

"The Courier"

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

Subscription price for the regular Wednesday-edition containing from 12 to 28 pages \$2.00 yearly in advance only.

Address: "The Courier", P. O. Box 505, Regina, Sask., or call at our office and printing plant, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. Telephone 3391.

The Courier
A Paper for the Western Home

"The Courier"

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

"Ads" are always successful, as "The Courier" is by far the best medium to reach tens of thousands of families of prosperous farmers, who possess an enormous buying power.

Get their trade by advertising in "THE COURIER"

SWORN CIRCULATION 20103
Advertising rates on application.

VOLUME 11.

12 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

12 Pages

Number 46

DISORDER AND CRIME CHARACTERISE SITUATION IN RUSSIA UNDER BOLSHEVIKI RULE

IMPATIENTLY AWAITING ALLIED TROOPS ALONG VOLGA

OLOVANNAYA, Trans-Baikalia.—If the allies intend to combat the German forces in Russia and to save the Russians from falling under the German yoke, it is absolutely essential that troops be sent immediately to the present eastern front along the Volga. This is the opinion of Gen. Gaida, the commander of the Czech-Slovak fighting on the Volga, who has arrived here from the west.

Along the Volga, the Czech-Slovak, aided by newly organized Russian units, General Gaida, their commander, said, are attempting to press westward against greatly superior enemy forces which increase daily owing to the mobilization of released Austro-German prisoners. The Bolshevik Red Guards, he added, would have stopped fighting but for these prisoners, who were ordered to enter the Bolshevik ranks by Berlin when it became known there of the situation in Siberia.

There is unbounded enthusiasm throughout Siberia owing to the deliverance from Bolshevik rule through the activities of the Czechs. East of the Ural mountains, volunteers are flocking to the Siberian army. Twenty thousand men already are under arms. The 1918 and 1919 classes have been ordered mobilized and are making a splendid response.

General Gaida said he believed it would be fatal if the present enthusiasm in Siberia was permitted to die out. In a few months Russia would possess an army capable of driving the Germans to the frontier if the allies will send troops to aid the Czechs in their work of reorganization.

With the territory freed from the Bolsheviks by the Czechs are between 300,000 and 400,000 Austro-German prisoners. Formerly they roamed about the country at will, but they now have been placed at useful work. To guard the prisoners and protect the railways, lines of communication and important towns a considerable por-

tion of the Czechs forces east of the Urals are required. It is declared that there is sufficient food and supplies in Siberia for the maintenance of a large army. The winter period is quite suitable for military operations in south Russia from the Volga to the Ukraine.

"We are all impatiently awaiting the arrival of allied troops," declared General Gaida, "and the moment when we shall fight side by side on a far larger scale than previously on a new Russo-German front."

Refugees From Petrograd Say Crime Rampant.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—Numerous refugees arrived today from Moscow and Petrograd, having left Petrograd on Sept. 13. They say that the Russian capital is entirely in the hands of anarchists and that conditions are worse than ever before. There is no police protection or any other means to preserve order and persons are openly murdered in the streets, or held up and robbed, and there is no risk of punishment for the criminals.

Armored gangs break into the houses, stealing and murdering in their search for provisions, money and clothing. Several of the refugees in this way lost all their property, even their clothes. The report that large sections of the town have been burned, they say, is exaggerated, but very serious fires have destroyed certain quarters and the conflagrations often spread quickly, as there is no organized fire department, but only volunteers are available.

Serious Lack of Munitions

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Czech-Slovak forces in European Russia are being hard pressed by the enemy, largely owing to lack of munitions and stores. Within the last ten days the Bolsheviks assisted by a considerable number of Germans have succeeded in occupying Volk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The fall of Kazan appears to have been

(Continued on page 5.)

Allies Strike Successfully in Macedonia and in Palestine

Serbian Advance 40 Miles on Macedonian Front—General Allenby Occupies Nazareth in the "Holy Land"—Japs Progress in Siberia—Comparative Quiet on Western Front.

BRITISH

LONDON, 23, Sept. — "As a result of attacks and continual pressure by British and Greek troops, in conjunction with the French and Serbian advance farther west, the enemy has evacuated his whole line from Doiran to the west of the Vardar. He has set on fire the Hudova station at the Cestovo and Tike and Titanti dumps, and his troops and transports are crowding along the road northward, heavily bombed and machine gunned by the Royal air force.

"We have reached the line of Kara Oghular, Hamzali, one kilometre south of Pogdanec, and west of the Vardar, are advancing on Mrzentsi in touch with the Greeks at Gurincheh."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 23. — "Eastern theatre, Sept. 21. — The success achieved by the Allies in Macedonia is taking the character of a great victory. The French and Serbian armies are making rapid progress in the centre toward the middle Vardar valley and are advancing on the whole front of 150 kilometres between Monastir and Lake Doiran. The enemy is in precipitate retreat and is being pursued vigorously by all the Allied troops.

BULGARIAN

SOPIA, Sept. 23.—Bitter fighting is taking place between the Cerna and the Vardar, while near Doiran the activity has diminished, according to an official statement from the Bulgarian war office today. The statement read: "In the defile between the Cerna and the Vardar, bitter fighting is continuing. Since the Anglo-Greek attacks of the last few days against our positions near Doiran were repulsed with losses by our valiant troops, the fighting activity on this front has diminished in intensity. In the valley of the Struma, patrol engagements took place in No Man's land."

SERBIAN

SALONIKI, Sept. 23. — "In a victorious advance, forcing the retirement of all Bulgarian and German fresh reserves, the Serbian army on Sept. 21, had reached the Vardar river. It has already begun to transfer certain detachments to the left side of the river, and by that means cutting the principal railway line which connects the Serbian town of Skopje (Uskub) with Saloniki. Some of the Serbian troops have crossed the Cerna river and have cut the road at Deoanville, Gradsko and Prilep, the principal communication of the German-Bulgarian army.

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 23. — "By a successful local operation this morning northeast of Epehy we captured a German strong point which had been stubbornly defended for the past three days.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 23. — "South of St. Quentin our troops have reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

TWO SIBERIAN CITIES TAKEN BY THE JAPS.

LONDON, Sept. 23. — Blagoviestchensk, capital of the Siberian province of Amur, and Alexievsk have been occupied by Japanese cavalry, according to information received by the Japanese embassy. Two thousand Austro-Germans were taken prisoner. They laid down their arms at Kokka.

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 22. — During the night our troops east of Epehy, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, renewed their attack and again made progress, capturing little Priel farm and other organized points of resistance. A number of

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 22. — During the night our troops east of Epehy, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, renewed their attack and again made progress, capturing little Priel farm and other organized points of resistance. A number of

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 23. — "South of St. Quentin our troops have reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

(Continued on page 5.)

Great Britain Most Enthusiastic Over American Success

LONDON.—The assault on the St. Mihiel salient dominates the news columns of the papers, which feature it with the "biggest headlines. The opening blow in Marshal Foch's great offensive scheme claims attention in any case, but this one has a special attraction as the first stroke of the independent American army under direct American command, and as such is hailed as one of the milestones of the war.

That the blow thus far has succeeded so well and brought such a large haul of prisoners affords an opportunity for congratulations by the press. "The day adds a glowing page of glory to American history," says the Graphic, "and it will be a proud recollection for America that her sons had a lion's share in wiping off the battle map a salient which persisted there for almost four years."

Canada's Message to General Pershing

OTTAWA. — Sir Robert Borden has sent the following congratulatory message to General Pershing: "On behalf of the government and people of Canada, I send warmest congratulations upon the magnificent victory which has just been won by the gallant army under your command, and which, I am confident, is only the prelude of still greater achievements that will ensure an enduring peace through the triumph of our common cause."

Allies Unanimous in Condemning Austria's Diplomatic Move for Peace.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF U. S. REPLY TO AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary of State Lansing made public today the official text of the communication he sent to W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish minister, in charge of Austro-Hungarian interests, conveying President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposal. It follows: "Sir: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Sept. 16, communicating to me a note from the imperial government of Austria-Hungary, containing a proposal to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding these principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all points which need to be precisely defined.

"In reply, I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the president, who now directs me to inform you that the government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. "It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING, "Secretary of State."

The Times Sees in Austrian Note Confession of Defeat.

LONDON.—The Times, accepting President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian proposal as final, now explains that what it saw in the proposed discussion was mainly another opportunity to re-state the allies' unshakeable resolve to enforce peace on their own terms. It concludes: "The proposal is rejected; it remains for the allies to carry on the war with the utmost vigor. The enemy grows weaker, his resistance faint.

"The proposal sent forth by Austria is virtually a confession of defeat. Had the allies consented to a conference, they would have proposed their own terms. They will now impose terms by forcing the foe openly to acknowledge the defeat to which he indirectly confesses."

No Possibility of German Colonies Being Returned Says Balfour LONDON.—In his address voicing his personal views that such a conference as Austria-Hungary suggested in its peace note, would be useless, Foreign Secretary Balfour expressed his opposition to the proposal further to harm a wrong-

Prisoners Taken by Americans Number Nearly 20,000

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The prisoners taken by the Americans in the St. Mihiel operations number nearly 20,000, according to Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris, among them being 5,320 Austrians. Premier Clemenceau, who paid a brief visit to Marshal Foch Friday, informed M. Hutin that 2,100 inhabitants were still in St. Mihiel when the Franco-American troops entered that town, and that the Germans had only taken away 76 of the French, for the most part young persons, the night before they evacuated.

"I absolutely refuse to give you any other confidences but these things will go very well," said the premier.

American Steamer Buenaventura Sunk; Sixty-four Missing

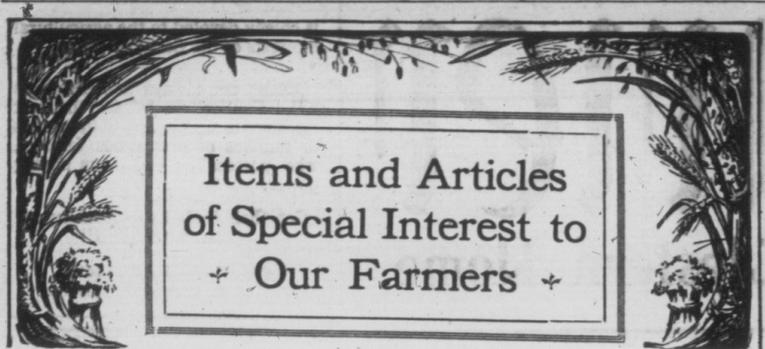
CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 22. — Three officers and 22 of the crew of the American steamer Buenaventura, have arrived here. The vessel was torpedoed last Monday. Three boats with 64 of the crew are missing. The Buenaventura was proceeding from Bordeaux, where she had unloaded a cargo of petroleum for Philadelphia. The vessel was of 4,881 gross tons and belonged to the United States Steel Products company.

Canada Will Adopt Allied War Bread

Twenty Per Cent. of Wheat Substitutes Must be Used.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Canada has adopted the allied war loaf. Twenty per cent. of substitutes must be used with wheat flour. Announcing this policy an official memorandum says: "The Canada Food board, after full consideration of the matter, has adopted the policy of the allied food controllers' resolution as far as wheat products are concerned and will use the allied loaf. This means that 20 per cent. of substitutes must be used with wheat flour in making bread. The government heartily approves this policy. While the crops in Europe and the United States have been, considering everything, excellent this year, and while there is a sufficiency of food in sight to meet our requirements for the next twelve months, nevertheless there is the greatest need for conservation, particularly in flour and wheat, for the purpose of creating a reserve sufficient against widespread unfavorable harvests of other unfavorable conditions next year. The government, therefore, hopes the people of Canada will heartily and loyally assist to this end by using in their households the amount of substitutes required under the regulation."

Alexander F. Kerensky, former Russian premier, told the inter-allied conference in session that the members of the old constituent assembly were meeting secretly in Russia and attempting to create a government for the whole of Russia.



Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

Three Noxious Weeds Which Have Invaded the Prov.

By Eric A. McLaren.

There are three noxious weeds which have invaded the Province of Saskatchewan, and are rapidly gaining ground.

These are the Canada Thistle, the Sow Thistle, and the Wild Oat. These have been introduced from Europe.

Weeds spread in a great many ways. They are carried by the winds, birds, water, and farm machinery; and many millions of them come in grain. A year ago a sample of oats (tea-cupful) was taken from a gallon measure, and upon examination it was found to contain 1720 tumbling mustard, 123 worm seed mustard, 100 hare's ear mustard, 16 buckwheat, 14 Russian pig weed, 11 gum weed, 2 ball mustard, 1 chess and 1 corn cockle. And just think, all of these in a half pint of seed. If the farmers of Saskatchewan are not careful to control the weeds on their farms in a few years more the weeds will control the farmers and their farms.

It is much easier to keep land clean, than it is to clean it after it has become infested with weeds.

The Canada Thistle.

The Canada Thistle has a creeping root which grows and runs along in the ground at a depth of about 15 inches below the surface. This root sends up new shoots every five or six inches, and if left alone these will grow to a height of from two to four feet. When this thistle is well rooted, and established, it is a formidable enemy, and almost beyond control. By care it may be kept from spreading, but it is almost impossible to eradicate it from the patch with any reasonable amount of work. The leaves are rather narrow, slightly clasping the stem at the base. The upper surface of the leaves are smooth, and of a dull green color, while the under surface is slightly downy, and of a grayish color. Some plants bear male flowers only, and produce no seeds; others bear female flowers only, which produce many seeds. The flower heads of the male plant are larger, stronger, brighter in color than those of the female plant. A female plant will produce in one season about 2,500 seeds.

The seeds are quite large, about 1-8 of an inch long, and of a light brown color. The top end of the seed is nearly round, and attached to it is a tuft of hair which makes it easy for the wind to carry the seed long distances.

Canada Thistle is spreading very rapidly, and small patches may be found in most sections of the province. The worst sections at present are on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and Wolsley.

The Sow Thistle.

Only in two respects is the Sow Thistle like the Canada Thistle. It has a large vigorous, running root, and grows erect from two to four feet. The young plants have very short roots, and are easy to destroy, but as they grow they soon become established, forming a net-work beneath the surface. The root stocks grow long, and send up numerous new shoots. One specimen examined last summer had seven new shoots on six inches of root stock.

The stem is smooth and hollow, and the plant is filled with a bitter milky juice. Leaves are abundant near the ground, but are few on the stem. One main characteristic of the Sow Thistle is the great mass of leaves that cover the ground. The leaves are pointed, and from four to eight inches long. The plant is slightly prickly all over, though a perfectly smooth variety is sometimes found. The flowers resemble the flowers of the common dandelion, are yellow, and from one

to one and a half inches in diameter. There are from five to fifteen flowers on a single stem.

The seeds are reddish-brown in color, and about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Each seed has at the top a tuft of white silky hair, which, when dry, is carried long distances by the wind. The seeds germinate readily in the fall. An average plant will produce between two and three thousand seeds.

The plant is now in many sections of the Province, and steps should be taken to stamp it out. The best way to eradicate it is for every farmer to keep his own land clear of it, and this is the proper thing for every farmer to do if he would rid the province of weeds, if it can now be done.

The Wild Oat.

This weed is different to the thistles. It is an annual; the thistles are perennials.

The Wild Oat resembles the cultivated oat in general appearance, with one exception, that it is taller. The panicle has more branches, and is finer and the whole plant is of a white-green bloom which enables one acquainted with it to distinguish it at a considerable distance. It has two characteristics—very hairy, with right-angled awn, and is colt's-food or spoon-bill. The awn is broken off in the threshing. Wild Oats will come through three to five inches of soil, and will lie on the ground for a number of years without losing their vitality. They are common all over the province, and it is difficult to find seed oats free from the seed of this weed.

Just a word as to how these weeds can be best eradicated. The cure will depend largely upon the extent of the area infested. When patches of the Canada Thistle and the Sow Thistle are very small the most effective way is to dig them out, roots and all. This means work, but it will pay in the end. Or cover them over three feet deep with manure, and extend the manure four or five feet beyond the boundary of the patch, and let it remain for the entire summer. If the area of both thistles is large, the general opinion is that the best way to deal with them is to start cultivation as early in the spring as shoots appear above the surface. Cultivate all summer, plowing occasionally five to six inches deep. This will starve the roots, and they will die.

A few patches of Sow Thistle if allowed to mature may seed down a whole farm. Sheep are fond of this weed (but will not touch the Canada Thistle) and if turned into a field where the thistle grows they will prevent its seeding by close cropping which will starve and weaken the underground roots.

And for the Wild Oat a good summerfallow is the best plan. Start the fallow in the fall by plowing two or three inches deep. This will prevent the germination of that years oats, and will put the soil into such a condition as to make possible the germination early in the spring of most of the oats in that portion of the soil. The first two weeks of spring is the ideal time for seed germination. Harrow or disc the field every week or ten days until the last of June when it should be well plowed. Each day's plowing should be harrowed the same day. Give the field surface cultivation the rest of the season.

Pasturing will help to control the wild oat if stink weed is not present. Stock will not eat the stink weed. Seeding the land with one bushel of winter rye to the acre the same year it is fallowed will produce a profitable crop of grain the next year, and so choke out the wild oats that the farmer who has been afflicted with them will rejoice.

Do not wait until the farm is overrun with wild weeds before taking steps to control them. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

—Farm and Ranch Review.

SYNOPSIS OF GAME LAWS.

By F. Brodshaw, Chief Game Guardian.

Big Game.

(Open season: November 15 to December 14, incl.)

It is unlawful to kill female big game animals and fawns at any time.

It is unlawful to take moose or elk having horns or antlers less than 6 inches in length. It is unlawful to use dogs for hunting big game or allow dogs used for such purposes to run at large.

It is unlawful for the purpose of transportation to divide a big game animal into more than four parts or quarters in addition to the head.

It is unlawful to ship big game to which is not attached official tag supplied with license.

It is unlawful to have in possession a big game animal where the evidence of sex is not clearly apparent.

It is unlawful to kill more than one elk, one moose or more than two big game animals in all in one season.

It is unlawful to offer the flesh of big game for sale.

It is unlawful to have game in any lumber camp, or any camp used for any commercial purpose, during the close season.

Every person hunting big game must wear a complete outer suit of some white material which suit must include a white cap.

A holder of a big game license shall be a game guardian during the open season for big game.

Make this a rule: No loaded firearms in camp.

Signal of distress: three shots in succession.

We have one of the finest big game countries on the American continent. Help to conserve this priceless heritage.

Game Birds.

(Open season: September 15 to December 31, incl.)

It is unlawful to destroy or capture game birds by the use of poison, narcotics, sunken punts, nightlights, traps, nets or snares of any kind; swivel, spring, automatic or machine shot guns.

It is unlawful to hunt water fowl from sail boats, yachts, launches or other boats propelled by steam, gasoline or electrical motive power.

It is unlawful to disturb the nest or take the eggs of game birds.

It is unlawful to train or run loose in fields, in which game birds may be found, between April 1 and July 15.

It is unlawful to have game birds in storage between March 1 and September 15.

Prairie chickens, partridge and all other grouse are protected until September 15, 1919. Penalty \$100 for first bird and \$25 for each additional bird unlawfully taken.

Protect the Prairie Chicken.

They protect the farmer. How? By destroying myriads of injurious insects and noxious weed seeds, which, if unchecked, would destroy the crops.

Game birds are also valuable as a food supply. Their greatest value, though, is the magnetic power they possess to draw one away from the daily routine to the Great Outdoors. Those precious days of recreation tone up the whole system for another period of strenuous work.

Fur Bearing Animals.

(Open season for Mink, Fisher, Marten and Fox, November to March, incl.; for Otter and Muskrat, November to April, incl.; for Beaver, December to April, incl.)

It is unlawful to buy and sell without a license the skins of animals that produce fur of a marketable value. Fees: \$10 for residents north of township 25, \$2 for residents south of township 26, and \$20 for non-residents. Agent permit: agent employed by resi-

dent \$10; employed by non-resident, \$20.

It is unlawful to export furs that are not of prime quality.

It is unlawful to destroy muskrat houses or shoot or spear muskrats at any time.

It is unlawful to use poison for killing fur bearing animals mentioned in *The Game Act*.

Fur dealers must return their license on or before June 30 of each year together with a statement showing kinds of fur and the number of each kind bought and sold during the year.

Use your influence to protect indiscriminate killing of any species of wild life.

Transportation of Game.

It is unlawful to ship any game or fur bearing animals in any receptacle that may not be easily opened for examination, unless same is plainly marked with full description of contents and addresses of consignee and consignor are given.

It is unlawful to export game without a permit.

The fees for permits are as follows:

For each head of moose, caribou or elk exported, \$5.00.

For each head of either deer or set of antlers exported, \$2.00.

For each hide of whatever variety of big game exported, \$1.00.

For each shipment of one dozen or less of game birds exported, \$1.00.

For each live black or silver fox exported, \$25.00.

For each live cross or red fox exported, \$5.00.

For every other variety of live fur bearing animal exported, \$5.00.

For each shipment of twenty pounds or less of the flesh of big game, \$1.00.

It is unlawful to export prairie chickens.

Refrain from killing species of wild life you know are scarce and use moderation in the taking of others.

Resident Licenses.

Game bird licenses for residents of cities, towns, villages and hamlets, \$1.25. Big game license, \$5. Fur dealer's license north of township 26, \$2. Taxidermist license, \$5.

No license issued to any person under 16 years of age without the permission of his guardian.

Nonresident Licenses.

Big game, \$25. Game birds for season, \$15; in case of person domiciled in Canada, \$5. Trapper's license, \$25. Fur dealer's license, \$20.

It is unlawful to accompany or aid a nonresident to shoot game without a license.

Observe the Game Laws and see that others do so.

General.

It is unlawful to shoot game on enclosed or cultivated property without permission.

It is unlawful to shoot on game preserves.

It is unlawful to shoot between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

It is unlawful to carry a loaded gun in or on, or discharge the same from a carriage, rig, wagon, automobile or other vehicle.

