said that Salzburg had finished with kings and emperors and was now 90 per cent. republican. The sentiment here seems to be not for separate republics but for one republic of German-speaking people, as the "United States of Germany." This is to be decided at the next general election in January or February, when representatives are to be elected from the states as a whole, and not as in the United States. At the same election the different states will decide the question of entering into a federation.

These men said that the German people seem to be unanimously opposed to the junkers; they themselves had always been opposed to them. It seems that economical reasons will tend to bring about the organization of a German republic composed of all the eastern German speaking peoples. Just now there is a serious question about the sentiments of the Germans in Bohemia.

RUSSIA WON'T TAKE PRISONERS BACK

LONDON, England.—The Russian government has refused to admit 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany and has turned them back at the frontier, according to a Berlin despatch to the Express under date of Monday. The incident is serious for Germany because of the necessity of feeding these men.

EX-CROWN PRINCE DECLARES NEITHER HE NOR HIS FATHER DESIRED WAR

OOSTERLAND, Holland.—"I have not renounced anything, and I have not signed any document whatever," Frederick Wilhelm Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of crown prince, thus answered the question of the Associated Press in the course of a lengthy conversation today, which took place in the small cottage of the village on the island of Wieringen where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaos in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves." Asked what, in his opinion, was the turning point of the war, he said:

Knew in 1914, War Was Lost. "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine, but I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my army. I have proof of this."

"What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he said, was revolution, induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming numbers being gathered by the entente powers since America's entry into the war, which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces."

"My soldiers, whom I loved, and with whom I lived continuously, and whom, if I may say so, I loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible to withstand," the refugee prince went on. They had no rest and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 units. These were opposed by fresh allied troops, among whom were American divisions containing 27,000 men."

Quit His Command With Regret. Describing how he left the front, Frederick Wilhelm declared: "I was with my group of armoured units of the soldiers' and workmen's council."

"Therefore I came to Holland without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred, and I quit the army with the greatest regret, after having participated in the trench life with the soldiers for so long."

"I have not been in Germany for a year, and from the start of the war I have taken only three or four fortnight leaves." Speaking of the beginning of the war, Frederick Wilhelm asserted:

Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war, and thought the moment quite inopportune. "I was never consulted, and the report about a crown council being held in Berlin to decide on the war I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a stay at a watering place when mobilization was ordered."

Did Not Desire War. "My father also, I am sure, did not desire war. If Germany had sought the best opportunity for making war she would have chosen the period either of the Boer war or the Russo-Japanese war."

"From the beginning I was certain that England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family."

"People have credited me with warlike intentions; but I was only a soldier, with a desire to see the army kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about. People blame me for the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported."

"I thought the Verdun attack was a mistake. We should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

Says Ludendorff Responsible. The ex-crown prince was rather

bitter regarding the work of the general staff, which he asserted was responsible for numerous mistakes, including the attack in March, 1918, which he was ordered to make, contrary to his own view, and was compelled to obey. He declared that Ludendorff was the mainspring of Germany's warlike activities, while von Hindenburg was a mere figurehead.

Ludendorff and his staff continually underestimated the enemy's forces, and never believed that America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually proved to be.

Frederick Wilhelm declared himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who, he felt assured, would bring about a peace of justice for the German people, and concluded:

"Any humiliation of a nation containing seventy million people would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed."

"The armistice terms are very severe and almost impossible of execution, as the entente powers are taking away a large portion of the means of transport."

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even more severe terms, he expressed the belief that such would not have been the case.

When the Brest-Litovsk treaty was mentioned, he said its terms were hard because in Russia the Germans were confronted by the Bolsheviks.

Says Air Raids on London, Silly. With regard to air raids on unfortified cities, the fierce submarine warfare, the bombardment of Paris and the deportation of women from the occupied districts to work in Germany, Frederick said he had always entirely disagreed with these policies.

