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"Courier-Kalender für 1919"

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Germans Agree to Release Ships

ARMISTICE AGREEMENT SETTLED AND FOOD WILL GO INTO GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, March 16.—The German delegates to the conference here regarding the taking over by the Allies of the German mercantile fleet and the provisioning of Germany have definitely accepted the conditions imposed by the Allies.

A monthly ration for Germany of 370,000 tons of foodstuffs was fixed by the Allied commission which was in this city to confer with a German delegation as to the turning over of German merchant shipping and German-owned securities in payment for food shipments.

The Germans agreed to place a deposit in the National Bank of Belgium at Brussels for use as collateral.

The United States will receive eight German ships which will be ready to go to sea within four days. The vessels are the Zeppelin of 15,200 tons; the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm of 17,000 tons; the Graf Waldersee of 13,000 tons; the Patricia of 14,466 tons; the Cap Finisterre of 14,000; the Pretoria of 13,000 tons; the Cleveland of 16,900; and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The giant Imperator of 52,000 tons also will go to the United States.

At the present time it is stuck in the mud and it is expected she can be floated in a few days.

A board of control for German exports will be established under the terms of the agreement and certain securities in exchange for food. This board will probably have its headquarters at Rotterdam.

The Germans will be permitted to buy fish from Norway and resume their own fishing in the North Sea.

The German representatives ask for a modification of the blockade, and while no promises were given then, steps in that direction, as a matter of fact, have already been taken.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A committee of the Alberta Legislature is investigating land sales to Mennonite communities throughout that Province.

The supreme war council has finally adopted the military terms of German disarmament. These provide for an army of 100,000 men enlisted for twelve years.

German forces have recaptured the towns of Laiden and Ichnard, northeast of Libau, Courland, according to reports received. The Bolsheviks were driven back with heavy losses.

J. H. Lewis, sentenced to three years in prison for breach of censorship, has been released from Jail. The order was signed by Mr. Justice MacDonald.

The Nieuwe Courant of Hague, Holland, stated that Belgian authorities in Brussels and Antwerp have seized Dutch river vessels.

A British squadron has arrived at Libau, according to advice received. On board the warships are members of a British commission.

A white paper issued a few days ago showed the British national debt on March 31, 1918, was \$29,605,479,095 compared with \$3,530,770,550 at the corresponding date in 1914.

The frontier between German-Austria and Czechoslovakia was reopened at midnight Sunday, Vienna newspapers report. Railroad trains are again crossing the frontier.

Estimates so far received from Latin-American governments of damages incurred in the war indicate that the total bill for reparations from those countries will be approximately \$1,000,000,000.

A great airplane, a thousand horse power, has been put in commission at Paris. It is to be used as an ambulance conveying surgeons, hospital equipment and wounded men.

reals. The United States has in Rotterdam and on the way there approximately 75,000 tons of breadstuffs.

A summary of the agreement shows that payment by Germany will be made by freight hire accruing to the Germans for the use of the shipping and part from exports; part from German exports and part by the use of German gold.

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—The supreme council of the peace conference has virtually decided to include in the preliminary treaty of peace a requirement that Germany shall relinquish her leasehold of Tsing Tao and all properties and concessions on the Shantung peninsula.

—The National Constituent society at Vienna opened recently. All the deputies expressed general approval of the projected union with Germany. The president addressing the assembly in favor of such union said: "The entente cannot limit our right of free disposition, which undoubtedly is ours."

—Belgium has laid claims to equal rights with Holland in traffic on the Scheldt river, which flows through Belgium but empties into the sea in Dutch territory. The despatch indicates the dispute has resulted in the Belgian authorities taking matters into their own hands.

—Information received here is to the effect that the Bolsheviks have been driven back from the Pero Kungur railway to Osa, which is stubbornly defended. East of Ufa the Siberians advanced 20 miles. In the Orienburg region the Bolsheviks captured Kanonikolska and threaten to cut off General Dutov's army. The Japanese report the presence of 5,000 of the enemy in the Amur region.

—The Polish national assembly, according to a despatch from Warsaw, has approved by unanimous vote a law calling for military service men the class of from 1891 to 1896 inclusive. It is expected that the measure will provide Poland with an army of 600,000 men. The deputies of the left, it is added, strongly favored the law.

—Seven hundred and twenty-nine persons were killed and 1,754 were injured in aerial attacks by allied forces on German territory up to November 6, 1918, according to official figures made public at Berlin.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Lady Killed by Exposure Near Craven

Found Dead in Bluff Three-Quarters of a Mile from Home—Lost Way in Dark

Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, living on Section 34, Twp. 20, Rge. 21, about four miles north of Craven, was found frozen to death in a willow bluff about three-quarters of a mile from her home a few days ago, by a search party which had gone out in the morning to look for her.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Bell went into Craven to do some shopping, and started out for home in the evening. She was driven part of the way in a rig, and when near home thought she would walk the rest of the distance. It is now believed she lost her way and wandering around, finally tired herself out and sat down to rest.

Inspector Goldsmith, of the provincial police, was notified and detailed one of his men to investigate. On his report will depend whether an inquest will be necessary. The body was examined yesterday but no trace of foul play was discovered.

The Bells are well known in the Craven district, where they have lived for some time, and have been respected citizens.

Two Japanese Companies Wiped Out by Bolsheviki

VLADIVOSTOK, March, March 15.—Two companies of Japanese troops were virtually wiped out by the Bolsheviki, in fighting near Stramskoie, fifty miles northeast of Blagoviestchensk, February 26.

Two hundred and fifty men were engaged. Major Tanaka, commanding the Japanese, was killed. In a second battle, March 3, at Pralovka, thirty miles to the north, the Japanese suffered ninety casualties. In the two engagements the Bolsheviki left six hundred dead on the field.

The campaign against the Bolsheviki has gathered in force. It began early in February, with a battle near Poehkaleo. The enemy then moved north through Alexiev and rallied at Stramskoie. Though greatly outnumbered, two Japanese companies of peace strength engaged the Bolsheviki but were defeated.

The enemy afterwards moved southeast to a point ten miles east of where the first engagement occurred. Here he was again attacked by a reinforced Japanese column. The operation is continuing with the enemy moving southeast, pursued.

Bolsheviki Defeated Near Libau

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—Let-tish troops captured Fraenburg, northeast of Libau, from the Bolsheviki on Monday and took a great quantity of war material, a large number of machine guns and many prisoners, a despatch from Libau says.

The Bolsheviki retired in the direction of Mitau. The Letts also advanced west of Fraenburg and drove the Bolsheviki in the region of the Baltic port of Windau.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IS SUNK WHILE ATTEMPTING ESCAPE

PARIS, March 15.—The German submarine, U-48, while attempting to escape from Ferrol, late last night, was chased by a destroyer and sunk, according to a Havas Agency despatch from Madrid.

The U-48 took refuge at Ferrol in March 1918, and was interned. The attempted flight of the submarine was observed and the torpedo boat destroyer Antelope sank her.

The submarine was sunk outside Ferrol. The crew was saved.

FIGHTING STILL GOING ON IN BERLIN

TERRIBLE DEEDS COMMITTED BY SPARTACANS

BERLIN, Mar. 14.—A story of wholesale coldblooded murders, including the shooting of some sixty detectives by the Spartacans forces, was told yesterday under oath by a government soldier who had been captured by the insurgents but managed to escape. He and eighty other soldiers had been captured in the vicinity of Warschauerstrasse, in the eastern part of the city, and were taken into a court back of a group of buildings occupied by the Spartacans.

The prisoners, the soldier asserts, were compelled, one by one, to climb into a wagon where they were shot down by the insurgents. When the wagon became full of bodies it was taken away and another brought forward.

While this was going on a band of Spartacans brought in sixty detectives who had been captured in the attack on the Lichtenberg police station. The detectives were killed with revolver shots between the eyes at close quarters. Those who resisted were held by other Spartacans while the executioner fired the shot. A government bicycle courier who was brought in about the same time was held by the hands and feet and tortured before being shot.

A woman soldier in the Spartacans ranks who was captured by the government troops, is declared to have confessed participation in more than twenty killings. The Spartacans also are accused of using airplanes for attacks on peaceable citizens.

The bomb which was dropped on a crowd in Bulowplatz, is said to have been thrown by a Spartacan aviator.

Murders, fighting and plundering continued throughout Sunday, March 9. There was much sniping from roofs. Many Spartacans were

made prisoner during the forenoon and summary executions began in the afternoon, following the appearance of the order of Herr Noske, secretary of military affairs.

Three looters caught in the act were the first to be executed. More than 250 wounded persons were taken to various hospitals Sunday, including many women and children. Many bodies of the dead also were taken to the morgue. The Spartacans removed a large number of their own victims.

The reports estimate the loss in Berlin from pillage alone at \$50,000,000 marks. Frankfurter Strasse, a well-known Jewish business section, suffered heavily.

The Spartacans have been obliged to evacuate the police headquarters and the post office at Lichtenberg.

Hostilities continue in the northern and northeastern sections of Berlin and the government troops are killing all prisoners who fall into their hands.

The first break in the general strike in Berlin occurred on Tuesday evening when the subway and telephone services and water and gas plants resumed. This was the result of a resolution adopted by the Berlin Federation of Labor, demanding that the strike be called off.

Reports of Spartacan atrocities continue to pour in and resulted today in the issuance of an order by Herr Noske, the minister of defence, that all found opposing the government troops with weapons would be shot immediately. Many Spartacans were taken prisoner during the forenoon and summary executions began at once, the order of Herr Noske being welcomed by the embittered government forces.

POLISH DIVISION CUTS INTO GERMANY

PARIS, March 16.—The report of the Polish commission on the eastern boundary, which is on Monday's business before the council, proposes to give Germany direct land communication across the corridor to the Baltic which has been accorded to Poland and which cuts off part of east Prussia from the rest of Germany. The report suggests that for Poland's security, the German territory to the east of the corridor be demilitarized.

It is also proposed by the commission that the 600,000 Protestant Poles in the Mazurian lake region be allowed to determine, by plebiscite, whether they shall join Catholic Poland or remain German.

COTTIN MUST DIE

PARIS, March 14.—Emile Cottin, the anarchist, who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Clemenceau, was today sentenced to death by the court-martial which was trying him. The verdict of the court martial was unanimous.

PARIS, March 16.—An appeal has been entered against the death sentence passed on Emile Cottin, the assailant of Premier Clemenceau.

—Three German steamers captured by allied warships for violations of the armistice terms, have arrived at Dunkirk for internment. The steamers are Italia, Mercury and Pluto.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION IN RUSSIA

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—All the relatives of officers of the eighty-sixth Russian regiment, which went over to the White Guards as against the Soviet government, have been executed, according to despatches from Petrograd. The executions were ordered by the military revolutionary committee of Petrograd. A number of well-known Russian officers, it is added, also have been executed, after being convicted of charges of having spread false rumors regarding the Soviet government.

Dominion Parliament

Discussion re G.T.P. of Interest to House—Debate Closed Owing to Lack of Attendance on Part of Members—Debate in Reply to Speech From the Throne Resumed—J. Archambault, Quebec Liberal, Delivered Witty Address, Discussing Prohibition, and Attacking Hon. J. Calder and Sir G. E. Foster—Hon. W. S. Fielding Dealt With Present-Day Issues in Truly Remarkable Manner—Col. Peck Replied to Sir S. Hughes' Attacks on General Sir A. Currie.

Parliament started off last week's work with an unusually busy day on Monday, March 10. The proceedings were marked by ministerial announcements and explanations of more than ordinary importance, and the continued debate on the address included an interesting speech by Major-General S. C. Newburn, minister of militia, and some spirited attacks by Major R. C. Cooper, of Vancouver south, on Sir Sam Hughes in reply to the ex-minister's recent criticism of the overseas military authorities.

Chief interest, however, centred in Sir Thomas White's explanation of the government's action in appointing a receiver under the provisions of the War Measures act, to operate the Grand Trunk Pacific. "Under existing legislation," said the acting premier, "it is not possible, excepting under proceedings for foreclosure for sale, to have a receiver appointed for a system such as the Grand Trunk Pacific. The government, therefore was confronted with what we regarded as the imperative necessity in the national interest of providing for the uninterrupted operation of the system. It was found that the War Measures act gave the government a complete jurisdiction for the action which it took."

R. L. Richardson, Springfield, asserted on Tuesday, February 11, that while the Union government would not live for ever, a strong party would be evolved out of it. Mr. Richardson declared that the west is desperately in earnest about the tariff. If the government does not deal with the representatives of the west, it must deal with the people of the west, he declared.

F. J. Pelletier, Matane, who followed, pleaded for amnesty for young farmers who were defaulters under the M.S.A.

This is only the second occasion in the history of the Canadian parliament upon which such an incident has occurred. The first was during the debate on the military service bill in 1917.

The apparently endless debate on the address dragged along for another four hours in the commons on Wednesday after having been temporarily terminated the night before by lack of a quorum. The debate has now occupied eleven days with the prospect of running at least two days more.

When the house met Sir Thomas White presented a motion which pointed out that owing to lack of quorum, the special order under

W. D. Euler, North Waterloo, argued that the government, in issuing its last Victory loan, should have made the bonds subject to taxation. The speaker expressed the opinion that large incomes might be taxed more heavily. If a succession tax of large proportion was adopted, a certain amount of the wealth of such men as Sir Joseph Flavelle would flow back to the people who originally created it.

The alien question was next touched upon by the speaker, who made a plea for justice, especially for those of alien enemy origin who came to Canada many years ago.

An unusual circumstance brought the adjournment of the commons at 10:05 o'clock on Tuesday night. There were only 15 members in the house and Joseph Demers, St. Johns and Imerville, drew the attention of the deputy speaker, who was in the chair, to the fact that there was not a quorum. The latter then declared the house adjourned. This automatically closes the debate on the address. It can be revived, however, by special motion and again placed on the order paper.

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(Continued on Page 4.)

Dominion Parliament Listened to John A. Maharg, President of Sask. Grain Growers' Association.

PRESENTED POLITICAL VIEWS OF WESTERN CANADA AND GREATED DEEP IMPRESSION

Last Monday Mr. Maharg, member for Maple Creek, spoke in the Dominion House.