It is unlawful to offer game of any kind for sale.

Don't point a gun at any person in fun. This is no matter for jest. It is always the gun "we did not know was loaded," that goes off.

The only time to point a gun is when you intend to kill.

To wound or kill a person while hunting makes one liable to a penalty of \$1,000, or six months' imprisonment.

Every person who makes or starts a fire in the open for cooking or camping purposes should exercise and observe every precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

Bag Limit.

Big Game, one Moose, one Elk, two Deer, two Caribou, males only, but not more than two animals in all.

Ducks and Geese, 50 a day, total 250 for season.

Penalty for violation of Law—\$10.00 to \$1,000.00 or imprisonment.

"A game butcher is an undesirable citizen and should be treated as such."

"The wild life of today is not ours to do with as we please. The original stock is given to us in trust for the benefit both of the present and the future. We must render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us."

EFFICIENCY IN MILKING

Prejudice against milking cows is a thing that is scarcely a characteristic of the man who has the makings of a true stockman in him. The man who likes to stay and work about amongst live stock, study them, attend to their requirements and comfort, is the kind of man who gets his profits out of the dairy cow. This is obvious enough. But it is equally true that it takes just that kind of a man, with that same habit of mind and of thought, to make a success with any kind of live stock, and it is hard to produce figures from actual work with any other kind of stock that will show the same kind of profits.

To the real stockman milking time is a pleasure. If there are any discomforts about it he takes care to remove them; and, while he is removing them, for his own sake, he is making conditions better for the cow, the kind that will find expression not alone in more, but in better milk.

Milking is a work that should not be done by the man who has no interest in it. He is a class of man that isn't good enough for the job, for it is not at all probable that he will do it properly and carefully. The milker who can take a careful interest in his work, watch to see that his work is clean, that the cow is at her comfort, will weigh the milk and not if the cow is gaining or losing, is a far superior kind of man to the fellow who merely regards milking as an odious task. He is worth more money because he is a higher type of man, because he takes a deep interest in the most profitable departure of the farm, and because he gets more out of it.

Kindness and quietness cannot be too strongly emphasized. This is true in the case of any milch cow, but it is of more importance skill with the most profitable kind. Deep milkers possess a higher nervous organization, they are more easily excited, and the results of it are more emphatic. When a cow is nervous she will "let down" her milk, and her production falls off.

Some men who have been accustomed to scrub cows all of their lives, who have never learned the importance of avoiding rough treatment, have found that when they invested their money in cows of a higher class, with better dairy breeding, they have not given them the expected results. They did not know how to handle them.

To obtain the best results in milking it is always the best rule to see that the cow is quiet and contented. Sometimes, if a cow shows any excitement, it is best to leave her for a while and milk some other cow first. Only the observant man can do this. If the milker approaches the cow quietly, speaking a few gentle words, and rubs down the udder very easily and gently, seats himself quietly, there is little danger of exciting her, and the results will be best. To obtain the best results the motions of the hand when milking should be such as not to become unpleasant to the cow. Squeezing the teats with the points of the fingers is a bad practice; they should be grasped with the full hand. All twisting or pinching should be most carefully avoided. It is when experiencing no annoyance whatever that the secretion of milk will become the most active.

For making feeds more palatable there is nothing better than molasses. Don't feed too much of it, however, especially to pregnant animals.

Feeding animals is nowadays a science as well as an art. The feeder who would feed to greatest profit will know the science as well as the art.

Never feed musty or tainted feed to pregnant animals. If it must be used up, feed it to dry milk cows or fattening animals.

There is nothing to beat rape pasture for lambs that have just been weaned. When turning them on, however, care must be taken that the pasture is not wet.

CASTORIA

Für Säuglinge und Kinder
IN GEBRAUCH SEIT MEHR ALS 30 JAHREN
Immer mit der Unterschrift von *Carl H. Plittner*



THELMA, Alta., Sept. 13, 1918.

The Courier:—

Enclosed you will find \$2.00 being the subscription price for another year for The Courier. The weather at present is very dry and hot after the frost. The farmers are still busy making hay but the hay crop will not be a very good one. I presume that during the winter months we will have to count with a great scarcity of feed. The grain crop is also a very poor one, and the straw can hardly be utilized as feed as it is very short. In spite of all this the people don't seem to get discouraged altogether for a great many weddings have taken place lately, and signs are prevailing that others are to follow. Mr. Paul Roemer was united in the holy bond of matrimony with Miss Christine Bohner, and Henry Steiner with Miss Christine Pfaff. For September 15, the marriage of Henry Wolf with Martha Ströh is announced. I beg to congratulate and should like to advise all of them not to fail to subscribe for The Courier, for a married life without a good newspaper isn't worth living.

Best greetings to the members of the families Weslowski and Brandt. The boys of said families were my best chums when we were residing in Regina; also greetings to the rest of my friends and finally to all subscribers of The Courier.

BERNHART BOHNER.

LUSELAND, Sask., Sept. 16.

Dear Editor:—

On Sunday last when I went to church I was told that the "Sask. Courier Publ. Co." had ceased publishing "Der Courier" in the German language. At first I was not inclined to believe the rumors but when on Thursday I went to the post office and learned that no paper in the German language had arrived I began to think that there must be some truth in the rumors. Kindly advise me by return mail whether it is really true that you have ceased publishing "Der Courier" in the German language. If it is so, then kindly let me have the paper in the English language, as I surely don't want to be without my house friend "Courier," for which I have subscribed so many years, and with which I have been satisfied ever since I read the first copy. I sincerely hope that the paper will not have ceased appearing altogether, and if not, that every German-Canadian who has been reading "Der Courier" in the German language, will not fail to support the new enterprise, which is still under the management of the well known editor who, no doubt, in the past knew well how to defend our interests. He surely will know how to do it in future. Again, I want the paper, no matter whether in the German or English language.

Yours truly,
JOHN L. THADEN.

To the Farmers of Western Canada

We are not giving in the Press this year our forecast of the markets as we have been doing for several years past as we find that we are not getting the patronage we feel we deserve in view of the benefit which our advice has been to the farmers. We will, however, be glad to give this advice to those who will ship us their grain, which we think you will agree is a fair proposition.

If your grain is in any Elevator, order it shipped to us, sending your tickets and car number. Please note that the Grain Act distinctly states that Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act, Sec. 100). Insist on sending your own grain to whom you like.

McBEAN BROS.

Winnipeg, August 1st, 1918.

Grain Exchange.

SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high grade ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

\$400.00 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000.00 worth supplied on half cash basis, balance payable July, 1919, and December 1, 1919, with interest at 6 per cent.

These ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk rams.

For particulars apply to

A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.

HEIFERS FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply grade heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeds to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

One-third cash with order, balance payable December, 1919, and December, 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

These heifers are well bred, all good colors, straight and growthy, just the kind for foundation stock.

For further particulars, apply to

A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.

FOR YOUR 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.
Titan Engines and International Harvester Co. Separators.
Autos and Steam Threshing Machines.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

LATEST CROP REPORTS SHOW ACUTE SHORTAGE OF THRESHING HELP.

Crop reports from a few provincial points sent into the department of agriculture show that threshing is well under way but that there is an acute shortage of labor. Mr. F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, commenting on the labor problem, estimates that more than 2,000 men are urgently required to start threshing operations satisfactorily. Appeals are being received from many districts and T. M. Molloy, head of the provincial labor bureau, who is now in Ottawa, has been asked to take the matter up with the federal authorities, while local labor committees are again urged to secure volunteer workers.

Following are the crop reports received by the department:

Montmartre.

Harvest completed today, threshing in parts past three days. Yield of wheat averages ten bushels, oats and barley damaged by late frost, yields will be much reduced. Labor supply inadequate. Several threshing outfits unable to start.

Keeler.

The wheat that was blown and set back in the spring came on good but the rust and frost last Sunday night caught it. Threshing general, men scarce. Weather hot, believe wheat will all go standard grades. Some machines talking of not starting up, labor so scarce.

Langenburg.

Cutting will be finished on September 28. A heavy frost on Sept. 9, 10 and 11. Late oats badly frozen. Threshing will commence September 16.

Dubuc.

Cutting practically finished. Threshing just started but will not be general for ten days. Quite a little damage by frost but fair average crop at this point. Weather good.

Melfort.

Grain all out and in stock. Some threshing has been done but it will not be general till the 17. Frost on night of the 8 damaged to some extent about 8 per cent of the crop.

North Battleford.

Visited districts Lloydminster, Lashburn, Snelac, Scott, Wilkie and North Battleford, all crops good for threshing is out, threshing general. Yield very low generally, all late oats frozen.

FROST DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE.

Reports received by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., covering crop conditions for the period ending Sept. 16, indicate that considerable damage has been done to late oats and other late grains by recent heavy frosts, which were pretty general in all parts of the province. Threshing is under way everywhere and will be general this week.

With threshing under way, reports of yields in various districts are coming in. Stalwart reports yields in that district averaging wheat 12 bushels to the acre, oats 50, barley 50 and flax 10. All crops are reported to be light and oats and late flax have been injured by late frosts.

Baymore reports wheat running 20 bushels to the acre and oats 50 bushels, Girvin reports wheat 15, oats 40, barley 30 and flax 5. Wheat is grading one, two and three.

Threshing will be general at Girvin the middle of the present week. Help is scarce and no great amount of new grain is being received at the elevators, the impression being that threshing will be done at the granaries in the fields. Fillmore reports threshing general this week.

WILL PROBABLY LIFT EMBARGO ON SEED GRAIN.

The wheat embargo in Saskatchewan may be lifted by October 1. F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, is now in Winnipeg conferring with the Dominion board of grain supervisors on this question and also discussing the possibility of having the embargo area in the province reduced.

Storage charges in elevators throughout the area covered by the embargo are beginning to be a large question. Farmers contend that they should not be forced to

pay storage charges in other than they are now willing to dispose of and which they have to hold in elevators because of the government's action. Although they realize that the government took this step to save some farmers the necessity of importing seed wheat next spring, yet there are many farmers within the prohibited areas who have sufficient wheat for seed and a good quantity to dispose of for the cause of the miller.

The elevators affected by the order are now all pretty well filled with wheat and the proprietors are commencing to ask from where they are going to receive their remuneration for the use of their buildings. No arrangements were made in the order compelling the non-shipment of wheat for the purpose of these charges. It was thought that the Dominion board of grain supervisors, for whose benefit the embargo was placed, would pay the charges, but so far no action along this line has been taken by the board.

KEEN RIVALRY IN BROADBENT DISTRICT.

Keen rivalry is being shown between the sixty-six municipalities in the province which have entered stretches of road in the good road contest, promoted by the provincial department of highways, of which Hon. S. J. Letta is minister and H. Hettie inspector in charge of the contest.

Last year there were 44 roads entered as compared with 66 this year, showing that the contest is of increasing interest. There is wider interest being taken in the movement, the desire to share in the movement being stronger each year to improve the road system of Saskatchewan.

The movement is not confined to any particular part of the province. Almost all points of the compass are represented, as evidenced by the fact that Eastern, Shannan, Hysas and Lashburn districts have all roads entered. The province is divided into six districts and five prizes are awarded in each. The winners in each district then are in competition for the grand prize for the best road in the province. The allowance is made for the nature of the ground and road-making conditions. Last year R. M. No. 37, north of Moose town, won the provincial championship and this municipality is again entered but under the rules of the contest is not allowed to compete with the road which won the prize last year.

The contest closes at the end of the month and the prize winners will be announced about the end of October.

NEW BREWING HAS DECREASED.

Figures compiled by the statistics bureau of the provincial department of agriculture, issued by G. E. Oliver, show that the amount of summer fallow and new breaking is slightly less this year than that cultivated in 1917. The figures for 1917 being: Summer fallow, 3,758,941, and for new breaking, 431,698. Of this amount 92.1 per cent of summer fallow has been completed and 98.8 per cent of new breaking. The figures for this year are, therefore, 3,447,337 acres of summer fallow and 424,633 acres of new breaking. It is expected that the bureau will issue an estimate of the amount of fallow plowing later on in the season.

PROVINCE SELLS TWO CAMELS TO SIBERIA.

A shipment of Saskatchewan butter is on its way to Siberia according to an announcement made in Regina yesterday. The consignment consists of 57,700 pounds of approximately 29 tons. Two camels were required to pack the shipment, which is consigned to Siberia by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, with headquarters in Regina. The order was received by the co-operative creameries from the Military Department of the Canadian government and the butter will be used by the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

This is probably the first time in the history of Canada that a shipment of Canadian butter, let alone Saskatchewan butter, has found its way to Russia, which has always been regarded as the exporter of butter and other dairy products.

SKEPTICAL ABOUT POTASH DEPOSITS IN THIS PROVINCE.

When it comes to passing an opinion on potash deposits, Dr. Charlton, provincial bacteriologist, is from Missouri, and has to be shown. At present he is very skeptical in regard to the value of the alleged potash deposits whose discovery has been announced at several places within the last few days.

Dr. Charlton says, in justification of his skepticism, that it is very uncommon to find potash in connection with alkali deposits in the west, and that in the course of hundreds of analyses of water, he has not found potash in commercial quantities.

He exhibited a sample of salt, which, he says, came from a deposit within a few miles of the alleged large potash deposit thirty miles north of Maple Creek, and from the same valley.

"This sample," he said, "is sodium sulphate, and has a very small value. There is a slight trace of potash, but so slight as to be of no commercial value."

Following close on the reported discovery at Maple Creek of valuable deposits of potash and salts, came a report from Hardy on the C.N.R. directly south of Regina and about twenty miles from the international border of another deposit of potash. Another discovery of potash was made near the Forbes depot.

PEOPLE CONFISCATED.

Moose, Sask. — Detective Sergt. Five, of the provincial police detective division, and Constable MacCabe, Elmford detachment, made a haul of some proportions south of Moose when they landed at the homestead of Chris. Anger, believed to be a German. Chris had 5,000 pounds of flour smuggled away safe, he thought, from prying eyes. For having the flour in his possession Chris paid just \$200 and the costs of the court, and his flour was confiscated. It will be sold and the monies obtained sent to the Canada food board at Ottawa.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT MOOSE JAW.

Moose Jaw, Sask. — Five little children lie in a Moose Jaw morgue with their throats cut; their father and self-confessed murderer, William Bromley, is in a cell, and the mother is prostrate in the care of the police matron, while neighbors of what had been a happy family are hushed in awe at the most terrible tragedy in the history of their city.

Shedding Blood, Strangled Father.

Temporary mental derangement in a sudden fit of rage at his eight-year-old son, Norman, is said to be the cause of Bromley's attack upon his only son. The man was reading while his children played, entrusted by his wife to see that they came to no harm, while she attended a picture show. The boy in his play upstairs cried and was bid to cease by his father, but the crying continued. In a passion the man rushed upstairs, seized his razor and cut the boy's throat. He threw him on the bed and looked upon what he had done. Seized with fear of the hangman's noose, the publicity, and the thought of what his wife would say, gripped him. Unnerved, distraught, scarce knowing what he did, he resolved in his madness to exterminate his family, while at the back of his mind gathered thoughts of a wife left without a breadwinner while he paid the penalty of his crime against his son. Better far, he argued, to kill the other children.

Kills Sleeping Babies.

Doris and June, twins of fourteen months, slept in another room. He picked them from the bed where their mother had tucked them in an hour before, and, taking them as they slept, one by one to the room where their little brother lay, wailing in his gore, cut their throats and laid them beside his son. Dithie and Ivy, aged seven and five years, also slept. Of the children but two now remained. He killed them, as he did the others, with a slash of a razor, which stretched them dead and bleeding at his feet.

Intended Suicide.

To the police the man declared he intended to end his life when he had slaughtered his children, but the fearful spectacle his home presented when he had completed the terrible deed appalled him and his resolution weakened. Sick with

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching, gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 145 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'.

In a week there was improvement. The constipation was corrected, and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous."

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

fear and revolting from the work of his hands, he washed and changed his clothes and with his wife to face waited for the return of the bereaved mother.

Impatient, longing to leave the shambles he had created, he strode down the street. He told her he had killed two of their children and the woman, screaming loudly, sounded an alarm which brought the neighbors running to her side.

W. G. Stephens, of the Moose Jaw Bread company, came to the house. To him Bromley repeated his horrible story and cautioned him not to enter the house.

A crowd gathered, alarmed by the cries of the mother, and the horrifying report that the children had been done to death by their father spread through the assembly. Then the police came while Bromley with his wife were walking towards the cemetery.

For some blocks she walked, dazed with what had befallen, before she took thought of what should be done, while her husband by her side, fresh from the shambles of his own making, gripped in his coat pocket the razor whose strokes led the life blood out of five little ones.

He began to tell the story in its horrid details. The woman realizing at last that justice must be done, in panic pleaded with him to surrender to the police. This he did shortly after midnight.

And so the woman lives, for it is thought that Bromley intended to end her life too after he coaxed her away from the hushed neighbors who still, half incredulous, stood before their doors.

DIED FOLLOWING KICK.

Mrs. Perdune, of Ceylon, Sask., aged 55 years, died last week, as a result of injuries received by being knocked down and trampled by a calf. The aged lady, after regaining consciousness, managed to crawl to the house where she lay until her son returned when she recounted what had happened, expiring shortly afterwards.

CARVELL DENIES WRITING LETTER TO LIEUT. ADNEY.

OTTAWA.—Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, when shown the press despatch from St. Johns, Que., said that he was surprised at the evidence which Lieut. Adney is reported to have given before Mr. Justice McLennan in connection with the Chambly-Vercheres election enquiry. The minister said that he had never had any correspondence whatever with Mr. Adney or any other person regarding soldiers' votes at St. Johns, excepting a letter received by him from Col. Melville, dated Nov. 27, last, in which there were no improper references or suggestions made whatever, but simply a kind expression of interest in his own election and nothing that would even suggest any intention to violate the law or ask any man to vote in any constituency in which he had not a legal right to do so.

LAURIE PARTY HAS NEW SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION.

OTTAWA.—A Liberal delegation, largely from Ontario, met in Ottawa on the invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and discussed with him ways and means of keeping in

WAS DESTROYED.

Mawer, Sask.—More than half of the town of Mawer, Sask., was destroyed by fire when the entire west side of Main street and the residential section were wiped out. No estimate of the loss is available yet.

See Alberta News on Page Nine. See Manitoba News on Page Eleven.

Eastern Provinces

AVERAGE YIELD OF TWELVE AND HALF BUS. WHEAT ESTIMATED

OTTAWA.—An average yield of 12 1/2 bushels per acre for spring wheat and 16 1/2 bushels for fall wheat for all Canada is given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its preliminary estimate of average yield per acre of the principal grain crops of Canada during 1918. Last year fall wheat averaged 21 1/2 bushels per acre, while for the 10-year period from 1908-17, the average was 23 bushels. Spring wheat averaged 15 1/2 bushels last year and 19 bushels for the decennial period.

For other crops the respective averages are in bushels per acre: Oats, 33 as against 33 1/4 and 35 1/2; barley, 25 1/2 as against 25 and 27; flax, 5 1/4 as against 6 1/2 and 10 1/2.

The Prairies

For the prairie provinces the estimated yields per acre are: Manitoba—Wheat, 17 bushels, oats, 38 3/4; barley, 29 1/4; rye, 18 1/4; flax, 11 3/4. Saskatchewan—Wheat 11 1/2; oats, 13 1/2; barley, 22 1/2; rye, 15; flax, 8 1/2. Alberta—Wheat, 10; oats, 23 1/2; barley, 16 3/4; rye, 15 3/4; flax, 5 1/4.

About 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,453,500 bushels of barley and about 15,000,000 bushels of oats remained in stock in Canada at close of the crop year. A comparatively small portion of this grain is in the hands of farmers, the reports indicating an almost absolute clearance by farmers of their 1917 stock.

MR. CARVELL IS MENTIONED IN ELECTION PLOT.

MONTREAL, Que.—Evidence indicating that Hon. Frank B. Carvell had tried to secure the votes of the soldiers of the Canadian Engineers' Training depot at St. Johns, Quebec, until he found that he was to be returned by acclamation, and that after that he had tried to have the vote turned over to Colonel McLeod in York county, New Brunswick, when he found that he would not need them himself, was introduced at the royal commission sitting to investigate the charges against officers and men of the Canadian Engineers' Training depot at St. Johns by Lieutenant E. T. Adney, in the course of the day's proceedings.

Lieut. Adney, who is a naturalized Canadian and prior to the war was an American, was the star witness of the afternoon, his replies often eliciting applause in court.

"Why did you vote for Mr. Rainville?" asked Mr. Geoffrion. "Because I believed him to be a loyal member of the Union government and a loyal citizen and I was sure his opponent, Mr. Archambault, was not. I voted as I thought my duty to my country lay, that is the reason why 17,000 other Canadian soldiers voted as they did."

"I might have voted in my own country of Carleton, N.B.," added Lieut. Adney. "but Hon. Mr. Carvell wrote and said that he would not need our votes as he expected to get an acclamation, so I was told to vote for the Union candidate, Col. MacLeod, in York, N.B., where the votes might be needed."

CARVELL DENIES WRITING LETTER TO LIEUT. ADNEY

OTTAWA.—Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, when shown the press despatch from St. Johns, Que., said that he was surprised at the evidence which Lieut. Adney is reported to have given before Mr. Justice McLennan in connection with the Chambly-Vercheres election enquiry. The minister said that he had never had any correspondence whatever with Mr. Adney or any other person regarding soldiers' votes at St. Johns, excepting a letter received by him from Col. Melville, dated Nov. 27, last, in which there were no improper references or suggestions made whatever, but simply a kind expression of interest in his own election and nothing that would even suggest any intention to violate the law or ask any man to vote in any constituency in which he had not a legal right to do so.

LAURIE PARTY HAS NEW SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION.