"The air raids on London and other towns, and the big gun used against Paris, were useless militarily; and, in fact, silly," said Frederick Wilhelm, who read differently by various officers, who went much too far. Regarding air raids, I suggested two years ago an international agreement confining air activities to the actual war zone, but my opinion was entirely disregarded. I was again told my job was to command my armies."

GERMANS BUILDING RECORD AIRSHIPS

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Germans are building an airplane with which they intend trying a trip across the Atlantic, and have a Zeppelin under construction with the same idea in view, according to the correspondent at Berlin of the Daily Express. The correspondent says he learned this when being shown over an aircraft factory at Staaken, a suburb of Berlin, by Managing Director Raasch, a former naval officer.

The Staaken works, built during the war, cover hundreds of acres and employ 3,000 workers. The machines employed in the later raids on London and Paris were built there. The machine being constructed there for the trans-Atlantic flight, says the correspondent, has a winged spread of 198 feet and engines of 3,000 horse power.

Almost immediately after the armistice was signed, the Staaken plant began converting the fighting planes on hand into commercial carriers, intended to link all the European capitals with Berlin and dozens of planes built entirely of aluminum are being transformed for postal service.

The correspondent says he has learned that the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen is building an airship for a trans-Atlantic voyage, capable of carrying 100 passengers. It has nine engines and eight propellers.

Made Trip to East Africa. Its first flight will be in July next, if the international situation clears up by that time. The trip is expected to be made in forty hours. The correspondent was told of the remarkable flight of a Zeppelin, in November of 1917. The airship started from Bulgaria for East Africa with 22 tons of munitions and medicines and a crew of 22. It had arrived over Khartoum, in the Sudan, the correspondent's informant declared, when it was ordered by wireless to return, because it was learned that the bulk of the forces of General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German commander in East Africa, had surrendered. It returned to its starting point four days after it had left.

Director Raasch claimed that this airship could have gone from Berlin to New York and back without stopping.

No More Nervous Headaches

Since She Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES" The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MISS ANNIE WARD

112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B. "It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was a great sufferer for many years from Nervous Headaches and Constipation, I tried everything, consulted doctors, but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'. After I had taken several boxes I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

Miss ANNIE WARD. "Fruit-a-tives" is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength, combined with sweet tones, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c a box; 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Hawaiian Islands Hit by Hurricane

HONOLULU, Dec. 4.—The island of Oahu, on which Lulu is situated, and adjacent islands, are recovering today from the worst tropical hurricane that ever visited the Hawaiian group.

Thousands of trees on Oahu were blown down, street car service was brought to a standstill, all wires were prostrated and many wooden houses partly wrecked. Fruit trees in bearing were stripped.

The sugar cane crop on the island of Oahu was said to have suffered \$250,000 damages. Reports have not been received from neighboring islands but it is believed the damage was proportionately heavy. The only loss of life reported was the drowning of a Japanese.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL DEMAND FROM GERMANY 5,000,000,000 POUND STERLING

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Great Britain will demand of Germany £5,000,000,000 for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war, according to the Daily Mail. The newspaper says it understands that Premier Lloyd George will make this announcement in a speech at Leeds today, and asserts that the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

This, the Daily Mail adds, is what the war cost Great Britain and her dominions and the British taxpayers will be relieved of £400,000,000 per annum by the German payment.

Six Billion Damage in Belgium. BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—The central industrial committee of Belgium, after an investigation estimates Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material, at 6,000,560,000 francs.

CHINESE INTERNING GERMANS WHOLESAL

PEKING, Dec. 2.—The Chinese government is undertaking the internment of Germans on a large scale. Twenty big temples in the western hills near Peking are being fitted up for their reception. A number of prominent Germans have been interned during the last few days and others will be interned as fast as the temples are equipped for them. German women and children are accompanying the men voluntarily.

RECURRENCE OF GRIPPE IN BUDAPEST

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The grippe has become prevalent again in this city and at Budapest, with more fatal results than in the former epidemic, although the cases as yet are not so numerous. Vienna tonight for the first time took on the appearance of a war zone city, all the lights being turned low, in order to save coal. All houses were shut up at eight o'clock, the stores and restaurants at nine and the cafes at ten.