The head of the Saskatchewan grain growers is not an orator but his efforts are made the more impressive because his ideas are not submerged in empty phrases and platitudes. He hit out square from the shoulder expressing, as it never has been expressed before this session, the view of the west in relation to fiscal policy. There was nothing half-hearted, no halting, timorous uttering, nor was the speech spoiled by bitterness or acrimony. It was just a quiet, impressive enunciation of the western viewpoint and salutary warning of what to expect if the exhausted patience of the prairie people is further imposed upon.

Mr. Maharg was not aggressive or declamatory or menacing, but he gave a clear cut intimation that the west means business and intends to insist upon its rights. He spoke to a full house and full press gallery. It was noted that Sir Thomas White, who was up in the loft, hurried down to the chamber and seemed to imbibe to the full what was said.

Maharg made it clear that the western farmers are not going to accept the counsel of Fielding and tie themselves to one party or another, that they are not even linked up with any permanency to the Unionist party, but rather are out in pursuit of their ideals and determined upon absolute freedom of action.

He told the Federal Government that the west was in no temper for more fooling upon the tariff question and would retaliate if justice were not granted to the farmers. (Editor's Note.—In our next issue we shall bring a more detailed report of Mr. Maharg's speech.)

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ARE SELLING OUT GERMAN SUBMARINES

LONDON, March 15.—More German submarines will be sold and the money realized distributed among the allies on a scale to be adopted by the supreme council, T. J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty announced in the house of commons today.

Mr. MacNamara stated that already 54 German submarines had been sold. He also said the supreme council had not yet decided what was to be done with the other German ships.

The provisional composition of the Mediterranean squadron was six battleships, six light cruisers, a destroyer flotilla and a submarine flotilla.

Mr. MacNamara stated that Heligoland was still in possession of German armed forces and protected by unsundered portions of the German navy. The peace conference, he said, was considering the future status of Heligoland, German possession of which constituted a valuable adjunct to the sea power of Germany.

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers



Co-operative Sales of Farm Horses

A number of agricultural societies situated in the older settled portions of the province have arranged, with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to hold a series of horse sales at the places and on the dates listed below.

Farmers, dealers and others who desire to purchase horses will find in these sales excellent opportunities to secure the best class of stock within reasonable travelling distance and at market prices.

The following is a list of places and dates of sales:

- Anordid, Saturday, March 22
Moosomin, Tuesday, March 25
Whiteford, Wed., March 26
Wolesey, Thursday, March 27
Yorkton, Friday, March 28
Earl Grey, Saturday, March 29
Nasby, Wednesday, April 2
Oxbow, Friday, April 4

Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sas., March 11, 1919.

The Summer Fallow

By JOHN BRACKEN, B.S.A., Professor of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

(Concluded from last issue.)

And all these statements may have been true, but the successful farmer answers:

"If frost sets down the yield or quality of the crop, then practices that promote early maturity should be followed, and many such are known and practised today."

"If it isn't 'good business' to let the fallow be 'idle' then don't let it be idle. But first be sure it isn't good business. It isn't on heavy moist lands, but it is good business on the dry lands in south-western and west central Saskatchewan that are not subject to early fall frosts."

"If the fallow dissipates organic matter and nitrogen—and it does—then we shall dissipate organic matter and nitrogen because we must have water in the soil and the fallow is the best way to get it there. But we shall set our experiment station men to work to find out if possible a better way, and if they can't find out a better way then we shall ask them to find out how to maintain or restore this organic matter and this nitrogen; and as soon as these, and not water, commence to limit the yield of crops, we shall then restore them to the soil."

HALIFAX WHISKEY STORE
HALIFAX.—The police seized 280 cases of whiskey at the railway station in Stellarton last night. It was in a car of hay. Most of the hay had been removed when the inspectors put in an appearance and made the seizure. The value is probably \$6,000.

Percheron Stallions and Mares

I sell more Stallions to German farmers in Western Canada than any person in the business, and am always pleased to have visitors. Correspondence answered in German. J. H. GRAHAM, Ave. G. & 1st St. Saskatoon, Sask.

Sask. Grain Growers' Conventior

(Report continued from last week's issue.)

There was not enough in it to convince the city workers that it would solve the industrial problems of the country. To secure support from the labor movement the organized farmers would have to live up to their motto of freedom and equity.

Workers wanted to abolish the system of wealth production and distribution for profit. They were out for social reconstruction. When the speaker had concluded, one delegate asked what unified demand the labor party had made to Ottawa.

In reply he stated that there was not yet a national labor party, as they had not held a national convention.

Hon. George Langley stated that the Canadian Council of Agriculture was composed of seven men from each of the four provinces. They had agreed to the planks of the Platform as a fair compromise between different viewpoints.

The convention was being placed in a false position. Delegates were unwilling to vote on questions coming up because of the effect of such a vote on the Platform.

He felt that they should adopt the Platform as drafted and then bring forward resolutions favoring alterations where they thought they were needed. These would be taken as guiding principles in making further revisions.

A vote that the Platform be accepted and approved as passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was passed unanimously.

Several constitutional amendments were then brought before the convention for approval. Many of these were made necessary by the plan for raising more capital for the trading branch of the association, among these was one which provided that two representatives of the holders of debentures stock should be added to the Central board.

Three women directors were also added to the board.

Mr. Meiton supported an amendment which had been proposed and which called for a membership fee of \$2.00, of which \$1.50 should be paid to the Central office.

He said that this was what his local had agreed to support. It would double the membership fee and increase by three times the amount sent to Central.

C. M. W. Emery, of District No. 2, brought a recommendation to take 25 cents from each membership fee for district organization work in the district contributing the same.

Mr. Musselman stated that this had been dealt with by the Central, the plan being to pay the expenses of a district director while doing organization work and also of sub-organizers whose expense accounts were O.K'd. by his district director.

The proposed plan as contained in the amendment to the constitution was to fix the amount sent by the local leaving the local free to put the fee at any amount above this that they desired. This was carried.

Mr. Emery's motion regarding the setting aside of 25 cents for district organization work, and which had been set aside, was then brought up and subjected to considerable discussion.

Mr. Musselman explained that this would have to be taken from the amount sent to Central.

Mr. Paynter showed that under this arrangement, such districts as were well organized there would be more money for organization work than they would know what to do with, while districts that were not well organized and which would therefore need heavier expenditure for organization work would labor under an insufficient supply of funds.

The proposal failed to carry. All the amendments to the constitution were moved and carried three times.

Election of Officers

The opening for the meeting for nominations for president, brought three names before the convention: J. A. Maharg; R. M. Johnson, of Eastview; and A. G. Hawkes, of Pereville. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hawkes withdrew. Mr. Maharg was therefore elected by acclamation and with cheers and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." A large number of names were proposed when nominations for vice-president were called for. Several withdrew and ballots were distributed. The candidates being A. G. Hawkes, R. M. Johnson and Thomas Sales. Mr. Hawkes was elected by a majority of the votes cast.

The election of the following district directors was ratified: District No. 1, Capt. T. M. Morgan, Ainsdell; No. 2, G. M. W. Emery, Ainsdell; No. 3, E. P. St. John, Kisbey; No. 4, R. M. Johnson, Eastview; No. 5, John Miller, In-

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH \$17.50

Advertisement for Wisconsin Incubator and Brooder, featuring a 130 Egg Incubator and 130 Chick Brooder for \$17.50 each. Includes details about features and contact information for Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.

members of the province asking if they favored the principles of the farmers' platform, said H. C. Fleming, of Tate. Nearly every one of them endorsed the platform. This indicated that the whole situation would be modified if left in the hands of old time politicians.

Mr. Musselman criticized the resolution on the ground that it practically would convert the association into a party. It asked that funds for campaign purposes be created and that the association call conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates. What more could a party do?

Mr. Sales said that it depended on the convention as to what the executive board would do. If they were willing to assume responsibility for all that the resolution involved he was willing that the association be used to provide the machinery by which political action could be put in effect in the different constituencies. Meanwhile a new resolution had been drafted. This was put to the convention. It read in full as follows:—

"Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture has formulated a national political platform; and whereas this platform has been adopted by the farmers' organizations throughout the Dominion of Canada;

"And whereas it has been proved to us beyond any possibility of doubt through long experience that none of the recognized political parties can be depended upon to give full effect to the reforms therein embodied;

"Now therefore be it resolved that the Central board be hereby authorized on request of one-quarter of the locals therein, to call conventions in the federal constituencies of Saskatchewan under such restrictions as to units of representation and credentials as it may decide, of supporters of the farmers' national political platform for the purpose of providing convenient facilities by which they may organize themselves so that they may best secure the election to parliament of suitable representatives."

"And further that this convention recommends to the board that it should call these conventions only after the locals in a constituency have contributed a minimum of \$250 to a fund to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses so incurred."

This resolution was carried unanimously amid the cheers of the assembled delegates.

On Friday morning Mr. Musselman again addressed the convention on the necessity of supporting the new trading scheme by subscribing liberally for capital debentures. Unless the delegates showed faith in the new move that had been made by purchasing liberally during the convention, the Central board would not be encouraged to proceed with organization work.

One delegate voiced the opinion that the minimum amount of stock should have been placed at \$50 instead of \$100. Many farmers had been hard hit during the past season and the lower minimum might be trusted to bring a larger number of subscribers that would be shut out if a minimum of \$100 were insisted upon.

Mr. Langley, whose motion that the minimum subscription be placed at \$50 had been rejected when the matter was under discussion the previous day, pressed for a reconsideration. The trading activities of the association would be better supported by those who were financially interested in the concern than by those who were not. It was therefore a matter of primary importance to get as large a number of subscribers as possible.

After further consideration the convention voted to accept minimum subscriptions of \$50.

H. C. Fleming opened the discussion on the resolution re fixing wheat prices by stating that he supported the resolution because it would be of benefit to all the people of Canada. If the price of wheat were not fixed and it fell materially it would mean that many farmers would be forced into bankruptcy. This would be a national disaster.

A representative from the western part of the province recounted several cases in which farmers had lost two or three crops and could get no credit from the banks. Many in this position were settlers from the States who might be forced to leave the country if they had no opportunity of recovering the losses they had sustained. Two-thirds of the cost of producing next year's crop had already been incurred, and the government was morally bound to see to it that the price of the crop was such that it would not be produced at a loss.

Dr. Platt, of Tantallon, believed that this was the most critical resolution ever before a provincial convention. It was a straight question of dollars against principle. If the price of wheat was kept up every consumer in Canada would have to pay for it, and the only one who would get the benefit would be wheat growers. He believed that by asking the government to assume to finance the crop at a loss, the organized farmers would be putting themselves on the defensive in the fight against government hand-outs to industry.

Asked if anything had been done to find a market in Europe, Mr. Maharg said that at the present time conditions there were about as abnormal as they could be except that the organized killing of men had ceased. A number of countries were in utter disorder. Of some no inside information.

Secretary of said school district be instructed to prepare proper forms for the signature of the Reeve and Secretary. Carried.

DICKSON.—That Reeve Carson be appointed delegate to attend the Hail Convention at Regina on March 4 and that Reeve Carson and Councillor Hennings be appointed delegates to Regina to attend Municipal Convention on March 5, 6, 7, and that they be allowed \$40.00 each to cover expenses while attending Convention. Carried.

Resolved.—That this Council go on record as not being satisfied with the amount of the Grant paid to the different municipalities as Automobile Grant; and that this resolution be presented at the Convention of the Association of Rural Municipalities.

A Resolution that the Council go on record as being opposed to the passing of the Daylight Saving proposition as proposed by the Federal Government, and that this be presented at the Convention of the Association of Rural Municipalities.

Resolved.—That this Council go on record as being strongly opposed to that part of the Municipal Act referring to bonding the Treasurer being in Section 150 of the Rural Municipal Act, and that no bond be approved by the Minister unless covering shortages from any consideration whatever.

DICKSON.—That no gopher poison be purchased by the Municipality, but that what we have on hand be supplied for use on vacant lands and the poisoning of these lands will be paid for at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per acre when claims are presented prior to August 1st, 1919. Carried.

DICKSON.—That Mr. Thomas Gaudy be paid sum of \$26.79 being the amount due him for Tax Certificate of 1916 on Lots 21 and 22 in Block 5 and 18 to 24 in Block 6, Hamlet of Tako as Tax Sale of these lots was not reported to the Registrar, and that this amount be charged back on the Tax Roll as per sub-section 2 of Section 22 of the Arrarers of Tax Act. Carried.

HARRIGAN.—That taxes of J. G. Kennedy (returned soldier) on East 1/2 of 22 in 38-22 West of 3rd be cancelled as per Section 223 of the Rural Municipal Act, and the motion of the Council cancelling all taxes. Carried.

Order from the Wild Lands Tax Commissioner that the assessment of the Municipality be raised 20 per cent. on the 1918 assessment for the year 1919" be filed.

DICKSON.—That we appoint the following Weed Inspectors for each division: No. 1 Joe Gonis, No. 2 John Taylor, No. 3 T. P. Hughes, No. 4 Chas. Niswanger, No. 5 William Caldwell, No. 6 Fred Silver. Carried.

SANDER.—That the following Pound keepers be and are hereby appointed for the year 1919: Div. 1 Arthur Eckford, Div. 2 Robert Croft, Div. 3 E. S. Neil, Div. 4 W. J. McConnell, Div. 5 R. P. Waldo, Div. 6 Harry Moore, and that Secretary advise them of their appointment at once. Carried.

The following bills were presented for payment: Debenture #1,220, Long Distance Telephone Account \$10.35, Nay & Irvine, Legal advice \$5.00, Courier, Regina, advertising \$7.00, Dr. J. T. Cooper \$33.33, Scott Municipal Hospital \$344.00, Phillip, Stewart & Lee \$367.20, D. J. Jardine \$22.00, C. F. Street \$325.00.

DICKSON.—That the Council recommend that sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in 39-22 West of 3rd be included in Queenston S. D. No. 2068 as per request of trustees, and accepted as read and paid as funds are available. Carried.

HENNING.—That the meeting adjourn. Carried.