OTTAWA.—A Liberal delegation, largely from Ontario, met in Ottawa on the invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and discussed with him ways and means of keeping in

close touch with political and other conditions of the country. As a result of the meeting a new method will be followed. Heretofore information of this character has been secured through a central committee at Ottawa, giving instructions to people in different parts of the country.

At the meeting, after considerable discussion, it was decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should write to a number of the leading men in each province requesting them to organize upon a plan and at a time satisfactory to themselves and advise him of the steps taken.

CADET BURNED TO DEATH.

TORONTO.—When his machine caught fire while flying over 1,000 feet in the air near Leaside Camp tonight, Cadet Henry C. Saunders was burned to death. His home is in Erin, Ontario.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT MONTREAL CLEARED UP

MONTREAL.—The disastrous Grey Nunnery fire of February 14 last, in which 65 victims were burned to death, was purposely caused by a female orderly of the institution, Berthe Courtmanche, who is said to have periodical attacks of fire mania. The woman was still working at the institution at the time when she was arrested this afternoon.

After keeping her under observation at the Grey Nunnery for a week past Detective Proulx, of the provincial police department, accused the woman with the crime and extracted a full and signed confession from her. Her arrest followed and she was arraigned at the courthouse on a charge of arson.

FOUR HALIFAX BUILDINGS BURNED.

HALIFAX.—Four buildings at the Halifax dry docks and shipyards were destroyed by fire Saturday night. They included the dock pumping house, the boiler house, air compressor structure and the old machine shop. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

United States

AMERICAN GUARDS RUSHED WISCONSIN FARM

OWEN, Wis.—Three hundred home guardsmen, after an all night vigil, rushed the farm home of Mrs. Louise Krueger, near here, at dawn, but failed to find trace of Leslie, Louis and Ennes Krueger, three of Mrs. Krueger's four sons, who were believed to have figured in a sensational duel with the authorities yesterday.

Frank Krueger, a fourth young man, who was wounded, surrendered. He and his mother were taken to Eau Claire.

Home guardsmen, reinforced by scores of citizens, are searching Clark county for the missing men. Citizens who participated in the fighting said they were confident that the four Krueger boys were on the premises at the time.

One Killed; Five Wounded.

One man was killed and five wounded in the fight, which lasted several hours after the officers tried to apprehend Krueger. Harry Jenkins was shot dead, but it is believed all the wounded, with the exception of Emil Laino, will recover. Laino is in the hospital in a serious condition.

The Krueger brothers are wanted as alleged draft evaders. Frank and Ennes, it is alleged, failed to register, while Louis and Leslie, officers say, registered a year ago, but could not be found when looked for by the officers.

70 DEAD OF GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA IN ONE DAY AT BOSTON

BOSTON.—Influenza and pneumonia caused more than seventy deaths in New England within twenty-four hours. In Boston there were thirty-five deaths from influenza, including three naval men, and twenty-seven from pneumonia. In Brockton and nearby towns, where the shoe factories have been badly crippled by the spread of the disease, twelve deaths from influenza were reported. At the forts in Boston harbor, it was stated that all the hospital beds were occupied by influenza patients. At Camp Devens there are 3.50 cases, mainly among negro soldiers from the south.

CALIFORNIA-BORN JAPS MAY ACQUIRE LAND TITLE

REVERSHIE, Cal.—Japanese born in California may acquire and retain title to real estate, and no violation of the alien enemy law results, according to an opinion

handed down by Judge Craig, of the superior court here, in the case of the people of the state of California, viz., M. Harada. This was regarded as a test case.

CALL STRIKE TO PROTEST JAILING I. W. W. LEADERS

BUTTE, Mont.—Notwithstanding that a few more men are at work in the mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining company, the operators in Butte do not disguise the fact that the strike situation threatens to become serious. The metal mine workers will hold a referendum on the call for a strike issued by local I. W. W. as a protest against the imprisonment of Wm. Haywood and others, and the assumption is that the movement will be endorsed by that organization. No arrests were made so far and no serious trouble took place around the mines. Regular soldiers are patrolling some of the streets and are on guard at the mines.

CARDINAL JOHN M. FARLEY, NEW YORK, SUCCUMBS

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y.—Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York, died at his country home here. The aged prelate had been sinking rapidly since he suffered a relapse last Saturday, following partial recovery from an attack of pneumonia.

John Murphy Farley spent most of his life in New York city. He showed great executive ability. From a small pastorate 40 years ago the venerable clergyman rose to the highest ranks in American Catholicism.

He was born at Newton Hamilton, county of Armagh, Ireland, April 20, 1842.

TWELVE KNOWN DEAD IN TERRIFIC FACTORY BLAZE IN NEW YORK

NEWARK, N. J.—All police reports and ambulances in the city were ordered out to a fire which broke out in the plant of the American Button company here. Police reports were that many girls were jumping from the windows of the factory.

Twelve persons are dead, according to the first police reports. The blaze is still raging and firemen and policemen are making rescues.

THE DEAD ARE ALL GIRLS, EMPLOYEES OF THE PLANT, TEN OF WHOM WERE TRAPPED ON THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE MILL, WHILE TWO OTHERS, WHO JUMPED TO THE STREET, DIED IN AN AMBULANCE ON THE WAY TO A HOSPITAL.

FAMOUS JOURNALIST OF NEW YORK MURDERS WIFE.

NEW YORK.—Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the New York Evening World, famous for his skill with which he directed his reporters in the solution of murder mysteries, in a police station told the story of how he killed his own wife. Chapin shot and killed her in their apartment in the Hotel Cumberland and surrendered himself to the police after failing to carry out plans to end his own life.

UNITED STATES PLACES EMBARGO ON ALL LUMBER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An embargo against the shipment of virtually all kinds of lumber from any point in the United States or Canada, to any point east of the Mississippi river, and north of the Ohio river, excepting shipments for war purposes was announced at the St. Louis office of the railroad administration.

ARMY OF 4,800,000 BY NEXT JULY AIM OF AMERICANS

WASHINGTON.—An army of 4,800,000 by next July, after all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections, is what the enlarged American military program calls for, General March explained to the house appropriations committee, in discussing the new \$7,000,000,000 army estimates.

There are now about 3,200,000 men under arms, General March said, and the plan is to call 2,500,000 of the new draft registrants to the colors between now and July.

REPORTED 25 SOLDIERS KILLED IN COLLISION

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Twenty-five soldiers are reported killed and some thirty others injured in a head-on collision between a troop train and a St. Louis and San Francisco freight train one mile east of Marshfield, Mo.

It is reported by the authorities in Jutland that during the past few days the bodies of 130 German marines have been washed ashore on the western coast of Jutland.

Allies Strike Successfully in Macedonia and in Palestine

Continued from page 1.)

prisoners have been taken by us in our operations yesterday and last night in this sector.

"South of Villers-Guizlain, a local attack made by the enemy last evening was repulsed after sharp fighting. In the course of the night our troops advanced their line in this sector and captured several prisoners.

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy again attacked at Moeuvres and was repulsed. There also our troops have improved their positions and have taken a few prisoners.

"English troops carried out a successful local operation last night north of the Scarpe river, in the neighborhood of Gavrelle, advancing our lines on a front of two miles and capturing several prisoners.

"A hostile raiding party was driven off last night west of Acheville. This morning the enemy delivered a local attack against our new positions northwest of La Bassee. Fighting is still taking place in this locality."

The text of the communication issued to-night reads:

"In a minor operation undertaken by us this morning east of Epehy, English troops successfully advanced their line after heavy fighting. Strong opposition was encountered at all points and later in the day the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks of considerable strength. In spite of the resistance our troops made substantial progress on the whole of the front of their attack.

"In conjunction with the attack the Australian troops made further progress in a completely successful operation in the Hargicourt sector, capturing a number of prisoners."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 22. — "The night was marked by quite heavy artillery in the region of St. Quentin and north of the Aisne."

"On the front of the river Vesle, French troops repulsed two enemy raids.

"French detachments penetrated the German lines in the Champagne and in Loraine and returned with prisoners."

The statement issued to-night says:

"No event of importance has occurred to report during the course of the day.

"Aviation: On account of very unfavorable weather, the aviation activity was feeble on the night of the 20th. Availing themselves of a short period of clear weather, our aviators dropped nearly 16 tons of projectiles on enemy aviation grounds and results were observed, notably at Stenay and Morville, where fires were observed and also on the railway stations at Etain, Bezaucourt and Juniville, where fires and explosions were seen."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 22. — Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: West of Fleusquier and south of Havincourt English partial attacks were repulsed, as also were strong enemy thrusts north of the river Scarpe.

"An enterprise by our troops near Moeuvres yielded forty-five prisoners.

"Army group of General Von Boehm: After fruitless partial attacks of the last few days, the English again launched a great united attack. Their objective was to effect a breakthrough near Cambrai. Under protection of a dense rolling fire, the English infantry, accompanied by armored cars and aviators, advanced to attack early in the morning between Gouzeaucourt wood and Hargicourt.

"During the night of Sept. 19, 20 in anticipation of an enemy attack we removed our defence in the open country east of Epehy to the old English positions between Villers-Guizlain and Bellecourt.

"When the enemy, deeply echeloned for attack, stormed down the heights against our lines, he was received by the prepared defensive fire of our artillery, infantry and machine guns. The attack broke down before our lines.

"After a strong preparatory fire the enemy renewed his attack.

This second attempt also was entirely without success. Although the English temporarily penetrated the southwestern portion of Villers-Guizlain and Queenemont Farm, they again were thrown back by an immediate counter-attack. "In the evening and during the night, very strong artillery fire was again followed by violent attacks which were repulsed.

"Yesterday was an especially successful day in the heavy struggle on the western front. German rifle and cavalry regiments and east and west Prussian, Posen, Lower Silesian, Westphalian, Rhinish and Bavarian regiments and Guard troops inflicted on the English a heavy defeat. On the whole front of their attack they suffered heavy losses. The main share for the complete success of yesterday is due to our artillery.

"Between the Ailette and Aisne, artillery activity continued within moderate limits. It revived in the evening in connection with violent partial attacks east of Vauxaillon, at Vauxains farm and northwest of Vailly."

AMERICAN

Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 22:

"Section 'A'—In the Woevre our raiding parties penetrated the enemy's line at two points, inflicting numerous casualties and brought back 25 prisoners. A hostile detachment which attempted to reach our positions was repulsed, leaving two of its men in our hands."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 22. — British troops in their drive north through Palestine already have counted 18,000 Turkish prisoners and have collected 120 guns, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British war office.

The text of the statement follows:

"By nine o'clock on Saturday night on our left wing, the infantry about Birefur had reached the line. Beitdejan-Samaria-Birefur, shepherding the enemy on the west of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road into the arms of our cavalry operating southwards from Jenin and Beisan.

"Other enemy columns vainly attempted to escape into the Jordan valley in the direction of Jisr-ed-Damer, which still is held by us. These columns suffered severely from our aircraft, which constantly harassed them with bombs and machine guns, flying from low altitudes.

"In the vicinity of Lake Tiberius our cavalry detachments hold Nazareth and the rail and road passages over the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Damer.

"Already 18,000 prisoners have been captured and 120 guns collected."

An earlier statement by General Allenby reads:

"By 8 p.m. on September 20 the enemy resistance had collapsed everywhere, save on the Turkish left in the Jordan valley.

"Our left wing, having swung around to the east, had reached the line of Bidieh, Bakah and Messudh Junction, and was astride the rail and roads converging at Nabulus.

"Our right wing, advancing through difficult country against considerable resistance, had reached the line of Khan Jibeit, 14 miles northeast of El Mugheir and Es-Sawieh, and was facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus road.

"On the north our cavalry, traversing the field of Armageddon, had occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan and were collecting the disorganized masses of enemy troops and transports as they arrived from the south. All avenues of escape open to the enemy, except the fords across the Jordan between Beisan and Jisr-ed-Damer, were thus closed.

"East of the Jordan Arab forces of the King of the Hedjaz had effected numerous demolitions on the railways radiating from Deraa, several important bridges, including one in the Yurmak valley, having been destroyed.

"Several days must elapse before accurate figures of captures can be given out, but already more than 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, large quantities of both horse and mechanical transports, four airplanes, many locomotives and much rolling stock have been counted.

"Very severe losses have been inflicted on the masses of Turkish troops retreating over the difficult road by our air services.

"A German airplane, later ascertained to have been carrying mails, landed in the midst of our

troops at Afule, the pilot, who had believed the place still to be in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before he could be secured."

TURKISH

LONDON, Sept. 22. — The following official communication issued by the Turkish war office Friday, was received here today:

"On the evening of the 18th, the expected British attack began on a wide front east of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road. The first onslaught failed, thanks to the bravery of our troops. Fighting with constantly reinforced troops, continued the night long with extreme violence. At dawn the attack from the forest was broken and the attack brought to a standstill on the Jalud-Wady-Abs-Uzorka line.

"Meanwhile, on the coastal sector the British opened a violent artillery bombardment aided from the sea by their naval guns. After two hours of artillery preparation there was desperate hand to hand fighting, and the enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions between the coast and the Lydda-Tulkaram railway. Yielding to the pressure of the numerical superiority, we moved our troops into positions at Tulkaram, where fresh enemy attacks are expected.

"On the Jordan in the Wady-Arja and Jericho districts we caught the enemy under an effective fire."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 21. — "Despite low clouds and frequent showers our airplanes Friday carried out useful work in all departments.

"Sixteen hostile machines were downed and three sent down out of control. Eleven of ours are missing.

"Twenty-six and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the 24 hours."

"The entente allied independent air force on Friday dropped bombs on German towns on Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Boulay, Frescaty and Morhange, according to an official statement issued tonight by the British government. Explosives were dropped on the Lanz works at Mannheim, on wharves and factories at Karlsruhe, on blast furnaces at the Burbach works and on airdromes at Boulay, Frescaty and Morhange.

"One German machine was brought down. One allied machine is missing."

SERBIAN

SALONKI, Sept. 21. — "We yesterday advanced more than 20 kilometres toward the north. Our troops are several kilometres to the north of Kavadar. In addition to this town, we have liberated another fifteen villages. Twelve guns have been taken by our cavalry.

"Fresh Bulgarian and German troops are arriving continually to reinforce the enemy lines. During the retreat the Bulgarians set fire to the villages and plundered all that remained to the poverty-stricken population, thus treating them as enemies, in spite of the claims of the Sofia government that this population is not Serbian, but Bulgarian."

ITALIAN

ROME, Sept. 21. — In conjunction with the general Entente Allied offensive against the Teutonic and Bulgarian forces in Macedonia, Italian troops yesterday began a vigorous advance in the bend of the Cerna river to the east of Monastir. The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says:

"That the front enemy position were captured."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 21. — "Army of the East: Bulgarian forces have been defeated and are being pursued between the Cerna Bend and the Vardar, despite increasing rearguard resistance.

"Serbian forces have advanced in the region of Ceben. On the right they captured high crests near Porta and Czema.

"Bulgarians burned villages which they had abandoned and one complete battery of field pieces fell into our hands. Our aviators bombed the retreating enemy with machine gun fire. On both sides of the Vardar and north of Monastir there is great artillery activity."

BULGARIAN

LONDON, Sept. 21. — An official communication issued by the Bulgarian war office Thursday and received here today says:

"North of Monastir, the enemy, after artillery barrage, tried to penetrate our trenches, but was repulsed.

"East of Cerna there was stiff fighting throughout the day with alternating success. Between the village of Gievlele and Lake Doiran the enemy, after desperate fighting, succeeded in penetrating a portion of our advanced trenches but was driven out with considerable losses by a dashing counter-attack, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"Defending their positions in obstinate hand-to-hand fighting during the last two days, our troops have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy."

ITALIAN

ROME, Sept. 21. — "Along the whole front there were artillery actions of a harassing nature. Our batteries caused fires at Melette in the Asiago plateau region, and blew up an ammunition dump near Grislera, on the lower Piave river.

"Attempts of hostile assault parties failed in front of our lines south of Mori, at Mont Corno and Valarsa, to the north of Grappa and east of Salestuel."

"Our reconnoitering parties attacked and drove back in the Ledro valley a small observation post of the enemy who left dead and prisoners.

"South of Nagoya, after violent artillery preparation, mainly with gas shells, two enemy columns attacked the salient at Point 703 at Djassalte, the first column pressing forward frontally, and the second endeavoring to unhinge the base of the salient with an encircling movement.

"The gallant troops of the sixth Czech-Slovak division, who were holding the position, defended themselves with admirable valor, and the encircling attack was crushed and repulsed by machine gunners, who bravely went outside their lines to fight. The other hostile column, having carried a small advanced position, gained a foothold on Point 703, but immediately was driven back in bitter hand-to-hand fighting with heavy losses.

"We captured the outpost in the afternoon, completely re-establishing the situation."

"We also destroyed an enemy outpost on the northern slopes of Monte Tomba, taking prisoners in the enterprise."

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Sept. 21. — "An enemy operation against sectors of our positions in the Tonale (Italian front) sector was stopped. Between the Brenta and the Piave rivers weak attempts at advances by the enemy were repulsed."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 21. — (Via London) — "In front of our Siegfried positions between Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt, a large centralized attack delivered by the English failed, with very heavy losses to the enemy," says the German official communication issued tonight.

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 20. — "During the night of Sept. 19, our troops commenced a general attack on the front between the Jordan and the sea. East of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road British and Indian troops advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading southeast from Nabulus.

"At 4.30 a.m. of Sept. 19 the main attack, in which French troops participated, was launched after a sharp bombardment between Rafat and the coast. Our infantry made rapid progress, overrunning the entire hostile defensive system on this front and by 8 a.m. penetrating to a maximum depth of five miles before swinging eastward.

"The latest available reports indicate the Turkish railway junction was occupied by our infantry in the course of the afternoon while a brigade of Australian light horse reached the main Tulkaram Messudh railway and the road in the vicinity of Anesta, cutting off large bodies of retreating enemy with their guns and transports.

"Meantime a strong cavalry force of British, Indian and Australian troops, moving northward on the coastal plain, had seized the road junction at Hudeira Lektera, nineteen miles from the point of departure, by midday.

"East of the Jordan a strong detachment of Arab troops of the King of the Hedjaz, descending from the Turkish railway junction of Beraa, several rail communication leading north, south and west from that center.

"Naval units co-operated with our advanced troops in clearing the roads with their gunfire.

"The operations continue. By 8 p.m. of Sept. 19 more than 3,000 prisoners had passed through our cages and many more were reported as not having been counted. Large quantities of material have been taken.

"El Mugheir is the junction of several roads and its capture will prevent the Turks from escaping eastward. There are 18,000 Turks on the west and 6,000 on the east. Gen. Allenby now is behind the main Turkish force west of the Jordan, which will have difficulty in extricating itself, especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz railway east of Lake Tiberius."

The text of the official statement in regard to the fighting on the western front reads:

"During the morning Scottish troops completed the capture of Moeuvres, overcoming the resistance of a party of the enemy who were still holding out in the village."

"This morning after a heavy bombardment the enemy delivered a strong local attack on our positions northwest of Hullych. The attack was completely repulsed and a number of prisoners were left in our hands."

"English troops carried out successfully minor operations northwest of La Bassee this morning, advancing their line on a front of more than two and a half miles, as far as the villages of Rue Du Marais and La Tourelle.

More than one hundred prisoners were captured and a hostile counter-attack later in the day was beaten off in sharp fighting."

The following official communication, dealing with aviation was issued tonight:

"Clouds and a strong wind interfered with air work yesterday and observation was carried on with difficulty. Squadrons working on the third and fourth army fronts kept in close touch with the troops, reported position of enemy batteries and delivered ammunition to machine gunners in the forward areas.

"Five and a half tons of explosives were dropped and two hostile machines were downed and two sent down out of control. None of our machines are missing. Night flying was impossible.

The following official communication dealing with the operations in northern Russia, was issued today:

"On the Dvina, the largest of the enemy's armored steamers, has been captured.

"On the Murmansk front, there have been several encounters between Karolians and hostile patrols who crossed the frontier into Karolia from Finland. The Karolians have been uniformly successful.

"In a severe defeat of German-led forces at Ureshiavka, the enemy suffered heavily and was pursued while in disorderly retreat. Thousands of rifles and many boats were captured."

BULGARIAN

SOFIA, Sept. 20. — "East of the Cerna we were undisturbed by the enemy. We occupied new positions previously assigned which we are consolidating.

"On both sides of Lake Doiran heavy fighting developed. South and west of Doiran, after an excessively heavy bombardment in which the enemy fired 250,000 shells, a force of three British and two Greek divisions, attacked in close masses and succeeded in penetrating our advance positions at several places, but we immediately counter-attacked and drove them out at all points, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. More than 500 un wounded British and Greek prisoners, as well as much booty, were left in our hands."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 19. — "Further reports confirm the heavy nature of the counter-attack which the enemy delivered yesterday afternoon north of Treseault and the severity of the losses inflicted on his divisions, including the 6th Brandenburg division.

"Fighting has taken place today in the sector east of Epehy and also in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt, where we gained ground north of Gauche wood.

"On the remainder of the battlefield only local engagements are reported. We captured a few prisoners today in local fighting south of Auchy-lez-La Bassee and improved our positions slightly west of Wytschaete. Hostile raiding parties were repulsed east of Neuve Chapelle and north of the Ypres-Comines canal.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

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

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$140,000,000.00

REGINA BRANCH:

O. F. SEEBEE, Manager

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

"The prisoners taken by us in the operations begun yesterday northwest of St. Quentin exceeded 10,000. We also captured over sixty guns.

"Yesterday the enemy aircraft activity was slight. Four hostile planes were brought down and three others driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

"Our planes kept in touch with the advancing troops and assisted in the attack by bombing and with machine gun fire, as well as by reporting many targets to the artillery. During the twenty-four hours sixteen tons of bombs were dropped."