President Wilson Speeds Across Atlantic

(Concluded from last issue.)

The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget yet all shall be forgotten, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day!"

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that henceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies—always back, never again forward!

After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves beaten, and now their very empires are in liquidation.

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was! What unity of purpose! What untiring zeal!

I welcome this occasion to announce to congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the central empires for the purpose of discussing with them, the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations, which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance, both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interests which would take precedence of them, the gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news, which until a fortnight ago they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries.

May I not hope, gentlemen of the congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficult duty I am undertaking. I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I do so to give the best that is in me to the common settlement which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments.

I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.

Pogrom Was Terrible

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 6.—Nine hundred and fifty-six victims of the anti-Jewish outbreak in Lemberg, Galicia, have been buried so far, according to the newspaper Nowy Dziennik of Cracow, as quoted by the Jewish press bureau here. Many perished in the ruins of burned dwellings, it is added.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SUGAR STORE BURNED

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Two million pounds of sugar, destined for Europe, was destroyed when a big warehouse of the Franklin Sugar Refinery company, on the Delaware river front, was burned. Two workmen, compelled to jump up their lives, were injured. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

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RETREATING GERMAN GENERAL ISSUES FAREWELL PROCLAMATION

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The mental attitude is evidently still widely prevalent in Germany which persists in regarding the German army as unbeaten, or at least "vanquished victors," as a popular paradoxical German designation has it, is exemplified in the farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of the Rhineland, issued by General von Eisen, in evacuating the Rhine provinces. In this message, as quoted in a Coblenz despatch to the Duesseldorf Nachrichten, General von Eisen said:

"You desired to see the victorious army which protected the Fatherland for four and one-half years against all its enemies. You wished to see for yourselves where our strength was broken and whether we remained true sons of Germany. The glorious reception given us; the display of flags; the greetings extended, are the best evidence that you are satisfied with us and that we have not disappointed your expectations. We are proud of this and we thank you. Although unfortunate circumstances brought the enemy into the land, he is not the victor in battle. Our hearts remain true to you and you belong to us. Remain proud and German. Remember the good repute and honor of the Fatherland."

At Cologne and other places, the departing troops, according to the local newspaper, have been given tremendous farewell receptions, at which their "glorious achievements" were recalled and "Deutschland ueber Alles" sung. The soldiers were smothered with flowers and gifts, while the officers expressed the hope that they would meet again soon.

A Cologne despatch says that Cologne has been presenting a strange spectacle recently. Large numbers of distinguished soldiers, youths and even school children, stimulated by offers of rewards for saving guns from entente troops of occupation, by getting the artillery to the right bank of the Rhine, were harnessing themselves to gun carriages bearing guns and dragging them to safety.

BLAIR MAYOR OF STETTLE

STETTLE, Alta.—A. Blair was elected mayor by a majority of 887 over Dr. Dennis. Councillors George Skinner, W. F. White and George Elliott went in by acclamation. AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 3.—"I am a private citizen and while in Holland will not make any statement whatever for publication." This was the former German emperor's message to the Associated Press correspondent when he called at the castle today. The German general acting as orderly, formerly governor of Metz, brought the message direct from William Hohenzollern, who last evening was inclined to make a public declaration, but today changed his mind. The message continued: "You must fully realize my position. I am threatened on all sides with criminal charges which, if brought, I must face. Therefore I must reserve any statement until charges are actually brought. Also, I owe a certain loyalty to the present German government and cannot make a declaration which might compromise others."

ALLIES GOING TO BERLIN?

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—Allied and American forces will temporarily occupy Berlin as exercising police supervision, according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to Berlin which says that an American wireless despatch to this effect has been intercepted by the Germans. The newspaper says Mannheim will be summarily occupied. The reason for this action on the part of the Allies is said to be a "regrettable incident during which a supervisor of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."