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

The LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD., of London, England, are desirous of placing agencies for hail insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with BELL & MITCHELL, Ltd., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 206 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR

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Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

2047 Broad Street, Regina, Sask. Phone 2952 E. T. WILFAND, Manager

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

APPOINTMENTS

The latest issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette contains the following appointments:

Carl Molter, of Regina, and Albert Victor Schaefer, of Meota, Commissioners for Oaths.

THEFT OF BARREL OF GASOLINE MOST STERNLY PUNISHED

On conviction of stealing a barrel of gasoline from Joe Ganon at Twelve Mile Lake, William Smith was fined \$200 and sentenced to three months in jail at hard labor; James O'Reilly was fined \$250 and sentenced to six months in jail at hard labor, and John E. Lewis fined \$250 and sentenced to six months at hard labor in Regina jail. The parties are all from Limerick.

Last fall, according to the reports to reach the provincial police headquarters, Smith, O'Reilly and Lewis left Limerick and travelled by automobile to Twelve Mile Lake in the south country. Having reached the home of Joe Ganon they found a barrel of gasoline. This they loaded into their auto and went back to Limerick. Ganon reported the theft to the provincial police who immediately began to make investigations, and finally located the barrel in possession of the three convicted men.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS VOTE ON MERGING

Several school districts in the Colonsay and Viscount territory will consolidate as the result of a vote by the ratepayers Wednesday in the following school districts: Viscount, Lonsdale, half of Royton, half of Brunswick and Colonsay. At Viscount the vote was 146 to 10 in favor of consolidation, and at Colonsay 68 to 5.

TOWN OF DELISLE HAD BIG BLAZE

SASKATOON. — Seventy thousand dollars is the estimate of a fire which occurred at Delisle, a small town 25 miles from this city a few days ago. It was only by good work on the part of citizens and fire brigade which prevented the entire town being laid in ruins. The fire started in the feed barn owned by D. C. Miller, and, aided by the strong wind, it rapidly spread to the adjoining premises.

The following business houses were destroyed: Robson's butcher shop; Bentley Brothers' tinshop, formerly occupied by Tufts and Ashley. Several houses were also destroyed, together with a number of barns. The only casualty was one horse burned to death.

FOUR LAWYERS ON CASE AT MOOSE JAW

MOOSE JAW. — An interesting case was opened in the Court of King's bench in the action of Moore versus Walters, in which complaint is suing for \$20,000 for seduction of his seventeen-year-old daughter, and removing her from care of her parents. The girl in question is Georgina Frankie Moore. Four lawyers were present in court on the case, Major Gregory and Lieut.-Col. Walter E. Seaborn representing the complainant, and the defendant being represented by J. R. Craig and A. Buhr, of Morse.

Before the adjournment this afternoon the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Moore had been taken and also that of other witnesses for the complainant. It is expected that the case will occupy the greater part of Wednesday.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY EXTENDS IN NORTH OF PROV.

The Continental Oil company, which announced the erection of a million dollar plant in Regina, has decided to make Saskatchewan its headquarters for northern Saskatchewan, having secured location for a filling station and offices. A large new warehouse and 30,000 gallons tankage have been allotted to Prince Albert and the company's 125,000 gallon tankage will be increased at Saskatoon.

PROHIBITION REVOKED: Glas Beer NOW 1 Cent

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

INFLUENZA HITS LIFE COMPANIES

A striking illustration of the great toll of human lives taken by the recent epidemic of influenza is afforded by the publication of the financial statement of the Saskatchewan Insurance company, for the past year. Mortality figures of this company showed that three times as much insurance money was paid out to relatives of influenza victims during the past year than from all other causes combined. The figures are influenza \$24,413; all other causes \$8,060.

From a number of points in the province reports have been received of a fresh outbreak of influenza. Influenza made its appearance in Stoughton a little over a week ago, and as a result twenty families have been placed under quarantine. It is estimated that there are one hundred cases in the town and district.

ESTEVAN BUTTER FOR WASHINGTON

Estevan butter is being sold in Washington State. A shipment of about 30,000 pounds was consigned from Estevan last week, and is now on sale on the western market. The consignment which consisted of one car, was manufactured by the Souris Valley Creamery, and another car is to follow within a few days. The shipment went by way of Vancouver.

GETS \$2,500 FOR TAR AND FEATHER APPLIED TO HIDE

Damages amounting to \$2,500 were awarded late Wednesday night by a jury in court of King's bench, Saskatoon, to Marshall S. Reddick, who brought suit against seven farmers of Harris, Sask., ringleaders in a tarring and feathering episode in November. Reddick was coated with tar and feathers by a mob of thirty men.

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK FOR PRINCE ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT. — Predicting a great future for the livestock industry in northern Saskatchewan, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, attorney-general and F. Hedley Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, spoke to Prince Albert citizens on Tuesday on the occasion of the organization of the Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stockyards, which are being aided by the provincial government. Mr. Auld estimated that one-eighth of the livestock shipped from the province last year should have been marketed through Prince Albert.

DIED FOLLOWING AN OPERATION

WILCOX, Sask. — Howard Weishaar, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weishaar, died recently at the Grey Nun's hospital, Regina, following operations for mastoid trouble. Howard was sick only a short time, and the community is deeply moved by his untimely death. He was an exceptionally bright little fellow and was a general favorite with all who knew him. He was an only child, and the parents have the deepest sympathy of their many friends in this their sad hour of bereavement. The funeral was held from the Catholic church on Tuesday, the services being conducted by Father Benoit. Interment took place in the Wilcox cemetery.

SUCCUMBS TO FLU

LANG, Sask. — The passing away of Mrs. G. Dreger, with the "flu" removes from the community one of the oldest and most respected settlers. The funeral services were held in the St. John Lutheran Church on Saturday, and were conducted by Rev. J. A. Leineweber. The sympathy of the neighborhood goes out to the bereaved husband and family.

LOTS OF WILD OATS IN SEED

FUSLER, Sask. — When the farmers assembled one day last week to haul home a carload of seed oats, they found, to their disappointment and disgust, that there were at least three per cent. wild oats in the seed. As this was guaranteed to contain no more than one per cent. they are in a quandary how to proceed. In the meantime, the carload of oats is lying here untouched.

WEDDING BELLS AT SEDLEY

The wedding of Isadore Seetz to Miss Katie Haberlock, and Anton Dietrich to Miss Mathilda Ferrer both took place in the R.C. church last week.

FINED FOR KEEPING LIQUOR

HARRY MYER, of La Fleche, was fined \$25 and costs on Saturday last at La Fleche for keeping liquor for sale. The provincial police prosecuted.



Their Medicine Chest For 20 Years

It is characteristic of folks after they pass the allotted "three score years and ten," to look back over the days that are gone and thoughtfully live them over.

I find myself, at seventy-one, frequently going back a quarter of a century, when I see myself in the little drug store I rented at Bellevue, Mo., making and selling a vegetable compound to my friends and customers—that was then known only as Dr. Lewis' Eucalypto for Stomach, Liver and Bowel Complaints.

For many years while I was perfecting my formula I studied and investigated the laxatives and cathartics on the market and became convinced that their main fault was not that they did not act on the bowels, but that their action was too violent and drastic, and that the system of the user, which was due to the fact that they were not thorough cleansers, but that they were simply acting on the superficial small intestine, while others would act only on the lower or large intestine, and that only on the almost invariably produced a habit requiring augmented doses.

I believed that a preparation to produce the best effect must first tone the liver, then act on the stomach and create alimentary system. If this was accomplished, the medicine would produce a mild, but thorough elimination of the waste without the usual sickening sensations, and make the user feel better at once.

After experimenting with hundreds of different compounds, I at last perfected the formula that is now known as Nature's Remedy, which I truly believe post further.

Atchew's Pres.
A. H. LEWIS MEDICINE CO., 7
ST. LOUIS MO. SMITHS FALLS, ONT. CAN.



JAILED FOR SELLING LIQUOR

George Moore, of Kamsack, on a charge laid by Corporal Dunnett, of the provincial police force, was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to two months in jail on conviction of illegal sale of liquor.

FIRE AT MITCHELLTON

A disastrous fire broke out in Mitchellton, a hamlet south of Moose Jaw, yesterday morning and destroyed the post office and general store and the premises occupied by the Security Lumber company. The total damage reported is estimated at \$16,000.

MANITOBA MAGISTRATE SAYS SOMETHING NEEDED REGARDING LIQUOR

WINNIPEG. — Prosecutions of persons for operating private whiskey distilleries in their homes have become so common that Provincial Police Magistrate Noble, in convicting three alien enemies in North Winnipeg of that offence, said: "Something will have to be done to relieve this situation. People who voted for the Temperance act now find that they cannot do without liquor. They resort to almost anything to get it. Those who cannot buy from blind piggers or obtain it on medical prescriptions set to work and make some kind of a decoction which has the effects on them that liquor has."

SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY MUST PAY

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Simpson-Hepworth company was ordered by Judge Galt, to pay \$6,672, the price of two carloads of wheat, bought from a man named Lemo, by an agent of the company named Gottlieb Kaiser, of Leader, Sask.

ROBBERY WITNESSED BY POLICEMAN

WINNIPEG. — As a constable was patrolling Martha street Sunday night he looked through a window and saw a man with a club standing over a man in bed. Laying down the club, the man went swiftly through the pockets of the sleeping man and found his pocket-book. He took one bill from the roll, replaced the rest and disappeared from view. As he left the house he took him in and awakened the man, Mike Kubiak. Kubiak looked in his pocketbook and found only \$30 when there should have been \$40. Andrew Kott, the man arrested, was brought to the police station and will appear for trial.

SASKATCHEWAN AT BRANDON FAIR

BRANDON. — Of thirty-two Clydesdales in the stallion class rising three years old, first prize was given to Relevant's Choice at the winter fair here; second went to an entry of Alex Galbraith, Edmonton and third H. McLean's entry from Arcola, Sask. Of seventeen colts rising two years old, the first three awards went to animals

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

ALBERTA

MODERATION LEAGUE IN ALBERTA ALSO

EDMONTON. — A mass meeting was held recently in the Separate school hall at which the provincial liquor act and its operation were strongly denounced by a number of speakers. A resolution was passed to organize a "Moderation League" such as had been formed in British Columbia. Resolutions were also adopted demanding that the government shall regulate the price of alcoholic liquors sold at drug stores and also that beer of four per cent. strength, together with stouts and ales should be permitted to be sold. Mayor Joseph A. Clarke presided.

BOUGHT BAR S. RANCH

CALGARY. — Roderick R. MacLay has purchased from P. Burns for a figure considerably more than half a million dollars the Bar S. ranch near High River and livestock and the Circle cattle. There are 3,000 head in the Circle herd. MacLay came to Alberta from Danville, Que., 20 years ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOOD IS BURNED

FREDERICTON, B. C. — Five potato houses containing several thousand barrels of potatoes two large hay sheds partially filled with hay, a car loaded with potatoes and another loaded with fertilizer, were destroyed by a fire of mysterious origin at Lakeville, Carlton County, a few days ago. The total damage is more than \$25,000.

ASIATICS MADE FEVERED DASH TO BANK IN CITY

VANCOUVER, B. C. — A scene closely resembling one of panicky days during hard times was enacted a few days ago when a run was started on a Japanese bank in which Hindus as well as Orientals had money deposited when rumors of alleged insolvency of the bank started at a shingle mill employing Asiatics and shortly after the noon hour, a wildly dishevelled mob made its way to the bank in an automobile, presented their deposit books and demanded their savings.

STILLS AT DAUPHIN

DAUPHIN, Man. — For some time past illicit stills have been in operation here, and as a result considerable liquor was being sold. The inland revenue department got busy, and a number of parties were put under arrest. Several stills of a domestic pattern were seized. The liquor produced was found in some cases to be 33 per cent. overproof. Three of the parties concerned, Mike Tarharezuk, Fred Meranceuk and M. Silverman, appeared before the police magistrate and the two first named were fined \$200 each, and Silverman was assessed \$250.

WESTERN COPPER MINE

THE PAS. — Copper ore to the amount of ten thousand tons has been hauled from the Mandy mine north of here to Sturgeon Lake dock since January. The transportation problem was solved by the use of 175 two-horse teams and one caterpillar tractor. This ore will be brought to The Pas by water in the spring and shipped to Trail, B. C., for smelting.

MUSKRATS ARE PLENTIFUL

THE PAS. — Muskrats are reported plentiful all over new Manitoba, and the Indians are going to the swamps in great numbers. The rats bore three litters last summer, and they have wintered well.

HOW IS YOUR BARN VENTILATION?

What would you think of a Manitoba stable where the air was completely changed every twenty minutes? Wouldn't you expect that when the temperature was twenty below zero out-of-doors, everything would freeze solid indoors if so much ventilation were allowed? Yet such is not necessarily the case—not if the right system of ventilation has been installed, if the ventilators are properly adjusted, and the stable filled with animals.

Professor L. J. Smith, of Manitoba Agricultural College, in the new edition of the bulletin "Barn Ventilation," gives the exact data of tests made in properly constructed Manitoba barns during severe winter weather. He found that a stable temperature of about 44 or 45 degrees above zero could be maintained during a blizzard when the wind at 20 below zero was blowing twenty miles or more per hour, and when the stable air was being changed from two to four times each hour.

In this bulletin Professor Smith goes fully into the details of the Rutherford and King systems of ventilation, and in conclusion offers to supply free advice on barn ventilation to those who correspond with him. A free copy of the bulletin may be had by writing the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winni-

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headaches, pains in the chest and back, bad dreams, washing discharges, premature loss of hair, hearing and eyesight, stomach troubles, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and melancholy will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUGENDFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phimosis, hydrocele, varicocele can be cured absolutely within the shortest possible time.

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

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

sadly crippled for help during the afternoon when their Asiatic employees made a wild dash for the bank.

\$25,000 FIRE AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER. — Fire totally destroyed the main wing of the Pacific Sheet Metal works here this morning. The plan was valued at \$25,000 and 24 hands were employed.

Eastern Provinces

ASK GOVERNMENTS TO FIRE STAFFS AND EMPLOY VETERANS

ST. JOHN, N.B. — The Great War Veterans' association have issued a resolution to request the Dominion, provincial and city governments to disclose all positions filled and all appointments made since August, 1914. That these positions be now declared vacant and be filled by returned soldiers six months after actual demobilization of all overseas troops.