A communiqué issued by the admiralty says: "There was generally unfavorable weather during the period of September 8-15, which restricted the operations of the Royal Air Force contingents working with the navy. Several successful raids have been undertaken when conditions permitted, and over nine and a half tons of bombs have been dropped on the Bruges docks and enemy airdromes with good results. Eleven bombs were observed to burst on the quays at Bruges, where a fire was started, and hostile destroyers were attacked off the Zebrugge mole. The Uytperke airdrome was attacked from a low altitude. One hazard was seen to burst in flames, a hut demolished, and fires were started among the workshops.

The activity of the enemy aircraft has been below normal, three hostile machines being destroyed, and two driven down out of control. Two of our machines have failed to return, but are believed to have landed in a neutral country.

Submarine and convoy patrols have been maintained in home waters, submarines being sighted and attacked and enemy mines located and destroyed.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 19. — "We extended our gains notwithstanding the enemy's stubborn resistance and advanced beyond Contesourt, which is entirely in our hands. We also captured Castres. We have reached the outskirts of Bony."

"We broke all counter-attacks on the plateau to the west of Jouy (Soissons sector), inflicting severe losses on the enemy, appreciably increasing our advance and capturing 100 prisoners."

"In the left centre, the 7th, Yeomanry divisions and other divisions composed of East Country and London troops, captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Rosnoy, Epehy and Peziere, also penetrating to a great depth.

"North of Peziere, the 21st division attacked over the northern portion of the sector, defended by it with so much gallantry of the 21st and 22nd of March. Having captured its old front trenches, together with the strong point known as Vanelet farm, and beaten off a hostile counter-attack, it pushed forward for more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a German battery complete, with its team, in the course of its advance.

"On the left of our attack other English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground south of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guizlain and capturing Gouze wood.

"Over six thousand prisoners and a number of guns have been captured by our troops in the course of these successful operations."

"During the last forty-eight hours, Royal Air Force contingents, working with the navy, have dropped 13 tons of bombs on the docks at Bruges and on the Mars Alter airdrome. Enemy machines and a kite balloon were destroyed and seven machines driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

"A formation of five enemy seaplanes approached the east coast, (Continued on page 8.)

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

tacked in co-operation with the French. Using strong forces, they attempted to break through our lines at St. Quentin and north of that town. The engagement which lasted until evening, ended in complete failure for the enemy. In vigorous fighting the enemy was driven back to the positions from which he started.

"South of the Somme a French partial attack failed. On a 35 kilometre wide front attack was repulsed by means of prisoners the presence of 15 enemy divisions.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne rivers, the artillery duel appreciably increased in activity in the afternoon. Vigorous partial attacks which were especially directed against our lines on both sides of the Laffaux-Chavignon road were repulsed.

"In the Cotes-Lorraine the fighting activity was revived. There were minor forward engagements. During a thrust against Manheulles, north-west of Fresnes, we took prisoners.

BRITISH
LONDON, Sept. 18. — "At 5.30 o'clock this morning, the troops of the Third and Fourth British armies attacked with complete success on a front of about 16 miles from the neighborhood of Heslon to Gouzeaucourt. On the whole of this front, our troops, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault.

"Sweeping over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, they reached and captured the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line in wide sectors.

"On the right, the divisions composed of English and Scottish troops, captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, Bethanourt and Pentru, meeting with, and overcoming strong hostile resistance, particularly on the extreme right of our attack.

"In the right centre, two Australian divisions captured the villages of Severguire, Villeret and Hargicourt."

"Pushing forward with great determination, they established themselves in the old German advance positions west and southwest of Bellouart, having penetrated the enemy's defenses to a depth of three miles.

"In the left centre, the 7th, Yeomanry divisions and other divisions composed of East Country and London troops, captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Rosnoy, Epehy and Peziere, also penetrating to a great depth.

"North of Peziere, the 21st division attacked over the northern portion of the sector, defended by it with so much gallantry of the 21st and 22nd of March. Having captured its old front trenches, together with the strong point known as Vanelet farm, and beaten off a hostile counter-attack, it pushed forward for more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a German battery complete, with its team, in the course of its advance.

"On the left of our attack other English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground south of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guizlain and capturing Gouze wood.

"Over six thousand prisoners and a number of guns have been captured by our troops in the course of these successful operations."

"During the last forty-eight hours, Royal Air Force contingents, working with the navy, have dropped 13 tons of bombs on the docks at Bruges and on the Mars Alter airdrome. Enemy machines and a kite balloon were destroyed and seven machines driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

"A formation of five enemy seaplanes approached the east coast, (Continued on page 8.)

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

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

"Go, go," said Mr. Tulliver peremptorily, beginning to feel rather uncomfortable at these free remarks on the personal appearance of a being powerful enough to create lawyers; "shut up the book, and let's hear no more o' such talk. It is as I thought—the child 'ull learn more mischief nor good wi' the books. Go, go and see after your mother."

Maggie shut up the book at once, with a sense of disgrace, but not being inclined to see after her mother, she compromised the matter by going into a dark corner behind her father's chair, and nursing her doll, towards which she had an occasional fit of fondness in Tom's absence, neglecting its toilet, but lavishing so many warm kisses on it that the waxen cheeks had a wasted, unhealthy appearance.

"Dit you ever heard the like o'it?" said Mr. Tulliver, as Maggie retired. "It's a pity but what she'd been the lad—she'd ha' been a match for the lawyers, she would. It's the wonderful 'st thing—here he lowered his voice—"as I picked the mother because she wasn't o'er 'cute—been a good-looking woman too, an' come of a rare family for managing; but I picked her from her sisters o' purpose, 'cause she was a bit weak, like; for I wasn't agoin' to be told the rights o' things by my own fireside. But you see when a man's got brains himself, there's no knowing where they'll run to; an' a pleasant sort o' soft woman may go on breeding you stupid lads and 'cute wenches, till it's like as if the world was turned topsy-turvy. It's an uncommon puzzin' thing."

Mr. Riley's gravity gave way, and he shook a little under the application of his pinch of snuff, before he said—

"But your lad's not stupid, is he? I saw him, when I was here last, busy making fishing-tackle; he seemed quite up to it."

"Well, he isn't not to say stupid—he's got a notion o' things out o' door, an' a sort o' common-sense, as he'd lay hold o' things by the right handle. But he's slow with his tongue, you see, and he reads but poorly, and can't abide the books, and spells all wrong, they tell me, an' as shy as can be wi' strangers, an' you never hear him say 'cute things like the little wench. Now, what I want is to send him to a school where they'll make him a bit nimble with his tongue and his pen, and make a smart chap of him. I want my son to be even wi' these fellows as have got the start o' me with having better schooling. Not but what, if the world had been left as God made it, I could ha' seen my way, and held my own wi' the best o' 'em; but things have got so twisted round and wrapped up i' unreasonable words, as aren't a bit like 'em, as I'm clean at fault, often an' often. Everything winds about so—the more straightforward you are, the more you're puzzled."

Mr. Tulliver took a draught, swallowed it slowly, and shook his head in a melancholy manner, conscious of exemplifying the truth that a perfectly sane intellect is hardly at home in this insane world.

"You're quite in the right of it, Tulliver," observed Mr. Riley. "Better spend an extra hundred or two on your son's education, than leave it him in your will. I know I should have tried to do so by a son of mine if I'd had one, though, God knows, I haven't your ready-money to play with, Tulliver; and I have a houseful of daughters into the bargain."

"I daresay, now, you know of a school as 'ud be just the thing for Tom?" said Mr. Tulliver, not diverted from his purpose by any sympathy with Mr. Riley's deficiency of ready cash.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed deliberative, before he said—

"I know of a very fine chance for anyone that's got the necessary money, and that's what you have, Tulliver. The fact is, I wouldn't recommend any friend of mine to send a boy to a regular school, if

he could afford to do better. But if anyone wanted his boy to get superior instruction and training, where he would be the companion of his master, and that master a first-rate fellow—I know his man. I wouldn't mention the chance to everybody, because I don't think everybody would succeed in getting it, if he were to try; but I mention it to you, Tulliver—between ourselves."

The fixed inquiring glance with which Mr. Tulliver had been watching his friend's oracular face became quite eager.

"Ay, now, let's hear," he said, adjusting himself in his chair with the complacency of a person who is thought worthy of important communications.

"He's an Oxford man," said Mr. Riley sententiously, shutting his mouth close, and looking at Mr. Tulliver to observe the effect of this stimulating information.

"What! a parson?" said Mr. Tulliver rather doubtfully.

"Yes, and an M.A. The bishop, I understand, thinks very highly of him; why, it was the bishop who got him his present curacy."

"Ah!" said Mr. Tulliver, to whom one thing was as wonderful as another concerning these unfamiliar phenomena. "But what can he want wi' Tom, then?"

"Why, the fact is, he's fond of teaching, and wishes to keep up his studies, and a clergyman has but little opportunity for that in his parochial duties. He's willing to take one or two boys as pupils to fill up his time profitably. The boys would be quite of the family—the finest thing in the world for them; under Stelling's eye, continually."

"But do you think they'd give the poor lad twice o' pudding?" said Mrs. Tulliver, who was now in her place again. "He's such a boy for pudding as never was; an' a growing boy like that—it's dreadful to think o' their stintin' him."

"And what money 'ud he want?" said Mr. Tulliver, whose instinct told him that the services of this admirable M.A. would bear a high price.

"Why, I know of a clergyman who asks a hundred and fifty with his youngest pupils, and he's not to be mentioned with Stelling, the man I speak of. I know, on good authority, that one of the chief people at Oxford said, 'Stelling might get the highest honors if he chose.' But he didn't care about university honours. He's a quite man—not noisy."

"Ah, a deal better—a deal better," said Mr. Tulliver; "but a hundred and fifty's an uncommon price. I never thought o' payin' so much as that."

"A good education, let me tell you, Tulliver—a good education is cheap at the money. But Stelling is moderate in his terms—he's not a grasping man. I've no doubt he'd take your boy at a hundred, and that's what you wouldn't get many other clergymen to do. I'll write to him about it, if you like."

Mr. Tulliver rubbed his knees, and looked at the carpet in a meditative manner.

"But, belike he's a bachelor," observed Mrs. Tulliver in the interval. "An' I've no opinion o' housekeepers. There was my brother, as is dead an' gone, had a housekeeper once, an' she took half the feathers out o' the best bed, an' packed 'em up an' sent 'em away. An' it's unknown the linen she made away with—Stott her name was. It 'ud break my heart to send Tom, where there's a housekeeper, an' I hope you won't think of it, Mr. Tulliver."

"You may set your mind at rest on that score, Mrs. Tulliver," said Mr. Riley, "for Stelling is married to as nice a little woman as any man need wish for a wife. There isn't a kinder little soul in the world; I know her family well. She has very much your complexion—light curly hair. She comes of a good Mudport family, and it's not every offer that would have been acceptable in that quarter. But Stelling's not a everyday man. Rather a particular fellow as to the people he chooses to be connected with. But I think he would have no objection to take

your son—I think he would not, on my representation."

"I don't know what he could have against the lad," said Mrs. Tulliver, with a slight touch of motherly indignation; "a nice fresh-skinned lad as anybody need wish to see."

"But there's one thing I'm thinking on," said Mr. Tulliver, turning his head on one side and looking at Mr. Riley, after a long perusal of the carpet. "Wouldn't a parson be almost too high-learn't to bring up a lad to be a man o' business? My notion o' the parsons was as they'd got a sort o' learning as lay mostly out o' sight. And that isn't what I want for Tom—I want him to know figures, and write like print, and see into things quick, and know what folks mean, and how to wrap things up in words as aren't actionable. It's an uncommon fine thing, that is," concluded Mr. Tulliver, shaking his head, "when you can let a man know what you think of him without paying for it."

"Oh, my dear Tulliver," said Mr. Riley, "you're quite under a mistake about the clergy; all the best schoolmasters are of the clergy. The schoolmasters who are not clergymen are a very low set of men generally."

"Ay, that Jacobs is, at the 'cademy," interposed Mr. Tulliver. "To be sure—men who have failed in other trades, most likely. Now a clergyman is a gentleman by profession, and education; and besides that, he has the knowledge that will ground a boy, and prepare him for entering on any career with credit. There may be some clergymen who are mere book-men; but you may depend upon it, Stelling is not one of them—a man that's wide awake, let me tell you. Drop him a hint, and that's enough. You talk of figures, now; you have only to say to Stelling, 'I want my son to be a thorough arithmetician,' and you may leave the rest to him."

Mr. Riley paused a moment, while Mr. Tulliver, somewhat reassured as to clerical tutorship, was inwardly rehearsing to an imaginary Mr. Stelling the statement "I want my son to know 'rithmetic."

"You see, my dear Tulliver," Mr. Riley continued, "when you get a thoroughly educated man, like Stelling, he's at no loss to take up any branch of instruction. When a workman knows the use of his tools, he can make a door as well as a window."

"Ay, that's true," said Mr. Tulliver, almost convinced now that the clergy must be the best of schoolmasters.

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do for you," said Mr. Riley, "and I wouldn't do it for everybody, I'll see Stelling's father-in-law, or drop him a line when I get back to Mudport; to say that you wish to place your boy with his son-in-law, and I daresay Stelling will write to you, and send you his terms."

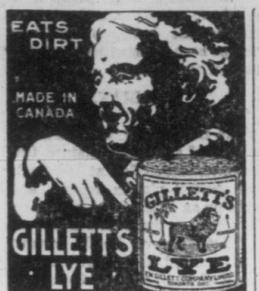
"But there's no hurry, is there?" said Mrs. Tulliver; "for I hope, Mr. Tulliver, you won't let Tom begin at his new school before Midsummer. He began at the 'cademy at the Ladyday quarter, and you see what good's come of it."

"Ay, ay, Bessy, never brew wi' bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor tap," said Mr. Tulliver, winking and smiling at Mr. Riley with the natural pride of a man who has a buxom wife conspicuously his inferior in intellect. "But it's true there's no hurry—you've hit it there, Bessy."

"It might be as well not to defer the arrangement too long," said Mr. Riley quietly, "for Stelling may have propositions from other parties, and I know he would not take more than two or three boarders, if so many. If I were you, I think I would enter on the subject with Stelling at once: there's no necessity for sending the boy before Midsummer, but I would be on the safe side, and make sure that nobody forestalls you."

"Ay, there's the summat in that," said Mr. Tulliver.

"Father," broke in Maggie, who had stolen unperceived to her father's elbow again, listening with parted lips, while she held her doll



topsy-turvy, and crushed its nose against the wood of the chair—"Father, is it a long way off where Tom is to go? Shan't we ever go to see him?"

"I don't know, my wench," said the father tenderly. "Ask Mr. Riley; he knows."

Maggie came round promptly in front of Mr. Riley, and said, "How far is it, please, sis?"

"Oh, a long, long way off," that gentleman answered being of opinion that children, when they are not naughty, should always be spoken to jocosely. "You must borrow the seven-leagued boots to get to him."

"That's nonsense!" said Maggie, tossing her head haughtily, and turning away, with the tears springing in her eyes. She began to dislike Mr. Riley: it was evident he thought her silly and of no consequence.

"Hush, Maggie! for shame of you, asking questions and chattering," said her mother. "Come and sit down on your little stool and hold your tongue, do. But," added Mrs. Tulliver, who had her own alarm awakened, "is it so far off as I couldn't wash him and mend him?"

"About fifteen miles, that's all," said Mr. Riley. "You can drive there and back in a day quite comfortably. Or—Stelling is a hospitable, pleasant man—he'd be glad to have you stay."

"But it's too far off for the linen, I doubt," said Mrs. Tulliver sadly.

The entrance of supper opportunity adjourned this difficulty, and relieved Mr. Riley from the labor of suggesting some solution of compromise—a labour which he would otherwise doubtless have undertaken; for, as you perceive, he was a man of very obliging manners. And he had really given himself the trouble of recommending Mr. Stelling to his friend Tulliver without any positive expectation of a solid, definite advantage resulting to himself, notwithstanding the subtle indications to the contrary which might have misled a too sagacious observer. For there is nothing more widely misleading than sagacity if it happens to get on a wrong scent; and sagacity, persuaded that men usually act and speak from distinct motives, with a consciously proposed end in view, is certain to waste its energies on imaginary game. Plotting covetousness, and deliberate contrivance, in order to compass a selfish end, are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist; they demand too intense a mental action for many of our fellow-parishioners to be guilty of them. It is easy enough to spoil the lives of our neighbours without taking so much trouble: we can do it by lazy acquiescence and lazy omission, by trivial falsities for which we hardly know a reason, by small frauds neutralised by small extravagances, by maladroit flatteries, and slumily improvised insinuations. We live from hand to mouth, most of us, with a small family of immediate desires—we do little else than snatch a morsel to satisfy the hungry brood, rarely thinking of seed-corn or the next year's crop.

Mr. Riley was a man of business, and not cold towards his own interest, yet even he was more under the influence of small promptings than of far-sighted designs. He had no private understanding with the Rev. Walter Stelling; on the contrary, he knew very little of that M.A. and his acquirements—not quite enough perhaps to war-

rant so strong a recommendation of him as he had given to his friend Tulliver. But he believed Mr. Stelling to be an excellent classic, for Gadsby had said so, and Gadsby's first cousin was an Oxford tutor; which was better ground for the belief even than his own immediate observation would have been, for though Mr. Riley had received a tincture of the classics at the great Mudport Free School, and had a sense of understanding Latin generally, his comprehension of any particular Latin was not ready. Doubtless there remained a subtle aroma from his juvenile contact with the "De Senectute" and the Fourth Book of the "Æneid," but it had ceased to be distinctly recognisable as classical, and was only perceived in the higher finish and force of his auctioneering style. Then, Stelling was an Oxford man, and the Oxford men were always—no, no, it was the Cambridge men who were always good mathematicians. But far is it, please, sis?

Mr. Riley, who had had a university education could teach anything he liked; especially a man like Stelling who had made a speech at a Mudport dinner on a political occasion, and had acquitted himself so well that it was generally remarked, this son-in-law of Timpson's was a sharp fellow. It was to be expected of a Mudport man, from the parish of St. Ursula, that he would not omit to do a good turn to a son-in-law of Timpson's, for Timpson was one of the most useful and influential men in the parish, and had a good deal of business, which he knew how to put into the right hands. Mr. Riley liked such men, quite apart from any money which might be diverted, through their good judgement, from less worthy pockets into his own; and it would be a satisfaction to him to say to Timpson on his return home, "I've secured a good pupil for your son-in-law." Timpson had a large family of daughters; Mr. Riley felt for him; besides, Louisa Timpson's face, with its light curls, had been a familiar object to him over the pew wainscot on a Sunday for nearly fifteen years: it was natural her husband should be a commendable tutor. Moreover, Mr. Riley knew of no other schoolmaster whom he had any ground for recommending in preference: why then should he not recommend Stelling? His friend Tulliver had asked him for an opinion: it is always chilling in friendly intercourse, to say you have no opinion to give. And if you deliver an opinion at all, it is mere stupidity not to do it with an air of conviction and well-founded knowledge. You make it your own in uttering it, and naturally get fond of it. Thus Mr. Riley, knowing no harm of Stelling to begin with, and wishing him well, so far as he had any wishes at all concerning him, had no sooner recommended him than he began to think with admiration of a man recommended on such high authority, and would soon have gathered so warm an interest on the subject, that if Mr. Tulliver had in the end declined to send Tom to Stelling, Mr. Riley would have thought his "friend of the old school" a thoroughly pig-headed fellow.

If you blame Mr. Riley very severely for giving a recommendation on such slight grounds, I must say you are rather hard upon him. Why should an auctioneer and appraiser thirty years ago, who had as good as forgotten his free-school Latin, be expected to manifest a delicate scrupulousity which is not always exhibited by gentlemen of the learned professions, even in our present advanced stage of motility?

Besides, a man with the milk of human kindness in him can scarcely abstain from doing a good-natured action, and one cannot be good-natured all round. Nature herself occasionally quarters an inconvenient parasite on an animal towards whom she has otherwise no ill-will. What then? We admire her care for the parasite. If Mr. Riley had shrunk from giving a recommendation that was not based on valid evidence, he would not have helped Mr. Stelling to a paying pupil, and that would not have

been so well for the reverend gentleman. Consider, too, that all the pleasant little dim ideas and complacencies—of standing well with Timpson, of dispensing advice when he was asked for it, of impressing his friend Tulliver with additional respect, of saying something, and saying it emphatically, with other inappreciable minute ingredients that went along with the warm hearth and the brandy-and-water to make up Mr. Riley's consciousness on this occasion—would have been a mere blank.

(To be continued.)

Sure Cure for the Sick by using the marvelous

Exanthematic-Remedy

(also called Ruachodidimus)

Pamphlets in which everything concerning this cure is explained will be sent free. Only genuine to be had from

JOHN LINDEN

Specialist and only Manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Res. 2808 Prospect Ave., S. E. Letter Drawer 396 Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of Imitations and false recommendations.

RIDDLES

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree?

Because it is farthest from the bark.

Why is it dangerous to pass through the woods in the spring?

Because the bullrush is out, the cowslip's around, the grasses have blades, the flowers have pistils, and the little twigs are shooting!

Church News

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

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

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

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

SOUTHEY PAROCHIE, MISSOURI SYNOD.
(Immanuel Parish, Southey)
Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately.

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

HAGUE, SASK.
I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Mennonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 3:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited.
—Geo. O. Juetner, Rev.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod).
The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time. St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 10 a.m., every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

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

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

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

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

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta.
Church corner 94th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St. Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. In the basement of the church, Rev. German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

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

MISSOURI SYNOD.
Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. H. Meyer, 9608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.
—Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 96th St., Phone 71012.