The Dominion and provincial commands will be asked to support this resolution. Deportation of all enemy aliens in the province was demanded in another resolution.

TWO BURGLARS ESCAPED

ST. CATHERINES, Ont. — Wilfrid May, of Port Dalhousie, and John Barber, St. Catharines, who were sentenced by Judge Campbell to five years in the penitentiary for robbing two business places at Port Dalhousie, attacked Sidney Cuttler, turnkey at the country jail, knocked him unconscious, and made their escape.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE BURNED

CHATHAM, N. B. — St. Thomas' Catholic college here was burned to the ground at an early hour last Thursday and several incipient fires were started by the flying cinders in other parts of the town but were quickly suppressed. The college is attended by 100 boarders and about 200 day students. All the inmates escaped uninjured.

STOLE WHISKEY—THREE YEARS

SARNIA, Ont. — Three years in Kingston penitentiary was the sentence meted out to Dom. E. Waters on a charge of stealing liquor from a private residence. Last November the accused, with a companion, on the pretence of making some repairs to a water pipe, gained admittance to the basement. They secured a pail and carried out the liquor to a truck and made their escape.

THIRTY-FEET DRIFTS; SHOVELLEERS ON STRIKE

QUEBEC. — The severe snow-storm that swept the entire district recently, piling drifts 10, 15 and even 30 feet high in cuts and curves along the railway line, brought

\$5000.00 in VICTORY BONDS FREE

POSITIVELY GREATEST PRIZE OFFER Ever Made in Canada

OPEN to every bonafide customer purchasing goods from us by mail. Merchants, Institutions and Christie Grant employees barred from participating.

NO ENTRANCE FEE—no age limit—no restrictions as to religion, politics, nationality or color. Every mail order customer has a chance for a prize.

OUR BIG VICTORY BOND PRIZE OFFER

1ST PRIZE\$1,500.00 in Victory Bonds
2ND PRIZE500.00 " "
3RD PRIZE250.00 " "
4TH PRIZE100.00 " "
5TH PRIZE50.00 " "

To each one of the next 45 winners we will give a \$50 Victory Bond 2,250.00 Amount of interest due June 1st .. 187.50 \$5,137.50

VICTORY BONDS ARE DEPOSITED IN DOMINION BANK. \$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

JUDGES OF CONTEST
Mr. E. G. Thompson, Editor, Farmer's Advocate
Mr. W. J. Healey, Associate Editor, Grain Growers' Guide
Mr. J. T. Mitchell, Western Home Monthly

ANNOUNCING WINNERS
The winners of the prizes will be immediately notified by letter, and their prize of Victory Bond or Bonds forwarded. The names of all winners and amounts of prizes will be printed in the paper.

WHY WE DO THIS
We want to increase the number of our mail order customers, and also our catalog circulation. Send us a trial order—you have nothing to lose, as we guarantee entire satisfaction or to refund your money. Do not delay your requests for our Mid Winter Sale Catalog, and our Spring Catalog. A post card request is sufficient.

Christie Grant Limited, Dept. L

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Men's and Women's wearing apparel, Shoes, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc.

The Courier Canada's Challenge to the Grain Growers

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors: "The Sask. Courier Publ. Co., Ltd." at their office: 1835-1837 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. — Telephone 2391. — Special Representatives: New York: L. Klobahn, 1. W. 34th St. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korngren, 1615 Masonic Temple.

Address delivered by Dr. Salem G. Elrod before last Grain Growers' Convention.

"There is no gathering anywhere in Canada, that I would rather address than the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, as in your hands rest many of the vital problems of the future."
"I feel that the farmers' platform is practical, consistent and just and I feel sure at this time that you will accept and pass it. It means much, but words are not everything and when you have passed it I hope that you will pick the proper men to go down to Ottawa and enforce it."
"You have a great platform and you must make sure that it goes through. You want men to go down to Ottawa who will not be a political affliction. Men who will not be blind to the realities of their party. Send men who are not afraid to fight for there is such undoubtedly impending in Ottawa in the near future."
"There are many ways of training men in Ottawa, ways of training them to act in with the ideas of the political bosses, but you want men who will go down to Ottawa who will not forget the voice of the west and men who are willing to stay poor and upon whom pressure cannot be brought to bear."
"It is not also enough that you merely send good men to Ottawa but that you firmly support them as a body. You want an organization of men who are prepared to take a Democratic platform."
"I spoke before a meeting of this association some six years ago in Saskatchewan and urged you at that time to form a third party, the idea at that time did not germinate to an appreciable extent. An eastern paper did take it up and commended upon it in an overbearing sort of a way asking the question as to why a man should suggest such a thing as a third party. Did we not have two perfectly good parties at that time and were they suffering from senile decay? I won't say at the present time that it was senile decay, but certain it is that something did set in."
"I want to pay tribute while speaking before this association to the grand old party leader of Canada, who has just passed away, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He served the empire right royally and there is no one who can gainsay that he was the greatest of statesmen and was a loyal Canadian. There is no one who has made a greater contribution to the welfare of the country than he."
"With his passing goes one of the greatest landmarks of Canadian history and a great chapter of Canadian history has been closed."
"I do not speak, however, in a spirit of ingratitude when I say that we are now opening on new era of events. The old ideals have crumbled and Canada is out on the great deep with the other nations of the world. No one knows what the issues will be but we will no longer think as colonial, running to the prairie council with our troubles. Canada in the future will solve her own problems and she will not grow to maturity until she has learned to do so."
"There is no people individually more industrious and far sighted than the Canadians but collectively we are at the present time lost and are straying without leaders. Every one is anxious to do what is right but are waiting for some one to lead."
"The union government did one good thing, possibly only one, it has served to somewhat break up the old parties. The union government was born of a great need but it has now lost all power to stir the moral enthusiasm of Canadians."
"There is no hope for Canada in my opinion unless we have a new party, not a party born in Ottawa but a party raised from the common people. That is where it must come from and as there are more farmers than any other such it must primarily come from you, who represent the greatest farmer's organization of all."
"Farmers are going to be let loose in Canada during the next four years that no one can forestall and the governments realize it. These are the days when governments are afraid. They show it in their suppression of literature that they know is dangerous to their interference is dangerous to their interference is dangerous to their interference is dangerous to their interference."
"We want freedom, not suppression of ideas, that was what was attempted by the government of Russia and we do not wish to follow in her footsteps."
"Why should the government fear if they are for the people. We want a government who will listen to the people, who are the people. It has been said that at times Canada was governed by as few as half a dozen politicians and you have looked to Ottawa in your thousands but unsuccessfully."
"I believe that secret diplomacy such as we have been up against in the past should cease. Why can't our government men come out in the open, do their thinking publicly and not behind closed doors, be honest and open. We want men with the public interest at heart."
"We want a new party for Canada and badly. A unifying government in something that cannot arise from either of the old parties."
"I must say that the churches have tended to separate the people. Why should this be. There should be a Christianity that is also unifying and next to the church in uniting us should be our government. Neither there should be a separating of race, we should not care to what country a man owes his birth provided he is a good Canadian."
"The war is over but there is a war impending in Canada. It is a fight for a square deal, a fight against the old party prejudice and I appeal to you as Canadians to take your part in the great struggle for humanity and justice."
"No government can survive which has not the love and confidence of the common people. The supreme need of Canada today is a government springing up from the common people with no more secret treaties, no policies planned in dark chambers, where reporters are not admitted. Secret diplomacy, the mother of wars, must cease and secret enemies must go too."
"There is a new sort of movement in which a new party can do something for Canada which neither of the old parties can do. This is a real indication of Canada. There is no country in the world in such desperate need of such a government, no other country so crossed with lines of cleavage, with so little proof of permanency, unless such a party arises."
"God has been good to Canada, as He did not put a single nucleus seed in Canadian soil. As soon as it was apparent that there were no weeds in the country the people got homesick and decided they must have the dear old weeds of their childhood and so they brought every pest they had been accustomed to, even the English sparrow. Then they looked at their fields all adorned with weeds, and said that Canada began to look like home."
"We have been so stupid with other things in our lives, religious disputes and hatreds, political and religious."
"A moving appeal was made to the west to lead the way in the forming of the new party. "Come on, Canadians," he said, quoting a famous incident in the Ypres battle, and said that we are no longer Liberals and Conservatives, but Canadians. The farmer must be the main strength of the new party; must be the bond of union, extending one hand to the workers of the cities and towns and the other hand to the returned soldiers."
"Don't limit your party only to these," he said in closing. "You will get teachers, ministers, doctors, clerks, merchants, everybody who wants an honest living and no more."
"Oh, men of Saskatchewan, I appeal to you to take a great part in the great struggle in which Canada will find her soul. I feel that this meeting will be the culmination of fifteen years and that this mighty body, in a crisis so momentous, possesses the power to start a movement which may mean the regeneration of Canada, so infinitely and so divinely beautiful."

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Letters to the Editor

THE GREAT LESSON

The Editor of "The Courier", Regina.

Dear Mr. Editor:— The following is a resolution introduced by Mr. Francis, principal of the Rosthern Schools and High School at the Grain Growers' Meeting held in the Town Hall, Rosthern, on the 11th of February, and to be discussed and voted on at the next meeting of the Rosthern Grain Growers' on the 25th of February.

Whereas, in the near future there is almost certain to be a great influx of people into Canada from foreign land, and, Whereas, among those entering Canada it is probable that only a few can speak the English language, the language of Canada, and, Whereas, it is decidedly to the disadvantage of those persons not to be familiar with the language of the country which they intend to make their home, and,

Whereas, it is to the best interests of Canada and Canadian institutions that all people living within her boundaries should have sufficient knowledge of the English language, at least, to enable them to read and write English and conduct their business in English, and, Whereas, in the proper exercise of the franchise such knowledge of the English language is absolutely necessary.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Rosthern Branch of the Grain Growers' Association is of the opinion that, before any settler coming to Canada from a country whose language is foreign to the language of Canada, before such person can secure a title to land, and before such person can exercise the right of the ballot, that person should be able to read and write English well enough to enable him to conduct his business in the language of Canada, the English language;

And, further, be it resolved that it is the opinion of the Rosthern Branch of the Grain Growers' Association that a period of three years, at most, be allowed each settler in which to learn the English language, and, if at the expiration of that period of time, such settler has not become familiar enough with the English language to be forced to return to the land from whence he came.

And, further, be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Immigration, and one to the Prime Minister of Canada.

Now, Mr. Editor, the ruins of an Empire or Empires may or may not be pleasing; they are always instructive; we have a perfect right to feel happy and satisfied over the downfall of certain empires, but we are more than unusually stupid if we do not profit by the lesson which lies within their wreckage. The lives of nations, like those of individuals, are governed by laws that cannot be violated with impunity. What are the laws, and what the nature of the attempts at violation? That is a subject to which men who have at heart the real interests of humanity are now devoting attention.

The spirit of a nation controls and entirely dominates from within each person, so that he feels it to be his own very being. He looks upon it as his absolute final aim, and his life is hid with that of his fellows in the common life of his people. The culture of the folk, the nation or people, thus becomes a sacred tradition, and the language in which it is enshrined becomes, as it were, the vehicle which carries the holy ark of the covenant.

is seldom an idle dreamer; he is usually active in doing, be it good or bad. Assuming it to be his right or duty to enforce homogeneity, he straightway proceeded in that path by way of an attack on the minor languages. Consider the absence of logic, the inconsistency, the selfishness, as stated by Mr. Barker, an Oxford man, and is one of the English scholars, and has turned a knowing hand to unraveling the German skin. He has sought to lay bare the significance of its texture and winding.

Now there; if folk speech is a consecrated thing, because it is the vehicle of folk culture, surely the folk speech of Poles and Danes and Frenchmen can plead a little to existence, and a right to be used no less than that of the Germans. To inflict dumbness on a people and to mutilate its tongue at the same time that you proclaim the pure sanctity of your own speech is to sin against the spirit of nationality with the same breath with which you proclaim it holy.

There are reasons urged in defence of this policy of one language and one school, and we don't want to ignore them. They cannot be ignored by men seeking all the truth. The Prussian has had "instructive feeling that the area of German government should be also the area of German nationality and that, if there are alien elements in the area of German government, they must be, as it were, chemically changed and transmuted until they are unified with and incorporated into the area of German nationality." Further, the administration of education will be easier if schools are not bilingual; the administration of justice will be simpler if there is only one language for pleading; the whole of public administration will run on a single gear instead of running on several, if the State addresses its subjects and can always expect to be addressed by its subjects in a single language.

And, finally, there might be the feeling that German culture is so large, so embracing, so universal, that it is good for all to use its treasures; if men are forced to use it, they are after all being "forced to be free," and at the cost of a little compulsion in their school days they are initiated into a large freedom of the mind, which will come from a full and liberal education in German speech, and through German speech in German culture.

Such is the Prussian case for homogeneity, given in the words of a fellow of New College, Oxford, a distinguished man of letters and a leader of public thought in old England. Where has it fallen down? For the spectacle of an empire splitting apart into distinct national groups is evidence that it has fallen down. Let us take as an illustration the Poles. Mr. Barker sums up the results of the German policy in the following words: the perverse policy of the German government has naturally had perverse results; intended to incorporate the Poles, it has made them more Polish; intended to incorporate them in German culture, it has driven them back on the ardent cultivation of their own; intended to create loyalty, it has destroyed loyalty; intended to strengthen Germanism, it has strengthened the Poles at the expense of the Germans.

"The Polish language," wrote a German professor in 1914, "gains not only in the country districts but also in the towns, and even in the town of Posen the Polish middle class grows while the German decreases. But it is always so. He who sows dragons teeth can only reap a crop of armed and defiant warriors."

We might rest the case here, having learned that no amount of "political expediency" will be accepted as a substitute for the immutable laws of nationality. The Prussians believed themselves bigger than the law. They attempted to break the law and succeeded only in breaking themselves. That is the gist of the case, but there is something more. The Germans made the primary mistake of looking upon the school as an adjunct of political power, and using Mr. Barker's words again, "to import a political motive into education is fatal to a free and liberal education; and when that political motive results in the use of compulsion and the drilling of a non-German population in German speech and history and culture, it is fatal to any sort of education at all."

The results? They are the same everywhere, Poland, Silesia, Alsace and Lorraine. Think not that they are dependent solely upon the numbers affected. There are 150,000 Danes in Silesia and 180,000 French in Alsace and Lorraine, and yet the policy of compulsory linguistic restriction was as ineffective for good in Silesia, Alsace and

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

MISS KELLY TELLS HOW LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND RESTORED HER HEALTH

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N.J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

agitators. Mr. McQuarrie said that the latter had cost the province of British Columbia thousands of dollars in damages. Mr. Fielding's speech on Friday on the address from the throne surprised, electrified, and at times, mystified parliament. It is years since a critic so able and candid has been heard in the house.

The speech was in two parts. The afternoon section was a stinging criticism of the government, particularly the futility of its representation at the peace conference and a riddling of the contention that thereby Canada is suddenly raised to a plane of added status. In the evening it was more of a declaration of adherence to unionism, with well defined qualifications and no guarantee of how long he will stay. At recess time he was loudly cheered by the opposition and hailed as a leader. Regrets even were expressed that he had not been selected instead of Dr. D. McKenzie.

There was an altered tone at night and a declaration against any change of government just now and the affirmed intention of playing the role of a friendly, candid critic. It is admitted that Mr. Fielding, dealing with the tariff, gave an uncomfortable half hour to some western Unionists. He declared for partyism, maintaining that such is the only road that will lead them anywhere. Let them choose, as it were, between the sheep and the goat, but choose some party anyway, abandoning the separate group idea. His defence of reciprocity, his castigation of those who had decried the achievements and sacrifices of Laurier on the tariff issue, and his declaration of sustained sympathy for the cause of lower tariffs led the house to the conclusion that, though standing by the government of the time being, his ultimate desire is a reunited Liberalism with a trade policy attuned essentially to the west and conforming to its progressive demands. The speech in part was a belittlement of those western members who seem to place such an implicit faith in the Union government and expect great things from it in the line of fiscal reform.

STRIKERS DISAPPOINTED SEATTLE, Wash.—Thousands of shipyard workmen who reported to their former places of employment in Aberdeen, Tacoma and Seattle, for the first time since they struck for higher pay, January 21, were disappointed at being refused work temporarily. In Seattle only about 1,000 men were put at work in 11 shipyards.

All who are interested to buy Groceries at Wholesale prices, Money Back Guarantee, write at once to Box 80, Courier, 1835-37 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. DOBSON SALES CO., Winnipeg, Can.

Capital and Reserve, \$5,000,000 Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over \$153,000,000 Education Worth All It Costs It is a great satisfaction to lay money aside for the education of your children. Indeed you could not well spend money to greater advantage. Let your money accumulate in a savings account where interest will help to swell the total. Ask our local manager about opening an account.

UNION BANK OF CANADA THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. Regina Branch: O. F. Seebor, Manager

Sask. Grain Growers' Convention

(Continued from page 3.)

could be obtained. Transportation and other facilities were in such a condition that it was impossible to get foodstuffs to great masses of the starving peoples. It was therefore a difficult matter to strike a balance between the amount of food available and the amount for which there was an available demand. He thought that with proper distribution there would be none too much.

Regarding credit facilities he said this would be settled at the peace conference. There was nothing absolute yet, either as to the requirements or the means of furnishing credits. James Robinson believed that the convention would be very ill-advised to go on record either as favoring or opposing a fixed price until they had more information as to the present and prospective condition of the wheat market. After all the first consideration was not a fixed price, but any price. The prospects for moving Canadian wheat were not bright. In Montreal the elevators were full, and the grain boats were loaded at the Eastern lake ports. More American wheat than Canadian wheat had passed through the Eastern elevators. The old crop was looking up, and it might be found necessary to put an embargo on wheat. The old crop, he said, could not be placed on the market before the new crop came along. The only change we had to market our grain was for the government to provide credit to those who wanted to purchase it. United States had already done this, and had advanced \$400,000,000 as a start.

Mr. Dunning favored the resolution because, he said, they needed more than ever now to put it up to the government that agriculture was in the greatest jeopardy. Canadian governments did not attach the importance to agriculture that they should. When he was on the Food Board a year ago, he had asked the government to treat the farmers the same as they did the munition makers, and guarantee wheat prices. This was necessary in order to have men undertake to break up new land. He also arraigned the government for not making any attempt to arrange the credit by which the Canadian crop could be moved forward to those who were in dire need of it. He intimated that there had been so much laxity on the part of the United States authorities. Representatives from Western Canada, in the House of Commons, should press for the national selling of the next year's crop, and to see that the most wide-awake salesmen available were made busy in helping to dispose of it. After some further discussion the resolution was carried by a large majority. It read as follows:—

"Whereas the profits to the Canadian producer from the wheat crop of 1917 and 1918 were restricted by a fixed price which the federal government established in the interest of the consumer, and especially of our Allies across the sea; and whereas, throughout the period of the war and at this time, the farmers of Canada, in loyal response to the government's call for greater production, have incurred the consequences of poor farming methods in order to secure immediate results; and whereas the cost of living, and of all commodities entering into the production of wheat, are now as high as, or higher than, at any time during the last two years; and whereas these conditions of cost will prevail throughout the period of preparation, sowing and harvesting the 1919 crop;

(To be continued.)

VERMONT GOES "WET" MONTPELIER, Vt.—Lack of interest on the part of prohibition voters was the chief cause ascribed by "dry advocates" here for a swing to license noted in the returns from the voting in cities and towns of the state a few days ago. It was explained that the anti-soda element, considering the fight for prohibition won by the adoption of the original amendment, failed to appear at the polls, and to a certain extent allowed the liquor supporters to win by default.

More Power with Less Gasoline LIBERANT CARBON REMOVER SOLVES THE CARBON PROBLEM When your motor loses power, when it sputters, hitches and coughs, don't wonder with the carburetor. Send for a can of Liberator Carbon Remover and pour two to four tablespoons into each spark plug hole. Follow directions and the motor will do the rest. It works like a charm. You will see the need in the cleaned spark plugs, and you will get more power and more miles out of every gallon of gasoline. Every car guaranteed. Price \$1.75 prepaid—Agents Wastons DOBSON SALES CO., Winnipeg, Can.

ALL ORDERS FOR COPIES of "Der Duitj-Bondsijde Hansraad, Gouwer-Adelender" für 1919 which we have received since last fall have now been filled. If you have ordered a 1919 "Handbook" please send us the amount you have not yet received, ask your Postmaster or write us a postcard. There are still several hundred copies on hand. Order one to-day. PRICE ONLY 10c. SASK. COURIER PUBL. CO., LTD. 1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask.

DON'T FRET ABOUT YOUR GROWING DEAFNESS Get Help

You must stop worrying about your ears or you will be deaf all the sooner. No one who has not experienced it, can realize the terrible suspense, which grows, gradually, from an appalling fear that the hearing may go to the appalling grim reality of total Deafness. You sufferers from Head Noises and a gradually increasing slight Deafness, know only too well how the bitter thoughts of your coming fate, poison every waking moment.

As the pleasant voice of your loved ones reach you ear—as you enter into the friendly political argument,—hear the lecture,—listen to the sermon,—note the sweet songs of the birds,—in short, whenever your enjoyment is the least, like a drop of gall, comes the thought, "I AM GOING DEAF" and the pleasure is turned to the bitterest agony.

Worse yet, you see yourself thrust out of employment, and then what for who would hire a deaf person? You see loved ones, friends, the little children in the street, looking at you with pity in their eyes, but regarding you as a curiosity, a person out of their world. You ask yourself, "if death would not be the only relief, from such a fate!"

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

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Send this coupon to the Regina Courier with your name and address, and you will receive a copy of the book "How to Cure Deafness" free of charge.

Do your ears ache?
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Sign your name
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on your Ear Trouble. Whether it is grave or slight, whether you have had it a long or a short time, whether you have tried other methods and failed, or whether you have suffered in secret, never daring to hope for relief, send the answers to these questions with your name and address to Ear Specialist Sproule, 115 Trade Building, Boston, Mass. He is a graduate in Medicine and Surgery of Dublin University, Ireland. He has had wonderful success in treating Deafness. It has been his specialty for 30 years. He can tell about your Ear Trouble from these questions and will give you Free Advice on just what to do. Do not spend your time in useless worry which will only make your Deafness worse. Write this famous Specialist for the help he so freely offers, out of a heart filled with pity for the victims of Deafness and out of confidence in his Method of Treatment born of years of success.

Do not get another hour of worrying, of foreboding fear, without doing something. Answer the questions and mail them today. You may find relief from this terrible dread, as so many others have been, if you will but answer the questions and sign your name. Don't fret about your growing Deafness but get help. Write in either German or American. Answer the questions, with your full name and address and mail to:



But you must stop this wearing, awful anxiety and devote yourself to getting help. You must think, hundreds of people in just my condition have been cured, why can't I be! Some of these people who have been cured are my friends and neighbors. I need not be doomed to a miserable existence, shut out from all the joys of life.

EAR SPECIALIST SPROULE, 115 TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON.

The Defence of Ludendorff

German Newspaper Reviews Conditions Leading Up to General Ludendorff's Fall—Says the Signing of the Armistice Was Premature and Its Conditions Frightful

Under the heading "Was Ludendorff to Blame?" the Deutsche Tageszeitung discusses military situation in Germany for some time previous to the signing of the armistice. The article throws some illuminating beams on the attitude of one type of German thought towards the armistice, and in regard to the internal movements which led up to its acceptance by the German High Command. The whole article, which now follows, is a vindication of General Ludendorff:

"In 1916 Hindenburg declared to an Austrian journalist that no one on earth could separate him from Ludendorff. This statement he made a propos the attempts made by the former government to do so, and also by members of certain circles, who are now busily engaged in trying to prove that Ludendorff is responsible for Germany's misfortunes, whereas the blame is to be found in quite another direction. These people are those who from the very beginning of the war regarded it simply as an opportunity for political power, and to whom a German victory meant an insuperable obstacle to the attainment of their aims. Ludendorff and Hindenburg have now been separated, we do not know precisely how or why; but one thing is certain, however, that Kaiser Wilhelm was induced to withdraw his confidence from General Ludendorff. When the latter realized this he tendered his resignation.

"It is merely a legend that Ludendorff fell because he refused to recognize the changed condition of affairs. On the contrary, he approved, and even urged, a change. It is also a legend—to use no stronger expression—that General Ludendorff at the last moment suddenly put before the former government the demand that they should conclude an armistice within 24 hours. As a matter of fact, as far back as the middle of last August, Ludendorff told the foreign secretary that steps ought to be taken, primarily through Holland, to make arrangements to negotiate an armistice. This he did after the German defeat of August 8. That defeat caused a gap which could not be made good either by numbers or by splendid moral.

"What course the German diplomats at that time really pursued is a matter of conjecture. We have no real data on which to form any unprejudiced opinion on the events of the middle of August, or the relations between Hindenburg and Ludendorff. The following, however, appears probable: When, during August, Hindenburg, in agreement with Ludendorff, approached the government, and later on demanded of the latter an account of how matters stood diplomatically, neither of the generals had the slightest intention or idea of an armistice, which, of course, would mean the annihilation of the German empire. The version that Lu-

dendorff had demanded an armistice within 24 hours is certainly not correct. It is more probable that Ludendorff pressed for an armistice at the end of a time previously arranged by the government itself.

Tried to Avert Political Upheaval.

"The general moreover, at the time considered the situation extremely critical. A few days later his opinion was that the situation had changed for the better, and, as a matter of fact, he was correct in that view. He accordingly did all in his power to avert the impending political upheaval, but his efforts were in vain. His enemies had him in their power, the moment had arrived when they could overthrow the man they hated, and whose energy and courage they feared from a political standpoint. Doubtless, he would prove an insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of their revolutionary plans to the conclusion of a peace at any price. We may call to mind the state of public opinion at the time. If we could only have an armistice and could persuade our enemies of the reality of the German desire for peace, we should have left the worst behind us. Vorwarts wrote that the time had come when it was absolutely necessary for us to go through with the acceptance of the armistice conditions—(which, by the way, were not known at the time)—and that then we should have peace and bread and all sorts of good things, but in any case an armistice at once! Ludendorff and Hindenburg were at that very time convinced that it was possible several months longer, under far for Germany to continue the war for more favorable conditions than hitherto.

"Over half a million reinforcements were at their disposal. Reports concerning the position of the Entente all agreed that the Allies would be forced to cease fighting before the end of the year. These reports were confirmed by the statements made by various English officers. Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's opinion that by going on fighting the conditions (both so far as the armistice and peace were concerned) would improve as month succeeded month, has been completely vindicated up to now. When the frightful terms of the armistice were made public the whole blame was thrown on Ludendorff and the accused military system, etc.

A Forged Armistice

"In this connection we may ask whether (Ludendorff having already resigned) the armistice conditions were ever laid before the high command, that is to say, before Hindenburg, and what his opinion was. This question appears to us highly important; in any case history must return to it. To force this armistice on the German empire and people, except under conditions of the direst necessity, was foolish, cowardly, and criminal. The guilty persons must be found out and branded. The extraordinary haste of the democratic and social democratic parties to lay all the blame on Ludendorff is sufficiently characteristic. We know that every soldiers' council and every newsboy can prove conclusively that Ludendorff brought about the catastrophe by his great strategic blunders. We do not attempt to express an opinion on the

military events, their causes, etc., or on the conduct of the various military leaders, but we must repeat our firm conviction that the real cause of our failures and the consequent debacle was the disruptive work on the 'home front,' together with the Northcliffe propaganda. In this way has Germany been overthrown, and annihilated as a power. We can only repeat that we have made mistakes just as our enemies have done.

"On the German side, so far as military mistakes are concerned, only one was made in any decisive sense, the original plan of the campaign, and this had its political side. We must lay the blame on the former command for the fact that their reports; and even their confidential communiques, since August 8, were conceived in far too optimistic a vein; the true state of affairs was hardly indicated. But we cannot believe that men like Hindenburg and Ludendorff would have made such huge mistakes if they had only taken the advice of the editors of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Berliner Tageblatt and Vorwarts!