EV. LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH, Edmonton, Alta.
Corner 96th St. and 108th Ave. Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9:30 and 11 a.m., and between 2 and 4 p.m.; lessons in German (reading and writing), also in singing, catechism and bible instruction. Every Wednesday between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. German school in the north end of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th Street. Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome.
—Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 96th St., Phone 71012.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Edmonton, Alta.
Church: corner 106 Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher. 11305 92nd St., Phone 71161. Services Sundays 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11:30 a.m. sermon, 7:30 p.m. also sermon. Wednesdays 8 p.m. prayer meeting. Fridays 8 p.m. choir training. Every first and third Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. meeting of the Young Peoples' Society. Every second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sisters' meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

The ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BEWARE of Imitations sold as "Just as good".

Warranted GENUINE Liniment

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.

Age of Co-operation Was Bound to Come

Better Understanding of Relationship Between the Various Classes of Industry and Loyalty in Classes Coming About.

This is the age of co-operation. People are getting together for common efforts and larger enterprises, in all lines of commercial endeavour, as well as for social and educational activities. People are realising that the day of individualism is past and that one must unite himself with others if he would accomplish much. Farmers have come to see that they must organize and work together in order to secure the many things which are needed for improving the material and social conditions of their lives on the farm. How little can one accomplish, working alone! Co-operation is the watchword of the future and the key which will unlock the doors of progress. When our pioneers came to this country, many of them thought that they could be independent when they had secured their land and made a certain amount of money. But in actual experience it was found that there were so many many things which could only be worked out by means of organization and co-operation of the largest possible number of one's neighbors. Co-operation is necessary for schools, good roads, telephones, hospitals and all community institutions.

We see today that co-operation is necessary in the community, in the province and in the nation, and we are also recognizing that it is equally necessary to secure desirable international relations. We recognize that in order that this might be made a suitable place in which to live, there must be the fullest co-operation between those democratic nations which have similar ideals, and desire to bring about favorable conditions for humanity.

Principles Involved.

It is very important that we should understand the essential principles which are involved in successful co-operation. In the first place, there should be a proper understanding of our relations to others, and to the institutions of government. It is necessary that each individual should know how to properly relate himself to others in the social order. We are beginning to have a better understanding of these social relations and are coming to think in terms of world relationships. The farmer is learning that his neighbors are not limited to those who are in his immediate district, but include all other farmers in his province and nation, as well as throughout the world. Gradually a class consciousness and class loyalty is being developed and this is coming about through a better understanding of the problems which confront the farmers in their struggle for economic freedom and social betterment. But, while a clear understanding of the situation is essential, as well as a spirit of class loyalty, it is now recognized that an efficient organization must be maintained by the farmers, if they are to come into their own. It does not mean that the ideals and aims of this organization should be self-sufficient, and that the farmers should disregard the interests of other classes of the world's workers. But it does mean that before the farmers can develop as a class, and can take their full responsibility as a class, they must develop a strong class organization.

It has been questioned whether farmers can ever be successfully organized and held together. Probably in no other country or in no other period of the world's history has there been a more successful organization affected among the farmers, than is now being developed in western Canada. During the past seventeen years there are many successful achievements which may be credited to the or-

ganized farmers. They have stood together and accomplished much, and there is presented to them today a wonderful opportunity for the very greatest achievement. Altogether the conditions in western Canada are most favorable for the development of a strong organization of farmers. There have been sufficient difficulties and hardships to cause them to band together for mutual protection. They have had to grapple with the problems of developing a new country. Out here on these prairies, they had the opportunity to study the institutions of civilization in their elementary stages and to take responsibility for determining what institutions should be developed and how they should be established.

The farmers have had time and opportunity to see things clearly and approach all questions from the right standpoint. Then, too, the people of western Canada have come from the various countries of the world and the ideas which are brought here represent the best from all other countries. Our people are realising that this is the last west, and that here democracy should have its greatest opportunity. We are encouraged to undertake big things and we feel confident that it is possible to shape our laws and our institutions in such a way that they will be an improvement on those of other countries. The greatest need is for the proper education of all our people, in order that they may understand what is involved in governing themselves, and in order that they may take the fullest individual responsibility for self-government.

In its various activities, the S. G. G. A. is helping to promote real democracy and this is perhaps its most important function. But in order to have its large place in this most important work, it must first become strong as a class organization.

Farmers' Hope Lie in Actions of Young Men

During the big farmers' convention which was held in Toronto on June 8th last, one of the speakers was Joe Haycock, a veteran of the old patrons of industry. His address was punctuated by some hot shots and was a distinct treat.

His opening shot was: "Some men are bald-headed outside and some are bald inside."

Discussing the generally unsavory kind of government which the Canadian people have been experiencing since Confederation, Joe Haycock gave expression to the usual sentiments, which electors everywhere would do well to "Stop, look and listen" to before piling up further agony of condemnation, which merely amounts to self-reproach.

"What have we to kick about?" continued Mr. Haycock, "we have got just what we deserve. On election day, forty farmers go out to work for the Conservative party, and then along comes 'the man with the bag,' gets twenty doubtful voters and secures control of the government. It's not easy to change a man's party. Some inherit their political skins from their great-grandfathers, and can't shed them like a snake does. There isn't much hope for the old men, but the young men should not allow the dust and ashes of their ancestors to do their thinking for them."

C.P.R. Issues a List of Where Hay Can be Had

Can be Purchased F.O.B. Ontario Shipping Points at \$12 a Ton.

In anticipation of the feed shortage in this province caused by the lack of moisture during the present season, the C.P.R. has issued a list of hay dealers at different points in Ontario. A letter received at Central a short time ago from R. W. Drew, division freight agent, says:

"Some hay is now being shipped from Ontario to some of the larger centres, and it occurred to me that your local associations would possibly wish to handle some of this hay, where local feed is not available. My information is that the dealers located in the Ontario division are charging approximately \$12.00 per ton f.o.b. shipping point, and dealers in Lake Superior division a slightly higher price.

"I am furnishing you with complete list of shippers in case you wish to have your local associations communicate with these people."

Copies of the list referred to can be had on application to R. W. Drew, Regina; W. W. Thompson, director of co-operative organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, or the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The Right Man to Make Government Ownership of Railways a Success

If the Dominion government desires to give government ownership and operation of railways a fair trial, the one man in Canada in which the public have the utmost confidence is Sir Adam Beck. His successful operation of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission has so completely demonstrated that good government is possible and can be conducted in the public interest, when the right man is placed in charge, that naturally those interested in the success of government ownership of railways would be more satisfied they were securing a square deal from Sir Adam Beck than they would be from such an avowed defender of private interests as Hon. Frank Cochrane, or D. B. Hanna, the new president of the C.N.R.

Arrangements for District Conventions Under Way

First Convention Likely to Come in November.

The time for the fall district conventions will soon be here and already arrangements are under way. They will likely start by the first of November, or earlier.

Mr. J. L. Rooke, director of district 10, advises that it has been decided to hold district 10 convention in Wadena this fall. Last year it was held in Humboldt, and the good people of Humboldt extended a very warm welcome to the Grain Growers and showed a fine spirit of hospitality. However, Mr. Rooke believes that the district convention should be held at several places in his district from year to year, in order that it will be convenient for the members in the various parts to have the inspiration of the convention.

Probably in no other way can the members generally get so good an understanding of their own association and its varied activities as by attending the district convention. This year there will be some especially interesting features and some most important matters for discussion. Every member should plan to attend his district convention this year.

H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, has just sent out letters to all district directors asking them to name the place where their convention shall be held, and also to suggest the most suitable date. It is hoped that all arrangements can be made early this year so that there will be ample time to advise every member as to the time and place of his district meeting in order that the largest possible attendance may be secured.

Asses at Public Meetings

A good story is told at the expense of one of the Grain Growers' Association workers, who during the summer has been attending various G.G.A. meetings throughout the province. During the course of his remarks he was interrupted by a member of the audience who in turn was interrupted by another and described as an ass. The first interrupted replied by including his critic amongst the long-eared animals. The speaker then attempted to reconcile the verbal warriors by suggesting that there appeared to be quite a lot of asses present and requested that they should hear one at a time. Much to his surprise and the merriment of the audience, quick as a flash came back the rejoinder, "All right. You have the floor."

WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

In Families Where Several Youngsters Play Together They Should Have One Hour's Quiet Occupation Daily.

By Mrs. Elvira Hyatt.

Punishments should never be inflicted in anger, but should rather be the natural consequence of the wrongdoing itself. Nature teaches her laws in this way: If you go too near a fire, you are burned; if too much indigestible food is eaten, sickness results; and if you drop a fragile glass it will break. No one ever questions the justice of these inevitable consequences, nor will a child ever resent a punishment which he feels to be the result of his own heedlessness or wrongdoing. To quote Miss Harrison: "A child readily realizes that scattered toys must be gathered up, that soiled clothes must be changed, that tardiness necessarily brings a loss of opportunity, that money foolishly spent by him will not be re-supplied by the parent, that teasing or tormenting the younger brother or sister gauds a loss of the society of the mistreated one, that petulance on his part brings silence on the part of the mother, that recklessness when on the street causes loss of liberty."

In families where several children play together too much cannot be said in favor of a quiet hour, a time when each child shall be entirely alone, undisturbed by others. If the children are too old for daily nap, they can be given some quiet occupation or play, such as looking at picture books, drawing with pencil or crayons, cutting out pictures with blunt-pointed scissors, making scrapbooks, modeling with clay or plasticine or stringing beads or luttons. With older children, and with babies, too, peace and self-control are gained "in the silence," and the wise mother will give herself as well as the children this hour of rest.

It is a mistake to allow children to play with a dozen toys at one time. Children can easily be taught when very little to select and play with one thing at a time, and to put it away in its place before another is taken. Even in a crowded apartment it is possible to fit up a box or shelf where each child can have a place for his own treasures.

Toys which develop the imagination are better than intricate mechanical toys and elaborately dressed dolls. Next to a ball, the very best plaything is a set of blocks, which is capable of being transformed into anything desired, from a train of cars to a pigeon house. Give a boy of 5 a hammer, some nails and a few pieces of wood and see what he can make—the results are often surprising. Children love to create, and the toy which they have made themselves will give a more lasting pleasure than the usual elaborate plaything bought ready-made.

The occupations of grownups have great attraction for children. A few simple regular duties should be given them every day. Work is one of the greatest means of spiritual development, and the wisest of all teachers for little children. Friedrich Froebel said that a child's offer to help should never be refused. To be sure, the mother may at first find it far more of a hindrance that a help, but children of 4 or 5 can learn to dress and undress themselves, wipe the dishes, dust the chairs, help make beds, carry small pieces of kindling, empty scrap baskets, water plants and help in many other ways.

If the mother's spirit is right, children will always love to help. Children are little reflectors, and soon catch the spirit of cheerful, willing work. If they see work done complainingly what wonder if they also begin to feel badly used when asked to perform some simple helpful service—and to look upon work as a disagreeable hardship.

CANNING DON'T'S

Don't start canning until you have the right appliances.

Don't use old screw-tops. Buy new ones.

Don't use old rubbers. New ones are cheaper than allowing fruit to spoil.

Don't use two-quart jars. Use

quart size. Pint size is best for a family of not over five members.

Don't neglect cleanliness—clean persons, clean room, clean apparatus, clean work. Cleanliness counts fifty per cent.

Don't plan to can more than three to six jars of fruit or vegetables the first day. Speed up gradually.

Don't assume that the water surrounding the jars will keep boiling without attention to fuel. The right temperature must be maintained for success.

For Our Little Ones

Bedtime Stories.

"HOW ROBIN'S BREAST BECAME RED"

Far, far away in the Northland—where all is snow and ice and it is always very cold—long, long ago there was only one fire. A hunter and his little boy took care of this fire and kept it burning by day and by night, for they knew that if the fire went out the people would suffer with the cold. One day the hunter became ill and he said to his boy:

"You must watch the fire, no matter what happens to me; keep it burning brightly and watch night and day lest the White Bear comes to destroy it."

So the brave boy watched the fire. He brought dry twigs and branches and tossed them upon the blaze, and he was happy as the fire crackled and snapped. But, after many days and nights, the poor boy was worn out with caring for his father and keeping guard over the fire, and he could hardly keep his eyes open; and he fell fast asleep upon the ground.

Now the big White Bear was hiding near by; he wanted to put the fire out, because he did not like the warmth; but he was afraid of the arrows of the hunter, so he did not dare to come near until he saw that the little boy was asleep.

As the fire died down and the little boy still slept, the White Bear came out. "We will have no more warmth in the Northland," he growled; and with his wet, snowy feet he trampled upon the logs until he could no longer see even a spark of fire.

High overhead, in the branches of a tree, sat the little gray robin who lives in the Northland, and when the robin saw the wicked bear he felt sorry.

"This cannot be," chirped the robin; "I must try to save that fire." So the bird flew down to the ground and searched with his bright eyes until he found a tiny spark, which was just smoldering.

"I will fan that spark into a flame," said the robin. And so he hopped to and fro, flapping his wings before the tiny spark until he fanned it into a blaze; and as the flames burned higher and higher they scorched the poor robin's breast, but the brave bird kept right on fanning the fire.

When the fire was crackling merrily the little boy awoke and the robin flew far away, but whenever the bird touched the ground he brought fire to the people.

The wicked White Bear was angry because his plans had failed and, instead of destroying the only fire in the land, many new fires had been brought to the people. So the old bear went growling away into the Northland and made his cave in a big iceberg and there he lives at this time; and he growls terribly if he ever sees any fire, for he is very much afraid of it.

Now the robin, who had always been a dull gray color, was burned by the fire until the feathers on his breast were turned to a beautiful golden red, and ever since that day every robin has had a red breast.

All the people in the Northland are glad when Robin Redbreast comes back, for they know that the winter with the ice and snow will soon be gone and spring will come to them again; and so the people of the Northland love to tell this old tale of how the robin's breast became red.

(From an Indian Legend.)

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous people, who think their cases are hopeless, who have had doctors, are suffering with trembling, diarrhoea, Headaches, Pain in the Chest and Back, who are unable to sleep, who are suffering with Catarrh, Neurasthenia, Constipation, Stomach, Blood, Bladder, Regulation of the Heart, Tremors and Numbness—will learn out of the greatest secret of the world, "Jagdish" in which way the symptoms of going crazy during their youth, can be absolutely cured within the shortest time.

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

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED OUR FAMOUS LAGER-BEER?

If not, then give it a trial immediately. Especially like and praise it. Contact our best customers in the Province of Quebec, writes: "Your Hop-Malt Beer beats them all. We have never tasted anything like it before. It is even better than the Beer, we used to buy prior to the enactment of the Prohibition Law."

HOW DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING! If you intend to order in larger quantities, ask for special offer. HOP-MALT COMPANY, Limited, Dept. 777, Hamilton, Ont.

EV-LUTH. COLLEGE NUTANA, SASK.

OPENING OF THE WINTER HALF-YEAR

Wednesday, September, 25th, 1918

- 1. PREPARATORY SCHOOL:—Lectures in Religion, English, age of 14 years and over, to perfect their education; German, Arithmetic and Music for boys and girls of the
- 2. ACADEMY:—Teaching in all high school grades, as preparation for entering the University (Matriculation) and preparatory training for all higher professions as: Baccalaureate, Medical Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer, etc.
- 3. COLLEGE:—Training for Clergyman, Lectures in Theology and courses of Arts (in connection with the University of Saskatchewan.)

The Institution holds the following advantages: Religious household, thorough training in the English and German languages, Institutes annexed to the University, in which immediate neighborhood it is situated.

Information can be had and admission of the institute secured through the Director

Rev. H. W. HARMS, LUTHERAN COLLEGE, NUTANA, SASK.

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.

"THE COURIER"

A Paper for the Western Home

is the big independent Weekly of the Canadian West. Accurate News Service and an Abundance of Valuable Reading Matter

will make it well worth your while to subscribe.

DON'T DELAY --- DO IT NOW

USE ATTACHED FORM

"THE COURIER", 1835 Halifax Str., REGINA, SASK.

Enclosed please find \$2.00 for which I ask you to mail "The Courier" to my address given below for one year from date:

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

Province.....

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

Regina and District

ADOLF EHMANN JR.
WILL LEAVE FOR YUKON
Adolf Ehmann jr., a well known young citizen, will leave the city the latter part of the week on detachment duty with the R.N.W.M.P. in the Yukon. His headquarters will be Dawson City.

BIRTH NOTICES

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wirth a son, Sept. the 19th, at the General Hospital.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wolf a daughter, Sept. 21st, Armour St.

ANNUAL MISSION FESTIVAL

Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Fritz, Pastor, will celebrate the annual Mission Festival Sunday, Sept. 29th. Services 10.30 a.m. by the Rev. J. Bohnhoff, Valley City, N.D., 7.30 p.m. by the Rev. H. Giese, Francis, Sask. Rev. Bohnhoff will also preach an English sermon at the evening services.

Great War Veterans Maintain Menonites in Western Canada Abusing Privileges

Resolved that this assembly of citizens petition the Dominion government to prohibit further immigration into Canada of such classes of people as refuse to accept the full responsibilities of citizenship.

And be it further resolved that members of such classes immigrating to Canada subsequent to the Military Service Act, 1917, be not granted exemptions from military service, but be made to conform to said act in the full force thereof.

Resolved that the clause in the Military Service Act of 1917, as it applies to exemption from combatant military service, granted under the treaties to the original Menonites who came to Canada by way of Hamburg, subsequent to the order-in-council of Aug. 13, 1873, and to the original Doukhobors under order-in-council of Dec. 6, 1898, be maintained in its full force and tenure, but that there is no evocation from these treaties and that the descendants of these people who are eligible for military service be made to so conform.

These two resolutions were unanimously endorsed by the mass meeting in the city hall held last Friday night, under the auspices of the Great War Veterans, organized for the sole purpose of discussing the "Menonite menace."

James Balfour, K. C., in the absence of Mayor Black, presided at the meeting. With him on the platform were Major W. D. Cowan M.P., Chief Bruton and the five speakers.

Rev. John Lewis, the opening speaker, came out strong in his criticism of the government for their apparent tenderness for the aliens in this country. He declared such action on the part of the government was strongly resented and that they would be emphatically called to book when the opportunity was afforded the people of this western country. The speaker took the stand that such steps as are now being taken by the Great War Veterans, who are working with such zeal to rid the country of the Menonite Menace was simply unveiling treason.

"The Menonites, continued the speaker, are Germans in language, outlook, ideals and literature. They resent the use of the English language in their midst. By their creed they are not supposed to take any part in the civil life of the

country, and thus they cannot be decent citizens and true Menonites at the same time. They will neither bear arms or take oaths. The speaker declared that Hon. Mr. Calder, by his statement on this question had not begun to answer the contention of the veterans and others interested in the Menonite situation.

"Why were these people permitted to come here at all this year of our Lord?" said Mr. Lewis. "Our friends in the United States are pleased to have them come here, pleased to have us take these undesirable, but the lure held out to them is shown by a letter written from Mr. Calder's department."

Rev. T. A. Simpson opened his address by relating the efforts made by the Britishers from Waldeck and Herbert to bring the question of the Menonite problem before the public. For a long time these efforts had been unavailing but he was pleased to see such an interest manifested in the matter now.

"Canada, we believed, should not be a dumping ground for outland parasites of other nations; the Menonites in this country should equally sacrifice and serve as other citizens."

Mr. Simpson recounted how the Menonites of the Herbert and Waldeck districts had become Canadianized to some degree, becoming men of affairs and taking a voice in the government of the country. With the assumption of citizenship, however, they failed to assume the duties attached thereto, they lived for themselves and had no idea of giving of their best to the state, he said.

In connection with the present Menonite situation, Mr. Simpson said that in his opinion had the people of Canada known last year that such conditions would exist today, the win-the-war government would not have been returned to office.

F. J. S. Ivay, president of the British Citizenship League, related his efforts with Klaus Peters, of Waldeck, to get an amicable settlement, whereby all of the contention would be obliterated relative to their position in Canada. Peters, he stated, refused to come to any agreement. He, however, informed Mr. Ivay, according to Mr. Ivay's statement, that the Menonites had already made arrangements to emigrate to Argentine, and that they were only waiting for the word from the Canadian authorities that the agreement of 1873 was not a protection to the Menonites who were not direct descendants of those who came under the treaty, to leave here. Within sixty days the Menonites would be ready to leave, after the government had indicated that they would have to serve. Mr. Ivay, however, pointed out it was just the desired end of a German propagandist. The Germanophiles were only waiting for such a thing to happen so that they could point their finger to Canada and say that she had disregarded her treaty, had made of it a scrap of paper as Germany did in the case of Belgium.

Grant McNeil, provincial secretary of the Great War Veterans' association, then took up the statement of the Hon. Jas. A. Calder, minister of immigration. Prior to dealing with the specific statement, Mr. McNeil explained that the Great War Veterans had no political motives in precipitating the discussion on the Menonites. The alien problem in Canada had been one which the Veterans took up immediately on their return from service.

As to Mr. Calder's statement, Mr. McNeil said that either Mr.

Calder was not aware of the situation in Saskatchewan, or else purposely evaded the point on which he was interviewed. The veterans had protested to Mr. Calder that the provisions of the treaty of 1873 were being abused, and Mr. Calder appeared amazed and said the responsibility for the enforcement of the M.S.A. rested with the officials to carry out the law as it stood.

In contradiction to the statement of Mr. Calder, relative to exemptions under the Military Service Act, when he said that no subterfuge would exempt a man, and to further prove the charges that men are being exempted, Mr. McNeil quoted the following letter from the superintendent of immigration, written to the Menonite leaders of Kansas:

OTTAWA, June 13, 1918.

"Sir.—On the 15th ultimo a letter was addressed by yourself, Mr. John Esau and Mr. A. R. Kroeker, to the minister of the interior, asking whether, in the event of your Menonite community moving from Kansas to Canada, there will be extended to your people the same privilege and exemption, under the Military Service Act, as are now extended to Menonites already in this country."

"Your letter has been sent to me for attention, and the delay in replying has been caused by the consideration which has been given to the subject by the department of militia and defence."

"The decision is that any Menonite, Dunker or Amish, who produces a certificate from a recognized bishop of the church to the effect that he was, prior to July 6, 1917, and still is, a bona fide member of the church, is regarded at the present time as exempt from the provisions of our Military Service Act. Whether any further consideration of the situation may result in a modification of the situation, I am unable to say."

"The Canadian Military Service Act applies only to British subjects resident in Canada. No alien now entering Canada can become a British subject without five years' residence in Canada, or in some other British dominion. Hence, apart altogether, from the position of your people on account of religious views, the question of citizenship, almost, if not altogether, completes the answer to your question."

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. D. SCOTT,
Supt. of Immigration.

Mr. MacNeil said that for Menonites immigrating into Canada wishing exemption, the card route is the easiest way out. Authority for the card is taken from the following order of the department of justice, issued July 29, 1918, which Mr. MacNeil read:

"This section and the following apply only to these Menonites of German-Russian origin who immigrated to this country after 1873 in agreement with the provisions of order-in-council dated August 13, 1873, who were promised, together with their descendants, immunity from military service and constitute one of the exceptions of the act. As a result of conferences between this department and representatives of the western Menonites, it has been decided that ordained ministers of the Menonite faith in the four western provinces shall be authorized to issue to the men belonging to their denomination of military service age and condition, certificates in form which follows, and the police have been instructed to honor these certificates when produced as prima facie evidence entitling the holder to immunity from military service."

Mr. McNeil then went on to say there is a loophole in the United States military convention regulations, whereby the Menonites will be exempt from military service by quoting the two following sections and these placed side by side with the above letter from the superintendent of immigration he considered sufficient proof for at least demanding further explanation.

"United States military service convention regulations, section two (2): United States citizens are hereby made subject and liable to military service in Canada and they shall be entitled to exemption or to discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations governing military service now, or from time to time, in force in Canada; provided, however, that in addition to the grounds of exemption enacted for British subjects, United States citizens may claim exemption upon the grounds that they enlisted or



HON. J. A. CALDER,
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who is in the west at present in order to confer with the western provincial governments.

enrolled in the military forces of the United States within the time limited by the convention, but the burden of proof of such enlistment or enrollment shall be upon the person who alleges it."

Department of Justice—Circular No. Six (6)—Sept. 6.

United States citizens who wish to claim exemption, other than diplomatic, from Canadian service are ordered to register as hereinafter described and their claims will then be decided according to the laws and regulations governing military service in Canada, except that in addition to the grounds of exemption enacted for British subjects, United States citizens may claim exemption upon the ground that they enlisted or enrolled in the military forces of the United States on or before September 28, 1918, the burden of proof of which enlistment or enrollment being on the person alleging it."

In closing Mr. McNeil stated that the Veterans wanted further explanation and would ask for a genuine effort on the part of the authorities to Canadianize those aliens who are neutral, and that all disloyal aliens be punished sternly. The time was ripe he stated for a change, and that our public men should no longer devote their time to political manipulation, but to wield the influence they have for the betterment of the nation.

Captain the Rev. Murdock MacKinnon, received an ovation lasting fully half a minute when called on to give an address. Captain MacKinnon announced he would be brief, besides in uniform a man could not sit as much as when he was a minister of the church. On the Menonite question he had little information, he had come to learn and not to express his opinion too freely. It was also an occasion for him to bid farewell to the veterans.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National anthem.

HON. J. A. CALDER

Visits West and Seeks Opinion of Provincial Governments on Immigration

Hon. J. A. Calder arrived on Thursday last for a few days stay in the city.

He had a conference with Premier Martin and members of his government on Saturday evening relative to the plans of the Dominion government in connection with after the war immigration and reconstruction. Mr. Calder, in an informal way, outlined some of the ideas which were being considered in connection with land settlement, and discussed the extent to which provincial co-operation could be secured, when a definite immigration and land settlement policy was put into effect. It is understood that there was nothing decisive said on either side, and that it will be a considerable time before the provincial government will be able to make an announcement on the subject.

Hon. Calder after a brief visit to his constituency (Moose Jaw) departed for Winnipeg on Monday night.

Allies Strike Successful

(Continued from page 5.)

but was met and engaged by two seaplanes and two airplanes. One German machine was destroyed, the others retiring eastward."

"After their heavy losses on the previous day, enemy aircraft were less active yesterday. The weather on the British front was fine, with a strong wind."

"Our machines were at work all day, carrying out reconnaissance and photography far behind the German lines, observing and reporting the effect of our artillery fire and bombing enemy airdromes, ammunition dumps and other selected targets. Eleven hostile machines were destroyed and five others driven down out of control. Ten of our machines are missing."

"At night we heavily bombed three German airdromes, four squadrons working in the battle area are located. Three large hostile night bombing machines, which came over our lines, were detected by our searchlights, attacked from the air and brought down. One of our night flying airplanes is missing. The total weight of bombs dropped by us during the 24 hours was 29½ tons."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 18.—"Our troops, co-operating with the British, progressed west of St. Quentin. We advanced our lines two kilometres between Holnon and Essigny-le-Grande on a front of ten kilometres."

"We reached the western outskirts of Francilly-Selency and captured Sazy wood and Fontaines-Cleres. We hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt. We have taken several hundred prisoners in this operation."

"We made progress to the west of Jouy (northeast of Soissons). The enemy strongly counter-attacked on the plateau to the east of Allemant. We drove him back and gained more ground, taking 130 prisoners."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne, we enlarged our gains, local attacks enabling us to advance on the plateau north and east of Allemant. We took about one hundred prisoners."

"This morning we occupied a strong point of support held by the enemy east of Saney, the number of bodies found by us north of Laffaux, indicates the heavy losses sustained by the enemy in the recent fighting in this region."

"On the Vesle front the German thrice counter-attacked our positions in the neighborhood of

Glennes and were repulsed each time with heavy losses."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—"Anglo-French attacks were carried out on a wide front from Havrincourt wood to the Somme. Counter-attacks are now progressing against our enemies, who penetrated in the centre of the battlefield between Hargicourt and the Omignon rivulet."

"On the rest of the front enemy attacks failed. We are fighting everywhere west of our old Siegfried positions."

ITALIAN

ROME, Sept. 18.—"North of Monte Grappa, five enemy counter-attacks, in an effort to retake ground at the head of the Seren valley, were repulsed. The number of prisoners taken in minor operations between Cesilla valley and Col del Orso yesterday morning was 442. Twenty machine guns were also taken."

"On the slope of Monte Nozzola, southeast of Mori, there was lively fighting between reconnoitering parties. In the Ordie valley a hostile outpost was captured."

"The enemy artillery was particularly active along the Piave in the Montello region and near Fagari."

FRANCO-SERBIAN

PARIS, Sept. 18.—"Our operations undertaken on Sept. 15—on the Macedonian front, were pursued the following day with every success. The breach made in the enemy's lines on Sept. 15 on the front of Sokol-Dobropolje-Vetrenik was widened to the west and to the east for a distance of more than 25 kilometres and a depth of seven kilometres."

"West of Sokol, Serbian divisions captured the enemy fortified zone between Gradeshnitza and Sokol, and crossing the Gradeshnitza river, drove the enemy back in disorder onto the Razim Bay ridge, where the enemy units were bombarded by allied airplanes."

"East of Vetrenik, the allied forces captured the Chlem and Golo Bilo Massif and the defences of Zhorsko."

"A Jugo-Slav division, taking advantage of their initial success, today stormed the Koziak massif, the second enemy defensive positions in this region."

"The number of prisoners taken in the first two days of the operations totalled more than 4,000, including a colonel with his staff, and more than thirty guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and a considerable quantity

of material remained in our hands. The offensive continues."

"The Serbian troops are fighting with splendid morale. They have equalled the endurance, courage, spirit and sacrifice of French units in repulsing Bulgarian counter-attacks. Fighting stubbornly in the face of very energetic resistance, they stormed positions which the enemy had prepared for three years on ground at an average of height of 1,800 metres, including several wooded heights which appeared to be impregnable."

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 17.—"There was great aerial activity all along the British front on Sept. 16, and our machines were busily engaged in every department of their work. Photographic reconnaissances were carried out with great completeness in spite of strong opposition and the number of aerial photographs exceeds any recorded to date for one day."

"Observation of our artillery fire was successfully performed both by airplanes and balloons. Much damage was reported in hostile battery positions and many fires and explosions were caused."

"Nearly 24 tons of bombs were dropped by day and 15 tons on the following night, on airdromes used by the enemy's flying airplanes on all railheads and dumps."

"The fighting was intense all along the front throughout the day, combats taking place a considerable distance east of the lines. Forty-five hostile machines were brought down by our airmen. Of these, seven were brought down in one fight by one of our squadrons. Twenty other German machines were driven down out of control. In addition, one hostile airplane was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. One hostile balloon was destroyed."

"Sixteen of our machines are missing."

"On the afternoon of Sep. 16, our squadrons made two separate attacks on the airplane works and chemical factory at Mannheim, with excellent results. The enemy attacked our machines over the objectives. Three of our machines are missing."

"A German home defence airdrome at Hagenau was attacked by a squadron and bursts were observed on and near the hangars. One hangar was seen in flames. All our machines returned."

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SAVE GASOLINE

Get more efficient service out of your car by having the valves ground and reset.

EVERY CAR needs some adjusting occasionally to get best results.

SERVICE—We keep a full staff of competent mechanics, which enables us to give prompt and satisfactory service, and guarantee all work turned out.

If you are in the market for a USED CAR look over the following list.

- Saxon Six, 1917 Model
- Russell Knight
- Elgin Six, 1918 Model
- Regal, 1917 Model
- Ford Touring

the above used cars are all in good running order and are at bargain prices, see them quick.

Canadian Motor Sales Corporation, Ltd.

Distributors for Saskatchewan for "ELGIN SIX" CARS

Cor. Albert and Victoria REGINA, SASK.

Wanted Immediately

two experienced Grocery Clerks. Only first class men need apply. Steady employment, good wages.

MAPLE LEAF STORES
Cor. Halifax St. and 11th Ave. REGINA. Tel. 3342

Ride a Massey Ride a Massey

AND SAVE MONEY

All models in stock for Boys and Girls, Ladies and Gentlemen.

CASH OR TERMS

Your Old Wheel Taken in Part Payment. — Auto Tubes Vulcanized, Locks, Keys and Guns Repaired.

FUL LINE OF ACCESSORIES

REGINA CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
1761 Hamilton Street Phone 2775

Alberta News

Edmonton News

PLATINUM AND GOLD SAMPLES GOT IN NORTH

A. E. Aitken, Dr. J. S. Wright, Dr. J. McPherson, G. E. Boulton, Nevill Lindsay and M. J. Hilton, who accompanied the party in an advisory capacity, have just returned from an inspection of their claims near the headwater of the Findlay river.

NATURAL GAS IS STRUCK IN WELL NORTH OF CHAUVIN

Natural gas of good burning quality is now reported to be flowing on section 24, township 45, range 1, west 4th, twenty-five miles north of Chauvin.

The early discovery of natural gas in Medicine Hat, it is pointed out, was found under similar conditions, particularly one well, west of the C. P. R. right of way, close to the bridge, over the South Saskatchewan river, which was continually blowing and spouting a quantity of water.

JERSEY BREEDERS DECIDE TO REMOVE FROM PROVINCE

Jos. Harper and Sons, the well known Jersey cattle breeders of Westlock, have decided to move to Alabama. A month or so ago Mr. Harper went down south and looked out for a suitable farm.

WHEAT AT HIGH RIVER PRAIRIE

R. L. Stanley brought in on Saturday a sample of wheat in head from the farm of D. Hayden, of High Prairie, on the Dunvegan railway, about 240 miles northwest of the city.

A large amount of hay is being cut by southern Alberta stockmen at the western end of Lesser Slave lake, opposite Grouard and north of Enilda siding on the Dunvegan railway.

\$636,000 COMES INTO ALTA. BY RAILWAY RAISES

Approximately \$636,000 has come into Alberta division of the C. P. R. as the result of the increases under the McAdoo award.

SEED GRAIN IS TO BE SUPPLIED WHERE NEEDED.

Plans are completed, whereby seed grain will be distributed to every portion of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as required, and whereby those farmers who are unable to pay cash for it

for over two months and has cost the railway \$636,000 in that time for there are some 7,500 employees in the division which covers the territory between Field and Swift Current, Coutts and the Crow's Nest to Edmonton, and east to Kerrobert.

The case of the clerical staffs is now up for consideration, and should these go through the expenditure will be increased substantially again.

Stenographers in the local offices will in many instances receive wages as high as \$127 per month, and the prospect of the increase has had the effect of bringing a flood of applications for positions to the offices.

THOSE NEGLECTED TO REPORT INCOMES WILL HEAR FROM OFFICIALS

People who have omitted to make income tax returns may shortly expect to hear something from the income tax department of the city.

Returns should have been made by Sept. 1st, but probably there may have been reasons, besides indifference, which have caused people to delay sending in a return.

NEW COMPANIES ENTER OIL FIELD AT PEACE RIVER

Ten new oil companies were registered with the registrar of companies on Monday. These are all in the Peace River country, with headquarters for the companies at Edmonton.

They are the Santa Maria Oil Co., the San Joaquin Oil Co., the Rincon Oil Co., Bakersfield Oil Co., the Ventura Oil Co., the Santa Inez Oil Co., Monterey Oil Co., Kern River Oil Co., Santa Perla Oil Co., San Diego Oil Co.

MAKES AUTO TRIP FROM AUSTIN, TEX. TO CITY IN FORD

The Rev. J. A. Heath, of Austin, Texas, arrived in Edmonton Friday after a very pleasant auto trip to this city via Fort Worth, Denver, Cheyenne, Billings and Sweetgrass, camping along the road and generally enjoying the beautiful scenery.

He is driving a Ford car, license number 132073, Texas. That State alone has almost as many cars licensed as the whole of Canada.

He reports good roads with the exception of about 100 miles. Rev. Mr. Heath is a Baptist minister and expects to make his home in Alberta, having not yet decided as to the exact location.

J. E. Hays and son, of Hansford, Texas, expect to leave shortly for their home, travelling by auto via Saskatoon, Winnipeg, St. Paul, Des Moines and Kansas City.

It is almost one year since they arrived by auto in Edmonton, bringing two cars and a full camping outfit and they are returning with the same outfit.

The son expects to join the American army at Fort Worth, where an older brother is now in service. Mr. Hays states that they will all return after the war.

BROKE BOTH LEGS.

C. E. Manuel, of 10130 102nd avenue, while riding his motorcycle on Sunday struck a telephone pole at the corner of 102nd street and 102nd avenue.

His left thigh was fractured and also the right leg above the ankle. The boy was taken to the Royal Alexandra hospital.

may be able to secure it on a credit basis. These plans only await the confirmation of the provincial governments.

This is the word brought by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, who has returned from a conference in Saskatchewan on this subject.

Mr. Mitchell said that until the plan for the distribution of seed grain, and the arrangements regarding the securing of it by farmers unable to pay cash was presented to the government for approval, a formal statement of the details would not be given out, but that seed would be distributed wherever needed regardless of the ability of the farmers to pay or otherwise.

The aim, Mr. Mitchell explained, would be to assist in the work of getting as large an acreage under crop as possible.

AUSTRIANS FINED FOR GAMBLING.

Eleven Austrians were arrested by the city police at 9713 Jasper avenue on the charge of being the keepers and frequenters of a common gambling house and brought into the city police court to stand their trial.

John Lywak, one of the men was found guilty being the owner of the house, for allowing it to be used for gambling purposes and was fined \$150 and costs or in default of payment, serve three months in jail.

In commenting on the case, his worship, Magistrate Primrose, said to the accused: "If you persist in going on with your gambling joint, there is not going to be any more fining; it's going to be imprisonment."

Lywak runs a barber shop at 9713 Jasper avenue, with the gambling joint at the back, where men of the Austrian nationality resort. The city police have known of the disorderly nature of the place for some time and were waiting a favorable opportunity to make a good clean up.

The men taken into custody and fined \$18 and costs each, were: Mick Sorach, Mike Soyn, Paul Syrota, John Rudy, Mike Shevink.

John Kutosh, Mike Kowostti, Dimitro Adamechuk, and Mike Fletcher secured their discharge, being able to show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that they were there only to wait their turn for a shave, were mere spectators and had not played the game.

PRIVATE STILL FOUND IN BARN ON HARDISTY AVE.

Just before noon Friday the city police in their search for law breakers raided a stable on Hardisty avenue, between 105th and 106th streets, and found what they describe as a "small distillery."

John Kutosh, Mike Kowostti, Dimitro Adamechuk, and Mike Fletcher secured their discharge, being able to show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that they were there only to wait their turn for a shave, were mere spectators and had not played the game.

All the appliances for the wholesale manufacture of liquor was found on the place. "Squirrel whiskey," reputed to knock men over with two drinks, was found in large quantities. It is said to be one of the biggest things the police have laid their hands on for some time in the way of violations of the Alberta Liquor act, according to the officials, and startling developments are expected to arise out of the haul.

SEEKS \$1,000 FOR DAMAGE DONE TO HIS AUTOMOBILE.

A claim of \$1,000 has been filed in the supreme court by Herbert M. Glendonning against the city of Edmonton for damages done to his auto and injuries to himself by the defendant's street car.

The plaintiff states that on Aug. 28, while driving south on 109th street, his auto struck a rut in the street, swinging his car to the left, causing a collision with an approaching street car.

BROKE BOTH LEGS.

C. E. Manuel, of 10130 102nd avenue, while riding his motorcycle on Sunday struck a telephone pole at the corner of 102nd street and 102nd avenue. His left thigh was fractured and also the right leg above the ankle. The boy was taken to the Royal Alexandra hospital.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Alleged Confession of Mrs. Swain

States She Shot Husband and Burned Body to Cinders in Bush

LAC LA BICHE, Alta.—Mrs. Elsie Swain, a half-breed, was given her preliminary hearing in the provincial police court Wednesday evening before W. B. Hughes, J.P., who committed her to stand trial on the charge of shooting and killing her husband in the Lac La Biche district last April.

The alleged confession of the accused woman given to Detective H. L. Matheson of the provincial police, is that she first shot her husband in the face, then dragged his dead body into the bush, kindled a fire upon it and let it burn to cinders. The work occupied the time of the woman from early morning until dusk in the evening. On the following day she returned to the place of the fire and gathering up the bones, concealed them in various places in a muskeg.

When first questioned by the detective regarding the disappearance of her husband, Mrs. Swain stated that on the 16th day of April last he became grieved with her and left her. She stated that a quarrel had arisen between them because she had wanted to go and visit her own son Johnny, and stated that her husband was jealous because he thought she loved her son better than her husband. She held firmly to the story that her husband had deserted her during several hours of questioning by the police.

At length, fearing that they knew all about the disappearance of her husband, she confessed the whole greivous affair.

It appears from the evidence given by Detective Matheson that on the morning of April 16th husband and wife went to visit their traps at Rag lake, when a quarrel arose between them. He threatened to kill her, to which she replied: "Kill me if you can kill me." He carried a rifle and she a shotgun. He was proceeding her in the path, and turning around pointing his rifle. She fired the contents of her gun into his face. He fell to the ground and died instantly with his rifle still clenched in his hands.

Then she goes on to tell how she dragged him into the bush some 20 feet from the spot where she killed him, kindled a fire and burned his body and buried his bones. She showed the detectives the spot, 12 feet by 6, where she kindled the fire, 23 paces from the edge of Poor lake. She then led them a half mile west from that place to the muskeg, where, in five different places, she stowed away the dead man's bones.

An inquest was held by Coroner Braithwaite at Lac la Biche on September 15th and the jury returned the verdict that Alex Swain came to his death on April 16th last from a shotgun in the hands of his wife.

While the woman is said to have made full and free confession of her guilt, the police are by no means taking that as the full solution of the murder. They are making full investigations and may very soon locate accomplices in this and other murders. They have been detaining in custody Jelix Joe, another half-breed, who since the death of Alex Swain had lived with the accused, and whom she confesses to be her lover.

MURDER CASE REPORTED NEAR SADDLE LAKE

SADDLE LAKE, Alta.—Peter Brighteye, a half-breed was shot and killed near Saddle Lake on Thursday according to meagre information received by wire at the provincial police headquarters here Friday morning. Murder is alleged and the police are holding Edward Rose in connection with the tragedy. The police are as yet unable to give any details of the circumstances connected with the fatality.

AGED WOMAN RUN OVER BY AUTO

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Alta.—Mrs. Kate Sunka, an aged woman living at Myrtle Creek, 30 miles north of Fort Saskatchewan, was run over by an auto owned and driven by David Osearson, of 10335 98th street, at 4:45 Wednesday afternoon, when crossing the intersection of 101st avenue and 100th street in front of the MacLeod Building. The woman passed under the axles of the car and when picked up was found to be suffering from two cuts at the back of the head and cuts and bruises on the left leg and right hand. She was taken into the MacLeod Bldg. and attended by Dr. Clyde MacDonald and was afterwards driven to her stopping place at Norwood, whence she will be driven home to Myrtle Creek by Mr. Osearson when she is fit to be removed.

It was stated that Mrs. Sunka was crossing to the MacLeod Bldg. and did not see the approaching car, from investigations made by the police, the affair is said to be the result of a pure accident.

DISCOVERY AT MORINVILLE TO BE DEVELOPED

MORINVILLE, Alta.—For many years the people of Morinville have been drinking water from a flowing well in the south side of the town, having learned to like its mineral flavor and many derived benefits from its medicinal properties. The water was famous for being so soft and clear, and it was in great demand for many uses from making whiskey blane to making steam for engines. Some time ago H. H. Cardinal came to the town and hearing of the well, made an investigation of it and as a result Morinville has a very considerable industry under way. Mr. Cardinal has been identified with the making of Javelle water and mineral waters in Quebec, and immediately recognized the qualities of the water.