"Ludendorff is now regarded as a traitor to his country and a criminal, and this mean hounding down of a brave man is participated in by many of those who formerly considered no praise too high for the general. They forget that Hindenburg, who today is rightly acclaimed by all, was chief of the general staff of the army in the field, and Ludendorff his quarter-master general. The aims of both generals during 1918 were identical. We cannot condemn one and laud the other. If this is done, it only shows bad faith, and is merely serving political ends. Even if General Ludendorff had made mistakes, he cannot be regarded by any sane German as an incapable leader or a criminal in any sense. It is a quite comprehensible fact that he lost his nerve for a short time after his super-human exertions—but why was he compelled to retire before he was himself again?"

"One of the most despicable faults and weaknesses is that of damning and slandering great leaders because their name is in some way connected with failure and misfortune. If the German Crown Prince had not arrived in the nick of time at Koenigsgratz, in 1868, Moltke, Bismarck and Koenig Wilhelm would have remained to us as standing examples of an accused and rotten system."

News in Brief

(Continued from Page 1.)

All the soldiers who have returned from overseas have told gruesome stories of the plague of rats which infested almost every area in France and Belgium. The scourge has recently spread to Britain where these rodents have increased in number, size and rapacity, to an extraordinary degree. So bad has this nuisance become that a bill is being introduced into the British Parliament to provide for the extermination of the rats.

—In what may be his farewell public address before he begins serving a ten year's sentence imposed by the federal court at Toledo, Ohio, on a charge of violating the espionage act, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, upheld the Bolshevik rule in Russia and referred to Lenin and Trotsky as the "foremost statesmen of the age."

—Decision to proceed with the deportation of thirty-seven of the forty-three undesirable aliens now held at Ellis Island, was reached by Secretary Wilson, after a conference with immigration officials. Attorneys for the aliens asked review of decision in all cases.

—A congress of chambers of commerce at a session held at Chalons-Sur-Saone, France, approved the project to join the Rhone river with the Rhine by coupling up the Rhone with Saone. The purpose is to create a great waterway between the Mediterranean Sea and Central Europe.

—Queen Marie, of Rumania, and her daughters, have arrived in London from Paris. They were met at the station by King George, Queen Mary and the princesses. The queen and her daughters will be guests at Buckingham palace for three weeks.

—The Industrial league of Germany has been organized with a fund of 50,000,000 marks for the purpose of fighting Bolshevism, according to information reaching the Associated Press. Of this sum, the great Berlin plants contributed 5,000 marks.

—Silesian troops, acting in agreement with the Central Soldiers' council, have occupied the public buildings of Breslau, according to advices from that city. This action was taken owing to the discovery that Spartan leaders

Committee Elected in East End of City to Help G.W.V. in Campaign to Erect Home

—The former Austrian emperor, Charles, is again seriously ill from a nervous break-down, according to advices from Innsbruck. His wife, Zita, is employing every means to leave Austria for the Riviera, but has been unable to obtain French passports. She also is said to be in bad health.

—Lt. Porten, formerly an officer in the German aviation service, has been tried by court martial, according to Berlin advices received in Copenhagen, and forwarded by the Central News Agency, on a charge of having sold an entire park of airplanes at Vilna to the Bolsheviks for 2,000,000 marks. The machines were valued at 10,000,000 mark. Porten then fled to Koenigsberg, and headed a conspiracy in the local workmen's council against the commander of the German garrison at Kovno. The plot was discovered and Porten arrested.

—Chilian government has received a report to the effect that the allied war council in Paris has decided that the German ships interned in Chile should be delivered to the United States. The government is awaiting a demand from the U.S. for the delivery of the vessels.

—Seven hundred houses in Cendai, a town of the main island of Japan, have been destroyed by fire.

—Operating ten guns, the Bolshevik forces have shelled the village of Vistaavka, on the Vaga, almost completely destroying it. Repeated heavy infantry attacks followed, but these were repulsed with heavy losses by the British, Americans and Russians.

The allies were greatly outnumbered, but fought bravely in the snow. The allied forces the following morning still occupied the ruins of the village.

—Several sections of Melbourne were under water today as the result of the heaviest rains in half a century. Hundreds of houses have been damaged and the streets torn up by the floods.

—During the course of his allocution at the consistory he held, Pope Benedict, in alluding to the future settlement of the Ottoman empire, said "it would be a great grief to the holy see if in Palestine the preponderating position were given to infidels, and a still greater grief if the holy places were given to a non-Christian power."

—It is reported from Basle that the former German emperor has complained against his residence in Holland. It is asserted that he has declared that the climate is disagreeable, and that he desires to go to the Riviera or Egypt, on account of his health, and that he has requested Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, to make representations to the allies to this effect.

—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and party disembarked from the George Washington on French soil. They left immediately for Paris.

—An other attempt has been made against the life of Nicolas Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik premier, at Moscow, according to reports received here. Shots were fired at Lenine, but he was not injured. His chauffeur was wounded.

WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

Great things are expected from the War Savings campaign in the schools of the Dominion and already very encouraging reports have been received. As an indication of what a large school can do, it may be said that during 1918 the Benton Ward school of Kansas City, Mo., with an enrollment of about 1,000, subscribed \$51,756.50 worth of War Savings Stamps. This was the record for all educational institutions in the U.S.

In the Winnipeg schools the demand for Thrift Stamps has been phenomenal during the last three weeks, over \$7,000 worth having been sold to the pupils. This demand has been stimulated through the action of some business concerns in offering prizes for the boy and the girl that bought during the second week of January, the most Thrift Stamps with money actually earned.

The Regina public school board is interesting itself eagerly in the War Savings movement and has decided that lessons in thrift shall be taught to the scholars. The sale of Thrift Stamps will also be pushed in the Regina schools.

Banff, Alta., has given every child in the local schools a Thrift Stamp. The sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps generally in that town have been large, \$3,000 worth having been sold ten days ago.

Committee Elected in East End of City to Help G.W.V. in Campaign to Erect Home

At a meeting recently held at the European Hotel which was attended by Major Secord and Major Sturrock of the Great War Veterans and about 150 people, mostly of foreign tongue, a committee was elected composed of Messrs Eymann, Kusch and Oberhoffner and 20 captains, who will have charge of the canvassing in the east end of the city to secure funds for the proposed home of the G.W.V. at Regina. It was arranged that all residents of the east end would be canvassed at their homes and not at their place of business or where they work. A special committee will canvass the business men. The canvassing as newly arranged will start on Monday, March 31. Messrs. Eymann, Kusch and Oberhoffner stated at the meeting that the east end would take a certain pride in having their district make a good showing and expected that when the final returns are in, the Canadians of alien birth in the east end would be found to have done as much as any other section of the city.

The chairman of the meeting made, after Messrs. Secord and Sturrock had given their addresses, a rousing appeal to the Canadians of the east end to respond like real Canadians to the appeal of the veterans.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE APPOINTED

WEIMAR, March 15. . . The German delegates to the Peace Conference will be Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister; Dr. Eduard David, Majority Socialist and first vice-president of the national assembly; Dr. Adolph Warburg, Dr. Adolph Mueller, minister to Switzerland; Professor Walthar Schuecking of Marburg University, and Herr Giesberg, minister of posts and telegraph, of the Prussian ministry.

Professor Schuecking late in 1914 published a letter blaming Russia for the European war.

In Readiness Now

BERLIN, March 14. — In official circles it is believed that the peace negotiations, in which Germany will take a part, are very near at hand. It is learned that the instructions to German experts to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Paris on March 17 or March 19 with the German delegates, were based on a remark made by General Nudant the representative of Marshal Foch at Spa. In recent negotiations with the German armistice commission, General Nudant is reported to have said that the allies probably would be able to begin negotiations about March 20 and that the preliminary

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peace might be concluded by April 10.

UNDER THE RED TERROR

STOCKHOLM, March 15. — A Lithuanian detachment of 18 men, surrounded at Jerge by one hundred Bolsheviks, refused to surrender and fought to the last, the Lithuanian press bureau announced today. Fifty of the Bolsheviks were killed. The enemy, according to the bureau, threw the Lithuanians, many of them still alive, into one big grave. The bodies were dug out by their countrymen next day.

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

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The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

BOOK SHOWN — SCHOOL TIME.
(27. Instalment.)

Tom looked confused and awkward, while Philip rose and glanced at him timidly. Tom did not like to go up and put out his hand, and he was not prepared to say, "How do you do?" on so short a notice.

Mr. Stelling wisely turned away, and closed the door behind him: boys' shyness only wears off in the absence of their elders.

Philip was at once too proud and too timid to walk towards Tom. He thought, or rather felt, that Tom had an aversion to look at him: everyone, almost, disliked looking at him; and his deformity was more conspicuous when he walked. So they remained without shaking hands or even speaking while Tom went to the fire and warmed himself, every now and then casting furtive glances at Philip, who seemed to be drawing absent first one object and then another on a piece of paper he had before him. He had seated himself again, and as he drew was thinking what he could say to Tom, and trying to overcome his own repugnance to making the first advances.

Tom began to look offener and longer at Philip's face, for he could see it without noticing the lump, and it was really not a disagreeable face—very old-looking, Tom thought. He wondered how much older Philip was than himself. An anatomist—even a mere physiognomist—would have seen that the deformity of Philip's spine was not a congenital hump, but the result of an accident in infancy; but you do not expect from Tom any acquaintance with such distinctions: to him, Philip was simply a humpback. He had a vague notion that the deformity of Waken's son had some relation to the lawyer's race, of which he had so often heard his father talk with hot emphasis; and he felt, too, a half-admitted fear of him as probably a spiteful fellow, who, not being able to fight you, had cunning ways of doing you a mischief by the sly. There was a humpbacked tailor in the neighbourhood of Mr. Jacob's academy, who was considered a very unamiable character, and was much talked after by public-spirited boys solely on the ground of his unsatisfactory moral qualities; so that Tom was not without a basis of fact to go upon. Still, no face could be more unlike that ugly tailor's than this melancholy boy's face: the brown hair round it waved and curled at the ends like a girl's; Tom thought that truly pitiable.

Waken was a pale, puny fellow, and it was quite clear he would not be able to play at anything worth speaking of; but he handled his pencil in an enviable manner, and was apparently making one thing after another without any trouble. What was he drawing? Tom was quite warm now, and wanted something new to be going forward. It was certainly more agreeable to have an ill-natured humpback as a companion than to stand looking out of the study window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the washboard in solitude; something would happen every day—"a quarrel or something"; and Tom thought he should rather like to show Philip that he had better not try his spiteful tricks on him. He suddenly walked across the hearth, and looked over Philip's paper.

"Why, that's a donkey with panniers—and a spaniel, and partridges in the corn!" he exclaimed, his tongue being completely loosed by surprise and admiration. "O my buttons! I wish I could draw like that. I'm to learn drawing this half—I wonder if I shall learn to make dogs and donkeys!"

"Oh, you can do them without



learning," said Philip; "I never learned drawing."
"Never learned?" said Tom in amazement. "Why, when I make dogs and horses, and those things, the heads and the legs won't come right; though I can see how they ought to be very well. I can make houses, and all sorts of chimneys—chimneys going all down the wall, and windows in the roof, and all that. But I daresay I could do dogs and horses if I was to try more," he added, reflecting that Philip might falsely suppose that he was going to "knock under," if he were too frank about the imperfection of his accomplishments.

"Oh yes," said Philip, "it's very easy. You've only to look well at things, and draw them over and over again. What you do wrong once, you can alter the next time."

"But haven't you been taught anything?" said Tom, beginning to have a puzzled suspicion that Philip's crooked back might be the source of remarkable faculties. "I thought you'd been to school a long while."

"Yes," said Philip, smiling. "I've been taught Latin, and Greek, and mathematics—and writing, and such things."

"Oh, but I say, you don't like Latin, though, do you?" said Tom, lowering his voice confidentially.

"Pretty well; I don't care much about it," said Philip.

"Ah, but perhaps you haven't got into the *Propria quae maribus*," said Tom, nodding his head sideways, as much as to say, "that was the test: it was easy talking till you come to that."

Philip felt some bitter complacency in the promising stupidity of this well-made, active-looking boy; but made polite by his own extreme sensitiveness, as well as by his desire to conciliate, he checked his inclination to laugh, and said quietly—

"I've done with the grammar; I don't learn that any more."

"Then you won't have the same lessons as I shall?" said Tom, with a sense of disappointment.

"No; but I daresay I can help you. I shall be very glad to help you if I can."

Tom did not say "Thank you," for he was quite absorbed in the thought that Waken's son did not seem so spiteful a fellow as might have been expected.

"I say," he said presently, "do you love your father?"

"Yes," said Philip, colouring deeply; "don't you love yours?"

"Oh yes... I only wanted to know," said Tom, rather ashamed of himself, now he saw Philip colouring and looking uncomfortable.

he found much difficulty in adjusting his attitude of mind towards the son of Lawyer Waken, and it had occurred to him that if Philip disliked his father, that fact might go some way towards clearing up his perplexity.

"Shall you learn drawing now?" he said, by way of changing the subject.

"No," said Philip. "My father wishes me to give all my time to other things now."

"What! Latin, and Euclid, and those things?" said Tom.

"He learnt it when he was a boy, of course," said Philip. "But I daresay he's forgotten it."
"Oh, well, I can do that, then," said Tom, not with any epigrammatic intention, but with serious satisfaction at the idea that, as far as Latin was concerned, there was no hindrance to his resembling Sir John Crake. "Only you're obliged to remember it while you're at school, else you've got to learn ever so many lines of 'Speaker.' Mr. Stelling's very particular—did you know? He'll have you up ten times if you say 'nam' for 'jam'... he won't let you go a letter wrong, I can tell you."

"Oh, I don't mind," said Philip, unable to choke a laugh; "I can remember things easily. And there are some lessons I'm very fond of. I'm very fond of Greek history, and everything about the Greeks. I should like to have been a Greek and fought the Persians, and then have come home and have written tragedies, or else have been listened to by everybody for my wisdom, like Socrates, and have died a grand death." (Philip, you perceive, was not without a wish to improve the well-made barbarian with a sense of his mental superiority.)

"Why, were the Greeks great fighters?" said Tom, who saw a vista in this direction. "Is there anything like David, and Goliath, and Samson, in the Greek history? Those are the only bits I like in the history of the Jews."

"Oh, there are very fine stories of that sort about the Greeks—about the heroes of early times who killed the wild beasts, as Samson did. And in the 'Odyssey'—that's a beautiful poem—there's a more wonderful giant than Goliath—Polyphemus, who had only one eye in the middle of his forehead; and Ulysses, a little fellow, but very wise and cunning, got a red-hot pine-tree and struck it into this eye, and made him roar like a thousand bulls."

"Oh, what fun!" said Tom, jumping away from the table, and stamping first with one leg and then the other. "I say, can you tell me all about those stories? Because I shan't learn Greek, you know... Shall I?" he added, pausing in his stamping with a sudden alarm, lest the contrary might be possible. "Does every gentleman learn Greek?... Will Mr. Stelling make me begin with it, do you think?"

"No, I should think not—very likely not," said Philip. "But you may read those stories without knowing Greek. I've got them in English."

"Oh, but I don't like reading; I'd sooner have you tell them me. But only the fighting ones, you know. My sister Maggie is always wanting to tell me stories—but they're stupid things. Girls' stories always are. Can you tell a good many fighting stories?"

"Oh yes," said Philip; "lots of them, besides the Greek stories. I can tell you about Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Saladin, and about William Wallace, and Robert Bruce, and James Douglas—I know no end."

"You're older than I am, aren't you?" said Tom.

"Why, how old are you? I'm fifteen."

"I'm only going in fourteen," said Tom. "But I thrashed all the fellows at Jacobs's—that's where I was before I came here. And I beat 'em all at bandy and climbing. And I wish Mr. Stelling would let me go fishing. I could show you how to fish. You could fish, couldn't you? It's only standing, and sitting still, you know."

(To be continued.)

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WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children
Develop Right Relationships From the Start—Consideration, Unselfishness and Other Social Virtues Are Most Effectively Taught Little Children in a Group of Their Own Kind.

By Mrs. Ruth Heppner Swaine.
All kindergartens have one characteristic in common—the respect which the children show for the individual rights of others. Where many little children are gathered together, there must be governing laws and obedience to these laws.

In the ideal kindergarten these laws are more feelings than facts. The children grow to respect and obey them spontaneously, almost unconsciously. Thus, even when they are 4 and 5 years old, they can be led to a right relation toward their fellow-beings. Could anything be more important!

All children do not live near a kindergarten, but all children have playmates. A wise mother will quickly establish the law of right relationships among the children who play in her home. Even a busy mother—and are not all real mothers very busy!—can with a word now and then impart a feeling for the rights of others, and this, once gained, is never lost through life.

The kindergarten is the most democratic of institutions. The children feel no class distinctions—in fact, there are none in the world of the three-year-old. My Philip plays as joyfully with the little fellow in the servant quarters next door as he does with the son of my best friend. The public school kindergarten is particularly interesting, because all classes mix freely and are entirely free from self-consciousness. Each little individual contributes his personal traits toward the making of the whole. A fault may serve as great purpose as a virtue, and both may serve as mirrors wherein the child sees himself. Under the guidance of the kindergarten he will see wisely.

Moreover, the children soon learn to love the calm of the kindergarten room, and come readily under the influence of the ruling spirit—the denial of self for the good of the whole.

In your own garden, the backyard, there cannot be the close supervision that there is in the kindergarten, and elimination sometimes becomes a necessity. If you are fortunate enough to live among your own kind, where all the children in your neighborhood are reared similarly, you will probably not have any serious problem. But if

Recipes
Corn Meal and Raisin Gems.
Mix one cupful of corn meal with one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter substitute melted and one cupful and a half of hot milk. Cool; add half a cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of flour sifted with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one well-beaten egg. Mix well and divide into hot, greased gem pans. Bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Golden Corn Tea Rolls.
Sift together one cupful of corn meal with one cupful of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Work in three tablespoonfuls of lard or vegetable shortening with the finger tips. Add enough milk and water in equal parts—from three-quarters of a cupful to one cupful—to make a biscuit dough. Turn out on a floured board, make into plaited rolls, lay on greased tins and let stand for fifteen minutes in a cool place. Brush over with milk or melted butter and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Potato Biscuits.
Into two cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes put two teaspoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of baking soda stirred into two cupfuls of sour milk, three cupfuls of rye flour and two cupfuls of white flour or sufficient to make a soft dough. Roll out, cut with a small cutter, place on greased tins, allow to stand in a cool place for one hour and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes.

Graham and Eye Cookies.
Cream together one cupful each of white sugar, brown sugar and butter; add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful each of vanilla and lemon extracts, two teaspoonfuls of baking soda, one scant cupful of sweet milk, five cupfuls each of Graham and rye flours. Roll out a portion of the mixture at a time, cut out with a cookie cutter, place on greased tins and bake in a moderate oven for from twelve to fifteen minutes.

Steamed Corn Meal Apple Pudding.
Stir three teaspoonfuls of baking powder thoroughly into one cupful of sugar, and add this mixture to one quart of freshly made mush, following with one scant pint of pared and sliced apples, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter and two well-beaten eggs. Turn into a greased mold and steam for two hours. Serve hot with a spoonful of ice cream on each portion, or with lemon sauce made by boiling together one cupful of sugar and one cupful of water. When cool, add the grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of the juice and a little cinnamon.

The eye trouble with which Viscount Grey, former British secretary of state for foreign affairs, has now culminated into total blindness, says the Daily Mail. Viscount Grey is learning to read by the Braille system of characters for the blind.

For Our Little Ones

TALES OF THE FRIENDLY FOREST.
By David Cory.
Oh, the nuts that grow on the hickory tree
Are the nicest kind of nuts for me.
And if you like I will show you how
To shake them down from the tall high bough.

This is what Timmy Chipmunk sang to little Billy Bunny one morning, oh, so early, just as the rising sun was turning all the leaves to gold, or nearly every one. Of course, the maple tree was red, just like a crimson cloak, and all the hill tops far away were soft like purple smoke.

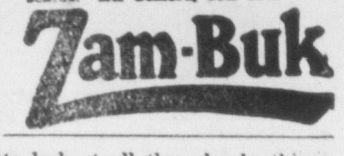
But the little rabbit didn't stop

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to look at all these lovely things. He didn't have time, for his mother had sent him to the post office to mail a letter, and you know if you ever stop when you are sent on an errand it always happens that you forget to go. So the little rabbit kept on his way and by and by he came to the post office, where he dropped the letter in the little crack underneath the postage stamp window.

"You are just in time," said the kind postmistress, who was a nice lady goose, for the other postmistress, who was an old maid grasshopper, had left for the south on account of the cold weather and wouldn't be back until summer.

And then the old stage coach drove up and the driver, who was an old dow with a pipe in his mouth, picked up the mailbag and threw it inside and then climbed up on the front seat and said "Gid-up!" to his billy goat team.

"Oh, won't you please take me for a drive?" asked the little rabbit.

"Jump up beside me," said the kind-hearted old dog, and away they went, rattly bang over the stones and the rough places, and I guess some of the stamps nerly came off the letters in the canvas mail bag.

"Pretty rough going, eh?" said the old dog, and he took his pipe from his mouth and knocked the ashes out of the bowl, and then he put it in his pocket, for he didn't want to smoke any more just then.

"I don't mind it," said the little rabbit. "It's not as easy as Uncle Lucky's automobile, you know, but I like it!"

"I like it better," said the old dog. "I don't care for them pesky automobiles," and then he touched one of the billy goats with the end of his long whip, but very gently, you know, for he was fond of his billy goat team, and so would I be if I had one. I'd rather have a billy goat team than an automobile any day in the week and twice on Sundays.

And just then, all of a sudden, a big horse fly stung one of the billy goats on his left ear, and that made him so angry that he stood up on his hind legs and tried to butt.

"Whoa, there!" said the old dog; "careful now!" but the bad horse fly kept on stinging that poor goat's ear until, all of a sudden, that billy goat gave a jump and turned the stage coach over. Wasn't that dreadful? Well, I guess you would have thought so if you had been that mail bag inside, for it didn't have time to jump out as did the old dog and the little rabbit. And in the next story you shall hear what happened after that.

—Important discoveries of fuel oil have been made on the Duke of Devonshire's estates at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, where exploration has been carried on on a large scale and under official sanction. The supplies are described as vast. Experts are convinced that several other rich oil fields are in the country. An authority says there is more oil in England than in the whole state of Pennsylvania.

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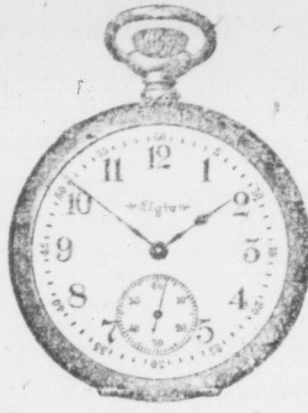
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STRAYED FROM S. 1/2 30-20-25 W. 3rd on or about November 8 the following: One bay gelding.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of Mathias Bachmeyer, late of the Village of Vibank, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of Karl Lepp, who died on or about the 25th day of May A.D. 1918, are required to send to Doerr & Guggisberg.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Joseph Ball, who died on or about the 19th day of April, A.D. 1918, are required to send to Doerr & Guggisberg.

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—Lord Curzon, president of the house of lords that none of the allies is prepared to invade Russia.

—A definite proposal was filed before the peace conference favoring the eventual formation of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.

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Hearer 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.

Dr. C. H. Grunert Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. PRACTICAL VETERINARIAN Diplomat from the Leipzig University

FARMERS! FARMERS! If you have Live Stock for sale or intend to buy some Live Stock, communicate with

HERMANN SCHMIDT, Edmonton Best price. Prompt service. (Live Stock taken from the farm)

Becker & Schmid Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta. General Agents for Alberta and British Columbia for the following well known articles:

You Need Badiy A knowledge of the English language in order to be able to read your newspaper. The best and quickest way is by using

H. B. KLINE & SONS, Ltd. The Best Jewellers. 1070 Jasper Avenue and 9th Street EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Paris Rooms and Restaurant Good Meals — Clean Beds — Good Service — Moderate Rates. FR. and Mrs. BREUER 6th Street 10671 — Edmonton, Alta.

Medical

JOHN A. ROSE, M.A., M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh). D.P.H. (Aberdeen). Physician and Surgeon. Specialties: Diseases of Children and Women.

W. H. HUYKMAN, M.D., formerly of Balgonie, Suite 21 Canada Life Building, Regina. Studied at the University of Amsterdam, Holland.

DR. L. BOY, M.D., C.M. Studied at the University of Paris, France. Specialist: Surgery and Maternity.

DR. E. LEDEMAN, OFFICE, SUITE 104-6 Westman Chambers, Rose street. Phone 2297.

DR. A. GREGOR SMITH, W. FRANK SMITH and J. A. McGRUGER; look at general anesthetics for painless extraction.

DRS. WEICKER AND KIRKPATRICK. Dr. C. H. Weicker, graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

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

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DR. S. McCLUNG, OFFICE 1833-Scarsh street, south of post office. Phone 2857 and 2841.

Drug Stores

MASSIE'S DRUG STORE, MAPLE Leaf Block. Prescriptions made up. Large stock of patent medicines.

Photographers

ROSSIE'S PHOTO STUDIO. Largest Photo Studio in Western Canada. Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS Learn to operate Gas-Tractors during your spare time and earn \$8.00 to \$12.00 per day during threshing.

GOOD WAGES AND MANY OPEN ings for Barbers. Why not learn this profitable and desirable trade?

FARM FOR SALE—QUARTER section, 1 1/2 mile from prosperous town, Wheatland, 80 acres cultivated.

FARM FOR SALE—QUARTER section, 1 1/2 mile from prosperous town, Wheatland, 80 acres cultivated.

FOR SALE—480 Acres Heavy black loam with clay subsoil, all fenced, 380 cultivated.

FOR SALE—3 QUARTER GOOD land near Odessa. Good buildings and water.

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FOR SALE

480 Acres Heavy black loam with clay subsoil, all fenced, 380 cultivated, 100 summerfallow and 100 summerfallow stub.

Barbers

THE CAPITAL BARBER SHOP, Hamilton Street, largest and best equipped barber shop in the city.

Marriage Licenses

F. WILMER, 1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask. — Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Wanted to Rent

WANTED TO RENT 1/2 TO 1/2 sections of land with about five horses and all farm machinery on 1-3 crop.

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

Strong Committee of Catholic Businessmen Take Over Management of St. Mary's Hall

A strong committee of Catholic businessmen of the St. Mary's parish has been appointed to manage the affairs of the St. Mary's Hall. Heretofore the Parish Priests were looking after this end of the work, but owing to the rapid growth of the St. Mary's Parish and the increased burden of work, which the priests have to do, it was deemed advisable that a committee should look after the hall and relieve the priests of some of the work. Several meetings were held and the matter was thoroughly discussed. The committee together with the priest has decided that only members belonging to the St. Mary's Parish should be permitted to become members of the St. Mary's Club and have the right to use the clubrooms. The membership fee is \$1.00 per annum and each member is required to carry his membership card with him and present same whenever requested to do so. It is the aim of the committee to bring into life different organizations and to promote the social life amongst members of the parish. A Bowling Club will be organized and prizes for the winning team will be donated by Mr. J. J. Bergl. The young men of the parish will also be organized and educated to give little theatre plays etc. The girls and young women are already organized and will give a play about Easter. One room of the Hall will be specially fitted up and furnished as a clubroom where members of the club will be able to spend their evenings and where they will be at liberty to bring the ladies along. Another room will be fitted up as a gymnasium and the young men will be taught athletic sports. The pool room has already been newly decorated by Mr. Molter and the

Bowling Alleys will also be renovated in the near future. The big hall upstairs will frequently be used as a concert hall and also be rented to different parties or organizations desiring to use same. The committee is divided into three sub-committees in order to handle the work more effectively and pay more particular attention to their respective work. First, the Finance Committee, consisting of four men to handle all the financials of the hall. This Committee consists of Carl Molter, Chairman; Daniel Ehnman, Vice-Chairman; Joseph Oberhoffner, Secretary; Frank X. Kusch, Treasurer. The second committee is the organization Committee and also consists of four men. The duties of this committee are to organize and bring into life the different organizations such as The Young Men's Association, The Young Ladies' Association, etc. and to arrange for entertainments and lectures. The members of this committee are: J. J. Bergl, John W. Ehnman, Dominik Stocker, Frank Baker. The third committee is the so-called Hall Committee and consists of sixteen members. This committee has charge of the pool room, bowling alleys and the furniture of the hall. It is their duty to have everything in the hall in good state of affairs and to look after order. The members of this committee are: Frank Dummer, Chairman; Mike Dutkowski, Secretary; Joseph Oberhoffner, John W. Ehnman, Jos. Reinlaender, N. Selinger, Paul Nestman, John Engel, A. Kiphorn, Ch. Mayer, Joe Ehnman, Jos. Schwartz, P. Wangler, A. Mueller, M. Aehsner, W. Pfeifer.

OSCAR SMITH MISSING

Oscar, the fifteen-year-old son of Chas. W. Smith, of Browning, near Carlyle, has been missing for a week, and up to last evening no trace of the boy had been found. When the lad left home he was not clothed to stand the cold weather and grave apprehensions are held as to his safety.

NEED PASSPORT IN U. S.

Numbers of Canadians who left Canada without passports are having difficulty in obtaining them in the United States. U. S. regulations require them from travellers proceeding from Canada through the States to a further destination. This information was received from the British embassy at Washington.

A MUNICIPAL ROW

There was some excitement in the Regina City Council last week over the refusal of Mayor Black to authorize the signing of a cheque for the expenses of Alderman McKinnon and City Treasurer Snowball, for a journey to Montreal in connection with city affairs. The Mayor was of the opinion that the expense account was much too large. Some very hot shots were poured at each other by the Mayor and Alderman McKinnon.

FORMER MANAGER OF QUEBEC BANK ARRESTED

John Alexander, formerly manager of the Royal bank of Strasbourg, is under arrest at Winnipeg, charged with defalcations while employed by the bank to the extent of \$15,000. Alexander will arrive here this evening in charge of Constable Stevens, provincial police officer of the Regina division, who went to Winnipeg yesterday. Mr. Alexander is well known in Regina, having been employed as manager of the Quebec bank until that institution was merged in the Royal bank. Mr. Alexander opened the branch of the Quebec bank in Strasbourg, then was sent to Regina to open the branch here, remaining until the amalgamation when he went back to Strasbourg to take over his old branch in the capacity of manager for the Royal bank. The head office of the bank is investigating at Strasbourg, and local officials refused to discuss the affair yesterday.

GRAVE CHARGE OF SWINDLING

The arrest of William Davis, Indian Head, and that of Stefan Helfrick, of Sedley, brought down the curtain on the first act of a sensational little episode, in which \$8,000 figures, as having been fraudulently obtained from the Matheson-Lindsay Elevator Co., of Indian Head. Helfrick was the man arrested and appeared before Magistrate MacEwen who remanded him on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The provincial police in the meanwhile had been busy on the trail of Davis, who was picked up by Constable Wilson about 7 o'clock at night on Monday.

IMPROVED HIS HEARING

For two years we have our dear grandfather living with us.

Weeping Eczema Soon Relieved

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

Wasting Out. "I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times. For four months, I suffered terribly I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well." G. W. HALL. Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 'Fruit-a-tives' is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

Policy of the Navy League of Canada

By Amelius Jarvis, President, Ontario Division, Navy League of Canada. The work that the Navy League of Canada has set itself to perform, and the policy that it has advanced are the policy and practice of great British leaders far over a century, namely:

PRINCIPLES

That sea power dominates world action in days of peace as well as in war times. That sea power in the hands of a great peace-loving, commercial, financial and trading Empire, such as the British Empire, means peace, so far as one Empire or group of British Nations can compel it, and that in the case of an aggressive war forced upon the world by some other Power, it is the surest element of victory.

Dead Body of J. J. Kievla Found in a Wappella Well

The body of John J. Kievla was found in a well on the farm of R. A. Switzer, near Wappella, a few days ago. Provincial Constable Nelson, of Moosomin, and Dr. Burrows, of Wappella, were notified and immediately went to the scene and conducted an investigation. The authorities decided that an inquest was unnecessary as circumstances pointed to a case of suicide. Kievla arrived in Wappella on Sunday last, when he made enquiries as to when the train going west was due. Nothing was seen or heard of the young man from that time until his body was found. The young man had suffered from a severe attack of influenza last December, and had acted strangely since. The remains were sent to his home at Newfoundland.

Too Late to Classify

190,000 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST OPEN PRAIRIE LANDS FOR SALE, at ten per cent. of purchase-price cash, balance one-third crop payment, twenty to thirty years time, also Improved Farms on easy terms—Apply Wanner-Miller Land Co., Leader, Sask.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER OR married couple on a bachelor farm for small household, steady employment, wages \$30-\$80 per month. German speaking people preferred. Apply M. Dase, Pincher Creek, Alta.

FOR SALE 320 ACRES, 1/2 MILE from the catholic church and school and 1/2 mile from Carmel. For sale with or without farm equipment. For further particulars write to Math. Wagner, Carmel Station, Sask.

FOR SALE SEC. 5, TP. 29, RGE. 20, W. 3rd, in parts or whole. Prairie land. Price only \$25.00 per acre. Apply Box D, Southey, Sask.

FARM HELP WANTED—Young man with some experience wanted for 8 months or a year on farm in Saskatchewan. Write in English or German, stating wages. John F. Paysen, Chaplin, Sask.

WANTED A CAPABLE GIRL for housework, small family, good position for the right girl. German speaking girl preferred. Apply Mrs. L. Roy, 2636 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask.

WANTED A GOOD GIRL FOR general house work to go to Winnipeg; fare advanced, wages \$25 per month. Write to Mrs. J. L. Hill, 39 Puroell Ave., Winnipeg

writes Mr. C. F. Duchesne of Mountain View, Okla. "He had become so deaf from earache that we had to shout into his ears to make ourselves understood. He had tried all kinds of remedies without avail. Since a few weeks he has been taking Form's Alpenkrauter and his hearing has remarkably improved, so that we hardly need to raise our voice in speaking to him." The remarkable, curative powers of Form's Alpenkrauter are due to the fact that it strikes at the root of the evil, the impurities in the blood and the system; it removes them quickly, without violence, and invigorates the body with new strength. It is not to be had in drug stores, but is supplied direct by Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co., 2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Delivered free of duty in Canada.

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Make your Ford a Tractor. Ford U-Tractor. W.D.C. COOLING SYSTEM. J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY. WINNIPEG, MAN. The only tractor guaranteed to successfully burn kerosene in Ford cars. Horse 20 per cent. more power. 50 per cent. increase in mileage, and 100 per cent. saving in fuel cost. Price, Winnipeg, \$400.00.

kind. Supplies of coal, kerosene and gasoline have been exhausted, and since wood was nationalized in September, it has not been available for private use. Because of lack of fuel, the advisers said, the sewage and water systems of Petrograd might cease operations. The streets of Petrograd were described as deserted, with the exception of soldiers and civilians begging for food. The deaths in the city, chiefly from typhoid and smallpox, were estimated at four thousand daily. The Swiss, Danish, Swedish, Dutch and British embassies were said to have been looted. Conditions in Moscow were reported as better than in Petrograd, although all industries in the former, except a few military plants, have ceased to operate. The only food available is brought to Moscow by peasants, who sell it at excessive prices, sugar bringing 20 roubles a pound, which, at the old value of the rouble, would be 10 dollars. Dog meat is seven and horse flesh 21 roubles a pound. —The street car employees at Barcelona went on strike, and the minister of the interior has announced that the mob were at once mobilized under government control. He declared that the same measures would be applied to employees of any other public utility corporation who go on strike.

GREATEST BARGAIN

HERE'S A MUSIC IN YOUR HOME. ONLY \$2.00 DOWN, BAL. C. O. D. SPECIAL SALE. Metal Gramophone, size 13x14, with strong motor, natural Voix with ten Selections. Reg. \$24.00, now only \$20.00 \$3.00 down and \$17.00 C. O. D. Columbia Harmony, size 13x14, Mahogany Finish. It is a beautiful Machine with the natural Life Voice, with ten Selections. Reg. \$25, now only \$22.90. THE LAST SELECTION OF RELIGIOUS SONGS, MARCHES AND ETC. CHOOSE YOURSELF.

- Christian Songs with Music. E2123—"Auf, auf, mein Herz, mit Freude". E2124—"Komm doch, komm doch". E2125—"Die grosse Steiermark". E2126—"Der Spottvogel". E1946—"Kuss Walzer". E1947—"Wiener Walzer". E1948—"Puppen, Du bist mein Augenweiden". E1949—"Bei den Grinzinger'n" 1. part. E1950—"Bei den Grinzinger'n" 2. part. E247—"Trottel Trompetenlaender". E1951—"Luisenthaler Laender". E428—"Zugspitz Trompetenlaender". E1952—"Neuschwanzeiner Laender". E1953—"Hahlschaler Laender". E1954—"Patentlaender". E1955—"Neuer Trompetenlaender". E1956—"Mina Polka". E1957—"Dachauer Mores Laender". E1958—"Am Tegernsee". E1959—"Aus dem Oberland". E2160—"Wir kommen rein vom Land". E2161—"Berchtesgaden'ser Schuplatier". E1962—"Tegernsee Trompeten Laender". E1963—"Werdenfeller Laender". E724—"Sulzbacher Laender". E1964—"Schliesser Laender". E1965—"Salzburger Polsteritz". E1966—"Bayerisch Zill". E1967—"Wo die Alpenrosen blueh'n". E1968—"Neubayerischer Laender". E1969—"Einer fuer die Alten". E1970—"Waldbloemerli". E2264—"Weidmannsbuehl". E2265—"Im Gamsgebirg". E2266—"Brixlegg'ser Schuplatier". E2267—"Zillertaler Lied". E2424—"Der Herr Direktor". E1971—"Eine Liebeserklärung". POPULAR SONGS. E2516—"Komm in das Reich der Traume". E2517—"Maedchen sind wie die Engeln". E2518—"Die keusche Susanna". E2692—"R-R-Raus". E2693—"Das Bienehaus". E1776—"Ungeduld". E1777—"Das Wandern". E1778—"Freut Euch des Lebens". E1794—"Du, Du liegst mir im Herzen". E1795—"Der Tiroler und 'ein Kind'". E1796—"Auf der Alm da gibt's kos' Soond". E1797—"Hobellied". E1840—"Maele ruck, ruck, ruck". E1841—"Morgen-Hymne". E1842—"Schlummerliedchen". E1843—"Wenn die Schwalben heimwaerts zieh'n". E1844—"Jaegerlied". E2474—"Verlorenes Glueck". E2502—"Weinet du, Mutter, was ich traumt hab". E2503—"O bitt' Euch, liebe Voegelchen". E2504—"Wanderlied—Wohlauf noch getrunken". E2505—"Artillerie Marsch". E2506—"Tief in Boehmerwald". E2507—"An die Heimat". I. Spin, E. Spin, 2. Dixieland. 300 Selections Free with every Order. F. DOJACEK, Main St., Winnipeg

Regina and District

CITY'S HEALTH

Only 31 cases of infectious diseases were reported to the city health authorities during the month of February, the cases being distributed as follows: Mumps, 11; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 4; erysipelas, 2; smallpox, 2; tuberculosis, 3; trachoma, 1; chickenpox, 4. It was also reported that there has been a slight revival of the influenza epidemic during the past week and people are being urged not to neglect the necessary precautions.

CHARGE AGAINST WINNIPEG LAWYER

Alexander Vincent Daraeh, barrister of Winnipeg and John B. Ward of Abbey, Sask., were brought before Magistrate MacEwen on charges of registering a mortgage for \$4,000 against land owned by James M. Gaud, of Abbey, without having the proper authority to do so also that the accused have not accounted to Gaud for moneys collected on these mortgages. Both men were remanded for hearing until Tuesday.

EXPLOSION ON HEATING SYSTEM

On Thursday morning the inmates of 2134 Cornwall street, a large house, were alarmed by a violent

explosion in the basement which shook the whole house and broke much glass. The furnace was blown to bits and has had to be replaced. The explosion was due to a section of the hot water heating system on the third floor freezing and interrupting the circulation. As the frozen section was below the floor, the occupants of the house were unable to detect what was wrong and guard against an accident.

SASKATOON IS NOW ASSURED OF LINE FROM VONDA TO N. E.

The Saskatoon board of trade has received a letter from W. H. McLeod, vice-president of the Canadian National railways, in which the officials give assurance that the projected line running from Vonda in a northeasterly direction will be completed this year.

PORCUPINE CAPTURED

A porcupine, the real genuine bristly article, was captured a few miles north of Regina three or four days ago on the farm of L. Kennedy, at Foxleigh.

GEO. M. BELL RETURNED AFTER WINTER ON COAST

Mr. George M. Bell who spent the winter on the Pacific Coast has returned to Regina. Mrs. Bell and children will remain at Los Angeles for some weeks.

COAL - COAL. HUMBERSTONE or TWIN CITY screened lump coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine. CARDIFF coal \$4.25 f. o. b. cars at mine. Have about 6 carloads of first class willow fence posts on hand, from 4-4 1/2 cents per 7 feet posts, f.o.b. loading Stations. We have some first class poplar cordwood on hand, also several cars of Tamarac, Spruce and Pine mixed, all first class material. Write for prices. For further particulars apply to— BECKER & SCHMID Box 301 - Edmonton, Alta.

Stella Piano Mandolette. The 20th Century Music Wonder, giving four distinct effects—Piano, Harp, Guitar, Mandolin. To sing with or play alone or with other musical instruments. Self instructive music that old and young alike can play and enjoy—at the same time get real piano finger practice and ear training while playing pieces, instead of dry, tedious exercises—saving teacher's expense, insuring success.—Price, including 200 pieces of Music and postage \$39.00. BECKER & SCHMID :: BOX 301 :: EDMONTON, ALTA.