To make a long story short, there is now on the property a plant costing \$8,000, turning out hundreds of gallons of Javelle water each day and machinery is being installed to make mineral waters of highly medicinal properties. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. E. Kavanagh and E. L. Taylor of Edmonton to market the products. Javelle water is no new thing, having been used for hundreds of years in Europe and for scores of years in Eastern Canada, but has not been used in Western Canada because no suitable water for making it was available and this well in Morinville is the only known well in the west. The people of Morinville are greatly interested in the discovery and the development of the new industry.

SECTION GANG COOK TOOK HIS LIFE AT PEACE RIVER

PEACE RIVER, Alta.—Phillip Ciek, cook on a section gang here, aged about 24, committed suicide at 3 o'clock Sunday morning in the Alberta rooms, by taking carbolic acid. The deceased was a Pole, and his folks live at Rosburn, Man. Report has it he was enamoured with a woman but not having sufficient money to marry took this means of ending his life.

THREE INJURED WHEN DUNVEGAN TRAIN DERAILED

SEXSMITH, Alta.—Conductor Howes had his leg broken, Wm. Anderson, of Grande Prairie, had two ribs broken, and another man was also injured on Thursday evening at 7:30 when two cars of the Grande Prairie train en route north on the Dunvegan line jumped the track near Sexsmith. The three men were taken to the hospital at Grande Prairie. A number of others were shaken up, but none were seriously injured. The accident took place at Mile 22, and was caused by softened roadbed, it is asserted. A relief train took the passengers on to Grande Prairie.

FINED FOR BREACH FOOD LAWS

Yep Wan and Guon Gart, cafe keepers of Strathmore, Alta., have

each been fined \$100 and costs for an infraction of the Canada Food act in that they did serve white bread at meals without serving at the same time the necessary amount of bread or substitute. This is the information received Saturday morning by G. D. Hunt, Canada Food board representative for the province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORTS SOCKEYE SALMON ARE SERIOUSLY FEW IN FRASER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—John P. Babcock, assistant commissioner of fisheries, has returned to Victoria from a four weeks' inspection of the spawning grounds of the Fraser river basin. He reports that there are literally no sockeye salmon in many of the northern sections of the watershed and too few in all sections to even produce a small run four years hence.

"The Fraser is fished out," he said. "Conditions this year are even worse than they have been. None of the great lakes like Quinel, Chilco, Seten and Anderson, Shuswap and Adams have any brood sockeye. Lillooet lake, at the head of the Harrison lake section is the only one that has any number of spawn fish and the run there will not be equal to those spawned four years ago."

\$5,000,000 CARGO OF SILK AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Sauwa Maru has reached port from the Orient with the largest and most valuable silk cargo ever carried across the Pacific—5,245 bales of raw silk and 251 cases of silk goods, valued at \$5,000,000, destined for eastern markets.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

NELSON, B. C.—W. R. Mollard was killed and Murdoch Henderson was seriously injured when an automobile went over the grade two miles from Trail this afternoon. Mollard was a business man of Trail. Henderson, driver of the car, is a resident of Rosland.

SHOT TWO PEOPLE IN FIT OF JEALOUSY RAGE

VANCOUVER—Jo Calabro is a fugitive following the shooting of a woman known as Mrs. Jose Epposto, and a Frenchman named Fred Perrault, in the Italian section of the city. Mrs. Epposto received a bullet wound over the heart while Perrault was shot through the right lung. Both are in the hospital. Mrs. Epposto is not expected to live. The shooting is said to have been the outcome of jealousy.

FOR SALE 160 ACRE FARM

Situated about seven miles from station. The whole farm is fenced and there are good buildings on it. Water supply is good and ample and school is situated near the land. 40 acres of the land can be broken. The balance consists of hayland and pasture. For further information write to Carl Skog, Glenford, Alta.

FARM LABORER WANTED FOR THE SEASON

Wanted for the duration of a whole year. Position open November 1st or sooner. Willing to discuss question of wages to be paid. Hans Mayer, Vegreville, Alberta.

Paris Rooms and Restaurant

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

COAL - COAL

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

Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cts. per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading stations.

For further particulars apply to BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

FARMERS! FARMERS! If you have Live Stock for sale or intend to buy some Live Stock, communicate with HERMAN SCHMIDT, Edmonton. Best prices. Prompt service. (Live Stock taken from the farm) HERMAN SCHMIDT, 1227-97. Street, Edmonton, Alta. Eastwood Dairy. Residence Phone: 71441. Stockyard Phone: 73666.

Bavarian Beer Extract We have the Agency of this popular Beer-Extract for the "Hagen Importing Co." Tin for making 6 gallons of good Beer \$1.50, postage 10c extra. If you can't find a good, tasty beer, order one or more of these tin today. We guarantee satisfaction. BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

COLUMBIA HOUSE AND RESTAURANT Newly Decorated When in Edmonton, pay us a visit. The oldest house established in Edmonton. Sanitary rooms, clean beds. Moderate rates and courteous service. Every farmer welcome. LUBASCH, Proprietor

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF you mention "The Courier" when answering advertisements.

Dr. P. KARRER Dentist Diplomas from Switzerland, the University of Moscow and Philadelphia. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tel. 3831. 302 Taylor Building, 31st Street. (Above Ramsey's Dept. Store.) EDMONTON — ALBERTA.

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. Phones 54 and 42. — P. O. Box 22.

Do not forget to call on us, if in need of Jewelry or Glasses. Let us show you our \$5.50 Waltham Watch. H. B. KLINE & SONS, Ltd. The Best Jewellers. Corner Jasper Avenue and 99th Street. EDMONTON — ALBERTA. Marriage Licenses Issued.

Becker & Schmidt Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta. FERNI'S HOUSE-MEDICINES The following prices are now in force for Ferni's medicines: Alpenkrauter, \$1.50, and 3c postage. Magnesiaerker, 5c and 3c postage. Heilolil, 5c and 3c postage. Uterine (for women), \$1.50, postage 2c (for more than one bottle, 2c for first bottle and 3c postage for every additional bottle). HEUREKA WORM CAPSULES (Agency for Alberta) for horses (12 capsules \$2.00, postage 3c. Write us regarding local agencies.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

COAL - COAL Humberstone or Twin City screened lump coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine. Cardiff coal \$4.25. f. o. b. cars mine. Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cts. per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading stations. For further particulars apply to BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

COAL - COAL Humberstone or Twin City screened lump coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine. Cardiff coal \$4.25. f. o. b. cars mine. Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cts. per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading stations. For further particulars apply to BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

BECKER & SCHMIDT Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada.

"THE COURIER" A PAPER FOR THE WESTERN HOME

Manitoba Review

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: for the large 12 to 28 page Weekly "The Courier" \$2.00 per year in advance only.

Volume 11.

Wednesday, September 25, 1918.

Number 46

GRAIN BOARD PROVIDES FOR NEEDED SEED

Instructions Issued for Shipment of No. 1 Northern to Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 20.—The following order was issued by the board of grain supervisors today:

"That seed requirements named by the seed grain commissioners for Canada, viz:

250,000 bushels wheat for Calgary; 250,000 bushels wheat for Saskatoon; 500,000 bushels wheat for Moose Jaw, be provided for as follows:

"That all shippers of No. 1 Northern wheat, of the Calgary-MacLeod subdivision from and including Granum; on the Alderside-Lethbridge subdivision from and including Nobleford on the Calgary-Edmonton subdivision from and including Hobbema on the C. P. R. railroad; on the Calgary subdivision from and including Macbeche; on the Battle River subdivision from and including Stettler; on the Brazeau subdivision from and including Loehern on the C. N. R. railroad; on the Tofield-Calgary branch from and including Trochu, on the G. T. P. railroad, shall ship to the government terminal elevators at Calgary.

"That all shippers of No. 1 Northern wheat on railways hauling into Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in direct route to the market ports shall ship to the government terminal elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.

"That all wheat so shipped be invoiced to the Dominion seed grain commission basis Fort William and for Port Arthur price as defined in Order No. 49.

"This order is effective from September 23, 1918."

WINNIPEG VOTES TO ABOLISH THE CONTROL BOARD

WINNIPEG, Man.—By an overwhelming majority the electors of Winnipeg today voted for the abolition of the board of control. Of the 4,330 citizens who recorded their votes, 3,643 desired the abolition of the board, 653 sought its retention, and 34 ballots were spoiled.

Out of a total of approximately 48,000 electors, only 4,330 were sufficiently interested in the result of the referendum to cast their ballot. At no one of the fifty-seven polling places was a majority given in favor of the board's retention. The present board remains in office until the end of the year and in the intervening period the city council must decide on what form of civic administration it desires to replace the old system.

The cost of the upkeep of the board of control in Winnipeg has amounted to \$16,000 per annum, and the general opinion in Winnipeg has been that the cost was too great for the executive work performed.

MORDEN APPLE CROP IS FAILURE THIS YEAR

MORDEN, Man.—Manitoba's apple crop is a failure this year. The crop is grown mostly in one orchard, that of A. P. Stevenson, of Morden.

Mr. Stevenson is the pioneer in apple growing in this province and for many seasons he has had splendid yields.

This year, he says, the crop is nothing like the average. He thinks that frosts in apple blossom time are responsible for the failure. Mr. Stevenson also grows a great variety of small fruits and he reports that none of them gave good results this year with the exception of the Ever Bearing strawberries.

One year Mr. Stevenson grew 80 barrels of apples in his Morden orchard. The year the land and apple show was held in Winnipeg Mr. Stevenson made most creditable showing of apples of many varieties.

OVER 36,000 POUNDS OF FOOD CONDEMNED DURING TWO MONTHS

WINNIPEG, Man.—There is still considerable waste of food in Winnipeg. A large portion of the waste reported to the health committee, however, was due to fire in one of the city's largest food storage houses.

During August the following foodstuffs were condemned: 85 lbs. of beef; 3,810 lbs. of vegetables; 150 lbs. of butter; 25 lbs. of candy; 2,470 lbs. of canned goods; 200 lbs. milk and cream; 1,010 lbs. of fresh fruit; 15 lbs. of dried fruit; 45 lbs. of eggs; 20 lbs. biscuits; 35 lbs. of sausage; a total of 7,865 lbs. of foodstuffs.

In the month of July the statistics are worse. There were 35 lbs. of beef; 320 lbs. of poultry; 473 lbs. of fresh fruit; 310 lbs. of vegetables; 157 lbs. of eggs; 15 lbs. of sausage; 17,228 lbs. of cereals; 259 lbs. of fish; 45 lbs. of dried fruit; 116 lbs. of butter; 6,788 lbs. canned goods; 380 lbs. milk and cream; 2,142 lbs. of nuts, a total for the month of 28,288 lbs. of foodstuffs.

P. B. Tustin, head of the department, explained that the fire at the warehouse of Maycock and Thomas on Bannatyne, east, was responsible for the heavy loss in canned goods and cereals. The cereals had been partially saved by being fed to hogs. "The department always sees to it that all food which can be fed to hogs is so utilized," he said. "That is an awful bunch of feed to be wasted in a city like this," commented Ald. Pulford.

WINNIPEG LABOR WOMEN ASSERT PREROGATIVE

WINNIPEG, Man.—Three weeks ago the Women's Labor League of Winnipeg went on record as advocating the selling of beer in hotels, in the belief that soldiers and war workers were entitled to beer if they wanted it. Tonight the league met again and took a new vote which was overwhelmingly against the sale of beer in hotels. The reason for the change of front is not given out.

ANOTHER CLASS TO BE CALLED OCTOBER FIFTEENTH, SAYS RUMOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The arrival of great quantities of stores and equipment for soldiers is regarded here as a sign that the government is to call out another class, probably class three. New uniforms have been arriving from the east for some time. Arrangements are being made at Minto Barracks to house a large number of men. The force of the Military Service council here has not been reduced despite the fact there is little to do.

Canteens are getting in large stocks and there are said to be other signs that the government is preparing for a further call for men. The general belief around military quarters is that October 15 will be the approximate date.

FEWER CASES OF TYPHOID

WINNIPEG, Man.—During the two months of July and August only three infants were vaccinated by the city health officers. A total of 119 persons received free medical relief. Dr. Douglas also reported to the health committee yesterday afternoon that good work has been done by the tuberculosis clinics at the General Hospital. Typhoid fever cases during August were few compared with a year ago. For August, 1917, there were 23 cases; last month there were 8.

ROUND-UP AT WINNIPEG BEACH

WINNIPEG, Man.—The military police have just completed a round-up at Winnipeg Beach. Thus far seventeen alleged draft defaulters have been detained and their cases are being dealt with at military headquarters.

RECEIVES LENIENT SENTENCE

WINNIPEG, Man.—Having pled guilty to five charges of automobile theft, before Judge Macdonald, Peter Missler was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The judge said that but for extenuating circumstances the sentence would have been much heavier.

BURGLARS LOOT SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES; GET \$400

WINNIPEG, Man.—Burglars looted the safe of the school board office on Ellen street and William avenue, it was learned.

They got about \$400 in cash and jewelry valued at nearly \$100, which had been placed there by the staff for safe keeping.

The police, having no clues which have been of help as yet, suppressed the news, with the approval of the school board. Detectives are still working on the case, however.

The prowlers apparently entered by breaking a pane of glass in the back door. How they opened the vault, or whether the vault had not been properly closed, school board officers or police would not say.

COST EXCEEDS ESTIMATE

WINNIPEG, Man.—The city's water department is costing more than was anticipated, Supt. T. H. Hooper declared yesterday. There is a much larger number of service boxes in use than had been expected, and they need frequent cleaning, he explained. He expects to make a saving through the winter, however, which will more than offset the \$994.42 he has now overdrawn, he said.

FIX TAX SCALE

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—The tax rate for the coming year for this city will be 35 mills. This rate was struck by the city council at its regular meeting and is an increase of 5 mills over the rate last year. On farmland within the corporation the rate was fixed at 20 mills, while formerly it was 16 1-2 and the business tax remains as formerly, 12 1-2 per cent. of rental basis. The meeting also passed a resolution asking the union of Manitoba municipalities to urge upon the government the necessity of inaugurating a hydroelectric scheme at the earliest possible moment in view of the increased cost of coal and freight rates.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."

Mrs. Lizzie Courtney, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, abortion, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

20,000 TONS ANTHRACITE RELEASED FOR THE WEST

WINNIPEG, Man.—Twenty thousand tons of Western Canada's anthracite coal apportionment which have been retained at the head of the lakes on account of the commission controversy, were released for shipment on Saturday, according to notification received by Mayor Davidson. The fuel, it is stated, will be shipped at once.

CRUSHED BENEATH TRAIN

WINNIPEG, Man.—While trying to board a moving train on the C.N.R. at Eli, Robert F. Rowan fell under the train and had both legs very badly crushed. He was taken to St. Boniface hospital, officials of which reported that he was in a serious condition.

PORTAGE PLAINS WHEAT TO AVERAGE 35 BUSHEL PER ACRE

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—S. R. Marlatt, mayor of Portage la Prairie, who was acting administrator of the Manitoba Temperance act in the absence of Dr. J. N. MacLean, paid a visit to Portage during the week-end, and observed the condition of the crops in the district. He stated that wheat on the Portage Plains will average about 35 bushels to the acre.

The crop of John Wishart has thrashed as high as 45 bushels. The land on which this grain was grown was broken up 44 years ago, and has been continuously under crop, except for occasional summer fallow, since that time. This record speaks in glowing terms of the excellence of Manitoba's soil.

South of the river, in the Oakville and Salem district, the average yield will be about 35 bushels to the acre, though as high as 47 have been harvested in some cases. Threshing will be completed this week if the weather is favorable.

DIES FROM BURNS

SWAN RIVER, Man.—Preddie, son of Chas. Adersons of Thunder Hill poured coal oil or gasoline in the kitchen fire to make it burn. The can exploded and the boy was so severely burned that he died. Mr. Adersson and his hired man were also burned trying to save the boy.

WOLF KILLED IN CITY

WINNIPEG, Man.—A wolf was shot and killed by Police Sgt. J. Wilson on the doorstep of the north end police station at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Two Norwegian steamers are lying idle in North Pacific waters, having been refused fuel and supply permits by the United States shipping board. Reason for the action has not been divulged.

The arrival of 14,000 bales of cotton at Gothenburg from New York will permit the Swedish cotton mills to resume operation, which ceased in August, 1917. The cargo will be apportioned among the various mills.

YOUR HOUR OF LEISURE

OLD FRIENDS. There are no friends like old friends. And none so good and true. We greet them when we meet them As roses greet the dew. No other friends are dearer, Tho' formed in kindred mould; But though we have the new friends, We treasure most the old.

The Miracle Of It.

By Alice Garland Steele. (Continued.) Drawing a deep breath, she got up slowly and went downstairs again to the empty room and the burdened tray. All she could manage was a cup of coffee, wondering all the time if she dared phone him

to come home. But she could not. He seemed suddenly unreachable, inviolate, on the edge of his man's world that he must learn to walk alone. And besides, Cicely was not in the phone book. As if Cicely would give herself away by a number!

In the end she waited, thinking of the things that she would, if she had courage enough, say to him. What she did not bargain for were the things he had to say to her!

"Mother"—she looked up from where she sat in the lowered lamp rays—"I didn't think you'd be up." "I waited for you, son." He came in with his vigorous step and brushed her cheek with a kiss, bringing a breath of outside air with him, the cool, soft breath of a night in early spring. As he stood before her a moment, his arms crossed, he seemed all at once to epitomize for her the whole of youth—vigorous, splendid, very sure of himself, yet with dreams in his eyes. She felt very proud, and very—jealous! She forced herself to speak in her usual tone: "You were at—Mrs. Bertine's?" "Yes, Hicks and I, for dinner." "I didn't think you knew her, Sidney."

realized—with a pang, no weight or conviction, because Cicely looked so young! But all he said was: "She's great!" He said it breathlessly, as if by this one word he would vindicate both his friendship and the woman.

His mother paused. She had intended to pour out eloquent words, to tell him something of all she hoped for him, of all that he could attain provided he kept clear now of mistakes. She had intended to hold up for him the real Cicely, as he trained eyes saw her—beauty with a blemish, fairness that was not fair; but he had exhausted adjectives for her in that one suggestion of "greatness." Instead she said: "Is Hicks—her friend too?"

"Oh, Hicks"—she brushed him aside with a smile—"he's let in on my secret." (And for one brief moment she had hoped it was "that nice boy, Hicks," who had led him into it!) She took another tack: "Friends will mean a lot to you, Sidney, when you branch out for yourself, the kind of people you know —"

He lifted his head suddenly. "Mother, that's just what I want to do now—branch out for myself." She schooled her heart to quietness. "I—don't think I get your meaning, dear." "I—would you feel terribly cut up if I gave up the rest of—college?" "Why, Sidney?" "Because I want to give it up." His voice was deadly in earnest. She could only, in shocked and groping ignorance, frame the same

broken little protest: "Why—my dearest!"

He faced her then squarely. "I don't want to peg through any more years, mother. I want to get at the heart of things." "Oh, I know what you've done for me, all these years; it's been bully, your doing without things to put me through college, but—I can't use up any more of your money, mother, and I've got to make some of myself. There's that chance with the Aetna people—well, I want to take it!"

Her hurt eyes were on his. "I thought you wanted to be an engineer." He looked away from her. "I do," he said. "Then why—" her lips parted tremblingly. "I am putting that aside, mother, because—something greater has come into my life."

"There can be nothing greater, Sidney, than a man's ideal for himself." He was still turned from her, but his face, under the lamp rays, had suddenly grown luminous. "Perhaps I'd better tell you straight out, mother—I want to get married."

"Sidney!" He was flushing up to the roots of his close-cropped, curly hair. "It's a big thing," he said, "mother, and it—changes the face of the world! I didn't want it to happen so soon. We—didn't either of us know it until to-night. Now you see why I can't take time for—engineering."

"Yes. Hicks had gone home." She put a trembling hand on his sleeve. "Tell me, Sidney, is this why you have been going to—Mrs. Bertine's?"

He nodded. "Yes." She stared at him, trying to stem the tumbling words that must be said: "Sidney—can't you see what she is?"

He flashed her a straight look from his eyes. "What do you mean? Mrs. Bertine? I told you, she's great!" He said it savagely, as if he dared the whole world to refute him.

"The world has given her a reputation, Sidney —" He broke in hotly: "You mean it has taken it away. Mother, you don't know her; when you do—" he broke off suddenly. "You've always been so bully good at understanding." She shook her head, gazing at him through thick tears. "I am trying to understand this, Sidney."

row, mother. Mrs. Bertine wants to talk things over, to tell you herself."

She was trembling now, and she felt strangely cold. "You are asking a big thing, Sidney."

"All the same you'll do it. You love me enough for that."

"Love you enough!" she said. Her voice broke, she could only mutely stroke his coat sleeve. Suddenly her hand tightened. If she were to take this thing into her own hands—see Cicely herself—who knew? She drew his head down and pressed her hot eyes into his curls as she gave her quivering answer. "Because I love you better than all the world, Sidney—I'll go!"

He dashed no cup from perjured lip! He fought not wrong nor fended right! He was a coward in the fight!

OLD FOLKS LIKE FAMILIAR THINGS

What if the old home is devoid of modern conveniences? The old folks will live longer by their homely old stove than by your sanitary steam radiator, and every body concerned will be much happier. It is a tremendously upsetting thing for all to have a discontented old father or mother to deal with, and many a young mother has found herself badly handicapped in doing what she thought to be her duty to her family by having an unhappy aged relative to care for. The relative suffers fully as much or more than the children who have their rights and privileges cut down to a narrow margin, for fear of disturbing grandma or grandpa. And the mother, who is also the daughter, suffers more than all. And all because the old folks are taken away from their old surroundings.

Before we rush in where angels fear to tread, let us remember how we would dislike to have someone put us in a new home without consulting us, and tear us from all those things we hold most dear. Once we get hold of that thought, we will bend every energy and be ready to make sacrifices in order to keep up the old home and to make its sole inmate happy, because we know that only in that way can a measure of peace and contentment come to anyone in the twilight hours of life.

The Winnipeg Wolf

By Ernest Thompson Seton.
Naturalist to Gov't. of Man.

(Continued from last issue.)

The fever had seemed slight at first, so that every one was shocked when there came suddenly a turn for the worse, and three days before Christmas Jimmie died. He had no more sincere mourner than his "Wolfie." The great gray creature howled in miserable answer to the church-bell tolling when he followed the body on Christmas Eve to the graveyard at St. Boniface. He soon came back to the premises behind the saloon, but when an attempt was made to chain him again, he leaped a board fence and was finally lost sight of.

Later that same winter old Renaud, the trapper, with his pretty half-breed daughter, Ninette, came to live in a little log-cabin on the river bank. He knew nothing about Jimmie Hogan, and he was not a little puzzled to find Wolf tracks and signs along the river on both sides between St. Boniface and Fort Garry. He listened with interest and doubt to tales that the Hudson Bay Company's men told of a great Gray-wolf that had come to life in the region about, and even to enter the town at night, and that was in particular attached to the woods about St. Boniface Church.

On Christmas Eve of that year when the bell tolled again as it had done for Jimmie, a lone and melancholy howling from the woods almost convinced Renaud that the stories were true. He knew the wolf-cries—the howl for help, the love song—the lonely wail, and the sharp defiance of the Wolves. This was the lonely wail.

The trapper went to the river-side and gave an answering howl. A shadowy form left the far woods and crossed on the ice to where the man sat, log-still, on a log. It came up near him, circled past and sniffed, then its eye glowed; it growled like a Dog that is a little angry, and glided back into the night.

Thus Renaud knew, and before long many townfolk began to learn, that a huge Gray-wolf was living in their streets, "a Wolf three times as big as the one that used to be chained at Hogan's gin-mill." He was the terror of Dogs, killing them on all possible occasions, and some said, though it was never proven, that he had devoured more than one half-breed who was out on a spree.

And this was the Winnipeg Wolf that I had seen that day in the wintry woods. I had longed to go to his help, thinking the odds so hopelessly against him, but later knowledge changed the thought. I do not know how that fight ended, but I do know that he was seen many times afterward and some of the Dogs were not.

Thus his was the strangest life that ever his kind had known. Free of all the woods and plains, he elected rather to lead a life of daily hazard in the town—each week at least some close escape, and every day a day of daring deeds; finding momentary shelter at times under the very boardwalk crossings. Hating the men, and despising the Dogs, he fought his daily way and held the hordes of Cars at bay or slew them when he found them few or single; harried the drunkard, evaded men with guns, learned traps—learned poison, too—just how, we cannot tell, but learn it he did, for he passed it again and again, or served it only with a Wolf's contempt.

Not a street in Winnipeg that he did not know; not a policeman in Winnipeg that had not seen his swift and shadowy form in the gray dawn as he passed where he would; not a Dog in Winnipeg that did not cover and bridle when the telltale wind brought proof that old Garou was crouching near. His only path was the warpath, and all the world his foe. But through-out this lurid, semi-mythic there was one recurring pleasant thought—Garou never was known to harm a child.

Ninette was a desert-born beauty like her Indian mother, but gray-eyed like her Normandy father, a sweet girl of sixteen, the belle of her set. She might have married any one of the richest and staidest young men of the country, but of course, in feminine perversity her heart was set on that ne'er-do-well,

Paul des Roches. A handsome fellow, a good dancer and a fair violinist, Fiddler Paul was in demand at all festivities, but he was a shiftless drunkard and it was even whispered that he had a wife already in Lower Canada. Renaud very properly dismissed him when he came to urge his suit, but dismissed him in vain. Ninette, obedient in all else, would not give up her lover. The very day after her father had ordered him away she promised to meet him in the woods just across the river. It was easy to arrange this, for she was a good Catholic, and across the ice to the church was shorter than going around by the bridge. As she went through the snowy wood to the church she noticed that a large gray Dog was following. It seemed quite friendly, and the child (for she was still that) had no fear, but when she came to the place where Paul was waiting, the gray Dog went forward rambling in its chest. Paul gave one look, knew it for a huge Wolf, then fled like the coward he was. He afterward said he ran for his gun. He must have forgotten where it was, as he climbed the nearest tree to find it. Meanwhile Ninette ran home across the ice to tell Paul's friends of his danger. Not finding any firearms up the tree, the valiant lover made a spear by fastening his knife to a branch and succeeded in giving Garou a painful wound on the head. The savage creature growled angrily but thereupon kept at a safe distance, though plainly showing his intention to wait till the man came down. But the approach of a band of rescuers changed his mind, and he went away.

Fiddler Paul found it easier to explain matters to Ninette than he would to any one else. He still stood first in her affections, but so hopelessly ill with her father that they decided on an elopement, as soon as he should return from Fort Alexander, whither he was to go for the Company, as dog-driver. The Factor was very proud of his train Dogs—three great Huskies with curly, bushy tails, big and strong as calves, but fierce and lawless as pirates. With these the Fiddler Paul was to drive to Fort Alexander from Fort Garry—the bearer of several important packages. He was an expert Dog-driver, which usually means relentlessly cruel. He set off blithely down the river in the morning, after several necessary drinks of whiskey. He expected to be gone a week, and would then come back with twenty dollars in his pocket, and having thus provided the means of elopement. Away they went down the river on the ice. The big Dogs pulled swiftly but sulkily as he cracked the long whip and shouted, "Allez, allez, marchez." They passed at speed by Renaud's shanty on the bank, and Paul, cracking his whip and running behind the team, waved his hand to Ninette as she stood by the door. Speedily the caribou with the sulky Dogs and drunken driver disappeared around the bend—and that was the last ever seen of Fiddler Paul.

That evening the Huskies came back singly to Fort Garry. They were splattered with frozen blood, and were gashed in several places. But strange to tell they were quite "bummy."

Rumors went on the back trail and resounded the packages. They were lying on the ice unharmed. Fragments of the sled were strown for a mile or more up the river, not far from the packages were shreds of clothing that had belonged to the Fiddler.

It was quite clear, the Dogs had murdered and eaten their driver.

The Factor was terribly wrought up over the matter. It might cost him his Dogs. He refused to believe the report and set off to sift the evidence for himself. Renaud was chosen to go with him, and before they were within three miles of the fatal place Renaud pointed to a very large track crossing from the east to the west bank of the river, just after the Dog died. He ran it backward for a mile or more on the eastern bank, noted how it had walked when the Dogs walked and run when they ran, before he turned to the Factor and said: "A huge Wolf—the come after our caribou all ze time."

Now they followed the track where it had crossed to the west shore. Two miles above Kildonan woods the Wolf had stopped his gait to walk over to the sled track, had followed it a few yards, then had returned to the woods.

"Paul he drop somein' here, ze packet maybe; ze Voolf he come for smell. He follow so—now he know zat eez ze drunken Paul zat slash been on ze head."

A mile farther the Wolf track came galloping on the ice behind the caribou. The man track disappeared now, for the driver had leaped on the sled and lashed the Dogs. Here is where he cut adrift the bundles. That is why things were scattered over the ice. See how the Dogs were bounding under the lash. Here was the Fiddler's knife in the snow. He must have dropped it in trying to use it on the Wolf. And here—what! the Wolf track disappears, but the sled track speeds along. The Wolf has leaped on the sled. The Dogs, in terror, added to their speed; but on the sleigh behind them there is a dead of vengeance done. In a moment it is over; both roll off the sled; the Wolf track reappears on the east side to seek the woods. The sled scurries to the west bank, where, after half a mile, it is caught and wrecked on a root.

The snow also told Renaud how the Dogs, entangled in the harness, had fought with each other, had cut themselves loose, and trotting homeward by various ways up the river, had gathered at the body of their late tyrant and devoured him at a meal.

Bad enough for the Dogs, still they were cleared of the murder. That certainly was done by the Wolf and Renaud, after the shock of horror was past, gave a sigh of relief and added, "Eet is le-Garou. He hab save 'my-heel girl from zat Paul. He always was good to children."

VI

This was the cause of the great final hunt that they fixed for Christmas Day just two years after the scene at the grave of Little Jim. It seemed as though all the Dogs in the country were brought together. The three Huskies were there—the Factor considered them essential—there were Danes and trailers and a rabble of farm Dogs and nondescripts. They spent the morning beating all the woods east of St. Boniface and had no success. But a telephone message came that the trail they sought had been seen near the Assiniboine woods west of the city, and an hour later the hunt was yelling on the hot scent of the Winnipeg Wolf.

Away they went, a rabble of Dogs, a motley rout of horsemen, a mob of men and boys on foot. Garou had no fear of the Dogs, but men he knew had guns and were dangerous. He led off for the dark timber line of the Assiniboine, but the horsemen had open country and they headed him back. He coursed along the Colony Creek hollow and so eluded the bullets already flying. He made for a barberry fence, and passing that he got rid of the horsemen for a time, but still must keep the hollow that baffled the bullets. The Dogs were now closing on him. All he might have asked would probably have been to be left alone with them—forty or fifty to one as they were—he would have taken the odds. The Dogs were all around him now, but none dared to close in. A lanky Hound, trusting to his speed, ran alongside at length and got a side chop from Garou that laid him low. The horsemen were forced to take a distant way around, but now the chase was toward the town, and more men and Dogs came running out to join the fray.

The Wolf turned toward the slaughter-house, a familiar resort, and the shooting ceased on account of the house, as well as the Dogs, being so near. There were indeed now close enough to encircle him and hinder all further flight. He looked for a place to guard his rear for a final stand, and seeing a wooden foot-bridge over a gutter he sprang in, there faced about and held the pack at bay. The men got bars and demolished the bridge. He leaped out, knowing now that he had to die, but ready, wishing only to make a worthy fight, and then for the first time in broad day view of all his foes he stood—the shadowy Dog-killer, the disembodied voice of St. Boniface woods, the wonderful Winnipeg Wolf.

VII

At last after three long years of fight he stood before them alone, confronting two score Dogs, and men with guns to back them—but facing them just as resolute, as I saw him that day in the wintry woods. The same old curl was on his lips—the hard-knit fanks heaved just a little, but his green and

Soldiers' Sore Feet.

This is one of the many ailments for which Zam-Buk is needed at the front. It soothes tired, aching feet, heats blisters and cures "trench feet." Regular applications of this ointment will keep the feet in perfect condition.

Pfc. Frank Gaskin, of the 4th Canadian Infantry, writing from France, says: "After heavy marching, I find nothing so good as Zam-Buk for sore and tired feet."

Your soldier friends need Zam-Buk also for cuts, burns, barbed wire scratches, and sores of all kinds. Be sure to put some in your next parcel. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 5th Box, 3 for \$1.25.



yellow eye glowed steadily. The Dogs closed in, led not by the Huskies from the woods—they evidently knew too much for that—but by a Bulldog from the town; there was snuffing of many feet; a low rumbling for a time replaced the yapping of the pack; a flashing of those red and grizzled jaws, a momentary hurl back of the onsets, and again he stood alone and untraced, the grim and grand old bandit that he was. Three times they tried and suffered. Their boldest were lying about him. The first to go down was the Bulldog. Learning wisdom now, the Dogs held back, less sure, but his square-built chest showed never a sign of weakness yet, and after waiting impatiently he advanced a few steps, and thus, alas! gave to the gunners their long-expected chance. Three miles rang, and in the snow Garou went down at last; his life of combat done.

He had made his choice. His days were short and crammed with quick events. His title of many peaceful years was spent in three of daily hunt. He picked his trail, a new trail, high and short. He chose to drink his cup at a single gulp, and break the glass—but he left a deathless name.

Who can look into the mind of the Wolf? Who can show us his wellspring of motive? Why should he still cling to a place of endless tribulation? It could not be because he knew no other country, for the region is limitless, food is everywhere, and he was known at least as far as Selkirk. Nor could his motive be revenge. No animal will give up its whole life to seeking revenge; that evil kind of mind is found in man alone. The brute creature seeks for peace.

There is then but one remaining bond to chain him, and that the strongest claim that anything can own—the mightiest force on earth. The Wolf is gone. The last relic of him was lost in the burning Grammar School, but to this day the sexton of St. Boniface Church avers that the tolling bell on Christmas Eve never fails to provoke that weird and indelibly Wolf-ery from the wooded graveyard a hundred steps away, where they laid his Little Jim, the only being on earth that ever met him with the touch of love.

Rumors of the killing of Alexis, the son of the former emperor, are confirmed. After the father was executed, the Bolsheviks went to the son saying: "We killed your father—a dog's death for a dog." Alexis burst into tears, and one of the band shot him dead. The boy was 14 years old on July 30.

A large number of German officials in Belgium have been called up for military service, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant, their places to be filled by women.

The Arachavala sugar refinery at Cardenas was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated to exceed \$3,000,000.

RHEUMATISM

A few of the many patients who have got results—Send for booklets.

Dr. H. H. H. 2340 Winnipeg St., Regina.
Mrs. W. W. 1800 Halifax St., Regina.
Mr. N. N. 1000 Halifax St., Regina.
Mr. S. S. 1000 Halifax St., Regina.
STOMACH RELIEVERS—COGNATE

Mrs. W. W. Regina.
Mrs. H. H. Regina.
Mrs. C. C. Regina.

LARDON'S SHAMPOO
1212 South St. Regina

German Imperial Vice-Chancellor Speaks About Peace

(Continued from last week's issue.)

Will Not Be Ordinary Peace.

Herr von Payer considered that the present terrible struggle would not end with a peace of the customary character. A mere glance at the state of complete exhaustion of the world excludes such a possibility, he said.

"In former peace negotiations," he said, "the middle and lower classes when it came to the council table fell quietly into the background. This is now over and the governments will conclude the coming peace treaties in close harmony with the entire people.

The main thing for them in peace is not the acquisition of land, treasure and glory; they aim now always at least at the conclusion of a lasting peace and therefore there will be no peace of conquest."

Herr Von Payer considered that this might mean disappointment and renunciation to Germany's enemies which would be almost equivalent to a confession of defeat as "they have made the destruction and political shattering of us and our allies their aim."

Russia, he thought, might have remained in capable existence if she had granted tolerable conditions to the enslaved races by a federal constitution.

"She collapsed," the vice-chancellor said, "because she could not maintain internal cohesion. Our victories and those of our allies now have given the subjects of that colossal empire an opportunity to liberate themselves."

Wants to Save Poland.

The vice-chancellor said it was unattainable that Germany would contribute to the restoration of the despotic Russian Empire, which by its mere existence always menaced the world.

"We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border states which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic to be subjected against their will to Russian imperialism or thrown into the perils of civil war and anarchy."

"In fact, those states having some to an understanding with us, as those most nearly interested, can only be an advantage to the world, and we can never permit anyone to meddle with us in this matter from the standpoint of the present European balance of power or rather British predominance."

Herr Von Payer asserted that Germany had peace in the east and would not submit to the entente for its approval or alteration of the peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Romania.

Her Status Quo Peace.

"For the rest, the territorial possessions which existed before the war can everywhere be restored," the speaker added. "A preliminary condition for us and our allies is that all the territory should again be restored which we possessed on August 1, 1914. Germany must, therefore, in the first place, receive back her colonies, in which connection the idea of an exchange on the grounds of expediency need not be excluded.

"We Germans, as soon as peace is concluded, can evacuate the occupied regions. We can, when once things have been got to that stage, restore Belgium. If we and our allies are once again in possession of what belonged to us and if we first are sure that in Belgium no other state will be more favorably placed than we, then Belgium, I think, I may say, can be given back without embarrassment and without reserve."

The vice-chancellor said a requisite understanding between Germany and Belgium was easier, because their economic interests frequently were parallel and that Belgium was directly dependent upon Germany as a hinterland.

"It is hypocrisy to represent Belgium as the innocent victim of our policy," Herr Von Payer said, "and to clothe her, as it were, in the white garment of innocence. The Belgian government—and that is what matters, not the Belgian people—took an active part in Great Britain's policy of encircling Germany."

The vice-chancellor said there still was the question of war indemnities from one or the other party, and that Germany "been allowed to pursue her work in peace, there would have been no war or injury."

Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

Seven thousand persons each are laid away—the burial certificates being marked "Rupture." Why? Because the unfortunate ones had neglected themselves or had been merely taking care of the sign (swelling) of the affliction and paying no attention to the cause. What are you doing? Are you neglecting yourself by wearing a trunk, appliance, or whatever name you choose to call it. At best, the trunk is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and cannot be expected to set as more than a mere mechanical support. The binding pressure retards blood circulation, thus robbing the weakened muscles of that which they need most—nourishment.

But science has found a way, and every true sufferer in the land is invited to make a FREE test right in the privacy of their own home. The PLAPAO method is unquestionably the most scientific, logical and successful treatment for rupture the world has ever known.

The PLAPAO PAD when adhering closely to the body cannot possibly slip or shift out of place, therefore, cannot chafe or pinch. Soft, as velvet—ready to apply—inexpensive. To be used whilst you work and whilst you sleep. No straps, buckles or springs attached. Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended so the rupture CAN'T come down! Send your name today to PLAPAO CO., Black 2021 St. Louis, Mo., for FREE trial Plapao and the information necessary.

Would Forego Indemnities.

"There can be no question, therefore, of our paying," Von Payer said, "but only whether we should receive compensation for the injuries inflicted on us. We are deeply convinced that as the innocent and attacked party we have a right to indemnification. To go on prosecuting the war, however, that point would cost us such heavy sacrifices, irreparable by money, that we prefer, on calm reflection, and even with our favorable military situation, to abandon this idea, quite apart from the question of jeopardizing a future peace which would be inevitable if compensation were forcibly urged.

"Unrealizable conditions of peace should not be laid down for our participation in the peace negotiations. We laugh at the idea that we should first penitently ask for mercy before we are admitted. We laugh at the fools who babble for revenge. I have wished only to show that peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us nor a period of misery or wretchedness.

"Strong is the consciousness of our invincibility, equal among the nations of the earth, we will lead a life of labor, but also with contentment and with an assured future. We will protect the world's peace from future dangers."

"It would be an illusion to calculate on will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and the continuing of hostilities. For years they have been living on the inflaming of war passions. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and that their sacrifices have been made in vain.

"Others among these peoples will think differently. Moreover, they will prevail sooner or later. Until then, however, there remains nothing for us to do but to defend our lives."

"We place the responsibility for the blood which will yet fall on the shoulders of our enemies, but whoever will not hear must fall. On our outer and inner front the will to destruction of our enemies will be shattered.

"Germany's strength, capacity, courage and self-sacrifice, to which for four years we owe everything, must teach them that it has become hopeless for them to continue to wage this baneful war.

"Despite everything, the peace treaty will have purely positive contents. The nations of the earth cry out for further preservation from the further misery of wars, for leagues of nations, for international courts of arbitration and agreements regarding equal disarmament, which eries the enemy governments have made their own, and the fulfillment of which would not be wrecked by the German government's opposition. We are on the contrary, ready to collaborate to the best of our ability."

Von Payer said these ideas were not new to Germany, and continued:

"We desire to have a disarmament agreement on the complete reciprocity applied not merely to land armies but even to naval forces. In pursuance of the same idea, and even going beyond it, we will raise in the negotiations a demand for the freedom of the seas and sea routes, for the open door in all overseas possessions, and for the protection of private property at sea. And if negotiations take place regarding the protection of small nations and of national minorities in individual states, we shall willingly advocate international arrangements which will act for re-deliverance in countries under Great Britain's domination."

SOUTH SASK. SPECIAL CONFERENCE (MO. SYNOD).

Regina, Sask., Sept. 12, 1918. The South Saskatchewan Special Conference of the Mo. Synod will hold their meeting October 15th to 17th, at the parish of Rev. Kaiser, near Markinch, Sask. The following themas will be discussed:

- Life-Insurance—Rev. Wetstein;
- Can divine penitence be upheld according to the teaching of the bible—Rev. Kaiser;
- Seasonable preaching—Rev. Krug.

Lectures on our Mo. Synod:

- 1. Introduction and organization—Rev. Baechler;
- 2. Privileges and duties of the parishes within the synod—Rev. Bochnke;
- 3. Interior-mission—Rev. Becker;
- 4. Exterior-mission—Rev. Bruss;
- 5. Institutions—Rev. Graupner;
- 6. Treasury of the Minn. Districts—Rev. Fuhr;
- 7. Publications of the Concordia Publishing House—Rev. Krueger;
- 8. Benevolent Societies—Rev. Kuehner;
- Pastoral preacher: Rev. Graupner.
- Confessional Sermon: Rev. Fuhr (Rev. Linnemeier).
- Rev. Kaiser, Markinch, asks every prospective delegate to kindly notify him in regard to attendance and arrival.

C. R. Rohloff, Sec.

Rheumatism A HOME CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedies after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but with no relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied no longer when positive relief is thus offered you free! Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 211 E. Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson responsible. Statement true.

The ninth German war loan will be offered for subscription from Sept. 23 to Oct. 23, according to a despatch from Berlin. The loan will be issued in the form of five percent, bonds and four and one-half per cent, redeemable treasury bills. Both will be issued at 98.

A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Germany and Finland, under which the entire man power of Finland is put at Germany's disposal, according to a despatch to the Matin from Copenhagen.

One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the coast of the island of Ameland on Friday evening ran on a mine or was torpedoed, according to reports received here. The ship was seen suddenly to heave over and disappear.

ENGLISH-GERMAN DICTIONARIES

at all prices 50c, 75c, \$1.20, \$1.50.

'American Adviser' 65c.

All kinds of books especially fiction and poetry.

When ordering, always include 10c above price to cover postage.

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

The International Book Co. of Canada

1825 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask.