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16 Pages

Wednesday, September 18, 1918.

16 Pages

Number 45

AUSTRIA'S PEACE OFFER REJECTED

Americans Launch Successful Offensive in Lorraine—More Than 20,000 Prisoners Taken; St. Mihiel Salient Wiped out

New Allied Offensive on Macedonian Front

British Statement. LONDON, Sept. 17.—The official statement reads: Our offensive continues with complete success. The front pierce has been widened to include the remainder of the village of Gradshnitz, and extends over a front of more than 20 kilometres. The whole of the ridge of Sokol is in our hands as well as the ridges of Truvavisko, Rovovska and Brazdasta. We have advanced more than eight kilometres. Up to the present the French and Serbian troops have taken more than 3,000 prisoners and more than 24 guns. Our casualties have been quite small. A Jugo-Slav division has reached Kozniak (5,085 feet and northeast of Sokol), the most important position in this region. Our advance continues. Bulgarian. SOFIA, Sept. 17 (via London).—Franco-Serbian troops, in an attack on the Bulgarian lines in Macedonia early Sunday morning, succeeded after a desperate struggle, in occupying the Sokol, Dobropolje and Vretnik positions, says today's war office announcement. French. PARIS, Sept. 17.—The text of the official statement issued at the war office today, reads: Between the Oise and the Aisne, French forces continued their progress during the night. East of Vauxaillon we have taken Mont Des Singes and captured more than 300 prisoners. Further south we have taken Vailly. In Lorraine we carried out a number of raids in the region of Leintrey and captured prisoners. During the day our troops continued their attacks east and northeast of Anoy. In spite of the resistance of the Germans we have advanced one kilometre on a front of about four kilometres. Six hundred prisoners, two cannon and 105 machine guns were taken. British. LONDON, Sept. 16.—The statement says: "On the southern portion of our front, our patrols have brought in a few prisoners. "In the neighborhood of Plogsteert and east of Ypres, our line has been advanced slightly. "On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors. "On the battlefield on the night of Sept. 15-16, four hostile aeroplanes were heavily and repeatedly attacked by our machines with excellent results. Four fires were started, three hostile machines on the ground were wrecked, two hangars were completely demolished and several more hangars received direct hits. A transport convoy was hit four times. "The railways at Metz-Sablons were again bombed and a fire started. The railway junctions at Mainz and the docks and sidings at Karlsruhe were successfully attacked. "Very good results were observed on both targets, and at Karlsruhe, where 3 1/2 tons of bombs were dropped, 17 direct hits were obtained. During the night 350 bombs, totalling 16 1/2 tons in weight, were dropped. "All our machines returned." French. PARIS, Sept. 16.—"To the northeast and east of Nancy (north east of Soissons), French troops today advanced about a kilometre on a front of four kilometres, according to the war office announcement tonight. Six hundred additional prisoners were taken. German. BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.—"On the Lys plateau, south of La Bassée canal, we carried out successful enterprises. "There was a vigorous artillery engagement early in the morning between Havrincourt and Epéhy, which was followed by enemy partial attacks near and south of Havrincourt. The enemy was repulsed. Fighting activity remained within moderate limits the whole day. "North and east of Vermand, at Holon wood and near Esingy-le-Grand, there were infantry engagements. "There have been vigorous partial engagements between the Aisne and the Aisne. After futile (Continued on page 4.)

THE WAR AT SEA

Britain Will Prove Claim Re Submarines.

LONDON.—Although the British government does not intend to adopt the practice of giving proof of official utterances made by its ministers, it has been thought desirable to print in the newspapers the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of in order to substantiate the statement of Premier Lloyd George, in the house of commons, that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." The statement to be published tomorrow does not include the names of officers commanding Austrian submarines put out of action. A majority of the 150 officers mentioned are dead. Some of them are prisoners of war, and a few are interned in neutral countries where they took refuge. Lusitania's Commander. Among the officers named are Kapitän-Lieutenant Schweiger, who while in command of the U-20 torpedoed the Lusitania in May, 1915. The U-20 was lost on the Danish coast in 1916, but Schweiger survived and was in command of the U-80, which was lost with all hands in September, 1917. Kapitän-Lieutenant Paul Wagener, who sank the steamer Belgian Prince July 1, 1917, and drowned forty of the crew, whom he had ordered to line up on the submarine's deck when the U-boat was about to submerge. His submarine, the U-44, was sunk with all hands about a fortnight later. (Continued on page 4.)

R. Lansing, United States Secretary Foreign Affairs Unconditionally Rejects Peace Proposal

Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister for External Affairs Invited Warring Nations to Discuss Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The United States, as was fully expected, has unconditionally rejected Germany's peace offer. In doing so, the government has spoken for all the co-belligerents. Almost immediately after receiving the Austrian government's note from the minister for Sweden, Mr. Ekengren, Secretary Lansing tonight issued this formal statement: "I am authorized by the president to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note, proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents: "The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain." AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian government today invited all belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting-place with a view to bringing about peace. An official statement from Vienna making the above announcement has been received here. In extending its invitation to all the belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting-place, the Austro-Hungarian government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether those pre-requisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising." No Armistice. The Austrian proposal suggests that there be no interruption of the war, and that the "discussions would go only so far as is considered by the participants to offer prospects of success." The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates to a "confidential and non-binding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon." The proposal says the conference would be one of "delegates who would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations of all those points which need to be precisely defined." Neutrals Informed. The government announces that a note embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent powers and that the Holy See had been apprised of the proposal in a special note. The governments of the neutral states also had been made acquainted with the proposal. The text of the official communication reads: All Want Peace. "An objective and conscientious examination of the situation of all the belligerent states no longer leaves doubt that all peoples, on whatever side they may be fighting, long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Despite this natural and comprehensible desire for peace, it has not so far been possible to create those preliminary conditions calculated to bring the peace efforts nearer to realization and bridge the gap which at present still separates the belligerents from one another. "A more effective means must therefore be considered whereby the responsible factors of all the countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of an understanding. "The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accord with her allies, undertook on December 12, 1916, for the bringing about of peace did not lead to the end hoped for. (Continued on page 5.)

Latest Developments in Russia

BOLSHEVIKI THREATEN TO KILL BRITISH OFFICIALS IF LENINE DIES — ALLIES ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Reports from Petrograd received today through Stockholm, says the Maximalist papers are openly advising the murder of French and English nationals in Petrograd. From Moscow comes word that an extraordinary commission there has ordered the arrest of the relatives of former Premier Kerensky, among them his first wife, his son and his niece. Say Lenin is Recovering. LONDON, Sept. 11.—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, is recovering from the wounds recently inflicted on him, according to a medical bulletin received here by Russian wireless service Sunday morning. Threaten to Kill 26 British. STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.—Twenty-six British subjects, holding official positions, have been arrested since the attempt to assassinate Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, according to a despatch to the Svenska Dagbladet, from Helsingfors. These Britons have been threatened with death by shooting, should Lenin die. Urge Killing of Allies. STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.—American refugees from Moscow who arrived at Haparanda, Sweden, Thursday, say that while the storm raged in Moscow and Petrograd against the bourgeoisie that the Bolshevik newspapers demanded the lives of 1,000 members of the bourgeoisie for every Bolshevik killed. The Bolshevik newspapers openly charge the British and French with attacks upon Premier Lenin and Moses Uritsky. Newspapers received from Petrograd, the refugees said, told of the arrest of British and French there, and carried such slogans as "a bullet in the forehead of every enemy of the soviet government." Execute Lenin's Assault. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—Thora Kaplan, the alleged assailant of the Bolshevik premier, Lenin, was executed on Sept. 4, according to a Moscow despatch to the Local Anzeiger of Berlin. Shoot 512 Revolutionists. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—An official announcement made at Petrograd and received here by telegraph says that 512 so-called counter-revolutionaries, including ten members of the Right Social-Revolutionary party, have been shot as a reprisal for the murder of Moses Uritsky, chairman of the Petrograd commission for the suppression of a counter-revolution. In Smolensk, 34 large land owners and the former Moscow arch-imandrite, Makari, have been shot as a reprisal for the attempt made on the life of Premier Lenin. A list of 121 others, who will be shot if further Bolsheviks are murdered, has been published. These include many former high officials and nobles. (Continued on page 4.)

Abbey Nearly Wiped Out in Serious Fire

Harvest Leave is Extended to October 31st

Abbey, Sask., narrowly escaped complete destruction by fire on Saturday afternoon when the Union Bank building, a garage, every barn, two restaurants, a butcher shop and a real estate office were destroyed. The fire started in one of the restaurants and a heavy loss, the exact extent of which is not estimated yet, resulted. Some insurance is carried but even after making due allowance for this, a large loss is expected. Many of the other buildings in the town caught fire but were saved by prompt action on the part of C. P. E. employees in placing the water stored in the company's large tank at the disposal of the citizens who were fighting the flames. Dashed to Death in Engine Wheel While Threshing. Frederick J. Holden, son of J. Holden, of Indian Head, was horribly mangled Saturday about one o'clock at the farm, one mile south of Francis, when he was caught in the engine fly wheel and whirled around five or six times, then dashed to the ground. The young man died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the farm. Dr. Tucker, of Francis, and Dr. Hardy, of Indian Head, were both in attendance within a short time after the accident, but could do very little, as the young man had an arm practically wrenching out of the shoulder, several broken bones, and, it is believed, a fractured skull. Frederick J. Holden was one of a family well known in Saskatchewan. (Continued on page 4.)

Huber Bros. Fierce Fight With Soldiers

Provincial Police Came to Rescue, and Captured Men After Hard Fight.

Peter Paul Pilcher, a returned soldier, a member of the District Intelligence Officers' staff, M. D. 12, is lying in the General hospital Regina, suffering seriously from wounds received when assaulted by the four brothers, Huber, of Morse, on Saturday about noon, when he attempted to arrest one of them as a deserter under the Military Service Act. The Huber brothers are alleged to have used pitchforks, and as a result Pilcher has several scalp wounds, one of them seven inches in length, a broken left arm and a pierced right hand. The four brothers are now in Regina jail and will face a charge of attempted murder on Friday next at Morse.

German Imperial Vice-Chancellor Speaks About Peace

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—Reiterating that Germany "as the innocent and attacked party" in the war, had a right to demand indemnification, Friedrich von Payer, the German imperial vice-chancellor, in his speech today at Stuttgart, said that "We prefer, on calm reflection, and even with our own favorable military situation, to abandon this idea." Turning to the question of the occupied territories, the vice-chancellor said that as a preliminary condition of peace for Germany and her allies, those nations must have all their pre-war possessions, including the German colonies, restored. Then Germany, he declared, could evacuate the occupied regions and could give back Belgium without encumbrance and without reserve, providing no other state was more favorably placed in regard to Belgium than was Germany. He asserted that Germany would not submit to the entente powers for approval or alteration the peace treaties which Germany had signed with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania. Huge State Debts. "Our state debts," the vice-chancellor said, are everywhere reaching fantastic heights and everywhere we struggle against the encroachments on our personal liberty. All of the belligerents of Europe must admit if they are not blind, that the more the European peoples lacerate each other the more certainly will the historical and paramount position of weakened and impoverished Europe be lost in favor of cleverer and more calculating peoples." U-Boat War a Failure. Herr von Payer reminded his hearers that after four years the war still was being waged entirely on enemy territory. He admitted that the U-boat war had not worked so quickly and surely as had been hoped. He added that it was useless to dispute whose was the fault. The enemy, he said, was still unable to compensate its losses by new construction, and declared that the robbery of neutral ships almost without parallel by the entente could not be repeated. "The more troops the United States sends, the greater will be the need of shipping for reinforcements of munitions and provisions," Herr von Payer said. "The filling up of the enemy army by Americans therefore bears in itself its limitations." He argued that the loss of shipping would become fatal to Great Britain after the war because it would lose its shipping superiority to the United States and "the hope of compensating themselves from the German fleet, which still has to be conquered, will surely be adequate comfort only for the very imaginative Britishers." Allies Hope for Collapse. The speaker said that the Ger-

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Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

Frost Severe in Some Parts of Province

Further information received from various sources indicate that during the night from Sunday to Monday, Sept. 9th, frost did considerable damage to crops in some sections of the country, especially where the frost was heavy and the grain was not fully matured.

A citizen who returned from a trip along the Colonsay line said that at Young the frost was very severe and that there was a sixteenth of an inch of ice on the water. The potatoes were frozen down to the ground. A good deal of grain in this section of the country was still green requiring another ten days or a couple of weeks to bring it to maturity. This grain was severely injured and the farmers are now cutting it for green feed. At Dilke on the other hand there was no evidence of damage, even the potatoes appearing to be untouched.

In the northeast of the province the crops were still some distance from maturity when the visitation occurred and as a result the damage was severe. Between Melfort and Prince Albert the frost was heavy and ice formed during the night on sloughs in this section of the country. In the Bjorkdale district the damage was accentuated by a bad hailstorm towards the end of last week which shelled out the oats and the farmers in that section of the country estimate their loss on account of the hail at four bushels to the acre.

Had Narrow Escape.

HIRSCH, Sask. — What might have been a serious accident happened at Hirsch, when two small boys were taking some horses to water. One of the boys caught the tail of the horse, frightening the animal which kicked the boy in the face, leaving him a bad looking face for a few days. This will be a lesson to the parents not to allow children to be handling horses.

Co-operative Elevator Co. Gets First Wheat From Gull Lake House

The first 1918 wheat to be received at any of the elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company was reported from Gull Lake and Avonlea. The wheat was received at the elevators on Tuesday of last week, one carload having been taken at each place. This is the first movement of this year's wheat reported from any of the elevators of the company. No information was received as to the grade, but it is believed to grade fairly well, judging from the districts from which it was received.

Sale of Valuable Livestock Will Be Held in November

T. J. How, formerly of Rouleau and Regina, expects to hold a dispersion sale of his exhibition stock on the farm at Pense early in the month of November.

Before moving to Vancouver a year ago Mr. How was farming on an extensive scale in the Regina district, but some twelve months ago disposed of most of his holdings. He was for years an exhibitor in the heavy horse classes at the provincial and other exhibitions in the province and owns some valuable pure-bred stock. At the time he left the city, Mr. How sold his Pense farm and relinquished possession this fall, when he will sell most of his livestock.

Many New School Districts

Over 100 new school districts have been established in the province since the beginning of the year, which now brings the total to 4165 or practically equal to the combined totals of Manitoba and Alberta.

Nine new school districts have been erected in Saskatchewan since the middle of August. The new districts are: Flora, No. 4087; Amphion, No. 4088; Clemenceau, No. 4089; Spondon, No. 4090, near Itana; Gageville, No. 4091, near Biggar; South-Ridge, No. 4092, near Staynor Hall; Rosemary, No. 4093, near Unity; Coal Dale, No. 4094, near Roanmine; St. Front, No. 4095.

Murderer Captured After All-Night Chase

MELVILLE, Sask.—Barney Belcourt, the fugitive half-breed from Theodore, who figured in one of the worst mixups which has ever occurred in the district, was captured by Provincial Constable Glackin, of the Melville detachment. Belcourt was four miles south of Theodore on the Beaver Hills Forest Reserve, and had been in hiding all night and all day from an armed posse of men and the bloodhounds, which had been set on his trail on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Edward Beatty, whom Belcourt is alleged to have beaten, died from exposure after being locked in the cellar where she had been left in an unconscious condition. The little girl whom Belcourt kept in the woods all day, returned home unharmed, only to learn that her mother had died a few hours previous.

Committed for Sedition

GLENSIDE, Sask.—For expressing the opinion that the King ought to be shot, Edward Koepske, of Glenside, has been committed to stand his trial at the next sittings of the court of King's Bench. Bail has been granted in two sumptuous of \$1,000 each.

5,000 Harvesters From the East

Five thousand men have come to Saskatchewan from the east to engage in harvesting according to an announcement made by F. H. Auld, deputy minister of Agriculture for the provincial government, at a meeting of the Regina board of trade. It was stated that the labor situation seemed to be well in hand so far as Regina district was concerned, but it was agreed that it was more serious in other districts of the province.

Fire Destroyed Livery Barn and Imminent Shed and Threatened Town For Time

WEYBURN, Sask.—A fire which threatened to wipe out the whole town occurred at Trossachs, a town seventeen miles west of Weyburn, on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line. The fire started about midnight and became so threatening and dangerous that an appeal was sent to Weyburn for assistance. A special train was soon put in readiness and a number of Weyburn's firemen and fire-fighting apparatus were soon on their way. The trip to Trossachs was made in seventeen minutes and the firemen were soon at work. The fire started at the livery barn, owned by Chas. Garrity, completely destroying it and also the implement shed and contents belonging to Wm. Milligan, L.H.C. agent. The livery barn was leased by John Adair, all the horses and cattle were saved with the exception of a mare and colt. All other contents, including many tons of hay, were burnt.

Bredenburg Farmer Kills Wife, Then Commits Suicide

BREDENBURY, Sask. — Christian Dressler, a young and prosperous farmer living ten miles north-east of here, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. It is said his mind had become suddenly unsettled, worrying over recent German reverses. He leaves two small children.

Fined \$100 on Sedition Charge

WEYBURN, Sask.—Arrested on a charge of sedition, Charles Milligan, of Colfax, was fined \$100 and costs, at Weyburn on Saturday before Justice of the Peace Waddington.

The evidence was to the effect that the accused had come to town for binder repairs and in company with some friends got into an argument in which he made remarks that it did not matter much whether the Germans got into London or the English into Berlin and also that Austrians and Chinese had at least as much freedom as people in Canada who were forced to fight.

Mr. Waddington in pronouncing sentence inclined to the view that the young man had been foolish rather than wilfully delinquent but under the circumstances felt constrained to inflict a substantial fine.

Four Killed, \$40,000 Lost, in Mikado Fire

MIKADO, Sask.—The Dead: Dora Maloff, 15 months old baby. Masha Etuskova, clerk. Hanka Boychuk, maid. Fred Popoff, farmer.

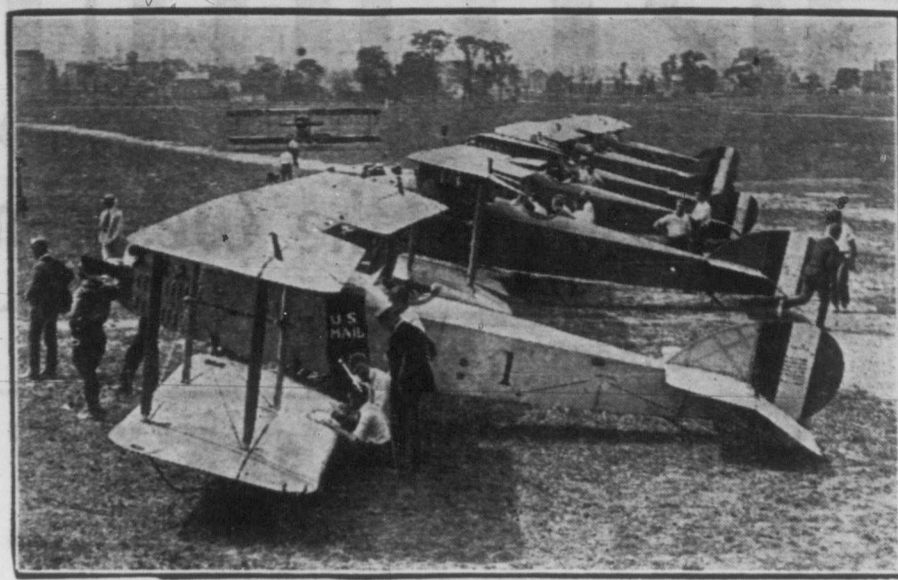
The Loss: Store of S. S. Maloff, \$8,000. Stock and fixtures, \$32,000. The above was the result of a disastrous fire at Mikado recently, details of which were furnished to the provincial police by Detective Sergeant Harreck, who happened to be on the scene within a few hours.

Early Saturday morning Mrs. Maloff was awakened by the odor of smoke in the living rooms which were above the store. Four of the five children, together with Miss Etuskova, Miss Boychuk and Fred Popoff, a farmer who had stayed overnight, got up and Mrs. Maloff gave the alarm to the neighbors and ran back to enquire about the 15 months old baby Dora. Miss Etuskova was the first to hear Mrs. Maloff and dashed into the burning building. As she did not return again, Miss Boychuk, the maid, ran in only to meet the fate of Miss Etuskova. Popoff, seeing that neither of the young ladies came out, went in and reached the top story just as the flames burst out in all directions. That was the last seen of the three persons in their heroic effort to save the life of the little baby.

S. S. Maloff, the proprietor, two sons and one daughter, were in Canada for the observance of the feast of Rosh Hashona, the Jewish New Year. He was notified by wire and made all haste to get back to Mikado, where he found his home and store in ashes, and his wife in a very serious condition from the shock.

In searching the ruins the charred remains of Miss Etuskova, Miss Boychuk and Fred Popoff were found but no trace of the baby.

United States P. O. Department Gets Six Specially Built Mail Planes.



This photo shows the six airplanes specially constructed to carry mail pouches over the Washington-Philadelphia-New York airport route, lined up before flight. The planes, built by the Standard Aircraft Corporation, were formally delivered to the Post Office Department of United States Government.

Raymond Heidergen Drowned.

HUMBOLDT, Sask. — A very sad drowning accident happened recently at Stoney Lake, when Raymond Albert Heidergen, the twelve year old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Heidergen, lost his life while bathing. In company with several other boys he was swimming in the lake, and at the time of the accident Raymond was swimming across a little neck which was only a short distance. Suddenly, however, he was missed, and the other boys realized that he had gone down. A younger brother at once ran into town, a distance of about four miles, with the sad news. A large number of people immediately rushed to the scene by automobiles and the body was soon recovered, the water at the spot being only about five or six feet in depth. Every effort at resuscitation was made without avail. It is thought that death must have been caused by shock, as he had inhaled practically no water, as he is invariably the case with a person who drowns.

Humboldt Farmers Set Wages for Help at \$4.00 per Day.

HUMBOLDT, Sask. — At a meeting of a number of the owners and operators of threshing outfits of the northern part of the Humboldt district, held recently at the Windsor Hotel, the following wages for help and rates to be charged for threshing grain were agreed upon:

Wages for help—Man, \$4.00 per day; man and team, \$7.00 per day. Rates for threshing—Oats, 8 cents per bushel; barley, 8 cents per bushel; wheat, 12 cents per bushel.

Hail Causes Damage.

MIDDLE LAKE, Sask. — This hail storm which passed over this district on Monday night caused considerable damage to the crops.

Electric Light at Shaunavon.

SHAUNAVON, Sask. — The town council of Shaunavon is calling for tenders for a fifteen year franchise to serve the town with electric light and power.

Accidental Shooting.

LEADER, Sask. — A sad accidental shooting took place west of the town when Joseph, the 13-year-old son of Mrs. L. Vernon, was the victim. The lad, who was plowing in the field, had a 22 rifle with him, and evidently used it to shoot gophers. While returning home with the plow in the evening, the rifle in some unaccountable manner discharged. The bullet entered the lad's stomach and came out at the back. Medical help was quickly summoned and the lad brought to town. He was taken to the Swift Current hospital on Tuesday. His condition is critical.

Hunting Season Opened.

The hunting season for ducks, geese, rails and coots has opened September 15th. According to reports received from various parts of the province the hatch of ducks has been well up to the average this year, but owing to the scarcity of water—many sloughs are empty, which means that where there is insufficient cover on the larger bodies of water—more attention will have to be paid to stubble shooting.

The prairie chicken is still on the protected list, and it is gratifying to know that there is a slight increase in the numbers of this native bird. However, the supply is far below normal and sportsmen and others are again urged to do all that lies in their power to further protect this and all other members of the grouse family. Any violations of the law in this respect, if reported to the Game Branch, Regina, will be promptly investigated. Other species of birds that receive absolute protection are the swans, pelicans, cranes, loons, grebes, bitterns, terns, gulls and all insectivorous and song birds.

All residents of cities, towns, villages and hamlets, irrespective of their occupation, must take out a license to hunt game birds.

These may be obtained from local agents for \$1.25. Nonresidents actually domiciled in Canada are called upon to pay a fee of \$5.00, and in the case of all other nonresidents the license fee is \$15.00. These licenses are good for the season, the issuing of Six Day licenses having been discontinued.

Some of the more important provisions of The Game Act respecting the hunting of water fowl are as follows:

It is unlawful to shoot on Sunday. It is unlawful to hunt or trap on game preserves. It is unlawful to shoot game between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

It is unlawful to carry a loaded gun in or on, or discharge the same from any carriage, rig, wagon, automobile or any other vehicle. It is unlawful to hunt water fowl from boats propelled by steam, gasoline or electrical motive power.

It is unlawful to offer game of any kind for sale. It is unlawful to transport any shipment of game or fur bearing animal not prepared, marked and labelled as required by law.

For further details refer to The Game Act, which may be procured free of cost upon application to the Chief Game Guardian, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Alberta News see page 9. Manitoba News see page 13.

Eastern Provinces

Threshing Becomes General, According to C.N.R. Report.

TORONTO.—The Canadian Northern crop report for the week ending September 7, shows fifty-nine points reporting threshing operations under way; out of a total of 176 reporting.

Scarcity of labor is announced from Rose Isle and Margaret in Manitoba, and Girvin in Saskatchewan, and from Vermilion in Alberta.

Reports of yield of wheat, when not otherwise stated, from points not previously announced, are as follows: Manitoba—Ste. Agathe, 42 bushels to the acre; Letellier, 25-30; oaks, 50-75; and barley, 50-75; Myrtle, 30; Roland, 25; barley, 40-50; Rosebank, 12-20; Miami, 20; oaks, 60; barley, 60; Gladstone, 12; Fairfax, 10; Hartney, 10; oaks, 25; barley, 25.

Saskatchewan — Parkman, 10; Harris, 12; Howell, 18; Maymont, 10; Conquest, 15; Warman, 15; Parkside, 20; Leask, 15; Alsask, 10.

Alberta—Excell, 15; Cereal, 8; and Warden, 15.

Shoots Companion.

ORILLIA, Ont.—Leo, the ten-year old son of Angus Walker, was fatally shot by a 22-calibre rifle in the hands of a companion being accidentally discharged.

Boy Starts Big Fire.

MONTREAL.—A small boy with a match started a fire in the east end of Montreal that resulted in \$62,000 damage, of which \$25,000 is covered by insurance.

Discover Natural Gas at Stirling, Ont.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—An important discovery of natural gas has been made in Stirling village, where a well was being drilled. The drill had a depth of eighty feet when the smell of gas was discharged. A match was applied and a flame shot up 15 feet. Steps have been taken to cap the well.

4,000,000 Feet Lumber Burned.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Ont. — Fire of unknown origin caused damage estimated at more than \$200,000 in Eddy Brothers' lumber yards at Blind River. The fire started at the edge of the dock and worked inward, fanned by a west wind, until at least one-third of 12,000,000 feet of lumber piled in the yards was reduced to ashes. Two tugs and the town fire engine taxed their capacity in throwing streams into the burning piles, so that the fire, while still burning, is now under control. The Wallace Lumber company was also a loser as it was part owner of the burned lumber.

New Black Rod Is Formally Handed Over.

OTTAWA, Ont. — Sir Robert Borden formally handed to Lieut.-Col. Chambers, gentleman usher of the black rod, the black rod which is the gift to Canada of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary association. Sir Robert received the black rod while overseas at a gathering attended by the speakers of both houses of the imperial parliament. The black rod replaces the one destroyed in the fire. Inset in it is a British sovereign dated "1914," the year Colonel Chambers assumed office.

Ocean Limited Jumped Bridge at Kamouraska.

QUEBEC, Que.—The Ocean Limited, westbound over the Canadian government railways line at St. Helen, Kamouraska, jumped a bridge. Rescue trains with doctors have been rushed to the scene from Lévis and Moncton. The locomotive turned turtle in the ditch. It is officially announced that only one death resulted, that of Fireman Senecal. The number of injured is five. None of the passengers were hurt. The engineer, T. Berube, of Frezerville, was injured, while the other victims, the mail clerks were slightly hurt.

Five Burned To Death in North Ontario Blaze.

CORAL, Ont.—Five persons are known to have met death and five others reported missing as a result of the destruction by fire of the Iroquois hotel at Iroquois Falls on the T. and N. O. railway. So far the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Foster and two young children, and Frank Martin have been found.

A large gang is still searching the ruins of the belief that the remains of several others may be there. The guests were aroused about 4:20 o'clock and by this time the flames had gained considerable headway.

At the time of the fire about seventy-five guests were housed in the building, which is managed by Thomas Hawkins.

Explorer's Ship Arrives Safely at Nome, Alaska.

OTTAWA.—Word has been received at the department of the naval service that the Canadian geological survey ship Polar Bear, used by Vilhjalmar Stefansson in his last northern expedition, has arrived safely at Nome, Alaska.

Cabinet Meets Grain Men at Ottawa.

OTTAWA.—A sub-committee of the cabinet will take up with western grain men problems which have arisen in connection with the transfer of wheat purchased to the board of grain supervisors.

"Strike when the iron is hot" is a good motto.—Make it hot by striking is a better one.

Let all men know thee, but no man know thee thoroughly; men freely ford, that see the shallows.

No profit grows where no pleasure is taken.

United States

\$3,000,000 Worth of Whiskey Is Destroyed.

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Fire destroyed the entire plant of the Greeneriver Distilling company, together with forty-three thousand barrels of whiskey, entailing a loss well in excess of \$3,000,000. The whiskey alone was valued at \$2,840,000 and the loss to the United States government in taxes is approximately \$675,000.

Says Wheat Costs \$2.25 per Bushel to Produce in U. S.

WASHINGTON. — The average cost of wheat production was estimated at \$2.25 a bushel by E. H. Thompson, acting chief of the bureau of farm management, testifying before the senate agricultural committee. Mr. Thompson said, however, that most of the wheat produced cost considerably less and that even with a further increase of ten per cent. in costs the farmers of the central west would be able to "break even" at the primary market price of \$2.20, fixed by President Wilson for next year's crop.

Forest Fire Sweeps Cedar Falls, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash. — Cedar Falls, north of Seattle, where the plant which furnishes electric power for Seattle's five million dollar lighting system is situated, was almost swept away by a forest fire, according to reports received here. The light plant was still safe at noon, the day the report was given.

Twelve People Killed in U. S. Train Wreck.

ALLIANCE, Neb.—Twelve persons were killed and eighteen injured when Burlington train No. 43, westbound, was wrecked seven miles east of here. The passenger train ran head on into a work train, telescoping the first two cars of the passenger train. All the dead and injured were in the second coach.

Food Destroyed at Chicago.

CHICAGO.—Fire which destroyed the Arcade Milling Co. milling plant at Rondout, a north shore suburb, caused a loss of \$500,000, according to estimates today by Arthur Meeker, the owner. The fire took place last night and destroyed seven buildings, six concrete containers and 200 carloads of grain. A series of explosions occurred, sending pillars of fire skyward and attracting spectators for miles around. The company manufactured special stock and poultry food.

Fine Paintings Were Destroyed by New York Fire.

NEW YORK.—Fire in an elevator house destroyed valuable paintings, furniture and ship fixtures removed from interned German liners, according to the police. The origin of the fire is not known.

(Among the paintings destroyed were those from the former Vaterland and the President Lincoln, of the Hamburg-American line, some done by famous European artists. The silver service of the Vaterland and the liner's grand stairway also were destroyed.)

Two hundred inmates of a home for friendless women and children adjoining the warehouse were driven to the streets by the flames.

Eugene Debs Charged With Violating Espionage Act—Was Four Times Presidential Candidate

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Eug. Debs, four times candidate for president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, will go on trial in court charged with the violation of the espionage act.

Debs was secretly indicted by the federal jury on June 19 on an indictment of ten counts and was arrested here June 30 as he was about to address a meeting of Cleveland Socialists. The charge against him is based on a speech Debs delivered at the state convention of the Ohio Socialist party at Canton, June 16.

In the Canton speech Debs is alleged to have declared the purpose of the allies in the war to be the same as that of the central powers. He urged his hearers to know "that they were fit for something better than cannon fodder." He declared himself as guilty as Mr. Roosevelt Stokely, who was recently found guilty of violation of the espionage law.

If found guilty Debs faces a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine on each count.

American Ford Company Stops Car Production.

DETROIT.—Production of motor cars by the Ford Motor company has been suspended entirely, it was officially announced at the plant. The move will enable the company to devote its entire facilities to government work, the announcement said.

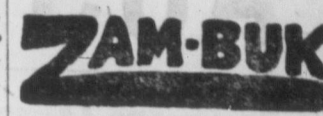
DID YOU EVER THINK

why that skin trouble, from which you are suffering, will not heal? It is because it is so deeply rooted that ordinary ointments are incapable of penetrating to the seat of the disease.

Zam-Buk, on the contrary, is so refined that it is capable of reaching the underlying tissues, and that is why so many cases of skin trouble, which have defied all other treatments, have yielded to Zam-Buk.

Don't delay! Get a box of Zam-Buk and prove it for yourself. Not only is it best for eczema and all skin troubles, but also for ringworm, ulcers, old sores, blood-poisoning, boils, piles, burns, cuts and all skin injuries. All druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25.

Send 1c. stamp for postage on free trial box.



May Stop Grain Being Shipped to Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS.—With nearly six thousand cars of grain standing on terminal tracks in the Twin Cities and an acute labor shortage in mills and elevators the congestion became so great that railroad administration officials are considering placing an embargo on shipping of grain here, it is said tonight.

Grain is literally pouring into the Twin Cities from all parts of the northwest and elevators and mills are having difficulty in obtaining enough men to handle it. "It will either come to an embargo or grain will have to be diverted from here to other cities," said C. M. Boyce, traffic manager of the United States grain corporation. One-day's grain receipts at Minneapolis were approximately 2,000,000 bushels.

Million Register in New York.

NEW YORK.—New York's new army, nearly a million strong, marched to registration centres on Thursday last, voicing in all the fifty odd tongues of the polyglot city their willingness to join General Pershing's men overseas. Officials estimate that the number of men registered throughout the country will exceed 13,000,000.

Murderers Escaped While Crowd Watched.

CHICAGO.—Two convicted murderers, awaiting execution, a safe-blower and another, escaped from the fourth floor of the county jail at night by sliding down a rope while nearly a score of persons watched them. An automobile was waiting and carried the quartet away.

Jos. Moran, well-known cracksman, beat a guard insensible and with his keys released Earl Deat and Lloyd Bopp, the murderers, and Frank McLane, alleged accomplice of Bopp. They tore away window bars that previously had been sawed nearly in two and produced the rope that carried them to the street.

Million Dollar Fire.

PHILADELPHIA.—Fire in the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in Camden, N. J., caused damage estimated at nearly a million dollars. Company officials refuse information as to whether any naval vessels or other ships at the yards are damaged.

Forty Are Hurt When Car Crash at Seattle.

SEATTLE.—Forty Seattle men, women and children on their way to work on cars of the Rainier Valley lines were more or less seriously injured when two crowded cars came into a rear end collision in the city. The fog and failure of the brakes on the rear car to work properly, according to the assessment of the motormen, were responsible for the accident.

Refloat Sunkan Boat.

NEW YORK.—The American steamship St. Paul which turned over on port side April 25th last while being warped into her New River pier was refloated on evening and soon will be ready to go to drydock.

Chicago's Mayor Loses.

CHICAGO.—Medill McCormack, Republican, will contest his re-nomination for mayor with incumbent, having been defeated at yesterday's primaries by a majority of 62,000 on the returns available over Congressman Geo. Foss.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS



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

LAND VALUES MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO BE UNDULY RAISED BY SPECULATORS

DEMOCRATIC AND RATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF LAND PROBLEM IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IN THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN AGRICULTURISTS, AND IN ORDER TO ASSURE SOUND DEVELOPMENT.

Amongst the many questions which the great European struggle has brought prominently to the front is the never-ending land problem. It is recognized by students of economics that land plays the most prominent part in the commonwealth and like the poor "is ever with us." Many are even bold enough to say that the reason we have the poor with us always is because land monopoly is ever with us. There is reason for this contention, if the widely accepted principle of Henry George is admitted, that "land is the source of all wealth."

The Returned Soldier.

The most generally accepted idea amongst those interested in the vexed problem of the returned soldier is to settle them on the land. But the great and insurmountable difficulty, at the present time, is the one of procuring land which is at one and the same time acceptable and available.

Canada boasts of her resources in land, mines, forests, her great lakes swarming with fish and the homes which these undeveloped resources will provide for the teeming multitudes who are expected to flock to Canada's shores, from the overpopulated continent across the seas, at the close of the war.

But along with this boosting the real facts are rarely published. During the last quarter of a century, which represents western Canada's evolution from the "great lone land" to a conspicuous place in the British empire, certain privileged interests, under the pretense of governing the nation, have been assiduous in carving out for themselves, or their political and business associates, huge portions of these undeveloped resources. These in many cases have been permitted to remain undeveloped, awaiting the influx of settlers, with the inevitable inflation of prices, thus affording the lucky possessors the opportunity of benefiting by that "unearned increment" which has become such a travesty upon that fundamental principle of a true democracy, viz: "Equality of opportunity."

Undeveloped Lands.

This condition especially applies to the problem of land monopoly and is mainly responsible for the difficulty at the present time being experienced in the "Soldiers' Land Settlement Scheme." Available land for settlement in the prairie provinces is now so limited and remote from transportation facilities, that naturally returned soldiers are reluctant to undertake this pioneer work, such as others suffering from land hunger have, in the past, been called upon to endure.

This is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that such large tracts of the most fertile and accessible lands are being held by speculators and the big corporations. According to the recent "Survey of Education in the Province of Saskatchewan," by Dr. Harold W. Foght, of the bureau of Education, Washington, "the total land area of the province is placed at 155,764,100 acres. Of this amount 36,800,698 acres, or 23.63 per cent., is occupied as farm land out of a total of 94,000,000 acres estimated as being available for crop production."

In other words, 61.70 per cent. of the available land is being kept out of cultivation, largely and mainly as a result of corporation monopoly and private land speculation, who have secured a "lead-pipe cinch" on the most choice and accessible, awaiting that inflation of prices which will automatically occur with the advent of the settlers.

As a proof that this is no exaggerated picture, the writer, who during the early days of western settlement was a resident of the Dauphin district, recently paid a return visit to his former haunts. During that visit, as a result of an interview with the secretary of the rural municipality of Dauphin (Manitoba) it was shown that while for the last twenty years there have been no lands in that municipality open for homesteading, which were worth accepting, there are only 30 per cent. of the arable lands in that municipality under cultivation.

Ontario Legislation.

The question which naturally arises—which is as old as land reform itself—is, how are these lands to be brought under cultivation? The answer is very simple, and can be best illustrated by what has already been accomplished, in a small way in Ontario. During the last session of the Ontario legislature legislation was enacted, giving city and town councils power to expropriate, for the period of the war, all unoccupied city and town lots for war garden purposes and without remuneration to the owners. The effect of this legislation was electrical. Thousands of lots adjacent to cities and towns in western Ontario, representing an immense acreage kept out of cultivation for speculative purposes, were eagerly taken up by workmen and turned into gardens.

What could be done on a provincial and provisional scale can be done on a national and permanent scale when we have statesmen with vision enough to realize the full significance of these potentialities. At present this scheme has found favor on progressive patriotic grounds, narrowing the idea down to the conditions created by the war. But on the wider interpretation of patriotism of the every day and all-the-year-round type, the adoption of a permanent and far-reaching scheme is imperative if this giant monopoly, the progenitor of all other forms of monopoly, is to be prevented from becoming as tyrannical and subversive of the commonwealth as the militarism of Germany.

The Essential Industry.

It is becoming more and more patent to the ordinary mind that agriculture is the essential industry, and that upon its success depends the future prosperity of every other industry. With the close of the war, the return of the soldiers from the field of carnage to the field of production, and the much heralded influx of immigration, the land monopolists will again reap their golden harvest. They are already "laying pipe" for the stream of gold which will flow into their vats, unless some action is taken to stem the tide whereby the stream will flow into the right channels.

The Grain Growers' association, which stands for "equal rights for all and special privileges for none," has nothing to fear but everything to gain by legislation along this line. Increased production is infinitely less to be feared by the agriculturists than land speculation, which inevitably boosts the price of land and, therefore, increases the cost of living to all the community. Land speculators attempt to console the grain grower who owns his own land with the idea that the occupation of the land by the speculator increases the farmers' financial standing, inasmuch as his farm is worth so much more per acre. But such sophistry has never convinced even the most simple that such inflation of land values produces any more to the acre, or that this

artificial increase of values in farm lands provides the farmer with a readier market for his produce, or brings him better prices.

When farmers are prosperous everyone else is prosperous, and vice versa, and as the farmer is said to be "the first creditor of the state," it is incumbent that legislation should be forthcoming whereby land shall be available for use and not for merely increasing its cost by changing hands.

Lots of Land But It's Held By Interests.

MEIGHEN'S STATEMENT OF SHORTAGE NOT TRUE.

Speculators Own Millions of Acres.

According to a statement published in the Montreal Herald, of a recent date, Hon. Arthur Meighen said: "There is not sufficient land available in Western Canada to meet even the present demand of the returned soldiers."

This is certainly amazing in view of the facts, as published by the Toronto Saturday Night, that "a handful of Canadian speculators, none of whom are farmers, control 2,118,230 acres of the most desirable, uncultivated land in the prairie provinces, which they only intend to sell at their own prices."

U. S. A. Speculators.

The same paper also shows that land speculators, residing in the United States, control in the same way 1,246,200 additional acres; while more than 11,000,000 acres of land are in the possession of the Hudson Bay Co. and kindred corporations.

Within ten miles of railways now operating on the prairies there are 12,700,039 acres of alienated lands; within fifteen miles there are 15,296,464 acres; within twenty miles there are 16,893,391 acres; while over twenty miles away there are still more millions of acres.

During the last few months the Dominion government has undertaken to release lands formerly held by Indians and Doukhobors, which is being thrown open for settlement.

Appropriating Indian Lands.

In view of the urgent need to provide for the needs of returned soldiers, there appears to be some justification in ignoring the constitutional right of "Poor Lo." But by so doing it has established an interesting precedent, which it will be well to bear in mind, when the land question comes to be more seriously discussed.

Meanwhile, however, the question naturally arises, why this partiality? In the first place, Mr. Meighen's statement is not entirely correct; and in the second place, if, as a result of the increasing land hunger it has been found necessary and practicable to take back the lands in possession of the Doukhobors and Indians, why have the Hudson Bay Co., the C.P.R. and other land speculators enjoyed different treatment? The Indians and Doukhobors were making better use of their lands than the speculators. The latter who were here before the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as before the Hudson Bay Co., are making part of their living upon it by honest toil, to the best of their skill and ability and some day will make good.

Unearned Increment.

On the other hand, the land speculators, who make no pretence at improving their holdings, instead, they depend upon that "unearned increment" which is produced as a result of improvements to adjoining lands, through the labor, frugality and enterprise of the settler.

The most lamentable part of it all is, however, these gamblers in the nation's principal resources, although they paid little or nothing for it originally, are largely exempt from taxation.

The facts and conditions are so glaringly inconsistent that only a recognition of the political causes which enter into the situation can explain Mr. Meighen's lop-sided statement; while no amount of sophistry can justify the withholding of available lands from cultivation in view of the two inter-related conditions produced by this ever present land problem, which has created "landless men and needless land."

Co-operation means the best possible service at actual cost.

FARMERS SUFFERING LOSS OF CROP SHOULD HAVE LITTLE DIFFICULTY WITH THEIR CREDITORS THIS FALL

Merchants Should Recognize Their Essential Partnership With The Farmer—In Some Parts There Will Be Necessity For Forbearance in Order That Livestock May Get Feed And Be Retained By Farmers.

A good many farmers who have suffered a loss this year through drought or frost seem to be afraid that they will have difficulty with their creditors. There should not be any difficulty, especially for any man who has the reputation of having been fair with his creditors when he had money with which to pay his accounts. The man who sells merchandise to a farmer is to a considerable extent a partner with the farmer in his enterprise.

As the farmer profits the business man profits, and both assume a certain joint liability in case the crops turn out poorly. Both merchants and farmers benefit by increased settlement of our lands and they likewise suffer by anything which tends to eliminate the number of farmers in their community; therefore, every effort should be made to avoid driving men off the farms. It is probable that there are creditors who fail to recognize their essential partnership with their farmer customers, but insofar as certain districts are concerned there will be undoubtedly a great necessity for the utmost forbearance on the part of everybody so that necessary seed and feed for livestock may be retained by farmers in order that their farming operations may not be hampered or hindered next year. A similar serious difficulty occurred in 1914, when the country was not in as good condition to pass through a severe crisis as it is today. At that time the majority of creditors treated their customers as well as could be desired. There is no reason to doubt that they will do so again, but any creditor who enforces his collection to the point where he insists on a farmer-customer separating himself from necessary feed, seed or livestock, should be placed under restraint until he learns to do better. On the other hand, a real obligation rests upon every farmer to meet his obligations as fully as possible and to distribute his resources as fairly as possible.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION DESIRED BY LOCALS IN HORIZON DISTRICT

Mr. McKinney and Mr. Belschowsky visited Horizon on the 21st and held a very interesting meeting there with the representatives of the six locals in that district. The object of the meeting was to discuss the best plan by which these various locals could combine their co-operative trading activities. Each of these locals desires to retain its identity as a trading local and at the same time secure the advantages of the full co-operation of all locals in the district.

After a full and free discussion of the matter, Mr. McKinney promised to advise them later as to the best way of accomplishing their desired end, after consulting with the association's solicitor and the provincial director of Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

AMELIA G.G.A. GIVE \$46.50 TO RED CROSS

Another local "doing its bit" in support of the Red Cross fund is the Amelia Grain Growers' Association, which under date of Aug. 27th forwarded to central a cheque for \$46.50.

Chas. A. Morcy, secretary-treasurer of Amelia local, in forwarding the cheque, writes: "Please find cheque for \$46.50, which went to the Red Cross Society; the profit of a picnic held by the Amelia Grain Growers."

"As the forenoon was rather cloudy and chilly not many were present. But as the afternoon turned nice and warm the crowd began to assemble and the sports were well patronised."

"Mr. George Spence motored up from Notaken and gave the crowd a very interesting speech on the railway extensions in the south country. After the speaking the crowd moved to Mr. Emerson's big barn for the dance."

Man has the right to think all things, speak all things, write all things, but not to impose his opinions.—Machiavelli.

Announcement

As the cold weather season is near at hand, our customers will begin to wear heavier clothes.

Have you ever thought of buying your needs for this fall and the fast approaching winter? We have one of the largest stocks of clothing for men, women and children and all our departments are preparing to meet a big rush.

With our buying facilities and close touch with the largest markets of the United States and Canada we have been able to secure large quantities of seasonable goods at fairly low prices. We have carefully studied market conditions and are of the honest opinion that all goods will see another big advance in price before long.

We have bought heavy in order to protect you, to save you money. We are willing to give you the benefit of our long experience and are offering you every article in our store at exceptionally low prices.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Farmers and Threshermen now have a rare chance to get their gloves, heavy underwear, work shirts, heavy boots, socks, overalls, sheepskin coats, furs, makinaws, suits, overcoats, etc. at reduced prices. Space will not permit us to go into details but you may rest assured that we want your trade and will treat you accordingly.

You are cordially invited to visit our store and get your supplies early. "IT PAYS"

The Fair

THE HOUSE OF STERLING VALUES

Head-to-Toe Outfitters for the entire family

1933 SOUTH RAILWAY STREET.

REGINA.

KEEPING OF HORSES WORKING UPON LAND IS VITAL QUESTION

Waldeck Farmer Endorses Appeal of Central Secretary and Seeks Home Help on Matter

The following letter has been addressed to the central secretary, viz: "In one of the provincial dailies I saw part of one of your speeches re the conditions existing in some of the rural districts on account of the drought this year, and feel that I must write and let you know my appreciation, as being one of those farmers who have been burnt out for the past two years."

I have been going around our district of Coulee, and the conditions are going to be fearfully hard for most of us; but if we were allowed to keep our horses working on the land instead of being taken from us or forced to go away from home working out, it would be much better for the country at large, and the farmer as well. Everybody around here seemed to go the limit in the matter of putting in as big an acreage as possible, not so much for personal gain as to do their bit to help to win the war.

I think it would be pretty hard if the government let the farmers be distressed for the current year, or let their horses be seized or sold by forced sale, as one of my neighbors put it. If we could get nearly their values it would not be so bad, as most of us could replace them, but you are quite well aware that in a forced sale in a year like the present one, everything would go for pretty nearly nothing.

So I would like to enlist your help and sympathy in this matter, as I think it is a vital one to the welfare of the province and the country, as well as the Empire. Mr. Scott, our former premier, in 1914 stopped all seizures in the drought zones, and we were enabled to go ahead and gather in that wonderful crop in 1915 that changed the conditions of everything so much for the better.

I feel sir, that it must be some satisfaction to you that after reading your splendid appeal for us, I have made up my mind again to join up with the association, as I am sorry to say that I resigned from my position as director on our local through not being in accord with our local president.

JAS. HENRY FULLER

It behooves all farmers to organize and build up their own business enterprises.

NO FOUNDATION FOR REPORT THAT FINES MAY FOLLOW CUTTING OF FROZEN GRAIN BY THE FARMERS

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Characterizes The Report as Absurd—Farmers Can Follow Own Inclination in Matter And Big Market is Open For Feed.

It has been reported that farmers may be fined for cutting frozen grain, but there appears to be no foundation or justification for the existence of such rumors. F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, when asked for a statement in this regard, characterized the whole thing as absurd. "There are tens of thousands of acres of wheat and barley in Saskatchewan which is only valuable for feed for livestock and which, if cut before it loses its greenness, will make valuable feed. There is nothing to prevent farmers from cutting this for stock feed, and there is a market for a large quantity of it in districts in the south where feed is scarce. Ranchers are ready to buy this kind of feed by the trainload at around \$10 a ton, baled and loaded on cars. They do not want the dried out stuff, however, and

will only buy frozen grain if it is green and well cured, and under these circumstances any person who is responsible for starting a silly yarn about farmers being fined for making hay of their frosted crop, is assuming a serious responsibility. Farmers north of Battleford are cutting the parts of their frozen wheat fields, where, owing to the frost damage, the crop is not filling. The sheaves are set up as soon as possible in small, narrow stacks so arranged as to give the straw opportunity of curing. The damage from frost constitutes a very serious loss for many farmers in the north, but their loss is not a total one if they will make hay of their frozen grain and feed it to their own livestock or sell it for feed in the south."

The department of agriculture is receiving information from ranchers, farmers and grain growers' associations who want to buy this class of feed and grain growers' associations or co-operative societies with feed to sell should communicate with the livestock commissioner at Regina.

Unite with the best people in your community to form organizations that will make Canada a blessing to all peoples.

"THE COURIER" A Paper for the Western Home

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

will make it well worth your while to subscribe.

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A TEN-YEAR TERM IN PENITENTIARY IS GIVEN E. DEBS

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—Eugene V. Debs was sentenced to serve 10 years in the West Virginia penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by federal judge D. C. Westenhaver here today. The sentences will run concurrently. Motion for a new trial was over-ruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also over-ruled.

FIRE CLAIMS 1,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT NORTH OF HERBERT

HERBERT, Sask. — Fire Friday destroyed the separator and 1,000 bushels of wheat belonging to E. B. Klob, fifteen miles north of Herbert. His men had stopped for lunch, and were eating about sixty feet from the machine, when the fire was discovered between the machine and a straw stack. In ten minutes the machine and a bin containing the grain was consumed. Everything was very dry, and it was impossible to do anything to fight the flames.

It has been reported, that German headquarters has been removed from Spa, Belgium, to Bonn, Germany. A despatch from Amsterdam Tuesday said the German general staff headquarters had been transferred from Spa to Viers, four miles east of Liege.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria returned to Sofia on Sunday, according to a despatch received here today from the Bulgarian capital.

Tehita, the capital of Trans-Baikala and 370 miles east of Irkutsk, has been captured by Czech-Slovak forces.

The National Tidende says it learns that there will be a meeting of the three Scandinavian kings this month.

Travellers from Germany report heavy damage from recent air raids in towns along the Rhine. Forty persons were killed in the last aerial attack on Cologne and entire streets in Mannheim were laid in waste. At Bingen the aniline works were levelled.

General Korniloff, formerly Russian commander-in-chief, has been killed by a shell in Kekaterinover, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

An order has been issued by General Von Linsingen, commander-in-chief of the Marches of Brandenburg, including the city of Berlin, which, in effect, places the entire district under martial law.

ATTENTION Courier-Subscribers

We ask our subscribers not to decide anything in regard to subscribing to this or any other paper—no matter in what language same may be published,—until they have received a circular letter, which will be sent from our office, and which will explain matters in detail.

This circular letter will be printed in both, English and German, and will be sent within a very few days.

Management of the Sask. Courier Publishing Co., Ltd.

After this paper has appeared for a period of nearly eleven years in the German language, we herewith present our first issue in the English language to the public. The reasons which led to this change of language were thoroughly discussed and clearly set out at the meeting of shareholders of the company, which decided on September 4th to suspend publication in the German language. At this meeting it was readily acknowledged by all that the Courier has rendered valuable service to our country during the eleven years of its existence, and especially during the last four years, when our country was engaged in the world-war as belonging to one of the allied powers.

Our readers will no doubt remember, that, when in the fateful days of August 1914 Great Britain and Germany engaged in deadly struggle, and Canada as an integral part of the British Empire decided to give every possible assistance to Great Britain and the allies, the Courier published an editorial expressing the following opinion:

The representatives of the Canadian people, hurriedly summoned to an extra-session of our dominion parliament have unanimously decided to enter the war against Germany as a free nation belonging to the British Empire. We people of German descent who have come to this country by our own free will with a sincere intention to become citizens, and who have sworn the oath of allegiance must realize our responsibilities. What every country needs most during the time of such a crisis is unity and harmony at home. We have had confidence in our representatives in parliament in the past, and we have no reason to withdraw this confidence now. Under the circumstances existing it is our solemn duty to give wholehearted support to the country of our adoption and to stand solidly behind our government.

The view thus expressed in 1914 we have held ever since and consequently have always willingly and wholeheartedly supported all war-measures of the Dominion government and all patriotic enterprises bearing on the war. As far as loyalty and patriotism is concerned "The Courier", which from now on will be published in the English language cannot do any more than "Der Courier" has been doing during the first four years of the war when our paper was published in the German language.

Naturally many of our readers will ask: why than it is necessary to adopt now a change of language in publishing the paper? The share-holders of the company found the main reason for deciding in favor of this change in the fact, that very many, if not most of our English speaking fellow citizens, and especially some influential organizations hold the view, that a continuance of the foreign-language press in western Canada constitutes a hindrance in the way of accomplishing assimilation and a speedy adoption of the English language, regarded as absolutely essential and desirable in the interests of building up a strong national life. While we believe that the language question might well be a subject for argument and that there is more than one side to this question, the share-holders of the company realized that the present time calls for the putting forth of every effort of the nation in perfect harmony rather than for the carrying on of arguments concerning internal questions however important they may be.

We may just add that we have always held the view, that it is in the very best interests of the country as well as our settlers and citizens who have come to Canada from foreign countries that the children of these settlers should obtain a thorough knowledge of the language of the country in our public schools. No doubt they will do so and assimilation is bound to come. It is not so easy, especially not for the farmer-settlers who have come to this country as grown-up people, to obtain a good knowledge of the English language. In order to make them conversant with Canadian customs and with our democratic institutions, the language which they spoke, read, and perfectly understood had by necessity to be employed. To give them this information, and also the news of the day and other matter a paper generally contains, in the only language they could properly understand, has not only been fair but a national service. Very many of these people, we feel certain, have now gained a sufficient command of the English language, enabling them to read their paper in English, but no doubt there are still many who even to-day are not in a position to read and properly understand articles written in the English language. For this reason we believe that it would be advisable to publish a translation of important items, such as new regulations by the government etc., alongside the English original. If we are requested to do so and if no objection is felt to the adoption of such a course, we shall gladly render this service.

Latest Developments in Russia

Continued from page 1.)

Bolsheviki and Germans Unite Against Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Russian government wireless message giving details of the supplementary agreements to the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, says that the delimitation will begin forthwith on all fronts.

Germany will evacuate the whole occupied territory east of Estonia and Livonia, immediately frontiers are established. Other occupied territories to the east will be evacuated when Russia has completed her financial obligations which must be done in the first four months.

With the exception of those portions of Russia not affected by the treaty, Germany will not support the formation of new independent states in Russian territory.

Russia will fight against the troops of the entente powers in northern Russia. Russia promises that she will not attack Finland.

Russia renounces its sovereignty over Estonia and Livonia. Russia is entitled to free transit to Reval, Riga and Windau. Warships taken after the ratification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty will be recognized by Germany as Russian property.

The War-Like Trotzky.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki minister of war, has been elected president of the Russian supreme war council at a meeting of the Soviet executive committee, according to a Berlin Wolff Bureau despatch from Moscow. The Lettish leader, Wazette, has been elected commander in chief for all Russian fronts. The supplementary agreements to the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, the despatch says, were ratified by a unanimous vote on the Soviet executive committee with two abstentions.

More than 150 persons were present at the ratification.

War Minister Trotzky then gave a report of the situation at the front, which he characterized as the whole "favorable."

Report Samona is Retaken By The Bolsheviki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Consul-General Harris at Irkutsk, dated September 4, and received at the state department today, said an unofficial report had just reached him that the Bolsheviki had probably retaken Samona. If this report is true, the consul-general added, Orenburg, Simbirsk and other important cities in that district are in danger.

Since September 3, the message added, no communication had been held with Ekaterinburg.

Vice-Consul Hadley at Samona telegraphed that on August 25 the Bolsheviki were gaining strength on the front west of the Volga from Pensa to a point near Kazan, due to the presence there of a large artillery force under the Germans.

Estimates Allied Forces in Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—The Cologne Gazette correspondent in an article which apparently is inspired, puts the number of entente troops in North Russia—British, Americans, French and Serbians—at 20,000, assisted by from six to seven thousand Russians and Finnish volunteers.

The entente troops, he says, are mainly distributed along the Murman railway up to the northern point of Lake Omega. A further advance towards Petrozavodsk, on the western shore of the lake, appears to be in progress. The British forces in the Archangel region are advancing southward and southeastward. The anti-Bolsheviki government is located east of Archangel. The Bolsheviki forces in the north are mostly collected around Petrograd.

The correspondent says that the number of British landed near Baku was 2,800.

Mountain People in Revolt.

Describing the formidable hostile situation of the Bolsheviki, the Gazette's correspondent says in the Don region there are fifty thousand Cossacks. On the other side of the Caucasus, the Georgians are in Tiflis and the mountain people are in revolt against the Bolsheviki.

The northern part of the eastern front is defended by sixty to eighty thousand Czechs and Cossacks and here counter-revolutions of the White Guards and peasants are reported. Serious peasant disturbances have broken out southwest of Perm. The Bolsheviki, after an initial success, have again lost Syzran, where the Siberian railway crosses the Volga. East of Saratoff, the Bolsheviki are fighting the Cossacks.

Between the Volga and the Urals, the Czech-Slovak movement is overshadowed by the Russian anti-Bolsheviki movement. In the interior, the correspondent continues, plots are evoking a great measure of counter terrorism.

Bolsheviki War on China.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 11.—The Russian Bolsheviki council at Blagovieshtensk, capital of the Amur province of Asiatic Russia, has declared war on China because the Chinese government is sending troops to the northern Manchurian front. The Siberian frontier has been closed and the Bolsheviki are confiscating Chinese property.

Arrest All Allied Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—British and French consular and other officials throughout Bolsheviki controlled Russia are under arrest pending the outcome of negotiations now going on between the allied governments and the soviet authorities.

Soviet Willing to Exchange Diplomats Provided Safe Conduct Guaranteed Representatives.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—The Soviet government of Russia is willing to prepare for the exchange of diplomats with Great Britain if the neutral powers will undertake to guarantee that the Bolsheviki representatives at London are given a safe conduct home. A statement made by the Foreign Minister Tchitcherine, forwarded to the Vossische Zeitung by the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, outlines the conditions under which the Soviet government will act.

Big Jap Haul.

TOKIO, Sept. 13.—Jap cavalry and an infantry battalion captured the enemy naval base of Khabarovsk on September 7, according to official announcement today. They took 17 gunboats, four other vessels, a wireless station, 120 guns, eight ammunition depots, seven magazines, one munition warehouse, seventy horses, seven automobiles, barbed wire and much other material.

THE WAR AT SEA

Continued from page 1.)

Kapitan-Lieutenant Rudolph Schneider, who torpedoed the steamer Arabia in August, 1915.

The statement says it is important that authors of particularly atrocious crimes have expiated them speedily after their commission. It says the names of such men are carefully noted by the British admiralty and that special endeavors are made to bring their active careers swiftly to an end. Several commanders, it is added, have escaped retribution by finding refuge in shore appointment.

Prominent among those named as having escaped retribution, but whom the British navy has on its list, are, according to the statement: Korvetten-Kapitan Max Falteneiner, who was responsible for many sinkings of vessels, among them the Norwegian steamer Magda, the Spanish steamer Pena Castillo, the Italian steamer Aneona and the British steamer Persia; Kapitan-Lieutenant Wilhelm Werner, for the sinking of hospital ships, and Korvetten-Kapitan Freiherr Von Forster, who, when in command of the U-28, sank the British steamers Falaba and Agula.

American Steamer Outraged U-Boat and Destroyed Her.

WASHINGTON.—Destruction of an enemy submarine September 3 off the Atlantic coast by gunfire from the American steamer Frank H. Buck, was reported to the navy department today by the master of the steamer. He said that two shots were observed to hit the submarine, which sank after a terrific explosion.

The submarine, the captain said, opened fire on the steamer at a range of 1,400 yards, but when it was found after an interchange of three-score shots that it was outranged by the American guns, it tried to draw off. It was then that the ship put in the two shots which the captain believes destroyed the enemy submarine.

Torpedoed Boat Formerly Under Austrian Flag.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The American ship Dora, formerly under the Austrian flag, was torpedoed and sunk on September 4, approximately 400 miles off France as the result of an attack on a cargo convoy. The crew was saved.

The steamship was struck at six o'clock in the morning. A calm sea enabled the crew of 85 to escape. They were picked up by destroyers.

The submarine daringly took up a position about 150 yards from the starboard side of the convoy column and about equal distance from the nearest destroyer and fired at the boat which was heading a column of three vessels. The lookout reported seeing a periscope just after the wake of the torpedo was discovered, but nothing more was seen of the submarine. The torpedo struck aft, throwing the cargo of army supplies as high as the mast tops, but only one member of the crew was hurt.

The escorting ships immediately dropped numerous depth charges where it was believed the torpedo came from.

Owing to the speed with which the warship acted and the close proximity of the submarine, it is considered possible that the submarine was either destroyed or badly damaged. This attack is somewhat different from the recent methods of U-boats, in firing on lone vessels and giving no attention to the protected convoys, and it shows more reckless daring in an effort to sink convoys boats than has been usual during the past few months.

SS. Misanabie Reported Sunk by Submarine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The New York Times this morning says:—"It was reported in marine insurance circles yesterday that the Canadian Pacific passenger liner Misanabie had been torpedoed on Monday, westbound from an English port with passengers and mails on board for the United States. The liner left an American port with troops four weeks ago and was commanded by Captain W. Haines. She carried a crew of about 200 officers and men. No reports were received as to loss of life."

The Misanabie is a steel vessel of 12,469 gross tons, built in 1914 at Whiteinch. She is 500 feet long, with a breadth of 64 feet.

U-Boat Might Explain This Maritime Mystery.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 11.—The captain of a fishing vessel which arrived here today reported that on September 5 twenty miles north of Sable Island, he passed more than fifty big bales of wrapping paper floating in the sea. Some of the bales were taken aboard and examination showed that they had evidently been in the water but a short time, as the outside wrapping was not wet through. They were stencilled "Wayamac, Canada," and "Durban." No wreckage was sighted in the vicinity.

Two Disguised Submarines Off Atlantic Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 11.—Two German submarines, disguised as fishing craft and carrying sails, are operating a few hundred miles off the Atlantic coast, according to information transmitted to the naval authorities by the officers of British and French steamships arriving here today.

Officers of the British vessel said they became suspicious of two sailing vessels about dawn travelling six miles apart. Suddenly the sails came down and puffs of smoke appeared. The English captain crowded on speed and escaped after an all day zigzag flight.

The French vessel reported an encounter at about the same locality, the Frenchman fighting off the submarine after an engagement lasting several hours.

Believe Submarine Using Cargo Ship as Decoy Off New York.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 11.—Warning that a German submarine operating 1,000 miles east of New York may be using a large cargo ship as a decoy was brought here today by the officers of an incoming British passenger liner. They

reported sighting a vessel, apparently of about 4,000 tons, damaged by shell fire and flying the Spanish flag. There were no signs of life aboard the freighter and the British commander gave her a wide berth, speeding away on a zigzag course to avoid a possible attack.

Passengers on the liner included W. F. Massey, premier, and Sir J. G. Ward, minister of finance, of New Zealand, who are on their way home from attendance at the British colonial war conference in London.

LINER TORPEDOED; 2,800 TROOPS SAVED

Vessel Carrying American Soldiers Attacked 200 Miles Off English Coast

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board, has been torpedoed.

All hands were saved.

The troopship was beached. In order to save time instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside.

This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

There was no sign of panic on board. Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland, and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction.

Submarine Exploded

An Inland Rest Camp, in England, Sept. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The majority of the 2,800 American soldiers from the troopship which was torpedoed last Friday of the English coast, but was not sunk and upon which there were no casualties, has arrived here none the worse for their thrilling experience.

The men are finding some consolation for the loss of their vessel in the assurance that the submarine that attacked her suffered a far worse fate at the hands of the avenging destroyers, which were speedily on the scene hunting the U-boat with depth charges.

To aid in caring for the men here the American Red Cross rushed large quantities of supplies from London. Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the submarine lifted clear out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded, and then entirely disappeared.

Was British Vessel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The transport torpedoed off the English coast on Sept. 6 with American troops on board, as reported in London dispatches today was the British steamship Persic, of the White Star line, a vessel of 12,042 tons gross, according to reliable information received in marine circles today.

189 MISSING WHEN GALWAY CASTLE SINKS

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The British steamer Galway Castle, of 7,988 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk this morning.

The passengers included 300 women and children. The bodies of three of the children, who had died, were brought ashore. The captain and several of the officers are reported to have been still on board the ship when she was last seen and sinking.

189 Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The missing from the torpedoed Galway Castle number 189. They include 120 passengers, 36 naval and military officers and men and 33 of the crew.

Ninety-three passengers lost were, without exception, women and children.

The liner floated for 2 days in charge of the captain and volunteers. The Galway Castle left port for South Africa on Tuesday last and was torpedoed on Thursday in a stormy sea.

Life Boat Smashed.

The Central News account of the sinking, says that one of the life boats was driven by a stormy sea against the ship's propeller and smashed. One of the steamer's passengers, the account adds, was Henry Burton, minister of railways of the Union of South Africa, who was saved, and Major Rabuntine, a member of the South African parliament, who is missing.

Americans Launch Successful Offensive in Lorraine

Continued from page 1.) thrusts early in the morning, the enemy in the evening again broke forward to attack. In the main he was repulsed, but he has somewhat extended the point which he broke through on the previous day and has gained a footing in the southern part of Vailly.

"Between the Aisne and the Vesle, the enemy infantry remained inactive. We cleared up a small French nest which remained as a result of the fighting on Sunday.

"From the Cotes Lorraine as far as the Moselle river the artillery duel was revived in the evening. Vigorous infantry engagements developed on several occasions before our new positions, during which we made prisoners.

"In the evening the enemy stood approximately on the line of Fresnes-St. Hilaire-Haumont-Rembercourt and in the forest of Rappres.

"Enemy thrusts in the Lorraine front were repulsed.

"As a reprisal for the continued bombing of German towns, 22,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped on Paris last night.

"We shot down four enemy airplanes and 15 captive balloons."

Evening Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—"Renewed enemy attacks between the Aisne and Ailette generally failed," says the official report from headquarters tonight.

"There is nothing new on the other fronts."

Japanese.

TOKIO, Sept. 16.—An official statement issued today by the Japanese war office reporting operations on the Ussuri front in Siberia says:

"The main strength of our cavalry has entered Khabarovsk on the Ussuri branch of the Trans-Siberian railway. Between Uzakenskaya and Khabarovsk, 17 locomotives, 191 freight cars and four passenger cars were captured. Thirty-five prisoners, including some Germans, were taken. These were in addition to the 150 prisoners, including German officers captured on September 6."

Serbian.

SALONKI, Sept. 16.—"After necessary artillery preparation started on Sept. 14, the Serbian army, in co-operation with French troops, attacked on Sept. 15, the strongly organized Bulgarian positions on the front Teak Vetrenik (4,724 feet), Dobropole (5,577 feet), Mountain Sokol (4,637 feet). These positions represent by far the most important points held by the enemy on the Salonki front, and the Bulgarians have been fortifying them for the last thirty months.

"Our attack has been completely successful, the enemy front is now pierced and all three of the mentioned positions are in our hands. We have taken several hundred Bulgarian prisoners, numerous guns and great quantities of other war materials. Our operation continues."

British.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—"North-west of St. Quentin our troops made progress yesterday and last night south and north of Holnon wood."

"Local hostile attacks were repulsed in the Treseault and La Bassee sectors."

"The hostile artillery has been active during the night in the Roisel, Moeuvres, Marquion and Givency sectors, and with gas shells northwest of Armentieres."

The text of the night statement reads:

"By a successful minor operation carried out early this morning, our troops captured Maismeux, northwest of St. Quentin, together with the trench system to the southeast and east of the village. One hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken by us."

"On the remainder of the front a few prisoners have been brought in by our patrols in different sectors."

"The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day at a number of points along the battlefield south of the Arras-Cambrai road."

French.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—"South of the Oise," says the war office announcement tonight, "we maintained our positions against violent counter-attacks. We captured a plateau east of Vauxaillon and the crest northeast of Celles-sur-Aisne. The prisoners taken by us since yesterday morning exceed 3,000."

(Continued on page 5.)

Italian.
ROM, Sept. 15. — "Infantry, after a short artillery bombardment captured the whole of an enemy defensive system on the Grovelia, southward of Corte. The prisoners taken numbered 543 and include 12 officers. A number of machine guns, hundreds of rifles and abundant war material were captured."

British.
LONDON, Sept. 14. — "A hostile raid was successfully repulsed this morning in the Gouzeaucourt sector our troops have pushed forward and have established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village."

"Local fighting has taken place on both sides of La Bassee canal. Our troops have made progress and have taken some prisoners. The hostile artillery has been active with gas shells in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. A raid attempted by the enemy last night in this sector was driven off."

"On Sept. 13 clouds and rain again greatly interfered with operations in the air. During the brighter intervals a number of photographs were taken and our machines made observations whenever possible for the artillery fire."

"Contact patrol work had to be carried on at a very low altitude. One enemy machine was brought down in air fighting during the day and two were driven down out of control. At night two hostile night bombing machines were brought down."

"Ten tons of bombs were dropped by us in the course of the 24 hours. All our machines employed during this period have returned."

"In conjunction with the attack by the American first army the following operations were carried out: On Sept. 13, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communiqué, nearly a ton of bombs were dropped on the railways at Arnaville and Metz-Sablons. Two enemy aircraft were shot down out of control."

"On the night of Sept. 13-14, attacks were carried out on the railway at Courcelles, but owing to the weather results were difficult to observe."

"Today the railway at Metz-Sablons and Ehrang and the Buhl airfield were attacked with good results. Three direct hits were obtained on the railway at Ehrang and one on a shed at the Buhl airfield. Nearly six and one-half tons of bombs were dropped during the night and day. One of our machines is missing."

French.
PARIS, Sept. 14. — "In the course of the day we made progress between Savy and the Ham-St. Quentin road. South of the Ailette river we advanced our positions to the north of Nanteuil La Fosse. Two German counter-attacks in the region of Laffaux and Moisy farm were repulsed. Near East, Sept. 13. — There were lively reciprocal artillery actions and patrol activity at numerous points along the front. West of the Vardar river an enemy attack against the new positions of the British was repulsed with heavy losses. A number of prisoners were captured. The night statement reads: 'South of St. Quentin, we advanced our lines as far as the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Cleres. Between the Oise and the Aisne, we proceeded on various points to carry out local attacks designed to improve our positions. Despite spirited resistance of the enemy, we occupied the village of Alleman and the Laffaux mill. We also made further progress east of Sancy and northeast of Celles-sur-Aisne. The number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to 2,500. South of the Aisne, in the region of Merval, we made progress. About 200 prisoners fell into our hands. Aviation: On September 12 and 13, our airplanes participated actively in the offensive operations of the American army. In spite of strong winds, low clouds and rain, our bombing and pursuit squadrons attacked troops and convoys

in the region of Conflans, Chambley, Vigneulles-les-Hattonchateau and Mars-la-Tour. Seven enemy planes were brought down or put out of action and one captive balloon was burned. Our observation squadrons, flying in the storm, did not cease to inform the command of the situation on the battlefield and of the progress of our troops, who were supporting the American units."

Belgian.
PARIS, Sept. 14. — "On the night of Sept. 13 the enemy violently bombarded our advanced works to the east of Nieupoort and was able to penetrate temporarily into one of our watching posts northwest of St. George. In the Mercken zone the Germans succeeded in occupying temporarily, the line of posts recently conquered by us to the southeast of Braibank. This (Friday) morning, in spite of the counter-attacks in force, we reconquered all these posts, capturing about fifty men and four machine guns."

French.
PARIS, Sept. 13. — "The French have made further progress between Savy and the St. Quentin-Ham road, and also to the north of Nanteuil La Fosse, in the Reims sector, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux and Moisy. German. BERLIN, Sept. 13. — "The day was quieter on the fighting fronts," says the German official communication issued tonight. "Between the Meuse and the Moselle, where the Americans are carrying out their offensive, the enemy thus far has not renewed his attack."

American.
Headquarters of the American expeditionary forces, Sept. 13: "Section A—In the St. Mihiel sector we have achieved further success, the junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west, have given us possession of the whole salient to points 12 miles northeast of St. Mihiel, and have resulted in the capture of many prisoners. Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retiring, and is destroying large quantities of material as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes: Herbeville, Thillet, Hattonville, St. Benoît, Xammes, Jaunly, Thiaucourt and Vieville."

British.
LONDON, Sept. 13. — "In the Verdun and Jeancourt sectors, northwest of St. Quentin, our troops have gained ground in contact with the enemy advanced detachments, and have taken prisoners. Southwest of La Bassee, our progress has continued in spite of the opposition from hostile machine guns. Our troops have gained possession of Fosse-de-Bethune and of the slag heap adjoining it. This slag heap, known as 'the dump,' forms the feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding country. To the north of it, our troops hold the German trench immediately west of Auchy-les-La Basse, and are pressing forward into the village. We captured a few prisoners during the night in the region of Zillebek Lake. The text of the air ministry's statement follows: 'On the night of September 12-13, in conjunction with the attack of the American first army, the railways at Metz, Sablon and Courcelles (in the eastern outskirts of Metz) were heavily bombed by us with good results. The Metz station, searchlights and transports were attacked with machine-gun-fire. On the 13th instant, in favorable weather, operations were continued against the Metz-Sablons and other railway junctions and enemy transports on the battlefield. Nearly eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped, and good results were observed. One hostile machine was destroyed, two of our machines are missing. Another official communication dealing with aviation, was issued tonight as follows: 'On September 12, a strong wind, low clouds and heavy rains prevailed throughout most of the day. The enemy aircraft were not active. Our own machine engaged in patrol and artillery observation work had to contend with most un-

favorable weather conditions and could fly only at a low altitude. During the brighter intervals some photographs were taken and several reconnaissances were successfully carried out. One of our machines is missing. At night no flying was possible." French. PARIS, Sept. 12. — "West of St. Quentin, in co-operation with the British, we advanced as far as the Holnon-Savy road." (About three miles west of St. Quentin.) The announcement of to-night reads: "The American army attacked this morning in the region of St. Mihiel. The operation is developing under the best of conditions."

German.
BERLIN, Sept. 12. — "Between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French and Americans attacked at the St. Mihiel bend. The fighting continues." American. Headquarters American expeditionary forces, September 12: "Section A—This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector, made considerable gains. Assisted by French troops they broke through enemy's defence and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles. We have counted 8,000 prisoners up to the present. The operation is still in progress."

British.
LONDON, Sept. 12. — "Our operations in the Havrincourt sector were continued with great success this morning, in spite of the unfavorable weather. English troops attacked and captured Treoussart and the old British trench lines to the east and north of it. On their flight, New Zealand troops made progress east of Conzeaucourt wood, overcoming the obstinate resistance of a German jaeger division. At Havrincourt, the 62nd (Yorkshire) Division, which carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground and with like success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal du Nord, north of Havrincourt. After sharp fighting our troops captured the village, together with the section of the Hindenburg line between the village and the canal. North of Bapaume-Cambrai road, Lancashire troops completed the capture of Moeuvres, also after sharp fighting. About 1,000 prisoners have been taken by us in these operations. On the northern portion of the front, further progress has been made by us today south of La Bassee canal and northwest of Armentieres."

The report on air activities over the battle zone tonight says: "Frequent rainstorms and a high wind severely limited operations on September 11 and there is nothing of interest to report." British. LONDON, Sept. 11. — "We carried out a successful local operation early this morning north of Epehy, advancing our line in this locality and capturing a number of prisoners. Some progress has been made by our troops during the day on the southern portion of the battlefield, in the region of Verdun. An attack attempted by the enemy this afternoon against one of our posts west of Gouzeaucourt was repulsed by machine gun fire. Local fighting also has taken place northeast of Hulluch and south of Labassee canal, as the result of which we captured a few prisoners and established posts in the enemy's former position. The hostile artillery has developed considerable activity this evening in the Havrincourt wood sector."

"Owing to continued heavy rainstorms on September 10, aerial observation was very difficult. In spite of a very high wind, some work was accomplished during the fine intervals which occurred from time to time. Several reconnaissances were carried out by our machines and some photographs were taken. One of our airplanes failed to return."

French.
PARIS, Sept. 11. — "A German counter-attack south-east of Ropy (near St. Quentin) was repulsed. In the region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne, six enemy attempts to reach our positions were repulsed." German. BERLIN, Sept. 11. — "During the repulse of English partial advances south of Ypres and north of La Bassee canal, we took prisoners."

RHEUMATISM
A HOME CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT
In the spring of 1895 I was attacked by Rheumatism and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedies, after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but each failed as I remained only temporarily. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case. I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to you. After you have used it and it has proved itself to be that long looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of \$1.00 per dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied or send it back! Don't delay! Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free! Don't delay! Write today! Mark H. Jackson, No. 241 E. Guray Blvd., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson responsible. Statement true.

"South of the Peronne-Cambrai road, fresh English attacks again led to violent fighting to the south of Gouzeaucourt and around Epehy. The enemy reached our first lines at a few points. We drove him back in counter-attacks. Three hundred prisoners remained in our hands. Partial attacks by the French on both sides of the Ham-St. Quentin road, delivered by surprise after artillery preparation, were repulsed. There was local fighting north of the Ailette river. Between the Ailette and the Aisne, the artillery fire increased to great violence in the afternoon. The enemy advanced in the evening to strong attacks. They failed in front of our line."

Austrian.
VIENNA, Sept. 11. — via London. — "In the Asolone sector of the Austro-Italian front, where the Italians had penetrated the Austro-Hungarian lines, the situation was restored yesterday by an Austrian counter-attack, the war office announced today."

Austrian Peace Offer Rejected
Continued from page 1.
"Ally's Declining Spirit." The grounds for this lay assembly in the situation at that time. In order to maintain in their people the war spirit which was steadily declining, the Allied governments had by the most severe means suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea. And so it came about that the ground for a peace understanding was not properly prepared. The natural transition from the wildest war agitation to a condition of conciliation was lacking. It would, however, be wrong to believe that the peace step we then took was entirely without results. Its fruits consist of something which is not to be overlooked—that the peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day. The discussions which have been carried on before the tribunal of public opinion have disclosed proof of the yet slight differences which today still separate the warring powers in their conception of peace conditions. Nevertheless, an atmosphere has been created which no longer excludes the discussion of the peace problem. Without optimism, it at least assuredly may be deduced from the utterances of responsible statesmen that the desire to reach an understanding and not to demolish the war exclusively by force of arms is also gradually beginning to penetrate into the allied states save for some exceptions in the case of blinded war agitators, which are certainly not to be estimated lightly. The Austro-Hungarian government is aware that after the deep-reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating efforts of the world war it will not be possible to re-establish order in the tottering world at a single stroke. The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful realizations between the peoples is not by hatred and embitterment. It is tolerance and weariness, yet it is our duty to tread this path—the path of negotiation—and if there are still such responsible factors of desire to overcome their opponents by military means and to force the will to victory on him, there can, nevertheless, no longer be doubt that this aim, even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle.

A Popular Peace.
"But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to

make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the states and peoples of Europe. The only peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples. The Austro-Hungarian government again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about direct discussion between the enemy powers. The earnest will to peace of wide classes of the population of all the states who are jointly suffering through the war—the indisputable controversial questions—as well as the more conciliatory atmosphere that is general, seem to the Austro-Hungarian government to give a certain guarantee that a fresh step in the interests of peace, which also takes account of past experiences in this domain, might at the present moment offer the possibility of success. Non-binding Discussion. The Austro-Hungarian government has, therefore, resolved to point out to all the belligerents, friend and foe, a path considered practicable by it and to propose to them jointly to examine in a free exchange of views whether those pre-requisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising. To this end the Austro-Hungarian government has today invited the governments of all the belligerent states to confidential and unbinding discussion at a neutral meeting-place, and has addressed to them a note drawn up in this sense. This step has been brought to the attention of the Holy See in a special note and an appeal thereby made to the pope's interest in peace. Furthermore, the governments of neutral states have been acquainted with the step taken. The constant close accord which exists between the four allied powers warrants the assumption that the allies of Austria-Hungary to whom the proposal is being sent in the same manner, share the views developed in the note."

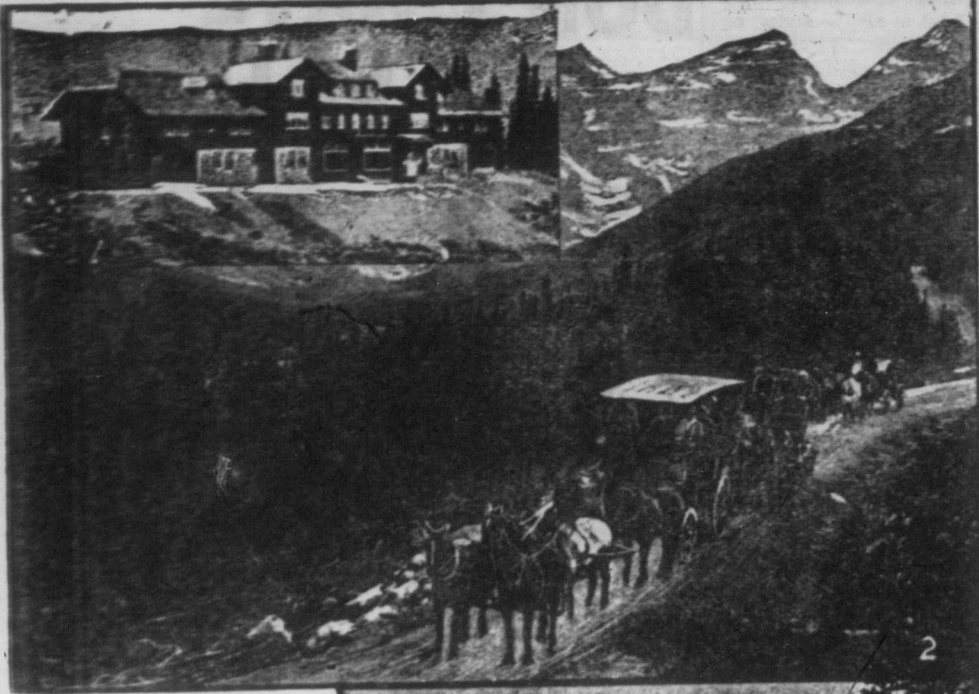
The 1916 Note.
"The peace offer which the powers of the Quadruple Alliance addressed to their opponents on December 12, 1916, the conciliatory basic ideas of which they have never given up, signifies, despite the rejection which it experienced, an important stage in the history of the war. In contrast to the first two and a half war years, the question of peace for the moment from the European standpoint had been greatly discussed. The line of development of this discussion, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto, at any rate, it has not led to a tangible general result that could be utilized. It is true that it can be stated that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides, has, on the whole, grown somewhat less; that despite the indisputable continuance of decided and hitherto unbridled differences, a partial turning from many of the most concrete war aims is visible and a certain agreement upon the relative general basic principles of the world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in wide classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding. Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the powers of the quadruple alliance on the part of their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the non-responsible but, in a political respect, no wise unimportant personalities, confirms this impression. Modified Demands. While, for example, the reply of President Wilson made demands which amounted to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, to a diminution and a deep internal transformation of the German empire, and the destruction of Turkish European ownership, these demands, the realization of which was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many declarations from official canteen quarters, or in part were dropped. Thus, in a declaration made in the British house of commons a year ago, Mr. Balfour expressly recognized that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problems, and that no one could impose a constitution upon Germany from

DON'T HAVE CATARRH
It's annoying—it's repulsive—it's dangerous!
Don't let your Catarrh get on a filling your nose, head and throat with its foul, poisonous secretions—don't let it make you a nuisance, annoyed by even your best friends.
Catarrh is dangerous—people suffer your bad-smelling breath and your hoarseness and suffering for more than you realize.
Waste still—CATARRH IS DANGEROUS. Neglected Catarrh often destroys small, taste and hearing and in many cases leads on to that terrible disease, Consumption. If you leave Catarrh unchecked, there's always the danger it may get down to your lungs.
Don't let your Catarrh run on any longer. Catarrh can be cured—absolutely and permanently. You can cure it yourself at home, easily and completely, if you take it in hand the right way.
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Simply answer my questions you see or write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, and mail the free medical advice coupon to me to-day.
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the possibility of fruitful progress. In all public statements of this nature a firm of eloquence is used which reckons with the effect of great distances and on the masses. Every pronouncement of leading statesmen is, directly after its delivery and before the authoritative quarters of the opposite side can reply to it, made the subject of passionate and exaggerated discussion of impossible elements.
Statements Substantiated.
But anxiety lest they should end a danger to the interests of their arms by unacceptably influencing feeling at home and lest they prematurely betray their own ultimate intentions also caused the responsible statesmen themselves, to strike a higher tone and stubbornly to adhere to extreme standpoints.
If therefore, an attempt is made to see whether the basic ideas for an understanding calculated to deliver Europe from the catastrophe of the suicidal continuation of the struggle, then, in any case, another method should be chosen which renders possible a direct verbal discussion between the representatives of the governments and only between them. The opposing conceptions of individuals of belligerent states would likewise have to form the subject of such a discussion, for mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as the basis for peace and the future relations of the states to one another, and regarding which, in the first place, an accord can be sought with a prospect of success.
As soon as an agreement was reached on the fundamental principles, an attempt would have to be made in the course of the discussions immediately to apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bring about their solution.
Optimistic For Peace.
We venture to hope that there will be no objection on the part of any belligerents to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruptions. The discussion, too, would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could only be useful to the cause of peace.
What did not succeed the first time can be repeated, and perhaps it has already at least contributed to the clarification of views. Mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. Streams of peace and human kindness would be released, in the warmth of which everything essential would remain and, on the other hand, much that is antagonistic to which excessive importance is still attributed, would disappear.
According to our conviction all the belligerents jointly owe to humanity to examine whether now or after some years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to an understanding, it is possible to make an end to the terrible conflict.
Favorable Summary.
The signal and imperial government would like, therefore, to pro-

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818 Scarth St. Regina

TO PARADISE BY TALLYHO



WHEN that colossal thrust from the Pacific of which geologists tell us, heaved the Rockies into the pre-historic sky to compete with the already time-worn Sierras, it was evident that the Thrasher—whenever he might be—wasn't planning a place for picnic parties. He dropped the scintillant jewel of Lake Louise into one un-reachable cup. He dug out a second one to the east where Paradise Valley now teems its enormous length between the evergreen feet of contemptuous mountains. He threw up the peaks which men term the Weak skinned Range—after the Indian custom—signifying ten and from their aloof summits decreed that an unshaven glacier should grow and crawl and die, leaving the vast scarp-lands that has blocked the valley and made possible that still, solemn, stinging mirror of the clouds which its discoverer fittingly named Moraine Lake.

After he had done all this and a million other wonderful and frankish bits of engineering, the mountain builder, in his usual achievement by a couple of thousand miles of granite to the east and twice the length of blue water towards the sunset.

None but the brave deserve the fair, but a great many others get her. Yet if it hadn't been for the restless spirit of the true-brave, the adventurers, the busy transit-men, the succeeding railway builder, and finally, the industrious pick-and-shovel artists of both the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, most of us would never have heard of Moraine Lake, and none of us who aren't graduate alpinists would have seen it.

Today there are a few breath-taking sights reserved for the man of spirit alone, who wears his heart in his mouth. But most of the wonderful spots are mapped and trailed and even carted so that the last bit is left to the tourist, and the lady who can't even ride, let alone walk, may see the right into paradise on the front seat of a trolley!

It's hard to describe at Lake Louise, for the reason that you can't imagine anything lovelier than the view from the hotel veranda. But even that nature-pose-and-painted panorama will be better appreciated if you get away from it for an hour or two.

Climb up the trolley ladder for the nine mile drive down the valley of the glacial flow. You needn't worry about hurrying home again. There's a little cabin nestling up among the cold peaks that will give you tea and toast this afternoon and a bed over night if your fishermen enough to wish to rise betimes for the trout, or artist enough to hear the call of the morning reflections in



(1) A C. P. R. cottage at Lake Louise. (2) Tally Ho on road to Moraine Lake. (3) On the shores of Lake Louise.

Moraine Lake, that are packed up and put away by nine o'clock every day.

The Bow Valley is 5,500 feet above sea level and so wide and deep that after one of the infrequent Rocky rain, a whole double rainbow can be seen in it, intact from end to end, tempting the superstitious to jump down from the tallyho and dig for the pot of gold. Battalions of cloud shadows can drill at once over the faces of the placid mountain across the valley and the near slopes are a florid heaven of Indian paintbrush. There is the deep scarlet sycamore brush, the rose red brush, the palest pink, the bleached-blond-tangerine, the snow-white brush. Gather an armful of them if you want to take back a palette-splash of color for your room. A cityful of tourists couldn't denude a single laughing slope.

Here is a rockslide, bare and accented to desolation, like a long wedge of ruin between the scarlet fields. This is where you must look sharp and whistle if you would be rewarded by the scuttling of a fat grey marmot over the grey stones. Marmots are courageous—they are curious—beasties, and seem to enjoy the tourist brand of conversation. To see a scuttler come to attention on his hind legs atop a big fat rock, cocking his squirrel head on one side as he listens and perhaps replies to your whistling, is to watch a most friendly sight. Nobody who hadn't a German soul would dream of throwing a stone at him.

At last the road leaves the Bow Valley, turning sharply to the right, and the scenery drops its neighborly

Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

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

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

The PLAPAO-PAD when adhering closely to the body cannot possibly slip or shift out of place. Therefore, cannot chafe or pinch. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. To be used while you work, and while you sleep. No straps, buckles or springs attached.

Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended as the rupture CAN'T come back. Send your name today to PLAPAO CO. Box 3051 St. Louis, Mo., for FREE trial Plapao and the information necessary.

Care for Prisoners of War

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following item forwarded to us by the Publicity Dept. of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. is herewith gladly given publicity.

As a result of Y.M.C.A. service for internment men in allied countries, including Canada, a marked change is beginning to be seen in the attitude of the German military authorities towards entente prisoners of war in that Empire.

In his report, Mr. Paul Arni, Swiss Secretary, working for French and British in Germany, says:

"The first permit granted me only gave me a right to the distribution of gifts among the War-prisoners. My activity in the camps was thereby very limited. Then I received reports from our Secretaries working in Russian war prisoners' camps in Siberia and pictures from War prisoners camps in England, and presented them to the War Ministry for inspection. At New Year I was able to receive as guest the Chief of a section of the War Ministry; we had a long free conversation in which I gave him a description of a manifold activity among prisoners of all nations. All this gradually created at the War Ministry an atmosphere of confidence and kind disposition towards us and this spring at a special session of the War Ministry a new permit was granted me for my camp visits and a special messenger was dispatched to me, to let me know the good result of the transaction. This new permit reads as follows:

"You are authorized not only to look after the welfare of the War prisoners, and to speak to them, to take note of their desires for gifts and have photos taken of them, but also to have the following privileges: the installing of halls for divine services, of opening schools, reading rooms, the arranging of grounds for sports, gymnastics and open-air games, the organizing of work-shops, and libraries. To this end you are authorized to be a hearer at the divine services held in the camps, at the instruction in school and at the theatrical representations. You are also authorized to send and distribute gifts to the prisoners, to transmit moneys and to advance money. Local officials are requested to give you the necessary protection and assistance."

I haven't stayed overnight at the Camp. But it's a dream of mine that I shall one day see Queen Cassiopea swing her chair to rest on Mt. Little, with the Great Bear, near neighbor to her. I shall sit by the midnight miracle of this divine crystal, clear of the trees, face to the mountains, head up to the stars. And if I am ever to know the why of this little life of mine—and the why of the paintbrush, and the marmot, and the glacier, and God—I shall hear it then.

—F. M. N.

TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR MUST SERVE FOR NINETY MEALS IN ALL PUBLIC EATING PLACES

OTTAWA. — New regulations governing the use of sugar in public eating places and by manufacturers, have been announced by the Canadian Food board and are embodied in an order, which has just been signed by the chairman, Henry H. Thompson.

The new restrictions, with the exceptions specifically noted below, are now effective, prohibit the use of more than two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served in public eating places, except in the case of soda fountains or ice cream parlors. The use of sugar in the latter establishments is already under regulation, and, in addition, after September 30, such establishments will not be permitted to use more than 25 per cent. of the average monthly amount of sugar used during the year 1917.

Cake Makers Regulated.

Manufacturers of biscuits, fruit cake, pound cake, layer cake, wine cake, sponge or any like product must not use more than forty pounds of sugar to one hundred pounds of flour and all of this amount must be yellow or brown sugar. In the manufacture of sweet dough products, and pastry, only eight pounds of sugar (half of which must be yellow or brown) may legally be used to one hundred pounds of flour. Not more than

forty per cent. of sugar may be used in the manufacture of coconut macaroons or fancy almond macaroons. Not more than ten pounds of sugar may be used to sixty pounds of marshmallow. In the manufacture of bread and bread rolls, only one-half pound of sugar may be used to one hundred pounds of flour and all of this amount must be yellow or brown sugar.

Manufacturers of candy, chocolate, solid chocolate products, cocoa, cocoa products, chewing gum, desiccated coconut or tobacco, are limited to fifty per cent. of their monthly consumption of sugar during the year 1917.

Manufacturers of table syrups, compound honey, maple butter and maple syrup compounds, or such like products, must not use more than fifty per cent. of their average monthly consumption of sugar for the year 1917 and half of this quantity must be yellow or brown sugar.

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical syrups and medicinal preparations must not use more than seventy-five per cent. of their average monthly consumption of sugar in 1917.

Manufacturers of beers, ales, fruit juices, soft drinks, fountain fruits, fruit syrups, dessert or jel-

ly powders or marshmallow powders, after September 30 must not use more than fifty per cent. of the average monthly amount of sugar used by them during the year 1917.

The amount of sugar which may be used in the manufacture of ice cream has been reduced to a maximum of five and one-half pounds of cane sugar to eight gallons of ice cream.

The use of sugar in the manufacture of soaps is prohibited.

Certificates for the purchase of sugar for use in the manufacture of products mentioned in the order will be issued on the basis of the percentages allowed, and supplementary certificates will be issued for sugar for the manufacture of bakery products within the conditions of the order on proof of increased output.

Public eating places are required to keep a record of all meals served, and if their allotment of sugar does not equal two pounds per ninety meals served, licensees may make written application for a further allotment.

A record also must be kept of the quantity of fruit preserved, and the amount of sugar used in public eating places.

For he was great without pretence; A man of whom none whispered shame. A man who knew nor guile nor blame. Good, in his every influence.

Don't blow your own horn; when it's worth blowing it won't need blowing.

RECIPROCAL DRAFT TREATY IN OPERATION.

NEW YORK. — All British subjects in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive, not already registered under the draft law, and whether exempted by the British ambassador or not, must register on September 12, it was announced by the British bureau of information.

Those British subjects registered before July 30, 1918, may apply for exemption to the British ambassador before September 29, it was ruled; those registered August 24, and those registered before September 4, before October 16.

Enlistments in the British or Canadian armies will not be accepted in the first class after September 28, in the second class after September 23, and in the third class after October 12.

All American men in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, must register for United States military service next Thursday, September 12.

All men in the first class, between 20 and 31, who have not registered, as well as all between 18 and 20 and between 32 and 45, must register.

BAD WEATHER IMPEDES ALLIES.

(By the Associated Press.)

The British and French armies continue to cut their way into the German lines in the various sections of the lower part of the battle-line in France.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, which has caused somewhat of a slackening in the violence of the operations, Field Marshal Haig's forces have materially encroached upon Cambrai and St. Quentin, while farther south, the French armies are pressing eastward, on the old Noyon sector towards La Fere and Laon, and northward from Soissons, in an auxiliary manoeuvre, with the same objectives in view. Between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, where the Americans are fighting with the French, additional ground has been gained by the allies.

The British now are standing at Villeque, six miles from St. Quentin, having carried out an advance over a ten-mile front on the general line of Epehy-Resbecourt and Vermand. To the north, the greater part of Havrincourt wood, one of the German strong points barring the way to Cambrai, has

been captured. So rapid has been the British advance along this portion of the front, that they held before the big drive last March.

Outflanking Laon.

Gradually the French are working their way around the St. Gobain forest north of Soissons, in the movement that aims at the outflanking of La Fere and Laon, and all the German positions east of this region. They have reached the outskirts of the village of Servais, on the northern edge of the forest, and 2½ miles from La Fere, while a short distance to the north, they have taken the village of Mennesis, on the St. Quentin canal. This latter gain brings the French within little more than eight miles of St. Quentin.

Heavy Counter-Attacks.

North of the Aisne, near Soissons, the Germans are fighting hard to keep the French in check, realizing that the gain by them of much more territory in this region, in conjunction with the manoeuvre that is in progress around the St. Gobain forest, will place the entire German defence line eastward toward Reims in a critical position. Near Laffaux, and to the north of

Celles-sur-Aisne, the Germans have delivered strong counter-attacks, but the French everywhere have maintained their ground.

The Germans also are reacting somewhat south of Ypres, especially in the region of Ploegsleert, where the British are threatening the recapture of Armentieres. Counter offensive manoeuvres here and east of Wulverghem, were broken up by the British.

WOMEN WANT DECISIVE PEACE.

LONDON. — When the national conference of women meets here next month a resolution will be submitted demanding that the government pass a bill at once enabling women to be elected to Commons. Meanwhile, leaders among the six million women who are now voters express their determination to vote for a peace which will end the menace of militarism in Europe, not peace by negotiation. "We know what we have paid. We are determined that the world shall be made safe."

To bear, is to conquer our fate. No one is respectable who is not doing his best.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

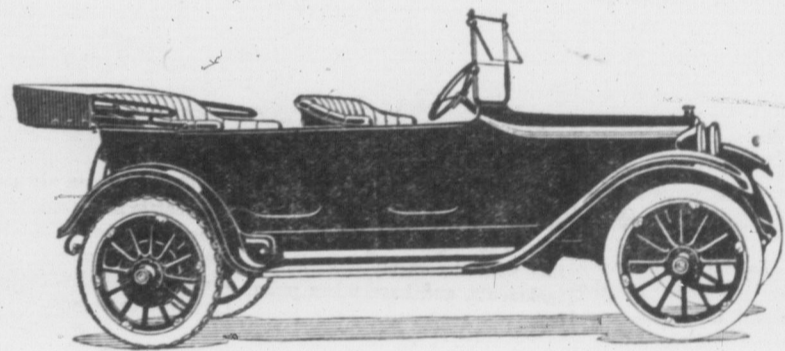
A Solid Wall of Good Will

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this car. Not for a month, not for a week, not for a single day. Having only one car to build, Dodge Brothers have been able to build it better and better. But in the sense of radical changes, it is the same car today it was when they designed it. And still the demand goes on growing greater and greater. Not outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry, seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the car more intensely at this moment than they ever wanted it before. This is the face of the fact that production is at the highest peak it has ever reached. You can find out why this is so from what people are saying about the car all around you. For months and months they talked particularly of its performance. Now, you will hear even greater emphasis laid on its economy. You will hear that with thousands of cars in use, Dodge Brothers' dealers have practically no use for repair parts. That rumor is true. Accidents are the chief source of demand for Dodge repair parts. You will hear that the cost of maintenance is practically nil. This too, is true in thousands of cases. You will hear that the car consumes an unusually small amount of gasoline and oil. This is literally true—of every Dodge Brothers car, under all conditions. You will hear that it is very difficult to find Dodge Brothers cars for sale at second-hand anywhere. You will also hear that the second-hand price is only a little lower than the first price. Both of these things are true—not in one city, nor one Province, but all over the Dominion. You do not hear people talking about the price of the car. But you do hear them talking everywhere about the kind of a car it is. In short, wherever you find a Dodge Brothers car, you will find it surrounded by friends. You will find it running from morning to night, in an atmosphere of good will. No ill will anywhere, good will everywhere—good will that grows out of its good work. No one knows the value of this good will any better than Dodge Brothers know it. No one counts more on it, nor works harder to deserve it. This is your guarantee when you buy one of

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The Courier's Mail Bag

HOLDFAST, Sask., Sept. 1918.

The Courier—
Wheat cutting in this district has been finished about September 3rd, and the farmers are now busily engaged with threshing. In this district, as is known, nearly all land is held by German-Canadians. Many farmers own up to 10 quarter sections of land and practically every farmer around here is well off. Our colony has therefore a great future before them; it no doubt will be one of the greatest colonies in Saskatchewan as times come. The crop this year is an average one as far as quantity is concerned, the quality however is No. 1. Oats will give a good crop, the stools are at places a little short. If we take it as a whole, the farmers can be well satisfied, as quality and the good prices the grain will command are bound to make up for the shortage in quantity. On September 5th there was a flying circus at Holdfast, which gave a few performances. After threshing it is stated work shall commence to erect the new church, of which I have reported in my last letter. The threshing season should be of a short duration as practically every farmer around here owns his own threshing machine. The cutting of the grain took also only a few days as the farmers went to work by using three or four binders on a single farm. Gabriel Froehlich used even five binders. The farmers have not time to get sick these days, and in fact one will find in our district hardly anyone on the sick-list.
Mrs. Albert Ehmann, wife of our former Hotel-Proprietor has become mother of twins. We wish to extend to the parents our hearty congratulations. Mr. Carl Ehmann has about completed his new residence. The building is a very handsome one and will cost about \$8,000 to \$9,000; there are 15 rooms in the building, it has water-electric light and a hot-water-heating system. A 75 feet deep water-tank has been built in the cellar, also several machineries in connection with the water system and the electric light plant.
C. Wöhrens.

GRAYSON, Sask., September 1918.
The Editor, "The Courier"—
I have noticed with surprise that it has been decided to discontinue printing "Der Courier" in the German language. As much as I regret not to be able to read our former valued paper in my mother-tongue again, I think the decision which has been taken, was only taken after careful consideration, and I shall therefore not drop out as a reader but trust in the good judgement of the Editor of "Der Courier" has always used in serving the best interests of his fellow countrymen. Very probably many of the readers of the former paper "Der Courier" are not in a position to read English but no

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doubt their children are able to read English, and as most of them speak German, it will not be too difficult for them to translate the news which will from now on appear in "The Courier", which is the name, I understand, of the new paper appearing in the English language.
In our district every farmer is busily engaged cutting wheat. Frost has not done as much harm as was expected, and all indications are, that the farmer will get a fair average crop. I shall send in a more complete report when threshing is fairly well under way.
Yours truly
Caspar Schramm.

LAKE SASKATOON, August 31st, 1918.
"The Courier"—
Enclosed you will find \$2.00 being the subscription price for "The Courier" for another year. We have a lot of work with the grain that has been frozen. I judge that I have lost about 250 to 300 acres with wheat making in all a financial loss of about \$10,000 to \$12,000. The wheat on about 100 acres seems to be untouched and in a few days we shall start cutting same. The frozen wheat will make good feed; whether we can sell it is a question I cannot answer as yet. Early oats has also been touched by frost, but is still fairly good, and if we don't get any further frost before maturity, oats will give a fairly good crop. On Friday and Saturday last we had a heavy rain, but this morning the Thermometer was below Zero again. However during the day it braced up nicely, the sun was shining bright and all signs point towards better weather. May God give that we are spared from any further frost, otherwise we will lose everything and our district will receive a serious set-back. I have to make you a compliment on your paper and must say that at our house we all like it very well.
Yours truly
A. T. Trelle.

BROUCE, B. C., Sept. 7th, 1918.
"The Courier"—
I beg to thank you for the prompt delivery of your paper. Enclosed you will find \$2.00 to cover subscription for another year. I have read so often about the dry weather in other parts of the country this year, but let it be said, that we also had to suffer on account of the dry spells. The hay-crop is very poor and the potato-crop does not look too promising either.
Yours truly
Julius Henke.

ELECT NEW PRESIDENT OF CHINESE REPUBLIC.
PEKING. — Hsu Shih Chang, former vice-president of the privy council, has been elected president of the Chinese republic by a large majority.

Hsu Shih Chang became prominent during the latter days of the Chinese monarchy. He was one of the leading statesmen who conducted negotiations preliminary to the settlement of the relations between Japan, Russia and China, as the result of the Russo-Japanese war.
When the constitutional government was established he became vice-prime minister and at one time was thought to be in line for the post of premier. In June, 1917, he was named dictator by a rebel conference at Tien Tsin, when Hsu Antung relinquished the role of emperor in the summer of 1917. Hsu was appointed his guardian. It was later suggested that he might replace President Feng, and last month he was nominated for the presidency by the generals of the northern Chinese army.

No Call for Class Three.
OTTAWA. — Reports that class 3 under the Military Service act is to be called out are generally discredited here. The question, Canadian Press Limited is informed, has not even been discussed. Any further calls under the act depend on the war situation and the supply of reinforcements.

WHAT CANADA HAS DONE TO HELP TO FEED THE ARMIES AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF OUR ALLIES.

Baron Rhondda's last message to Canada before his death: "Dominion Day is a fitting occasion to express, on behalf of all those responsible for food administration in the United Kingdom, gratitude to Canadian men, women and youths for the way in which they have decreased their consumption of essential foods and increased production."

Net exports from Canada of beef have been increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent, over the average net exports for 1910-1914. Net exports of pork have been increased by 125,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 571 per cent, over a five year pre-war average.

Before the war, Canada was importing butter at the rate of 7,000,000 pounds annually. This country is now producing enough butter to meet domestic requirements and, in addition, is exporting at the rate of more than 4,000,000 pounds per annum.

It is estimated that Canada exported at least 25 to 30 per cent more wheat during the last twelve months than could have been exported had it not been for the efforts for conservation and organization of this country's food resources.

By standardization of flour and lengthening of the extraction in milling, a saving of 20,000 barrels of flour per month is being effected.

Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or, counting the saving by lengthened extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to a saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for it, is estimated, at least 500,000 soldiers.

Canada is now saving sugar at the rate of more than 100,000 tons annually, as compared with consumption a year ago. Very large quantities of edible fats are also being released, out of normal consumption, for export.

Nearly 800 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss through spoiling.
An amazing reduction in waste is shown by reports to the Canada Food Board from municipal officials in all parts of the Dominion. Profiteering has been greatly diminished and excessive profit taking is being stopped. For example, flour sold at \$14.50 per barrel in the spring of 1915, whereas the farmer had received only \$6.93 for the wheat used therein. In the spring of 1918 the price of flour had been kept down to \$11 per barrel, while the farmer had received \$8.32 for the wheat used therein.

DEVASTATION UNEQUALLED IN RECENT FIGHT.
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 11. — The destruction of towns and villages within the zone of the recent operations has been so complete as to offer little basis for comparison. South of the Somme and between the Aisne and the Oise, the work of demolition has been uniformly thorough. Settlements, big and small, have been reduced to ghostly ruins, the fragments of walls assuming most fantastic shapes, the roofs of many houses, bereft of tiles and slates, look like skeletons of huge beasts, whose backs have been broken.

Noyon Still Standing.
Noyon offers the only contrast to the devastation that is characteristic of other towns. Montdidier was razed to the ground. Noyon was almost completely ruined, but is still erect. The walls of most of its houses still support only partially collapsed roofs. From a distance they appear to require only repair, but close inspection shows that the Germans made good their boast that they would destroy the town in its entirety.

No Section Spared.
When the French troops first entered the city it was three-fourths intact at least. Shelling with gas and high explosives fol-

"Cure Your Rupture Like I Cured Mine"

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

HIS REMEDY AND BOOK SENT FREE.
Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years, then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him so not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and trace after trace. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and all-servant operation or die. He did neither. He cured himself instead.



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

Anyone can use the same method. It's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Captain Collings book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid in any rupture sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—now—before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.
Capt. W. A. Collings (Inc.), Box 117C, Watertown, N.Y.
Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without any obligation on my part whatever.
Name _____
Address _____

lowed at once. The shells were distributed so evenly and impartially that not a quarter was slighted and not a house left untouched. What could not be done by shells in the brief time left to the German artillery, was accomplished by mines.

HARDEST FIGHT OF CAMPAIGN WAS AT COUCY.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 10. — Reuter's correspondent cables:

The hardest fighting French troops during the past week have been the men of General Mangin's army among the woods and hills before the Hindenburg line. The Germans have unquestionable decided to make a prepared stand in the region of Quincy Bassopart and St. Mard. At Concy la Ville the canal is 18 yards wide and seven feet deep and the enemy, with scores of machine guns, had lined the east bank to the water's edge. The French engineers actually bridged the canal under shrapnel of grenades and a murderous point-blank machine gun fire, after which the engineers were the first to get across and come to grips with the machine gunners. Across the water lay woods in which the Germans installed machine guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans are emphatic that the fighting here and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign.

Fought to the Death.
The enemy machine gunners literally fought to their death. A single Gascon division advancing foot by foot not more than a hundred yards, engaged five German divisions. On the sixth day with the help of the artillery, the French won through to the Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy-le-Chateau, which today looks like a stone on the quarry.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF HOHENSOLMS DEAD.

BASEL, Switzerland. — The death of Prince Ferdinand of Solms-Hohensolms is announced by the German newspapers. He was killed on the battlefield, while in command of an infantry battalion.

Prince Ferdinand was born at Weimar, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Saxon-Weimar-Eisenach in 1886. He was cousin of Prince Charles, head of the reigning house of Solms-Hohensolms.

THREE DEFENCE SYSTEMS BEHIND HINDENBURG LINE.

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Hayas Agency). — There are three German lines of defence behind the Hindenburg line, the first closely paralleling it, and the others providing for retreats along the fronts, according to an outline of the German defence system printed by the Matin today.

The first line in the rear of the Hindenburg position, according to the newspaper, starts from the south of Lille and parallels the Hindenburg line at an average of from three to six miles. The second comprises a line running from Lille to Metz, the intermediary points on which, the newspaper does not indicate. This line would be about 180 miles in length.

Finally, the newspaper adds, there is a fourth retreat line, on which the Germans are now vigorously working. It runs from Valenciennes, twenty miles west of Douai; in a southeasterly direction to Givet, on the Meuse, at the Belgian border. The front thys indicated, extends for about sixty miles.

FRESH GERMAN RE-INFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 11. — Although little strips of ground have been gained here and there along the battle lines, that zigzag their way across Artois and Picardy, the British troops generally were stationary today. A heavy rain whipped along by a chilly wind has covered the battlefield with a coating of mud. This in a country badly torn up by shells, of itself would necessarily result in a slower movement, even if it were not necessary for the advance troops to consolidate their positions.

In actions of manoeuvre, such as the British, as well as the French to the south, are engaged in, pauses of this kind are inevitable.

German Reserves Appear.
Meanwhile fresh German divisions have made their appearance in this region, so it may be expected that the resistance will become stiffer. As a matter of fact not a great deal of ground remains to be captured before the Germans will be pushed back completely to the Hindenburg line. Generally speaking, the British armies are now about five miles away from the centre of the German's much boasted defence system.

Artillery Never Quits.
The Germans are having a most uncomfortable time, for the British

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives
Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Passbook, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.
Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.
REGINA BRANCH
O. F. Seeber, Manager

SHEEP FOR SALE
The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high grade ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:
\$400.00 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,600.00 worth supplied on half cash basis, balance payable July, 1919, and December 1, 1919, with interest at 6 per cent.
These ewes are a choice lot, mostly bred by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk rams.
For particulars apply to
A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, SASK.

guns, in addition to laying their shells on the Germans between the British infantry positions and the Hindenburg line, are vigorously hammering the enemy's rear. The British artillery firing on the forward enemy areas has created great havoc.
Where the British troops have advanced they have, at many times, come upon patches of ground where torn bodies of men, broken machine guns, dented helmets, equipment, cartridge cases and clips are all mixed up together as though they had passed through some gigantic mangle.
This is the toll the British artillery takes when the foe leaves his machine gunners in pockets for rearguard actions.
The enemy has by no means even started to recover from the shocks he has received. Day after day, since the British offensive began and it is considered more than likely new divisions have been thrown in through the desire to stiffen the German morale, quite as much as to stiffen the line for a time.
Activity at Gouvaucourt.
The principal activity today was in the area around Gouvaucourt. The high ground overlooking Gouvaucourt and the wood of the same name to the northwest, were captured. The British guns from this section are able to direct an enfilading fire on the enemy positions to the south.
Past records show that the enemy will not get out except when he is pushed out. Thus he takes every opportunity available to destroy what he has not time to save.
Some newly captured German documents disclose that the enemy is not quite satisfied with himself or with his defenses, and his line is literally honeycombed with deep dugouts.
Closing Safety Dugouts.
An order issued by a German general of division, apparently acting under orders from the higher command, expressly forbids the troops to occupy dugouts which descend lower than eight steps underground. The general appears to have been very much worried on the subject and goes into great detail in ordering such dugouts closed up, or otherwise made useless for the troops.

SAVE GASOLINE
Get more efficient service out of your car by having the valves ground and reset.
EVERY CAR needs some adjusting occasionally to get best results.
SERVICE—We keep a full staff of competent mechanics, which enables us to give prompt and satisfactory service, and guarantee all work turned out.
If you are in the market for a **USED CAR** look over the following list.
Saxon Six, 1917 Model
Russell Knight
Elgin Six, 1918 Model
Regal, 1917 Model
Ford Touring
the above used cars are all in good running order and are at bargain prices, see them quick.
Canadian Motor Sales Corporation, Ltd.
Distributors for Saskatchewan for
"ELGIN SIX" CARS
Cor. Albert and Victoria REGINA, SASK.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP SALE

The Entire \$25,000 Stock of Dependable Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear of the Well-known firm of SCHACTER STORE, has been purchased by THE UNION CLOTHIERS, and is now offered for sale to the public at lower than before the war prices.

OF THE **SCHACTER STORE** NOW KNOWN AS THE **UNION CLOTHIERS**

1805 SOUTH RAILWAY

COR. BROAD & S. RAILWAY

Men's Overalls
Stetson's cloth, in colors, black and blue stripe, very durable, with bibs. Reg. \$2.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$1.39

Men's Overall Jackets
In plain blue and stripe, two pockets. Sizes 34 to 48. Values up to \$1.75. Change of Ownership Sale
89c

Men's Two-Piece Underwear
Medium weight Shirts and Drawers. Regular \$3.00 per suit. Change of Ownership Sale
89c

Men's Socks
Marathon, guaranteed to wear. Regular 25c. Change of Ownership Sale
20c

Men's Socks
Heavy ribbed wool. Color black. Regular 75c. Change of Ownership Sale
49c

Men's Sweater Coats
With shawl collar, good heavy sweater, will insure warmth and stand all kinds of wear. Regular \$4.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$2.25

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS
All sizes, broken lines of all the celebrated makes, consisting of Arrow Brand, Tootle's. Values up to \$2.00. Change of Ownership Sale
59c

Our Reason for Making this Big Sale
is that it affords us a way of quickly GETTING ACQUAINTED to our mutual benefit—and if SERVICE, QUALITY and PRICE mean anything to YOU, we are sure of keeping your trade. Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is arriving daily and we will certainly be well prepared for this event with a complete line of winter apparel, consisting of Sweaters, Underwear, Socks, Mitts, Overalls, etc.; Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-wear at Sale Prices.
COME! Let's get acquainted and in the meantime you can take advantage of these GREAT BARGAINS at your service.
(Signed) THE UNION CLOTHIERS.

SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY SEPT. 18
Only 10 Greater Bargain Days

In Spite of Rising Costs Everything in this Store Has Been Cut to the Hilt
This store always did have a good reputation for handling reliable goods, and we are going to try to better it by handling A-1 QUALITY bearing the UNION LABEL, which in itself stands for HONEST WORKMANSHIP.
Coupled with QUALITY will be the PRICE, which in every case will be most reasonable. WE WANT YOUR TRADE, and if you give us half a chance, WE'LL HOLD IT.
Come on Thursday Morning. If not, come any time during this BIG TEN DAYS' SALE.

Men's Dress Shoes
Dark tan, Goodyear welt, English last, exceptionally big value at \$9.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$6.79

Men's Work Shirts
Khaki color, heavy drill, strongly made. Reg. \$1.75. Change of Ownership Sale
\$1.25

Men's Odd Trousers
Made of heavy tweed, with belt loops, well tailored. Regular \$4.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$2.95

Boys' Suits
Exceptionally well tailored in pinch back; plain tweeds and worsteds. Values up to \$8.00. All sizes. Change of Ownership Sale
\$5.95

Boys' Stockings
Boys' Drummer Hose, heavy ribbed. Regular 65c. Change of Ownership Sale
49c

Black ribbed. Regular 25c, at sale
25c

Children's Coats
In white chinchilla, large collar, well lined. Regular \$4.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$2.49

Children's Coats
In grey and brown chinchilla cloth, with belt. Sizes from 18 to 26. Regular \$4.50. Change of Ownership Sale
\$3.49

We Are Here to Build a Reputation and We Want Your Trade.

We Particularly want the trade of the working men and the farmers who trade in Regina.

Read These Columns
Each and every item is a money saver to you. Come in and inspect our suits; quality and fit guaranteed. EVERY DOLLAR YOU SPEND IN OUR STORE MEANS 50 CENTS SAVED.

Here is a Stunner in Men's Suits
Men's fine tweed and worsted suits of the finest tailoring, latest cut, fit guaranteed. All sizes and a large variety of patterns to select from. Regular up to \$22.00.
Our Price
\$12.98

Men's Blue Serge Suits
Plain sack, well tailored; the old dyes; big values at \$30.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$19.75

Men's Overcoats
Mackinaws and Fur-lined Coats, a big variety at prices reduced in proportion to all other items in the store.

Men's Combinations
Medium weight underwear, very suitable for fall. This is a big special. Reg. \$3.25. Sale Price
\$1.95

Men's Combinations
Good heavyweight, fleece-lined. Regular \$4.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$2.39

Men's Heavy Sweaters
Military collar in combination colors. Reg. \$5.75. Change of Ownership Sale
\$3.98

Boy's School Boots
The coming months demand the utmost in Shoes for the school boy. Dry feet are necessary to good health.
Made of good box calf, wide last, guaranteed to stand hard wearing. Regular \$4.50. Change of Ownership Sale
\$3.39

Men's Work Shoes
Amherst Home-made Working Shoes, in black and tan, box calf and elk leather. Ideal Boot for fall wear. Regular \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50 at
\$3.79

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS
Washable, made of good heavy Gingham. Regular \$1.00. Early Bird Special
39c
Limited number to a customer.

Men's Heavy Grey Flannelette Shirts
Men's Heavy Grey Flannelette Shirts, very well made. Guaranteed to wear. Regular \$2.25. Change of Ownership Sale
\$1.49

Men's Grey Socks
Heavy Grey Socks, texture, wool and cotton, reinforced toes and heels. Big value at 50c. Change of Ownership Sale
29c

Men's Gauntlets
Made of good strong material, bearing the union label; will stand all kinds of wear. Change of Ownership Sale
95c

Children's Suits
From 5 to 8 years. Buster Brown styles in tweeds and worsted. Reg. \$6.00. Change of Ownership Sale
\$4.95

Ladies' Velvet Dresses
Made of silk velvet, newest styles. Reg. \$18.50. Change of Ownership Sale
\$9.95

Ladies' Fall Coats
A big variety in Serges, Shepherd Check, green, Burgundy and blue. Regular \$17.50. Change of Ownership Sale
\$11.95

Ladies' Silk Waists
In all the popular shades, large collars, values regular up to \$5.50. Change of Ownership Sale
\$3.49

Ladies' Shoes
All our Crepe de Chine Waists at sale price. In vici kid, Fine Dress Shoes, Louis heel, 9-inch top. Regular \$7.50. Change of Ownership Sale
\$5.45

The Union The Working Men's Store

The Union The Working Men's Store

Regina and District

JULIUS OBERHOFFNER DIED LAST SUNDAY

Funeral to take place Wednesday forenoon.
After an illness lasting eight weeks, Mr. Julius Oberhoffner passed away on Sunday night at 10 p.m.



Julius W. Oberhoffner

His many friends will be interested to hear a few facts out of the life of the deceased.
Julius Oberhoffner was born at Chernowitz, Buckowina, on the 28th of October 1894. He attended high school and college at his home city. In the year 1908 he came with his mother and sister to Regina, where the family has resided ever since. During his stay in our city Julius Oberhoffner was book-keeper and clerk in different Regina stores up to the time of his sickness which began exactly eight weeks ago.
Mr. Oberhoffner was a member of the C.M.B.A., and secretary of the German branch of this association. He also was an active member of the Musician's Union and of the Catholic Young Men's Society.
A severe cold which he contracted eight weeks ago affected his health in a most dangerous man-

ner. He developed a disease of the lungs of which he never recovered, and which finally led to his early death. All who have been acquainted with him more closely knew him as a very good-hearted and jolly disposition, and he will be much missed by all his friends.
We express our heartfelt sympathy to the mourning family and especially to his grief-stricken mother.
The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Oberhoffner, 2077 Osler Street, on Wednesday, September 18th, at 10 a.m., proceeding to St. Mary's church first and from there to the cemetery.

31,884 Men Examined.
A total of 31,884 men of class one have been examined to date by the medical boards under the Military Service act. Of this number 19,814 have been fit for intensive training and placed in category A2.
Of Interest to Farmers.
Dr. Seymour, provincial health officer, is attempting to interest farmers in the best type of heating, ventilation, water supply and sewerage systems and has issued an article from the health bureau of timely interest to farmers contemplating improvements to their homes and buildings.

WHO IS WILLING TO HELP?
From St. Boswells we receive the news that there is a family in great distress. Mrs. Margaret Klinck, a widow, lives there with seven children and an old half-blind father who is altogether dependent on her. Mr. Klinck, the head of the family, died eight months ago and since his death the family is facing the greatest poverty, especially as hail has destroyed the last of the meagre crop. We would ask our readers to open their hands and hearts in order to help this poor family over the worst. May especially those who were lucky enough to bring in a good crop be generous and charitable. Gifts may be sent either to Mrs. M. Klinck, St. Boswells P. O., Sask., or to Mr. Jos. Waldner, St. Boswells P. O., Sask.

Dr. Beland Addresses Big Audience

Had Been Kept as Prisoner of War in Berlin, Germany, for Three Years.

The crowd which went to the Regina theatre last Sunday night to hear Dr. Henri Beland relate his experience of four years as a prisoner in Germany, was so large that people were early turned away. The large number of citizens who succeeded in getting inside the building, however, were well repaid by the thrilling story which the former postmaster-general of Canada had to tell.
Dr. Beland told his story in a conversational manner and an unbroken interest was sustained for two hours and a half. While much of his tale gripped the sympathies of his audience, many of his remarks were couched in a vein of dry humor which frequently brought a hearty laugh.
The address was concluded with a burst of patriotic eloquence, in which he paid a magnificent tribute to the valor and spirit of the Canadian troops, some of whom he addressed in England shortly after his liberation. He expressed the opinion that the entrance of the United States into the war would be a decisive factor and made a strong plea for religious and political tolerance.

Much Interest is Shown in Meeting of G. W. V. Friday—Public Invited to Attend.
All arrangements for the Great War Veterans' mass meeting on Friday at 8 o'clock in the city hall have been completed, and the local branch, under whose auspices the meeting is to be held, are hoping to have a representative gathering of citizens, to whom something of interest is to be told concerning the immigration of Mennonites into the west.
During the past week, the Mennonite problem as it is termed by the returned men who are raising some objections as regards the privileges granted these people because of religious belief, has broadened to include the Huterian Brethren, who have purchased

some large tracks of land in Alberta and Manitoba.

Hon. Captain Rev. M. MacKinnon, F. S. J. Ivay, provincial president of the British Citizenship league; Rev. T. A. Simpson, Rev. John Lewis, and Lieut. G. P. Weir, M. C., are to be the principal speakers. The veterans are extending a cordial invitation to every citizen in Regina to attend. The veterans expect a large number of visitors, including a large delegation from Moose Jaw.

Knights of Columbus Start Campaign For \$500,000.

A meeting of the general executive of the Knights of Columbus army but fund campaign was held at campaign headquarters in the Canada Life building, when organization was furthered and committees appointed. T. M. Molloy was in the chair.
It is expected that everybody approached by the canvassers will give liberally in order to make the campaign a full success. \$500,000 are needed and the Knights of Columbus throughout Canada are determined to make every endeavor to attain their goal.
In Regina the campaign was successfully started last Sunday, with a collection at the close of Dr. Beland's big meeting at the Regina Theatre.
In the interests of the good cause it is to be hoped that the province of Saskatchewan will double its allotment of \$25,000.

Born.
The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jakob Boers, 1855 Ottawa St., born August 30, inst., was recently baptized in Trinity Luth. church, receiving the names Erna Katharine.
Additional Regina News on Page 16.

Restore Belgian Fortresses
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—The Germans are reported to be hurriedly restoring the fortifications of Liege, Bruges and Ghent, according to advices from Belgium.

BRITISH FIRED TEN MILLION SHELLS
IN FOUR WEEKS
LONDON, Sept. 13.—All indications on the British front point to the intention of the Germans to defend their positions in the highly organized battle zone of the Hindenburg line, inundating the country where that is possible. Doubtless, however, they consider the establishment of a strong line farther back with the big towns of Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin as pivots.
It is pointed out that the Germans, since July 14, have shortened their line approximately seventy miles, thereby saving between thirty and forty divisions. A further shortening, however, is not impossible. Hence, the British expect strong resistance and counter-attacks to continue.
Before the Hindenburg system, now held by the Germans, can be successfully dealt with, much reconstruction of communications will be necessary. But this is not viewed as a great task, owing to the speed of the British engineers, who are now engaged in the preliminaries of this work.
In their recent advance, the British fired more than 10,000,000 shells in four weeks. As a result, the enemy's wire was cut with greater thoroughness than ever before, and the British counter-battery work, according to the German statement, destroyed 10 guns to the Germans' one.

government and of the addressed in the particular note despatched are left blank.)
BELGIUM ALSO GETS OFFER OF PEACE
LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is understood that the government has received the Austro-Hungarian peace note and also the proposal, previously referred to, that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory.
It is also learned that Germany has made a peace offer to Belgium. The terms of this proposal are as follows:
That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war.

That hereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted.
That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period.
That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies.
That the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized.
The proposal contains no word respecting reparation or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.

CARD OF THANKS
We desire to express herewith our sincere gratitude to our many friends for the kindness and sympathy extended to us during the illness and on the occasion of the death of our beloved son and brother
Julius Oberhoffner
Heartfelt thanks also for the many beautiful floral offerings.
Mrs. Oberhoffner and Family.

Buy Your Shoes Now!
Now is the time to buy your shoes. We have a large stock of Boots and Shoes. The new styles for Fall have arrived, and never before have we seen styles so pretty and practical, nor quality so good. We have a special large stock of heavy work boots for Farmers and Threshers.
Buy goods that will give you service. Our shoes and our store enjoy an enviable reputation.
OUR PRICES ARE LOW AND OUR GOODS GUARANTEED
You are cordially invited to inspect our large stock.
ENGEL BROS.
1723 SCARTH ST. Phone 2572 REGINA, SASK. OPPOSITE KINGS HOTEL.

"The Courier"

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

"THE COURIER" A PAPER FOR THE WESTERN HOME

Alberta News

Branch-Office for Alberta and British Columbia: Room 313 Tegner Building 101st Street (over Ramsey's Store).

Volume 11.

Wednesday, September 18, 1918.

Number 45

Edmonton News

Edmonton Tax Rate. EDMONTON. — The city council fixed the tax rate at 30 mills.

New Time-Table of G.T.P. EDMONTON, Alta.—Trains from the Pacific coast are arriving in this city since September 1st every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and proceed east at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Boy Badly Hurt. EDMONTON, Alta.—Wm. Smith, from Carbondale, 13 years old, succeeded in bringing himself in possession of a dynamite cartridge.

Wheat-Cutting in Full Swing. EDMONTON, Alta.—Our farmers are busily engaged to bring in the crop, the yield of which is at places even better as the most optimistic dared to hope.

Alberta Wants Harvest Hands From the South. EDMONTON.—Owing to the reports received by the provincial department of agriculture of the scarcity of farm help throughout the province, it has been decided to place an agent in Spokane, Wash., to co-operate with the Dominion government labor official in securing assistance for harvesting operations in Alberta.

Alberta Grain Growers Own Saw-Mill

EDMONTON, Alta.—The U. F. A. of Alberta has erected a large new saw-mill about 70 miles from Prince George, B.C., on the G. T. P. Line which is already in operation.

Harvest Help Demand is More Than the Supply. EDMONTON, Alta.—The demand for harvest help is greater than we can possibly supply, said Mr. Grant, of the Provincial Labor Bureau in Calgary, speaking of the labor situation.

Two Bodies Found in a Slough.

EDMONTON, Alta.—About two years ago there suddenly disappeared in the McMurray District two hunters named Conrad Rapinski and Roy Morrison.

Thief Takes Big Auto Owned By Premier Stewart. EDMONTON, Alta.—No trace has yet been found of Premier Stewart's automobile, which was stolen from in front of McDougall church Wednesday night while the premier's family were inside listening to the lecture by Dr. Henri Beland.

Three Years For Assault.

EDMONTON, Alta.—James E. Cross pleaded guilty in the police court Thursday morning to slashing James Hunter over the head in a deserted shack with a wagon bolt a few nights ago and stealing from him a gold watch and the sum of \$280.

Body of Farmer Found in Barn Near Vegreville.

VEGREVILLE, Alta.—The body of Adam Giebelhaus was found in the barn at his house about ten miles from here, with a large calibre gun lying beside it, Wednesday afternoon. He was 63 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

Fined \$250 For Hoarding.

ACME, Alta.—Karl Fischer, a farmer residing near Acme, Alta., was fined \$250 for hoarding flour contrary to the provisions of the Canada Food Board regulations.

Premier and His Party Welcomed at Ft. McMurray.

FORT McMURRAY, Alta.—Premier Stewart, Hon. A. G. MacKay, Deputy Minister Harvey and General Manager W. R. Smith, of the McArthur lines have reached the end of steel by auto car. They traversed the three miles of hills and mud between the end of steel and the Clearwater river, being treated in a small way to the conditions under which the freighters at the end of steel have to struggle along.

Plans For Big Hospital Are Before Cabinet.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Hon. George P. Smith received the plans for the service building and infirmary of the tubercular hospital that is being established in British Columbia.

Three Stores Closed.

EDMONTON.—Three establishments in Edmonton, dealing in candy, fruit, etc., have been closed by order of the Canada Food Board for disregarding license regulations.

Women's Police Court.

In the women's court Thursday morning, Magistrate Mrs. Arthur Murphy (presiding, Bertha Moldenhauer, a German woman, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the Fort, being found guilty of vagrancy.

A woman from Grand Forks, U.S.A., visiting her daughter, in the country here, became violently insane and was brought before Magistrate Murphy and committed to stand trial. Her condition, it appears, was aggravated by the drafting of her 19-year-old son in the U.S.A.

A Gipsy woman living on the St. Albert trail, was fined \$50 and costs, or three months in prison, being found guilty of obstructing the police in the performance of their official duties.

Relief in Seed Grain is Being Now Discussed.

EDMONTON, Alta.—The question of seed grain for those farmers who will be unable to purchase it for next season, and many other subjects vital to the next year's planting, is under discussion by C. W. Cory, deputy minister of the interior, and representatives of the three prairie provinces, at Regina.

It is understood that the outcome of the meeting will be such that arrangements that will permit all farmers to secure seed, those who are unable to pay for it at once being permitted to purchase from government agents on a credit plan. The aim, as Mr. Cory has intimated, will be to supply seed where required, and a methodical system of distribution will be introduced, the details of which will be announced later.

The situation in Alberta has been somewhat carefully investigated by government officials during the past few weeks, and Mr. Marshall has personally gathered information from the light crop districts in the course of a motor tour of the south country. In some cases, it is expected, it will be necessary to give financial assistance to unfortunate farmers to enable them to carry on their preparations for the 1919 crop.

Sold Edmonton Wool in Toronto.

EDMONTON, Alta.—W. J. Stark, secretary of the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' association, who is in the East, in company with President McIntosh of the Exhibition association, reports that the wool consigned to this association by the members for sale, has not yet reached Toronto.

Second Man Dead.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Harry Eames, logger and friend of Roberts, succumbed at a hospital here the night after the shooting. The bullet which entered Eames' neck, ranged downward and penetrated his spine. He never regained consciousness.

Some Fish.

REVELSTOCK, B.C.—A sturgeon eight feet three inches long and weighing 230 pounds was caught on a line at Bannock Bay near Arrowhead by W. Andrews, a returned soldier. Three men hauled the fish ashore, while Andrews killed it with rifle bullets.

Beehive Yields \$120.

NELSON, B.C.—A. E. Pittaway, of Castlegar, realized \$121 from one hive of bees this year. This is a record, it is said.

Plenty of rails were being stored at Edmonton for that purpose. Bad track conditions, and scarcity of help prevented steel laying at present, but three weeks or a month would improve all that.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

No Settlement of Mine Strike is Yet in Sight.

FERNIE, B.C.—There have been no developments towards a settlement of the miners' strike here and at Michel so far.

The Annual Services in the interest of missionary work were held in the Ev-Luth. St. Petri church in Edmonton, cor. 96th St. and 110th Ave., on September 15. Divine services were held at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Quarrel Ended In Murder and Suicide.

CALGARY, Alta.—Berthe Bessie Munroe, aged 23, did not return his affection for her, Jack Livingstone, an employee of the Union Milk company, shot and killed the girl in front of her home on Fifth avenue east on Wednesday last.

Disaster in Nanaimo Mine. — Sixteen Bodies Recovered.

NANAIMO, B.C.—Sixteen miners of the Western Fuel company's plant in No. 1 Protection Island mines were instantly killed just after 7 o'clock Monday morning, when the cable attached to the cab in which they were being lowered to the bottom of the shaft parted.

Fatal Accident at Spirit River.

SPIRIT RIVER, Alta.—Hugh Miller, 19 years old, the son of Nathan Miller of Spirit River, was fatally shot while duck hunting Sunday. He apparently stumbled over a log and his gun was accidentally discharged, the charge entering the groin. He was found unconscious and died within a few minutes.

Part of Trail Plant is Destroyed By Fire.

NELSON, B.C.—A part of the plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, when damage estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000 was caused by the fire.

Paris Rooms and Restaurant

Good Meals — Clean Beds — Good Service — Moderate Rates

FR. and Mrs. BREUER

98th Street 10271 — Edmonton, Alta.

Heavy Earthquake is Recorded at Coast; Of Alaska Probably. VICTORIA.—A world recorded earthquake shock was noted on the seismograph of the Dominion observatory here Saturday before last, the vibrations commencing at 10.26 a.m., and lasting for four hours.

Vancouver Man Killed by Bandit — Daring Holdup.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Masked and dressed in movie masquerade costume, a bandit entered a private home at 1130 Jarvis street, where seven men were either playing cards or watching the game, about midnight of Sunday before last, and in the melee which followed a brusque command to hand over valuables, Thomas J. Roberts, a pioneer hotelman of Vancouver, was shot dead, and Harry Eames, a logger, was seriously wounded.

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF

You mention "The Courier" when answering advertisements.

Dr. P. KARRER

Dentist

Diplomas from Switzerland, the University of Moscow and Philadelphia.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tel. 5331.

302 Tegner Building, 101st Street.

(Above Ramsey's Dept. Store.)

EDMONTON ALBERTA

Dr. C. H. Grunert

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

PRACTICAL VETERINARIAN

Diplomas from the Leipzig University, Germany; the Zurich University, Switzerland. Specialist for surgery and operations.

Office: Fort Saskatchewan Phone 54 and 42. — P. O. Box 32.

Do not forget to call on us, if in need of Jewelry or Glasses. Let us show you our \$2.50 Waltham Watch.

H. B. KLINE & SONS, Ltd.

The Best Jewellers.

Corner Jasper Avenue and 99th Street.

EDMONTON ALBERTA

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Becker & Schmidt

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

FOR'S HOUSE-MEDICINES

The following prices are now in force for For's medicines:

Alpenrose, \$1.50, and 20c postage.

Magenstärker, 50c and 10c postage.

Heilöl, 50c and 10c postage.

Uterine (for women), \$1.50, postage 20c (for more than one bottle), 20c for first bottle and 10c postage for every additional bottle.

HEUREKA WORM CAPSULES

(Agency for Alberta)

For boxes (12 capsules \$2.00, postage 10c. Write us regarding local agencies.

BECKER & SCHMID

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

FARMERS! FARMERS! If you have Live Stock for sale or intend to buy some Live Stock, communicate with HERMAN SCHMIDT, Edmonton (Live Stock taken from the farm) HERMANN SCHMIDT, 1227-97, Street, Edmonton, Alta. Eastwood Dairy. Residence Phone: 71441. Stockyard Phone: 71666.

Bavarian Beer Extract

We have the Agency of this popular Beer-Extract for the "Hagen Importing Co." Tin for making 6 gallons of good Beer \$1.50, postage 10c extra.

If you care for a good, tasty beer, order one or more of these tins today.

We guarantee satisfaction.

BECKER & SCHMIDT

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

COLUMBIA HOUSE AND RESTAURANT

Newly Decorated

When in Edmonton, pay us a visit.

The oldest house established in Edmonton. Sanitary rooms, clean beds. Moderate rates and courteous service. Every farmer welcome.

LUBASCH, Proprietor

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HEUREKA WORM CAPSULES

(Agency for Alberta)

For boxes (12 capsules \$2.00, postage 10c. Write us regarding local agencies.

BECKER & SCHMID

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

Coal - Coal

Order Your Coal Now

Later may be too late. Prices are continually advancing. Write us for quotations on carlots

We handle only "GOOD COAL"

BECKER & SCHMIDT

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.



Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers.

Saskatchewan Wheat Crop Is Worth \$220,561,252

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ESTIMATES AVERAGE YIELD FOR THE PROVINCE WILL BE OVER 10 BUSHELS PER ACRE; AVERAGE HIGH IN THE NORTH

The value of the crop, estimated at the fixed price of \$2.24 per bushel, totals \$220,561,252, or \$4,974,648 less than last year when the value of the wheat crop was \$225,536,000. The following table gives average yield and total production by districts:

| District. | Average. | Yield. | Production. |
|----------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| South Eastern | 1,098,832 | 10.6 | 11,647,619 |
| Regina-Weyburn | 1,385,129 | 13.9 | 19,253,293 |
| South Central | 1,601,448 | 8.7 | 13,932,597 |
| South Western | 342,223 | 5.8 | 1,948,893 |
| East Central | 718,406 | 13.5 | 9,698,481 |
| Central | 2,157,226 | 11.4 | 24,592,376 |
| West Central | 837,360 | 6.6 | 5,526,576 |
| North Eastern | 397,131 | 20.0 | 7,942,620 |
| North Western | 563,245 | 6.9 | 3,886,390 |
| | 9,101,000 | 10.8 | 98,428,845 |

F. M. Logan, Saskatchewan's Dairy Commissioner, Left Employ of Province.

BECOMES ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LIMITED

Monday a week ago, F. M. Logan, dairy commissioner of the department of agriculture, Province of Saskatchewan, left his office in the legislative buildings to assume new duties as assistant general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, with head offices in the Northern Crown Bank building, Seventh street, Regina. He is now the assistant to W. A. Wilson, the general manager, who is also a former dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Logan has accepted a position of untold possibilities. The record of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, although short, is a notable one. The company was organized last year and combines all co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan, numbering about twenty, and in addition is operating three cold storage plants at Regina, Saskatoon and Vonda, while another cold storage warehouse is under construction at North Battleford, and others are contemplated in various parts of the province.

The New Provincial Dairy Commissioner.

Mr. Logan has been succeeded as dairy commissioner by Percy E. Reed, for several years chief inspector of the dairy branch of the department.

Mr. Reed was born and reared on a dairy farm at Georgetown, Ont., about thirty miles from Toronto, and early learned the practical side of milk production, and studied at first hand the breeding and care of dairy cattle. Entering the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1899 he studied the manufacturing side of the dairy business under Professor Dean, completing the regular two-year course and obtaining the associate's diploma from that institution in 1901. In 1908 he returned to Guelph and attended the special winter course.

He came to Saskatchewan in 1910, and during the following winter addressed a series of meetings throughout the northern part of the province arranged by the department of agriculture in the interests of dairying.

Since that time through the various lines of educational work carried on by the dairy branch he has come into personal touch with the dairymen in almost all parts of the province, and has secured an intimate knowledge of the many problems peculiar to dairying in the west.

During the past winter he attended the special dairy course at Iowa State College, a short but very comprehensive course for experienced men put on at that institution each winter, and at which the newest and best methods in the various branches of the manufacturing end of the dairy industry are demonstrated and explained by experts brought from all parts of the United States. After the close of this course he spent several weeks among the creamery and cold storage plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota studying the methods of handling, manufacturing and storing dairy and poultry products as practised in those states.

While much time has been devoted to educational work among farmers, particularly during the winter months, Mr. Reed, as provincial inspector, came into direct contact with the work of the butter-makers and creamery managers in different parts of the province, and assisted in making general the adoption of the grading system which has meant so much in the way of increased returns to the dairymen of the province.

With this intimate knowledge of all branches of Saskatchewan dairying, Mr. Reed will be in a position to do much to further the development of this now very important branch of the agricultural industry.

The Horses' Rest-Farm.

By ALICE JEAN CLEATOR.

*They were run-down and sick, now almost well,
But not quite strong enough to work—not quite.
Then, O, how sweet, after the hospital,
The "rest-farm," where life's burden seems so light!*

*O, the cool plush of the wide, grassy lane!
O, the clear air where low hills rise and dip!
And, O, the half-light of the whispering trees—
No collar, no hard load, no urging whip!*

*Food that is nourishing—yes, and enough!
Wide stalls, and only kindly voices near.
A place where horses' rights are recognized,
Where mercy reigns—not cruelty, nor fear.*

*A week or two of this can mean so much
To give them strength ere they must take again
The over-hours of toil, the jerking bit,
The harsh command, the hard streets' stiffening strain.*

*Tom, the delivery horse, jerked here and there,
Can roll and stretch, and almost feel quite well.
Poor thin old Harley gains a "20 lbs."
Bill, the fire-horse, needs hear no gong or bell.*

*Thank God that there are "rest-farms" such as this
For these dear workers who receive no gold.
Would that such farms were scattered o'er the land,
Who gives to them shall reap "an hundred fold!"*

What Will Your Son Be?

To learn about the things of this world that surround him, is the small boy's object in life. To this end he searches the secrets of muddy ditches, makes chums of colts, puppies and kittens, and climbs into the fastnesses of orchard trees. The croak of a frog or the explosion of a gas engine arouses his curiosity and stirs his ambition. Anything that has to do with the science of living or the mystery of life he feels an inner yearning to investigate.

His clothing and appearance are merely incidental in his youthful scheme of life—they are distinctly subordinate to this, his great work, the acquisition of a practical working knowledge of his surroundings. And because he is prone to come home of an evening in a sadly dilapidated condition of near-wreck his elders grieve over his dirty little person and wonder what will ever, ever become of him. But the joy of having lived his day compensates the small boy for the spanking that follows. What is frivolity to his elders is utmost seriousness to the child.

In those days his studies are very general. At a more advanced age he specializes somewhat in the public school and more so in the high school. But the principle of the thing is the same. The work he does, apart from study, is not so important as the training he receives which will fit him for future work. His field is narrowed—all creation is not spread out before him by his study by his teachers, to the same extent—but his mission is still to learn about those things that—practically, too often—he may make use of.

Knowledge Is Power.

And those influences follow him all his life. He may not be able to state the fact in so many definite words, but knowledge of living and of life is always worth while to him for the sake of the knowledge. But one day there comes to him the realization that he must take a part in the practical work of the world. The glory of achievement is then his in imagination. In his day-dreams he builds high castles and hews from the world of men a glorious career. The spirit of progress that has propelled men along the highway of success is his, the triumphs of his race and nation become his own, all that has stirred in the breasts of his fathers is a part of him.

He is a young man with life and the world before him. He has all the opportunities of a free man among a free people. The most vital question before the people of Canada still remains one of what he will do with that opportunity—or more exactly, perhaps, how he will be assisted to make use of it. What will the young man do with his energy—what work will he make his own through life? It is a momentous question truly. We, of Canada, uphold the idea of work. It dignifies and exalts—only by work of some kind can a man develop to that degree of strength, purpose and culture which his heredity permits.

If a man were a machine the decision would be easy. It, then, would simply be a question of training. Start him at anything and he would succeed. But we believe in individualism. In some way—we can't tell just how—we believe elemental ability is given each child which distinguishes him from his fellows and which will enable him to succeed in some walk of life if he is properly trained for it. And we cannot go by hard and fast rules; parents or friends can not decide for the boy. The decision in its final analysis is his alone to make, even as his career will depend to a large extent upon his own faithful work, persevering will and patient ambition.

Should Farmers' Sons Be Farmers?

Whether the farmer's son should decide to follow his father's vocation or not has been often discussed. If after careful thought he believes he has an aptitude for other work and has a natural fondness for it, by all means let him undertake it. But the boy who leaves simply because he dislikes to work or yearns for the excitement of crowded streets, will probably be successful nowhere he goes.

But how about the young man who desires to farm, not because he doesn't know what else to do, but because he believes there is a future in it worth while? What kind of education will he receive: should it be one of practical experience on the farm, or is a special college education required for that as it is for every other scientific vocation? That is a question that has caused much controversy in the past, but which will cause less and less as years pass.

The arguments have been that farming couldn't be learned from books—that the only way to become skilled in plowing was to plow. And these arguments were sound so far as they went. The practical operations of farming can be learned only upon the farm. An old farmer makes the most efficient teacher and the fields the proper school-room for the plowman.

For that very reason the colleges teaching agriculture have not attempted to give instruction in the practical operations of the farm. Each student is supposed to be familiar with them upon entrance. The theory of agriculture is taught—and because of that many object to the college training on general principles.

"For," say they, "farming is above all practical. The theoretical man courts failure at every turn. Why send a boy to a college to study under professors who perhaps can't farm as well as we can? He will get many high and mighty ideas, but will he be more self-reliant, more skillful on the farm, a better buyer or salesman? In short, will he be a more successful farmer—will he make more money than before?"

CULTIVATION FOR TREATMENT OF LAND INFESTED WITH WILD OATS

Order of Fall Operations:—Shallow plow 2nd year Wheat Stubble and Oats and Barley Stubble and if ground is moist shallow plow first year Wheat Stubble. If pressed for time double disc instead of plow.

Order of Spring Operations.
1. Harrow everything except first year Wheat Stubble land.
2. Seed summerfallow land to Wheat.

3. Plow first year Wheat Stubble, if not already fall plowed, and seed to Wheat.
4. Plow second year Wheat Stubble and seed to Oats or Barley.

First Year—Summerfallow.
Plow shallow previous Autumn.
Harrow early in Spring.
Plow 6 inches in June and pack.
Cultivate to keep weeds in check for remainder of season.

Second Year—Wheat.
Seed in spring as soon as all land is harrowed. Pack.

Third Year—Wheat
Plow shallow previous autumn if land is moist. If not plow shallow in Spring, pack and, seed and pack as soon as fallow is seeded.

Fourth Year—Oats and Barley.
Plow shallow previous Autumn and pack, or double disc.
Harrow as early as possible in spring.
After wheat seeding is finished plow shallow, harrow, seed to oats or barley and pack.

BACK YARD POULTRY KEEPING.

Town and city back yards should be utilized more generally for poultry than is now the case. Back yard poultry keeping pays next to farm poultry, if not as well. There are many back yards and vacant lots that cannot be used for vegetable growing where poultry might be raised profitably. By means of a broody hen or an incubator, chicks may be hatched and afterwards brooded quite successfully on such lots. The broilers can be disposed of during the summer and the pullets kept for the production of eggs in the fall. If hatching is not practicable, day-old chicks may be purchased. Another alternative is to purchase pullets in the fall, feed for winter eggs, and sell in the spring to make room for the garden. Only a cheap winter house is required, and when table scraps are judiciously used in the ration, the bill for feed necessary to produce winter eggs is comparatively small. Many a school teacher, stenographer, or bookkeeper might add health and variety to his or her occupation, increase the income and have the satisfaction of helping to keep home fires burning by spending leisure time producing poultry products.

Poultry keeping at all times is a pleasant and profitable industry. Just now it might be looked upon as something more—a patriotic duty—a war measure. More eggs are required by the Motherland. While she is compelled to exclude some imports for a time, she welcomes eggs. Poultry pays. In spite of high prices, eggs are a necessity. Larger flocks and increased production could be brought about with undue expense. Poultry keeping is an industry that can be carried on with the lighter kind of labor. It can be made a success when only the older people or the younger members of the family are available for the work. Poultry thrives in every climate under almost any conditions; little expense is required to start; returns come quickly, and every month should see some cash receipts.

More Than Money In Farming.
That is the point that sticks. Will he make more money: will he be more successful as judged by his bank account? We believe he will be in that way, as well as more successful in other ways quite as important. He will not know how to plow more skillfully, but he can do more efficient plowing. He will understand the elements of organic matter and types of soil and will thus know when to plow for greatest returns. He will know the how, the when and the why of an operation as well as the way to perform it. Farming at its best—and all good farmers agree—is a nice equilibrium of practise working with theory.

The views of materialists to the contrary, a general education in its broad application is essential to proper development anyway. By an extensive study of the practical phases of farming a man would become a highly successful farmer, no doubt. But by studying that alone he would not become a highly successful man nor citizen. That is why the dollar standard is not a true index of success on the farm or elsewhere. A tree required for a shade on one side might be trimmed so as to most efficiently serve that purpose. It would afford excellent shade, but at best it would be only a one-sided tree, beautiful neither to view nor to study. The man who knows and cares about only one thing may be an efficient worker, but like the tree, is one-sided.

The education given at any agricultural college broadens the young man. His association with many students teaches restraint and self-control and it softens prejudices. It doesn't teach him everything, but it gives him a start in the right direction. It gives him a training that will finally be expressed in dollars and—better still—in increased happiness and "progressivism." It simply extends that early education of the boy which began with tadpoles in the ditch and robins in the tree, the object of it all being to give the coming citizen an understanding of those things in life which surround him.

The college doors are now swinging open again. The call of the land is for ambitious, efficient and all-round men. Consider this fall, Young Man, if you can't be spared from the farm long enough to attend a six months' course, at least.

To the Farmers of Western Canada

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

If your grain is in any Elevator, order it shipped to us, sending your tickets and car number. Please note that the Grain Act distinctly states that Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act, Sec. 160). Insist on shipping your own grain to whom you like.

McBEAN BROS.

Winnipeg, August 1st, 1918. Grain Exchange

LUMBER

DIRECT TO YOU BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from \$150 to \$250 on every carload you buy.

Facts to Consider
High Quality
Immediate Shipment
Low Prices
Examination before Payment
Cluborders Loaded Separately

REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.

Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

Nor-West Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Ltd.
633 Hastings Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

FOR YOUR KIND CONSIDERATION

We have the honor to announce, that we have now opened a Garage besides our Implement Business, and that we have secured the services of a first class mechanic. We are now in a position to attend to all

AUTO REPAIRS

in a clean, thorough and prompt manner and to charge for the work prices, which are most reasonable.

We ask for your patronage and assure you a real and courteous service. We guarantee our work in every case.

Before you buy a car call on us and have a look at the new

CHEVROLET CAR

The car of the present time and future.

Ph. Gross and Company
PHONE 6 BOX 74 EARL GREY, SASK.

Real Estate Brokers, Fire and Life Assurance
Agents for the Deering and John Deere Implement Co's
Titan Engines and International Harvester Co. Separators.
Autos and Steam Threshing Machines.

DON'T CUT OR PASTURE ALFALFA TOO LATE.

Late cutting or pasturing in the fall is a practice which is ruinous to alfalfa fields. In no event should the third crop of alfalfa be cut later than the first week in September. It is true that in some years the damage coming from this practice is not very noticeable. Numerous cases, however, have been observed and reported where late cutting and pasturing have caused complete winter-killing. Alfalfa should have a growth of at least eight or ten inches of winter protection. Late summer seeding and late fall cutting are two practices Canadian farmers should avoid, if they desire to secure and maintain good stands of alfalfa.

DON'TS FOR DRIVERS.

- Don't ride on your horse's mouth.
- Don't use blinders or tight check-reins.
- Don't lose your temper with a young horse.
- Don't feed yourself until you have fed your horse.
- Don't give your horse too much to eat at a feed.
- Don't bring your horse home sweating and turn him out in wet or cold weather.
- Don't leave your horse tied up in bad weather while you are in comfortable shelter.
- Don't begrudge a good price where you are sure you are getting a good animal.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FARM WOMEN URGED TO FORM STRONG CLUBS.

Betterment of Conditions for Farm Women Would Result From Education.

Mrs. F. Webster, of Oakwood, Ontario, one of the provisional directors of the newly formed section of the United Farmers of Ontario, has issued a leaflet showing why the Ontario farm women should join the men in their farmers' organization. The following extract will show that even though Ontario is the latest to organize, it does not intend to be the last:

Mrs. Webster, who is also a prominent institute woman, says in part: "We must organize in the work that we are engaged in. The movement to organize farm women is national, and its strength will depend on two things—the number of its supporters, and the character and ability of those who are its supporters."

"Farm women have to work harder, and longer hours, with less remuneration for their labors, than any other women in the world. In unity there is strength, so let us all pull together in the sweet spirit of helpfulness, with the one great object in view: The betterment of farm conditions."

Study Governments.

"We must study a great deal more than we have ever done. We must study the present government, and see for ourselves just how and where it can be made to serve us better. We must read and remember everything that the provincial and Dominion parliaments are doing, and also what the manufacturers and labor unions have done, for only by educating ourselves along these lines, will we ever make the most of our organization. By organizing with our husbands and sons, we can use our ballots to support the farmers' platform, and by united effort throw off the yoke of slavery, and raise the standard of farm life to a higher level, for we do believe that 'agriculture is the greatest among the arts. It is first in supplying the necessities of life; it creates and maintains manufactures, gives employment to navigation and materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry and opens to nations the surest channels of affluence. It is also the strongest bond of well-regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of good morals.'"

Seven Women's Sections.

Miss Emma Griesbach, of Colingwood, secretary-treasurer of the United Farm Women of Ontario, writes that in the two months since the organization meeting, there are already seven women's sections and mixed locals, and a number of localities are preparing to organize. Women of the west, do you realize what a power our farm women can become, when we are fully organized, from coast to coast? We are a producing class, and this is our class organization. It means much more than a mere woman's club movement. We are out to help make production pay for better homes, shorter working hours, better schools, higher ideals, and more of the conveniences and pleasures of town life.

So, women grain growers, join your organization, boost and help it, and if you have friends in Manitoba, Ontario or Alberta, write and urge them to investigate the aims and objects of the United Farm Women's organization. Do your best to help our movement become truly national.

Financing the Rest Room.

It may be of interest to you to know that recently we held a sale of home-cooking and farm produce, and realized \$23.65 toward our rest room expenses. Had our sale been held at a less busy season, I believe we might have done much better, but the harvest having begun, prevented many of our women coming to town with their offerings. We intend to try another such sale when the busy season is over.

—Mrs. R. M. Luckart, Sec.-Treas. Shaunavon W.G.G.A.

Funds for Red Cross.

The Silver Creek G. G. ladies served lunch on the 21st of August, the day of Kamsack fair, and made \$72, to be turned in to our local Red Cross. As all the eatables were donated by the members of the W.G.G.A., there was no expense, and we are all very much pleased with the result.

Rest Room at Biggar.

We held our regular monthly meeting at the home of our president, Mrs. Dale, with eleven members and six visitors present. The afternoon was taken up with various reports re rest room, which we have established in Biggar. We are very happy in the thought that at last there is some provision made for the comfort and convenience of the women going into Biggar from the country districts.

We are grateful to the town council, and Biggar municipality, who have each made a grant of \$100 toward the maintenance of the rest room for this "try-out year." We have not all the funds necessary to pay expenses for the year, but we feel sure it will come. We have to hear from Bushville and Glenside municipalities yet. Pending their meetings we do not know what they will do, but we know they will help.

The rest room has only been opened shortly, and its use shows very clearly that a long-felt need has been cared for. Mr. McLaren has very kindly loaned furniture for a year. If this trial proves itself, we can set about getting a permanent place next year.

(Mrs.) Margaret Hindle, Sec.-Treas. Clunie W.G.G.A.

WILL YOU PACK A STOCKING FOR A WOUNDED SOLDIER?

"Who will fill a stocking and cheer a boy overseas?" The Red Cross ask Canada to supply 35,000 this year, and Saskatchewan's share is 3,000. Two dollars fills one.

As it is absolutely necessary that notification should be made of all dutiable articles, it is suggested that each stocking might contain one each of the following:

- (1) Pocket mirror (cheap style), pocket pencil, pocket knife.
- (2) Cigarettes, tobacco, pipe or match box.
- (3) Writing pad, envelopes, fancy post cards.
- (4) Candles, chewing gum, maple sugar.
- (5) Handkerchiefs, necktie, socks and pin cushion.
- (6) Game book, puzzle or mouth organ.
- (7) Toilet requisites, such as soap, toilet powder, tooth paste.
- (8) Packets of raisins, dates, figs or nuts.

"Make them up prettily," asks the Red Cross lady, "and put in the name and address." That adds a personal touch appreciated by the lonely lad in the hospital. The name of the recipient is put on overseas. A cheerful note tucked in will further add to the delightful surprise of a gift "from home."

Most of the boys in the trenches will be well remembered at the Yuletide, but those who are wounded before the lovingly packed boxes of good things reach them would be lonely indeed were it not for the gently decorated stockings put into their hands on Christmas morning.

Don't put off doing your share. Because of the many difficulties of transportation, these tokens of remembrance and appreciation from the people at home to the lads who are making those homes safe amid the horrors of the battlefield must be at the port of shipment not later than October 10th. Get your stocking NOW.

Editors Note:—As many of our women readers have sons among the Canadian forces, we feel sure that this appeal will meet with strong sympathy and inspire to helpful activity.

Everyone is bound to bear patiently the results of his own example.

This is the true happiness of a Commonwealth; to love God, and to be beloved of God; to acknowledge Him their King, and themselves His people.

Training Little Children NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

It makes the mother's tasks easier if she learns to love what she has to do.

By Mrs. Mana Clark Jackson.

If I were a Fairy Godmother, I would wave my hand and say to all mothers, "Love what you have to do." Children's wants are so numerous and a mother has such constant demands made upon her that she needs to retire within herself often and, no matter how tired she may feel, repeat again and again, "I love what I have to do." Then suddenly she will feel better, and it becomes easier to go on with the task of caring for and training the children. It pays in dollars and cents, as well as in peace of mind and satisfaction of spirit, to devote much thought toward starting the children right.

What are some of the simple ways in which we can help our little ones? Let us begin the day happily, no matter how we feel, and never be discouraged nor allow the children to become so. Together, mothers and children can learn to be honest, obedient and faithful.

It should not be forgotten that all virtues thrive best in a healthy body. Therefore, give the child plenty of fresh air, have him sleep in a well-ventilated room, wear clean, whole clothes, and eat simple food.

Let Little Ones Help at Home.

Let the children take hold and help about the house a little. At 4½ years old they can wash dishes, and they love to do so. An oilcloth apron will keep them dry. They can also help make beds, brush up crumbs and do many other things. But we must not nag the children at their tasks, remembering that interest in useful work may be most successfully developed by keeping it in the realm of the play spirit.

We have churches and schools to help in our work with our children, but it comes back every time to the parents and the home to develop in the children the simple practices which lead to right and happy living.

We must be patient in answering questions, and if we do not always know the answer, let us try to find out with the children. Fun is as natural as breathing to most children. Try to laugh with them at their simple jokes.

Let us take a little time at the end of the day, if we can, to tell a short story. The quiet will do us all good. Perhaps we may have seen a bird, squirrel or a child do some amusing thing as we glanced out of the window while at work. The wind may have been chasing the pretty leaves, or the sun playing hide-and-seek among the clouds. Stories are not all to be found in books. It is a big accomplishment to learn to do things in the child's way—things they like to do but which we have often denied them because we felt we didn't have time to be bothered.

If the little ones see that mother and father are trying to find something to love in all their trying tasks, before we know it the home will always be full of sunshine. If we have a fretful child to deal with, find out first if he is being properly nourished; then try telling him stories which will take his mind off himself.

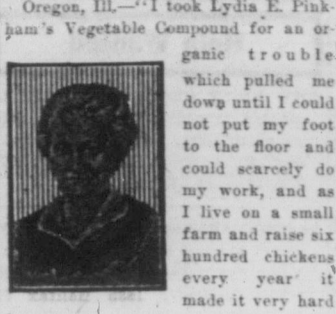
Many children are often disagreeable because they haven't enough of the right things to do, such as games and songs, that provide activity and stimulate the mind and occupations that answer the child's need to be doing and making something.

A most important point for the mother to realize is the necessity of sticking to the lessons she needs to teach every single day until the right habits are permanently formed in her child.

No one can tell us exactly the things it is best to do with children. But if we begin to watch and think, read when we can and exchange experiences with other mothers many suggestions will be found to meet our needs. Take a glimpse backward into your own childhood and many ideas will occur to you in that way. And through it all we will find that the children are helping to bring us up, too. Courage and joy prolong life, and we can well afford to stand and wait, feeling sure that if our motives have been right and we can find something to love even in the hard things of life our little ones will see and know and will "rise up to call us blessed."

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me."

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R.R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles, and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

FRUIT CANNING.

There's a wondrous smell of spices In the kitchen, Most bewitchin'; There are fruits cut into slices That just set the palate itching; There's the sound of spoon on platter

And the rattle and the clatter; And a bunch of kids are hastin'; To the splendid joy of tastin'; It's the fragrant time of year When fruit-cannin' days are here.

Safe Cure for the Sick by using the marvelous **Exanthematic Remedy** (also called *Banxoschidimus*) Pamphlets in which everything concerning this cure is explained will be sent free. Only and genuine to be had from **JOHN LINDEN** Specialist and only Manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Res. 3818 Prospect Ave., S. E. Letter Drawer 395 Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of Imitations and false recommendations.

HOME-MADE SYRUP FROM SUGAR BEETS.

As one of the consequences of the war the price of granulated sugar has very materially advanced during the past two years. This fact has prompted the inquiry, can a wholesome syrup be made in the home from sugar beets that can be used as a sugar substitute?

To ascertain the possibilities in this direction, the Division of Chemistry of the Experimental Farms has been making a number of experiments, taking as a basis the simple process described in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer's bulletin No. 823. The results of this investigation have shown that a syrup may be prepared from sugar beets which, though not palatable for direct use, as on pancakes, porridge, etc., can be successfully employed as the "sweetener" in the making of buns, muffins, cookies and gingerbread and possibly other cookery products in which a dark color is not objectionable. The syrup—the method of making which is about to be described—is of a thick consistency, very dark, and contains from 50 to 60 per cent of sugar. It is intensely sweet, but unfortunately leaves in the mouth a very distinct and unpleasant after-taste which is very persistent—due no doubt chiefly to the mineral salts extracted from the beet in the process of making the syrup. This disagreeable after-taste precludes, in our opinion, the possibility of using the syrup directly on articles of food. However, a number of trials with it as a sweetener in cooking has demonstrated that it can be satisfactorily employed in baking operations, as already stated, the product being free from any appreciable unpleasantness. The process which is exceedingly simple, is as follows:

1. The beets should be thoroughly washed, and the crowns cut off at the lowest leaf scar and rejected. The remainder of the beet is then sliced as thinly as possible, put into a tub, crock or other suitable receptacle and covered with boiling water at the rate of 1½ gallons per 10 pounds sliced beets. The whole should be kept hot for an

hour or so, with constant stirring, and then strained through two thicknesses of cotton. The juice so obtained is brown or brownish black in colour and was found to contain 5.75 per cent to 6.75 per cent sugar.

2. The juice, obtained as already described, is boiled down to a volume of approximately one tenth of that originally present, care being taken that the syrup as it thickens does not scorch or burn. During the boiling the scum which constantly rises should be removed.

To preserve the syrup for future use it should be bottled while still hot in self-sealers and the covers at once tightly screwed down.

For Our Little Ones

Bedtime Stories.

A TALE OF A KITE.

Look, father, at the kite I made to-day, down in the basement," said young Bob, as he proudly displayed his handiwork; "and tomorrow I'm going to fly it, if it does not storm. All the boys are flying kites now; the March wind is such jolly fun!"

"Yes," answered the father, "the March wind is jolly fun if it does not blow another blizzard. That is a good kite, Bob, and very well made. I wonder if you ever heard about the kite that brought down lightning?"

"Oh, please tell about it, father!" said Bob eagerly, as he sat down by his father, holding his precious kite in his lap. "Long, long ago, there lived a very learned man named Benjamin Franklin. I cannot tell you about all the remarkable things that this famous man did to help his country, but I will tell you how young Franklin discovered that lightning and electricity were really one and the same thing.

"First, he made a kite—not of paper like your kite, for the rain would soon spoil a paper kite; so Franklin made his kite of silk, and on the top he fixed a thin sharp-pointed wire. He then tied a string to the kite, and to the end of this he tied a key—because lightning will follow metal—and to the key he tied a silk ribbon, which he held in his hand.

"One evening, when he watched the storm clouds gathering, he went out with his young son and they sent the kite up in the air. He stood under a cowshed and waited and watched the storm clouds anxiously. Presently the thunder rolled and crashed, and then rolled away; the lightning flashed, and then a second great crash came over the kite and Franklin saw that the little loose ends of the string stood out bristling and stiff. He put his knuckle to the key and instantly a tiny spark flashed between the key and his knuckle. It was a little flash of lightning—an electric spark.

"He had brought with him a Leyden jar and, as the rain fell and the string was wet, the electricity ran down the moistened string and he was able to fill his Leyden jar from the key, and so he carried home a jar filled with lightning.

"The boy and his father were delighted with the result of this experiment, for now Franklin had proved to the world that lightning was electricity.

"Later, Franklin did many things with the lightning, for he felt that if it could be brought down by a kite he could bring it down into the ground by lightning rods and wires. He made this electricity ring bells and do many interesting things; and so we are indebted to the wise Franklin and his kite for some of our comforts to-day."

"I wish I had made a silk kite," said Bob, "and maybe we could bring down lightning."

"Well, not to-night," laughed his father; "you will have to wait for the time of thunderstorms; this howling March wind is more apt to bring a snowstorm."

Nor knowest thou, what argument thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent.

"Midway 'twix seasons now we pause, And all rejoice with proper cause; 'Tis still too soon to shovel snow, And there are no more lawns to mow."

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous people, who think their cases are hopeless, who have had dreams, are suffering with weakening discharges, Headaches, Pain in the Chest and Back, who are about to lose their Hair, Hearing or Eyesight, who are bothered with Catarrh, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Tiredness, Blush, Shaking, Palpitation of the Heart, Unconsciousness and Melancholy—will learn out of the pamphlet called "Jugosidrin" in which way the consequences of going astray during your youth, and the sicknesses of Stricture, Polypus, Phimosis, Varicocele, Hernia can be absolutely cured within the shortest time.

THIS INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOK (NEWEST EDITION IN GERMAN) WHICH YOUNG AND OLD PEOPLE EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD READ, WILL BE 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".

nearer to the Goal

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

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

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

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

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

GREATER PRODUCTION

It's up to every farmer to produce to the utmost limit, and cream production is one of the best-paying, that is to say if you ship your cream; and when you ship your cream always remember that we pay the highest prices, pay cash on every shipment by return mail, and our service is bound to satisfy you.

The Saskatchewan Creamery Co., of Moose Jaw, Ltd.

Branches and cream receiving stations:
 SWIFT CURRENT, WEYBURN, CARLILE, KISBEY, BROADVIEW, KIPLING, CARNDUFF, GAINSBORO and GRENPELL.

EV-LUTH. COLLEGE NUTANA, SASK.

OPENING OF THE WINTER HALF-YEAR

Wednesday, September, 25th, 1918

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

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

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

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

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED OUR FAMOUS

LAGER-BEER?

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

Order today a tin of Hop-Malt-Beer-Extract. You will be glad having made the trial.

Sample Tin sufficient to make 1 Gallon of excellent Beer 50c
 Small Tin sufficient to make 3 Gallons of excellent Beer \$1.25
 Large Tin sufficient to make 7 Gallons of excellent Beer \$1.50

We pay transportation charges. Sufficient yeast to brew will be supplied. All you need is a little sugar. Cheap and simple to manufacture. Will cost about three cents per Bottle.

HOW DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING!
 If you intend to order in larger quantities, ask for special offer.

HOP-MALT COMPANY, Limited
 Dept. F.F. HAMILTON, ONT.

HINTS FOR SAVINGS

A new wire clothesline will last twice as long if it is given two coats of white enamel before being used. This will also keep it from rusting.

Coat and shirt-waist hangers can easily be made at home from old magazines. Roll the magazine tightly and tie. Wrap in tissue paper, tucking it in at the ends. Tie again around the middle of the roll with a stout cord or wire, leaving a good sized loop by which it may be hung.

Old suspenders, washed and ironed, make splendid inside belts for skirts. Since they are narrow, lap two edges together and stitch them on the machine. They do not get flimsy after washing, as regular belting does.

"The Courier"

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

"THE COURIER" A PAPER FOR THE WESTERN HOME

Manitoba Review

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

Volume 11.

Wednesday, September 18, 1918.

Number 45

MANITOBA'S NEW DOWER LAW.

On Sept. 2nd, Manitoba's new dower law came into effect. On and forever after that date no married man can dispose of his home without his wife's consent and without her signature to the transfer, and on the other hand, it has wisely been provided that no wife can sell a home standing in her name, except subject to a third interest of her husband.

Now, to the man in the street Manitoba's new act passed last session is a bit of a complication, so let us explain all about it so that all may know in plain every day English what it says and does.

Let us suppose John Jones owns a snug house on Arlington street in Winnipeg, and also the five adjoining lots, six lots in all; and we will suppose John is married and his wife living. Next month he decides to sell this little bunch of property. He gets his lawyer to draw up a transfer to Charlie Williams, the purchaser. Mrs. John Jones must be a party to this transfer and even after she has signed the transfer she must be taken aside by the notary or commissioner privately and acknowledge to him she signed the transfer "of her own free will and accord and without any compulsion on the part of her husband," and the notary must make a certificate on the instrument that this acknowledgment has been made by the wife. Then the transfer is legal and is ready to be registered at the district land titles office.

But supposing a few days later John wishes to dispose of some vacant lots in the north end of Winnipeg, or a half section he owns at Plum Coulee, he does not need to get his wife's consent or signature, but on his affidavit on the land transfer he must declare "That no part of the land referred to in the within instrument is my homestead within the meaning of the Dower act."

At this juncture let me explain what the word "homestead" means—"A dwelling house in a city, town or village and the premises connected therewith consisting of not more than six lots" where he resides. Outside a city,

town or village, homestead means not more than 320 acres and premises appurtenant thereto. But supposing a man owns several houses in Winnipeg and wants to consider one of the cheap ones he owns as his home and actually moves into the cheap house to make it in reality his home. He cannot make this change of domicile in order to sell his property, after Sept. 1, without the consent of his wife in writing is filed with the land titles office. This, of course, opens up a fruitful field for ambitious lawyers and no doubt many interesting law suits will hinge on this phase of the Dower act.

There is also another interesting phase of the dower of married women. A married man will not be able to make his will unless it is drawn up subject to a life interest in his home for his wife, and should he die without making a will a life interest in her deceased husband's home will be by law vested in the wife surviving him; and, furthermore, if a man in his will has not left therein his wife a one-third interest in all his property both real and personal she will be entitled in addition to her interest in the homestead to a third interest in the total value of his estate.

Provision is made, subject to county court judges intervening for non-operation of the act where the wife has been living apart from her husband for two years or more, and the act generously provides the judge he paid the magnificent fee of \$5 for each application for a judicial order that he considers and deals with, and the act, evidently with a wise and knowing understanding of legal bills, says: "No other fee or charge of any kind shall be payable in respect thereof." I don't know how the high cost of living affects our learned brethren on the bench, but I fully expect there will be a strike amongst the judges or at least a "union" formed demanding suitable recognition!

Now a word about Dower acts in general. Most of the provinces of Canada have Dower acts in some form to protect married women, as it has been found, happily in

few instances, certain dissolute husbands have squandered their estates by riotous living and the wife has found herself on her husband's death left out in the cold. To the credit of Canadians generally be it said they have always made the best provision possible for those near and dear to them, but now this gentle pressure of the law will remind even the erring one of his duty. Henceforward no mortgage, caveat, or other encumbrance can be placed on the "homestead" of a married man unless his wife is a party to it, for by becoming a party to such a transaction, in legal lore, "she releases her dower" and thus forfeits her interest in the property.

Manitoba News

Nearly All Grain is Cut in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG.—The Manitoba department of agriculture issued an exhaustive resume of crop conditions in the province, in which it is said that nearly all of the grain is cut in southern Manitoba. North of the Riding Mountains and in the Swan River valley only about 70 per cent is cut, though some points are a great deal further ahead than others.

Only one or two places report frost prior to Sunday night, but Wednesday morning, telegrams from several representative points indicate a few degrees of frost, averaging about four degrees.

The average grain is plump and the threshing, which is well under way in some districts, is producing some splendid specimens of wheat. The yield for the province, estimated from returns sent in to the department, is as follows: Wheat, 17 1/2 bushels to the acre; oats, 40 bushels to the acre; barley, 30 1/2 bushels to the acre; flax, 11 1/2 bushels to the acre.

Sugar Hoarders Take Risks.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Retail merchants or housekeepers who, judging from trade conditions, are evidently hoarding sugar, are reminded that there is a \$1,000 fine provided for violation of the sugar regulations, or an alternative of three months' imprisonment, or both.

No More Nervous Headaches

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



MISS ANNIE WARD

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

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

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

Infantile Paralysis Rampant

NEWDALE, Man. — The Consolidated School here has been closed on account of an outbreak of infantile paralysis. This makes five large schools closed in this district for this complaint.

Food Board Suspends Four Firms.

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Princess lunch room, Crystal Palace lunch room, Patricia lunch room and the lunch counter in Dunlop's drug store, for selling sandwiches during prohibited hours, have been ordered to close for seven days beginning September 11, by the Canada Food Board.

Naval Parties Pass Through.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Numerous small parties of the British navy have passed through the city recently, some for service in Chinese waters and others to assume duties at the Esquimalt dock yards, at Victoria, B. C.

Winnipeg's Population is Rapidly Increasing.

WINNIPEG.—Figures issued by the vital statistics department at the city hall show a total of births for the month of August of 446, divided into 252 males and 194 females. Deaths during the month of August totalled 138; 79 being males and 58 females. There were 168 marriages registered during the month.

Whale Meat Coming.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Within the next few days whale meat will make its debut in Winnipeg. One hundred cases are on their way from the Pacific coast. The meat is done up in small one-pound tins. It is described as pure, lean meat, without bones, fat or gristle. It is expected to sell at 25 cents a tin. Although the whale meat has an extensive sale on the Pacific coast and in Japan, none has been shipped here in the past.

Official Figures on Manitoba Acreages.

WINNIPEG.—The official figures as to crop acreages in Manitoba, announced by the department of agriculture, are as follows:

Fall wheat, 2,734 acres; spring wheat, 2,980,968; fall rye, 115,019; spring rye, 125,450; oats, 1,714,894; barley, 1,102,965; flax, 107,961; peas, 3,235; other grains, 30,309; potatoes, 45,000; roots, 9,900; fodder corn, 12,340.

Faces Serious Charges.

BRANDON, Man. — Three young men were brought before Magistrate Fraser here on serious charges. They were Percy Brown, of Brandon; Lewis Nathan Gaffen, alias Wright, of Montreal, and R. G. Mafshall. All three were charged with robbery by force and also an infraction of the Motor Vehicle act. It is understood that there are still some further charges to be brought against the three, namely, of stealing an automobile and theft of money.

Ore Drum Kills Miner at Herb Lake.

THE PAS, Man. — Ernest Quessel, 39 years old and married, while working in the shaft of the Northern Manitoba mine at Herb Lake, was killed Wednesday morning last by a loaded drum of ore falling on his head and fracturing the skull.

Reuben Augustus, an employee of the Herald office, accidentally shot himself through the arm while duck shooting.

Whitemouth Gang Turned Over to Military Authorities.

WHITEMOUTH, Man. — Military court martial will decide the fate of eighteen draft evaders who put up a fight against the military police at Whitemouth. These men, who are notorious for the way they resisted arrest, armed with guns, were escorted to the provincial police court. All the fight is out of them now, and they came up as meek as lambs to the slaughter. None of them made any statement except that they have no papers, and they were turned over to the military one after another in quick succession.

Major Harris, who laid the information, says that they will all be dealt with by court martial. It is not known what penalty will fall to their lot, but they will probably be given heavy jail sentences.

Two Killed as C. P. R. Train Hit Gasoline Jigger.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Mrs. Tony Potolanski, wife of the C.P.R. section foreman at Rosser, Man., and John Potolanski, her brother-in-law and section foreman at Meadows, are dead, as the result of the gasoline jigger, on which they were riding being struck by a C.P.R. work train. Pontko Kruprek, Rosser, also on the jigger, is suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg and is in the Winnipeg general hospital. The trio were returning to their homes after shopping in Winnipeg. They were struck by the work train a few miles west of here.

Seize 300 Bottles of Liquor.

WINNIPEG, Man. — As a result of a raid by Inspector White and other members of the liquor license department at 279 Jarvis avenue, J. Crieloff appeared in the police court and pleaded guilty to the charge of having liquor for sale. Magistrate Noble fined him \$200 and costs. Over 300 bottles of liquor were seized when Crieloff's house was raided.

Plan to Lower Cost of Beef.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Controller C. F. Gray, anxious to secure a plan to lower the cost of beef in Winnipeg, asked the board of control to write to Calgary and get details of the open market system there. "The farmers could kill their meat and sell it here in that way. Winnipeg is getting to be one of the dearest places to live in," he said. Controller Cokburn agreed that prices of foodstuffs were going "sky-high."

Two Candidates for Mayoralty.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Thus far H. Davidson and C. F. Gray are the only two candidates as mayoral candidates. Controller Cokburn says he "may" run, but has not definitely announced himself. There is no nomination of any labor candidate yet except Ald. Heaps, and the general feeling is that the field in this direction is still very much open.

Kelly Would Square Up.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Efforts are being made by Thomas Kelly, Parliament buildings contractor, to settle the \$1,250,000 debt for which local courts, a year ago, adjudged him liable to Manitoba government. He offers to sell a 450-acre farm adjoining the new soldiers' home location to the Federal Government as part payment. Ottawa may buy it.

Two Killed as C. P. R. Train Hit Gasoline Jigger.

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GERMANS WILL GET NO RESPIRE.

PARIS, Sept. 12. (Havas Agency.) If the Germans are expecting to be allowed a respite from attack during the autumn or through the winter they are counting without their host, says Premier Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme Libre, in commenting upon the military situation. They made their great trial last spring to outspeed the United States, it points out, but lost the race to a competitor who was too fast for them. Nevertheless, the newspaper anticipates a certain slowing up of the fighting because of the necessity of bringing forward the necessary infantry support in front of the new positions the Germans are occupying and which they are expected to defend stubbornly.

The regrouping of the Allied forces, however, will not be delayed, L'Homme Libre predicts, as the movement of the troops is based upon the excellent method through which the Allied commander-in-chief was able uninterruptedly to retain the initiative for a period of more than six weeks.

In connection with the probable further course of the fighting in the immediate future, the Echo de Paris says that the Allied commander is not of the type to gamble with fortune and that he is not likely to hurry an effort to capture lines so strongly held that losses disproportionate to the results would be risked in taking them.

MUTINIES REPORTED IN GERMAN RANKS.

LONDON, Sept. 11. General demoralization of the German population and widespread and growing dissatisfaction in the German army, accompanied by mutiny

and desertions, are described in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its Rotterdam correspondent, under date of Thursday. The correspondent says that information reaching him is so sensational as to inspire scepticism, but declares that he has received corroboration from authoritative sources which establishes the authenticity of the information beyond a doubt.

He asserts that the German army is filled with despondency and seething with mutinous spirit, and that alarming outbreaks have occurred in several units, principally Bavarian and Silesian. One incident on the Arras front terminated in a whole Bavarian division being disarmed and transported to Bavaria, where it was placed in a prison camp, and the mutiny of one of the Silesian regiments resulted in nearly a hundred of its men being executed.

20,000 Deserters in Berlin.

A huge number of desertions are occurring, the correspondent says, and it is estimated that there are more than 20,000 deserters in Berlin alone. Large numbers are scattered throughout the country, and the authorities are having the greatest difficulty in trailing deserters, owing to the connivance of the working classes.

Nevertheless, hundreds have been arrested and generally these have been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. A great number of imprisoned deserters, broken by solitary confinement, have been released and sent back to the ranks.

Disobedience and defiance of officers is common at the front, according to the correspondent's information, and a similar spirit is shown in the munition factories, where the workers deliberately are slowing up, with the result that the output has been seriously decreased.

PROPAGANDA OF ALLIES WORRIES VON HINDENBURG

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11. — Field Marshal Hindenburg's manifesto to the German people, declaring that the enemy, in addition to the armed offensive, is conducting an offensive by printed matter containing "most insane rumors", is published prominently in all the German newspapers. It begins: "We are engaged in a severe battle with our enemies. If numerical superiority alone were to guarantee victory then Germany long since would have been crushed to the ground. The enemy, however, knows that Germany and her allies are not to be vanquished by arms alone."

The proclamation says that along with the battle against the German armies the enemy is waging war against the German spirit. "We should not treat lightly this plan of the enemy's," he says. "What are the facts?" asks Von Hindenburg. "In the east we have forced peace, and in the west we are also strong enough to do so, despite the Americans. But we must be strong and united."

The manifesto proceeds to say that the allies are trying to force neutral nations to fight against Germany because we are a match for them. Why does the enemy incite colored people against the German soldiers? Because he wants to annihilate us."

Referring to the leaflet advising the Germans to fight against the Hohenzollerns and capitalism and to help the entente give Germany a better constitution, the proclamation says: "The enemy knows what strength resides in our state and empire and endeavors to open wounds in the German body poli-

te with leaflets and rumors. He endeavors to sow dissension and distrust among the federal states.

"There have always been traitors to the fatherland, willing and unwilling. They mostly dwell in neutral countries in order not to be obliged to share our battles and deprivations."

The manifesto concludes: "Be on guard, German army."

GERMAN PEOPLE SOMEWHAT NERVOUS

LONDON, Sept. 11. — Public interest today is quite equally divided between the unbroken advance of the allied armies and the apparent signs that the German people are in a state of nervous anxiety bordering on demoralization.

More editorial space is being given here recently to future events than to the retreat of the German army. The belief that something like a panic has seized German populace is not based on stories from neutral sources which have raised false hopes in the past, but upon the utterances of the leaders in the German nation and the appeals of German newspapers to the public to keep its head, while they themselves admit the seriousness of the military situation.

The emperor's bold vein of assurance, Chancellor von Hertling's franchise speech, Gen. Linsinger's stringent order, and above all, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's proclamation, are cited as manifest efforts to check the decay of the German spirit, which it is contended, must exist to have called them forth.

In short, it is declared that the German people, and, perhaps also the military chiefs, evidently are greatly disturbed by recent events.

The interest of military commentators, while not ignoring the continued British progress, centres chiefly on the important French successes on the southern end of the line of attack. The stiffening of the enemy's resistance on this front is noted and the difficult operations before the French and Americans are recognized.

The Times, referring to the Franco-American arrival before the great pivotal position of the enemy in France, where the forest of St. Gobain forms the glacis, says a frontal attack in this forest is out of the question and now, as last year, the French, doubtless prefer to go round, but have some very difficult ground to cover before they are on the Chemin Des Dames.

U. S. A. AMBASSADOR AT STOCKHOLM DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Germany is not on the verge of starvation, Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden said today in reminding the American people that every energy must be put into the war. Mr. Morris said his statement regarding the food situation was based on many reports from reliable sources which have reached him at Stockholm. It was prompted by many published reports regarding conditions in the German empire which had come to his attention since he recently returned to the United States.

"There can be no question," the minister said, "that there is a shortage of most of the essentials of life, but to state that this borders on the verge of starvation is erroneous and misleading. There is no doubt that in many parts of Germany there is a marked scarcity of food and the civilian po-

pulation has been reduced to the minimum ration, but still receives sufficient for existence.

"Conditions are better in the rural districts, particularly as regards the farmers and landowners, even in the northern part of Germany where the scarcity is most felt. In the southern part conditions improve still more, and resorts and hotels there still serve meals at moderate prices. In the case of the army there has been slight deprivation, this has been fed at the expense of the civilian population."

In the manufacturing districts, and more densely populated sections of German Poland there had been much suffering which was quite visible in the emaciation of the people," Mr. Morris said. "While this has impaired the efficiency of the German workman, it was a mistake" he added "to believe it had provoked a strong sentiment toward revolution or a general easing of the loyalty of the people. They had still faith in the invincibility of the military power and were purposely kept in ignorance concerning real conditions of the western front, not only in the matter of German reserves, but as to the full significance of the part being taken by the Americans."

LA FERRE AFLAME.

PARIS, Sept. 13. — The French are at the gates of La Fere, which is still aflame. The fall of this bastion of the Hindenburg line, which the allies were unable to occupy in 1917, is probable. Saint Gobain is tenable only with difficulty. The French can attack via Servais at the north, via Fresnes at the south, and via Barisis or Aulers. To the westward the allies have taken Villaveque and Saint Emil in the advance toward Saint Quentin.

GERMAN PRESS DEMANDS TRUTH

LONDON, Sept. 11. — The Cologne Gazette frankly admits that the German home front has been weakened by the reverses in France and blames the Wolff Bureau for leading people to believe that the enemy could never recover from the blow struck in March and April. The people, it says, were thus buoyed up with false hopes. Moreover, it complains, they have similarly been misinformed as regards the effects of the submarine activities and peace with Russia and Rumania. It quotes the semi-official German telegram announcing enormous captures of clothes in Russia, Italy and Northern France and representing booty in rubber and copper as sufficient for Germany for a year. It continues:

"Can it be wondered at that there should be disappointment and mistrust when we are asked to part with our clothes and our handles to cover urgent needs. Patience gets worn out by such camouflaging of facts."

After admitting that the allied air attacks produce effects which the enemy in a writer proceeds, to admit that, despite the submarine. "We are not within measurable distance of so cutting off the enemy's supplies as to render their means of subsistence as scarce as ours."

The appearance of these statements in what is practically a German official newspaper possibly means that the German higher command intends to initiate, as far as possible, the British policy, after the reverses of March and April, of taking the people more into its confidence and plainly stating actualities, arguing that this method benefits Britain and will probably benefit Germany.

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.



BOOK FIRST—BOY AND GIRL

CHAPTER I.

Outside Dorlcote Mill.

A wide plain, where the broadening Floss hurries on between its green banks to the sea, and the loving tide, rushing to meet it, catches its passage with an impetuous embrace. On this mighty tide the black ships—laden with the fresh-scented fir-planks, with rounded sacks of oil-bearing seed, or with the dark glitter of coal—are borne along to the town of St. Ogg's, which shows its aged, fluted roof and the broad gables of its wharves between the low woods of the hill and the river, brink, tinged the water with a soft, purple hue under the transient glance of this February sun. Far away on each hand stretch the rich pastures, and the patches of dark earth, made ready for the seed of broad-leaved green crops, or touched already with the tint of the tender bladed autumn sown corn. There is a remnant still of the last year's golden clusters of beehive ricks rising at intervals beyond the hedge-rows; and everywhere the hedgerows are studded with trees: the distant ships seem to be lifting their masts and stretching their red-brown sails close among the branches of the spreading ash. Just by the red-roofed town the tributary Ripple flows with a lively current into the Floss. How lovely the little river is, with its dark changing wavelets! It seems to me like a living companion while I wander along the bank and listen to its low placid voice, as to the voice of one who is deaf and loving. I remember those large dipping willows. I remember the stone bridge.

And this is Dorlcote Mill. I must stand a minute or two here on the bridge and look at it, though the clouds are threatening, and it is far on in the afternoon. Even in this leafless time of departing February it is pleasant to look at—perhaps the chill, damp season adds a charm to the trimly kept, comfortable dwelling-house, as old as the elms and chestnuts that shelter it from the northern blast. The stream is brimful now, and lies high in this little wicket plantation, and hiff drows down the grassy fringe of the brook in front of the house. As I look at the full stream, the vivid grass, the delicate bright-green powder softening the outline of the great trunks that are dipping their heads far into the water here among the withes, un mindful of the awkward appearance they make if the drier world above.

The rush of the water, and the booming of the mill, bring a dreamy deafness, which seems to heighten the peacefulness of the scene. They are like a great curtain of sound, shutting one out from the world beyond. And now there is the thunder of the huge covered waggon coming home with sacks of grain. That honest waggoner is thinking of his dinner, getting sadly dry in the oven at this late hour; but he will not touch it till he has fed his horses—the strong, submissive, meek-eyed beasts, who, I fancy, are looking mild reproach at him from between their blinkers, that he should crack his whip at them in that awful manner as if they needed that hint! See how they stretch their shoulders up the slope towards the bridge, with all the more energy because they are so near home. Look at their grand shaggy feet, that seem to grasp the firm earth, at the patient strength of their necks, bowed under the heavy collar, at the mighty muscles of their struggling haunches! I should like well to hear them neigh over their hard-earned feed of corn, and see them, with their moist necks freed from the harness, dipping, their eager nostrils into the muddy pond. Now they are on the bridge, and down they go again at a swifter pace, and the arch of the covered waggon disappears at the turning behind the tree.

Now I can turn my eyes towards the mill again, and watch the unceasing wheel sending out its diamond jets of water. That little girl is watching it too; she has been on the bridge the same spot at the edge of the water ever since I passed on the bridge. And that queer white cur with the brown ears seems to be leaping and barking in ineffable remembrance with the wheel; perhaps he is jealous, because his playfellow in the beaver-bonnet is so rapt in its movement. It is time the little playfellow went in, I think; and there is a very bright fire to tempt her: the red light shines out under the deepening gray of the sky. It is time, too, for me to leave off resting my arms on the cold stone of this bridge.

Ah, my arms are really benumbed. I have been pressing my elbows on the arms of my chair, and dreaming that I was standing on the bridge in front of Dorlcote Mill, as it looked one February afternoon many years ago. Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about, as they sat by the bright fire in the left hand parlour, on that very afternoon I have been dreaming of.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Tulliver, of Dorlcote Mill, Declares his Resolution about Tom.

"What I want, you know," said Mr. Tulliver—"what I want is to give Tom a good education; an education as 'll be a bread to him. That was what I was thinking of when I gave notice for him to leave the academy at Ladyday. I mean to put him to downright good

school at Midsummer. The two years at th' academy 'ud ha' done well enough, if I'd meant to make a miller and farmer of him; for he's had a fine sight more schoolin' nor I ever got; all the learnin' my father ever paid for was a bit o' birch at one end and th' alphabet at th' other. But I should like Tom to be a bit of a scholar, so he might be up to the tricks of these fellows as talk fine and write with a flourish. It 'ud be a help to me w' these lawsuits, and arbitrations, and things. I wouldn't make a downright lawyer of the lad—I should be sorry for him to be a raskill—but a sort of engineer, or a surveyor, or an auctioneer, or a valuer, like Riley, or one o' them smartish businesses as are all profits and no outlay, only for a big watch-chain and a high stool. They're pretty nigh all one, and they're not far off being even w' the law, I believe; for Riley looks lawyer Wakem i' the face as hard as one cat looks another. He's none frightened at him."

Mr. Tulliver was speaking to his wife, a blonde, comely woman in a fan-shaped cap (I am afraid to think how long it is since fan-shaped caps were worn—they must be so near coming in again). At that time, when Mrs. Tulliver was nearly forty, they were new at St. Ogg's, and considered sweet things.

"Well, Mr. Tulliver, you know best; I've no objections. But hadn't I better kill a couple o' fowl and have th' aunt and uncle to dinner next week, so as you may hear what sister Glegg and sister Pullet have got to say about it? There's a couple o' fowl wants killing!"

"You may kill every fowl in the yard, if you like, Bessy; but I shall ask neither aunt nor uncle what I'm doing w' my own lad," said Mr. Tulliver defiantly.

"Dear heart!" said Mrs. Tulliver, shocked at this sanguinary rhetoric, "how can you talk so, Mr. Tulliver! But it's your way to speak disrespect-ful of my family, and sister Glegg throws all the blame upo' me, though I'm sure I'm as innocent as the babe unborn. For nobody's ever heard me say as it wasn't lucky for my children to have aunts and uncles as can live independent. However, if Tom's to go to a new school, I should like him to go where I can wash him and mend him; else he might as well have calico as linen, for they'd be one as yellow as the other before they'd been washed half a dozen times. And then, when the box is goin' backwards and forrards, I could send the lad a cake, or a pork-pie, or an apple; for he can do with an extra bit, bless him; whether they staid him before they'd been washed half a dozen times. And then, when the box is goin' backwards and forrards, I could send the lad a cake, or a pork-pie, or an apple; for he can do with an extra bit, bless him; whether they staid him before they'd been washed half a dozen times. And then, when the box is goin' backwards and forrards, I could send the lad a cake, or a pork-pie, or an apple; for he can do with an extra bit, bless him; whether they staid him before they'd been washed half a dozen times."

"Well, well, we won't send him out o' reach of the carrier's cart, if other things fit in," said Mr. Tulliver. "But you mustn't put a spoke in the wheel about the washin', if we can't get a school near enough. That's the fault I have to find w' you, Bessy; if you see a stick i' the road, you're always thinkin' you can't step over it. You'd want me not to hire a good waggoner, 'cause he'd get a mole on his face!"

"Dear heart!" said Mrs. Tulliver in mild surprise, "when did I ever make objections to a man because he'd got a mole on his face? I'm sure I'm rither fond o' the moles; for my brother, as is dead an' gone, had a mole on his brow. But I can't remember your liver offering to hire a waggoner with a mole, Mr. Tulliver. There was John Glegg hadn't a mole on his face no more nor you have, an' I was all the time having you hire him; an' 'o you did hire him, an' if he hadn't died o' th' inflammation, as we paid Dr. Turnbull for attendin' him, he'd very like ha' been driving the waggon now. He might have a mole somewhere out o' sight, but how was I to know that, Mr. Tulliver?"

"No, no, Bessy; I didn't mean just lyin' to you; I meant it to stand for summat else; but niver mind—it's puzzling work, talking is. What I'm thinking on, is how to find the right sort o' school to send Tom to, for might he be taken in again, as I've been w' th' academy. I'll have nothing to do w' a 'cademy again; whatever school I send Tom to, it shan't be a 'cademy; it shall be a place where the stils spend their time i' summat else besides blacking the family's shoes, and getting up the potatoes. It's an uncommon puzzling thing to know what school to pick."

moment when he would be in a state to justify the production of the best bolland sheets. Happily he was not so; he was only susceptible in respect of his right to water-power; moreover, he had the marital habit of not listening very closely, and since his mention of Mr. Riley, had been apparently occupied in a tacit examination of his woollen stockings.

"I think I've hit it, Bessy," was his first remark after a short silence. "Riley's as likely a man as any to know o' some school; he's had schoolin' himself, an' goes about to all sorts o' places—arbitration and valysin' and that. And we shall have time to talk it over to-morrow night when the business is done. I want Tom to be such a sort o' man as Riley, you know—as can talk pretty nigh as well as if it was all wrote out for him, and knows a good lot o' weds as don't mean much, so as you can't lay hold o' 'em i' law; and a good solid knowledge o' business too."

"Well," said Mrs. Tulliver, "so far as talking proper, and knowing every thing, and walking with a head in his back, and setting his hair up, I shouldn't mind the lad being brought up to that. But them fine-talking men from the big towns mostly wear the false shirt-fronts; they wear a frill till it's all a mess, and then hide it with a bib; I know Riley does. And then, if Tom's to go and live at Mudport, like Riley, he'll have a house with a kitchen hardly big enough to turn in, an' niver get a fresh egg for his breakfast, an' sleep up three pair o' stairs—or four, for what I know—and be burnt to death before he can get down."

"No, no," said Mr. Tulliver, "I've no thoughts of his going to Mudport; I mean him to set up his office at St. Ogg's, close by us, an' live at home. But," continued Mr. Tulliver after a pause, "what I'm a bit afraid on is, as Tom hasn't got the right sort o' brains for a smart fellow. I doubt he's a bit slowish. He takes after your family, Bessy."

"Yes, that he does," said Mrs. Tulliver, accepting the last proposition entirely on its own merits; "he's wonderful for liking a deal o' salt in his broth. That was my brother's way, and my father's before him."

"It seems a bit of a pity, though," said Mr. Tulliver, "as the lad should take after the mother's side instead o' the little wench. That's the worst on o' w' the crossing o' breeds; you can niver justly calculate what'll come out o' th' little pin takes after my side now; she's twice as 'cute as Tom. Too 'cute for a woman, I'm afraid," continued Mr. Tulliver, turning his head dubiously first on one side and then on the other. "It's no mischief much while she's a little up, but an over-'cute woman's no better 'nor a long-tailed sheep—she'll fetch none the bigger price for that."

"Yes, it is a mischief while she's a little up, Mr. Tulliver, for all it runs in her blood. How to keep her in a dean pinafore two hours together passes my cunning. An' now you put me i' mind," continued Mrs. Tulliver, rising and going to the window, "I don't know where she is now, an' it's pretty long tea-time. Ah, I thought so—wanderin' up an' down by the water, like a wild thing! she'll tumble in some day."

Mrs. Tulliver rapped the window sharply, beckoned, and shook her head—a process which she repeated more than once before she returned to her chair.

"You talk o' 'cuteness, Mr. Tulliver," she observed as she sat down, "but I'm sure the child's half an idiot i' some things; for if I send her upstairs to fetch anything, she forgets what she's gone for, an' perhaps she'll sit down on the floor i' the sunshine an' plait her hair an' sing to herself like a Bedlam creature; all the while I'm waiting for her downstairs. That niver run i' my family, thank God, no more nor a brogue skinner as makes her look like a mudflap. I don't like to fly i' the face o' Providence, but i' seems hard as I should have but one gell, an' her so comical."

"Pooh, nonsense!" said Mr. Tulliver; "she's a straight, black-eyed wench as anybody need wish to see. I don't know what she's behind other folks' eyes, and she can read almost as well as the parson."

"But her hair won't curl all I can do with it, and she's so frazzly about having it put i' paper, and I've such a way as niver was to make her stand and have it pinched with th' irons."

"How can you talk so, Mr. Tulliver? She's too big a gell, gone nine, and Tall of her age, to have her hair cut short; an' there's her cousin Lucy's got a row o' curls round her head, an' not a hair out o' place. It seems hard as my sister Deane should have that pretty child; I'm sure Lucy takes more after me nor my own child does."



Maggie, Maggie," continued the mother, in a tone of half-coaxing fretfulness, "this small mistake of nature entered the room, where's the use o' my telling you to keep away from the water! You'll tumble in and be drowned some day, an' then you'll be sorry you didn't do as mother told you."

Maggie's hair, as she threw off her bonnet, painfully confirmed her mother's accusation. Mrs. Tulliver, desiring her daughter to have a curled crop, like other folks' children, had had it cut too short in front to be pushed behind the ears; and as it was usually straight an hour after it had been taken out of paper, Maggie was incessantly tossing her head to keep the dark heavy locks out of her gleaming black eyes—an action which she had very much the air of a small Shetland pony.

"Oh dear, oh dear, Maggie, what are you thinkin' of, to throw your bonnet down there! Take it up stairs, there's a good gell, an' let your hair be brushed, an' put your other pins fore on, an' change your shoes—do for shame; an' come an' go on with your patchwork, like a little lady."

"Oh, mother," said Maggie in a vehemently cross tone, "I don't want to do my patchwork."

"What! not your pretty patchwork, to make a counterpane for your aunt Glegg?"

"It's foolish work," said Maggie, with a toss of her mane, "tearing things to pieces to sew 'em together again. And I don't want to do anything for my aunt Glegg—I don't like her."

Exit Maggie, dragging her bonnet by the string, while Mr. Tulliver laughs audibly.

"I wonder at you, as you'll laugh at her," Mr. Tulliver, said the mother, with feeble fretfulness in her tone. "You encourage her i' naughtiness. An' her aunts will have it as it's me spoils her."

Mrs. Tulliver was what is called a good-tempered person—never eried, when she was a baby, on any slighter ground than hunger and pins; and from the cradle upwards had been healthy, fair, plump, and dull-witted; in short, the flower of her family for beauty and amiability. But milk and mildness are not the best things for keeping, and when they turn only a little sour, they may disagree with young stomachs seriously. I have often wondered whether those early Madonnas of Raphael, with the blonde faces and somewhat stupid expression, kept their placidity undisturbed when their strong-limbed, strong-willed boys got a little too old to do without clothing. I think they must have been given to feeble remonstrance, getting more and more peevish as it became more and more ineffectual.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Riley Gives his Advice Concerning a School for Tom.

The gentleman in the ample white cravat and shirt-frill, taking his brandy-and-water so pleasantly with his good friend Tulliver, is Mr. Riley, a gentleman with a waxen complexion and fat hands, rather highly educated for an auctioneer and appraiser, but large-hearted enough to show a great deal of bonhomie towards simple country acquaintances of hospitable habits. Mr. Riley spoke of such acquaintances kindly as "people of the old school."

The conversation had come to a pause. Mr. Tulliver, not without a particular reason, had abstained from a seventh recital of the cool retort by which Riley had shown himself too many for Dix, and how Wakem had had his comb cut for once in his life, now the business of the dam had been settled by arbitration, and how there never would have been any dispute at all about the height of water if everybody was what they should be, and Old Harry hadn't made the lawyers. Mr. Tulliver was, on the whole, a man of safe traditional opinions; but on one or two points he had trusted to his unassisted intellect, and had arrived at several questionable conclusions; among the rest, that rats, weevils, and lawyers were created by Old Harry.

"Father, Tom wouldn't be naughty to you ever; I know he wouldn't."

Mrs. Tulliver was out of the room superintending a choice supper-dish, and Mr. Tulliver's heart was touched; so Maggie was not scolded about the book. Mr. Riley quietly picked it up

Unhappily he had no one to tell him that this was rampant Manicheism, else he might have seen his error. But to-day it was clear that the good principle was triumphant; this affair of the water-power had been a tangled business somehow, for all it seemed—look at it one way—as plain as water's water; but, big a puzzle as it was, it hadn't got the better of Riley. Mr. Tulliver took his brandy and water a little stronger than usual, and, for a man who might be supposed to have a few hundreds lying idle at his banker's, was rather incautiously open in expressing his high estimate of his friend's business talents.

But the dam was a subject of conversation that would keep; it could always be taken up again at the same point, and exactly in the same condition; and there was another subject, as you know, on which Mr. Tulliver was in pressing want of Mr. Riley's advice. This was his particular reason for remaining silent for a short space after his last draught, and rubbing his knees in a meditative manner. He was not a man to make an abrupt transition. This was a puzzling world, as he often said, and if you drive your wagon in a hurry, you may alight on an awkward corner. Mr. Riley, meanwhile, was not impatient. Why should he be? Even Hotsput, one would think, must have been patient in his slippers on a warm hearth, taking copious snuff, and sipping gratuitous brandy-and-water.

"There's a thing I've got i' my head," said Mr. Tulliver at last, in rather a lower tone than usual, as he turned his head and looked steadfastly at his companion.

"Ah!" said Mr. Riley in a tone of mild interest. He was a man with heavy waxen eyelids and high-arched eyebrows, looking exactly the same under all circumstances. This immovability of face, and the habit of taking a pinch of snuff before he gave an answer, made him trebly oracular to Mr. Tulliver.

"It's a very particular thing," he went on; "it's about my boy Tom."

At the sound of this name, Maggie, who was seated on a low stool close by the fire, with a large book open on her lap, shook her heavy hair back and looked up eagerly. There were few sounds that roused Maggie when she was dreaming over her book, but Tom's name served as well as the shrillest whistle; in an instant she was on her feet, with gleaming eyes, like a skye terrier suspecting mischief, or at all events determined to fly at anyone who threatened it towards Tom.

"You see, I want to put him to a new school at Midsummer," said Mr. Tulliver; "he's comin' away from the 'cademy at Ladyday, an' I shall let him run loose for a quarter; but after that I want to send him to a downright school, where they'll make a scholar of him."

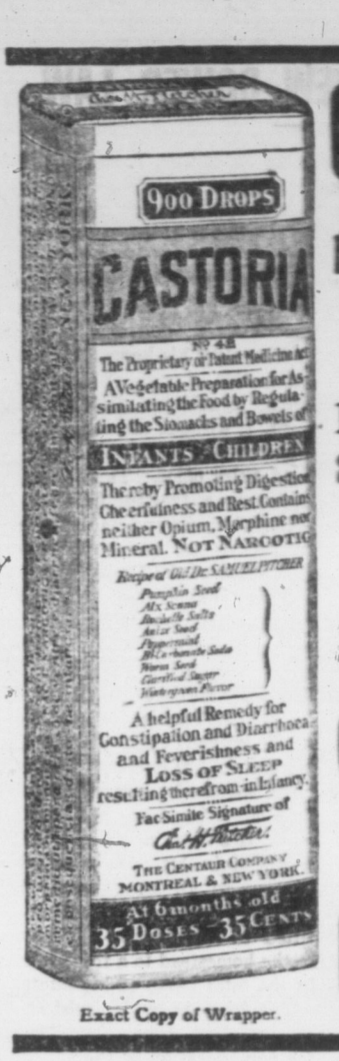
"Well," said Mr. Riley, "there's no greater advantage you can give him than a good education. Not," he added, with polite significance, "not that a man can't be an excellent miller and farmer, and a shrewd sensible fellow into the bargain, without much help from the schoolmaster."

"I believe you," said Mr. Tulliver, winking, and turning his head on one side, "but that's where it is. I don't mean Tom to be a miller and farmer. I see no fun i' that; why, if I made him a miller an' farmer, he'd be expectin' to take to the mill an' the land, an' adjusting at me as it was time for me to lay by an' think o' my latter end. Nay, nay, I've seen enough o' that wi' sons. I'll never pull my coat off before I go to bed. I shall give Tom an education an' put him to a business, as he may make a nest for himself, an' not want to put me out o' mine. Pretty well if he gets it when I'm dead an' gone. I shan't be put off wi' spoon-meat afore I've lost my teeth."

This was evidently a point on which Mr. Tulliver felt strongly, and the impetuosity which had given unusual rapidity and emphasis to his speech, showed itself still unexhausted for some minutes afterwards, in a defiant motion of the head from side to side, and an occasional "Nay, nay," like a subsiding growl.

These angry symptoms were keenly observed by Maggie, and cut her to the quick. Tom, it appeared, was supposed capable of turning his father out of doors, and of making the future in some way tragic by his wickedness. This was not to be borne; and Maggie jumped up from her stool, forgetting all about her heavy book, which fell with a bang within the fender; and going up between her father's knees, said, in a half-crying, half-indignant voice—

"Father, Tom wouldn't be naughty to you ever; I know he wouldn't."



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and looked at it, while the father laughed with a certain tenderness in his hard-lined face, and patted his little girl on the back, and then held her hands and kept her between his knees.

"What! they musn't say any harm o' Tom, eh?" said Mr. Tulliver, looking at Maggie with a twinkling eye. Then, in a lower voice, turning to Mr. Riley, as though Maggie couldn't hear, "She understands what one's talking about so as never was. And you should hear her read—straight off, as if she were a book; and all beforehand. And she knows it all beforehand. And she's at her book! But it's bad—it's bad."

Mr. Tulliver added sadly, checking his blamable exultation; "a woman's no business wi' being so clever; it'll turn to trouble, I doubt. But, bless you!" here the exultation was clearly recovering the mastery—she'll read the books and understand 'em better nor half the folks as are growned up."

Maggie's cheeks began to flush with triumphant excitement; she thought Mr. Riley would have a respect for her now; it had been evident that he thought nothing of her before.

Mr. Riley was turning over the leaves of the book, and she could make nothing of his face, with its high-arched eyebrows; but he presently looked at her and said—

"Come, come and tell me something about this book; here are some pictures—I want to know what they mean."

Maggie, with deepening colour, went without hesitation to Mr. Riley's elbow and looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner, and tossing back her mane, while she said—

"Oh, I'll tell you what that means. It's a dreadful picture, isn't it? I can't help looking at it. That's a woman in water's a witch—they've put her in to find out whether she's a witch or no, and if she swims she's a witch, and if she's drowned—and killed, you know—she's innocent, and not a witch, but only a poor silly old woman. But what good would it do her then, you know, when she was drowned! Only, I suppose, she'd go to heaven, and God would make it up to her. And this dreadful blacksmith with his arms akimbo, laughing—oh, isn't he ugly!—I'll tell you what he is. He's the devil really" (here Maggie's voice became louder and more emphatic), "and not a right blacksmith; for the devil takes the shape of wicked men, and walks about and sets people doing wicked things, and he's often in the shape of a bad man than any other, because, you know, if people saw he was the devil, and he roared at 'em, they'd run away, and he couldn't make 'em do what he pleased."

Mr. Tulliver had listened to this exposition of Maggie's with petrifying wonder.

"Why, it's one o' the books I bought at Partridge's sale. They were all bound alike—it's a good binding, you see—and I thought they'd be all good books. There's Jeremy Taylor's 'Holy Living and Holy Dying' among 'em; I read in it often of a Sunday" (Mr. Tulliver felt somehow a familiarity with that great writer because the name was Jeremy); "and there's a bit more of 'em, as you mostly, I think; but they've all got the same covers, and I thought they were all o' one sample, so you may say. But it seems one musn't judge by th' outside. This is a puzzlin' world."

"Well," said Mr. Riley in an all-monitory, patrolling tone, as he patted Maggie on the head, "I advise you to put by the 'History of the Devil,' and read some prettier book. Have you no prettier books?"

"Oh yes," said Maggie, reviving a little in the desire to vindicate the variety of her reading. "I know the reading in this book isn't pretty—but I like the pictures, and I make stories to the pictures out of my own head, you know. But I've got 'Aesop's Fables,' and a book about Kangaroo and things, and the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

"Ah, a beautiful book!" said Mr. Riley; "you can't read a better!"

"Well, but there's a great deal about the devil in that," said Maggie triumphantly, "and I'll show you the picture of him in his true shape, as he fought with Christian."

Maggie ran in an instant to the corner of the room, jumped on a chair, and reached down from the small bookcase a shabby old copy of Bunyan, which opened at once, without the least trouble of search, at the picture she wanted.

"Here he is," she said, turning back to Mr. Riley, "and Tom smiled first for me last holidays—when he was at home last holidays—the body all black, you know, and the eyes red, like fire, because he's all fire inside, and it shines out at his eyes."



THE ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BEWARE of imitations. This is the only one that is good. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The Winnipeg Wolf

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

I.

It was during the great blizzard of 1882 that I first met the Winnipeg Wolf. I had left St. Paul in the middle of March to cross the prairies to Winnipeg, expecting to be there in twenty-four hours, but the Storm King had planned it otherwise and sent a heavy-laden eastern blast. The snow came down in a furious, steady torrent, hour after hour. Never before had I seen such a storm. All the world was lost in snow—snow, snow, snow—whirling, biting, stinging, drifting snow—and the puffing, monstrous engine was compelled to stop at the command of those tiny, feathery crystals of spolia puri.

Many strong hands with shovels came to the delicately piled snow-drifts that barred our way, and in an hour the engine could pass—only to stick in another drift yet farther on. It was dreary work—day after day, night after night, sticking in the drifts, digging ourselves out, and still the snow went whirling and playing about us.

"Twenty-two hours to Emerson," said the official; but nearly two weeks of drifting passed before we did reach Emerson, and the popular country where the thickets stop all drifting of the snow. Then forth the train went swiftly, the poplar woods grew more thickly—we passed for miles through solid forests, then perhaps through an open space. As we neared St. Boniface, the eastern outskirts of Winnipeg, we dashed across a little glade fifty yards wide, and there in the middle was a group that stirred me to the very soul.

In plain view was a great rabble of Dogs, large and small, black, white, and yellow, wringing and heaving this way and that way in a rude ring; to one side was a little yellow Dog stretched and quiet in the snow; on the other part of the ring was a huge black Dog bounding about and barking, but keeping ever behind the moving mob. And in the midst, the centre and cause of it all, was a great, grim Wolf.

Wolf! He looked like a Lion. There he stood, all alone—resolute—calm—with bristling mane, and legs braced firmly, glancing this way and that, to be ready for an attack in any direction. There was a curl on his lips—it looked like scorn, but I suppose it was really the fighting snarl of tooth display. Led by a wolfish-looking Dog that should have been ashamed, the pack dashed in, for the twentieth time no doubt. But the great gray form leaped here and there, and chop, chop, chop went those fearful jaws, no other sound from the lonely warrior; but a death yelp from more than one of his foes, those that were able again sprang back, and left his statuesque as before, untamed, unmaimed, and contemptuous of them all.

How I wished for the train to stick in a snowdrift now, as so often before, for all my heart went out to that Gray Wolf; I longed to go and help him. But the snow-deep glade flashed by, the poplar trunks shut out the view, and we went on to our journey's end.

This was all I saw, and it seemed little; but before many days had passed I knew surely that I had been favored with a view, in broad daylight, of a rare and wonderful creature, none less than the Winnipeg Wolf.

His was a strange history—a Wolf that preferred the city to the country, that passed by the Sheep to kill the Dogs, and that always hunted alone.

In telling the story of *le Garou*, as he was called by some, although I speak of these things as locally familiar, it is very sure that to many citizens of the town they were quite unknown. The smug shopkeeper on the main street had scarcely heard of him until the day after the final scene at the slaughter-house, when his great carcass was carried to Hine's taxidermist shop and there mounted, to be exhibited later at the Chicago World's Fair, and to be destroyed, alas! in the fire that reduced the Mulvey Grammar School to ashes in 1896.

II.

It seems that Fiddler Paul, the handsome ne'er-do-well of the half-breed world, readier to hunt than to work, was prowling with his gun along the wooded banks of the Red River by Kildonan, one day in the June of 1880. He saw a Gray Wolf come out of a hole in a bank and

fired a chance shot that killed it. Having made sure, by sending in his Dog, that no other large Wolf was there, he crawled into the den, and found, to his utter amazement and delight, eight young Wolves—nine bounties of ten dollars each. How much is that! A fortune surely. He used a stick vigorously, and with the assistance of the yellow Cur, all the little ones were killed but one. There is a superstition about the last of a brood—it is not lucky to kill it. So Paul set-out for town with the scalp of the old Wolf, the serapls of the seven young, and the last Cub alive.

The saloon-keeper, who got the dollars for which the scalps were exchanged, soon got the living Cub. He grew up at the end of a chain, but developed a chest and jaws that no Hound in town could match. He was kept in the yard for the amusement of customers, and this amusement usually took the form of baiting the captive with Dogs. The young Wolf was bitten and mauled nearly to death on several occasions, but he recovered, and each month there were fewer Dogs willing to face him. His life was as hard as it could be. There was but one gleam of gentleness in it all, and that was the friendship that grew up between himself and Little Jim, the son of the saloon-keeper.

Jim was a willful little rascal with a mind of his own. He took to the Wolf because it had killed a Dog that had bitten him! He thenceforth fed the Wolf and made a pet of it, and the Wolf responded by allowing him to take liberties which no one else dared venture.

Jim's father was not a model parent. He usually spoiled his son, but at times would get in a rage, and beat him cruelly for some trifle. The child was quick to learn that he was beaten, not because he had done wrong, but because he had made his father angry. If, therefore, he could keep out of the way until the anger had cooled, he had no further cause for worry. One day, seeking safety in flight with his father behind him, he dashed into the Wolf's kennel, and his grizzly chum thus unceremoniously awakened turned to the door, displayed a double row of ivories, and plainly said to the father: "Don't you dare to touch him."

If Hogan could have shot the Wolf then and there he would have

done so, but the chances were about equal to killing his son, so he let them alone and, half an hour later, laughed at the whole affair. Thenceforth Little Jim made for the Wolf's den whenever he was in danger; and sometimes the only notice any one had that the boy had been in mischief was seeing him sneak in behind the savage captive.

Economy in hired help was a first principle with Hogan. Therefore his "barkeep" was a Chinaman. He was a timid, harmless creature, so Paul des Roches did not hesitate to bully him. One day, finding Hogan out, and the Chinaman alone in charge, Paul, already tipsy, demanded a drink on credit, and Tang Ling, acting on standing orders refused. His artless explanation, "No good, neber pay," so far from clearing up the difficulty, brought Paul staggering back of the bar to avenge the insult. The Celestial might have suffered grievous bodily hurt, but that Little Jim was at hand and had a long stick, with which he adroitly tripped the Fiddler and sent him sprawling. He staggered to his feet swearing he would have Jim's life. But the child was near the back door and soon found refuge in the Wolf's kennel.

Seeing that the boy had a protector, Paul got the long stick, and from a safe distance began to belabor the Wolf. The grizzly creature raged at the end of the chain, but, though he parried many cruel blows by seizing the stick in his teeth, he was suffering severely, when Paul realized that Jim, whose tongue had not been idle, was fumbling away with nervous fingers to set the Wolf loose, and soon would succeed. Indeed, it would have been done already but for the strain that the Wolf kept on the chain.

The thought of being in the yard at the mercy of the huge animal that he had so enraged, gave the brave Paul a thrill of terror.

Jim's wheedling voice was heard—"Hold on now, Wolfe; back up just a little, and you shall have him. Now do; there's a good Wolfe!"—that was enough; the Fiddler fled and carefully closed all doors behind him.

Thus the friendship between Jim and his pet grew stronger, and the Wolf, as he developed his splendid natural powers, gave daily evidence also of the mortal hatred he

bore to men that smelt of whiskey and to all Dogs, the causes of his sufferings. This peculiarity, coupled with his love for the child—and all children seemed to be included to some extent—grew with his growth and seemed to prove the ruling force of his life.

III.

At this time—that is, the fall of 1881—there were great complaints among the Qu'Appelle ranchmen that the Wolves were increasing in their country and committing great depredations among the stock. Poisoning and trapping had proved failures, and when a distinguished hunter appeared at the Club in Winnipeg and announced that he was bringing some Dogs that could easily rid the country of Wolves, he was listened to with unusual interest. For the cattle-men are fond of sport, and the idea of helping their business by establishing a kennel of Wolfhounds was very alluring.

The hunter soon produced as samples of his Dogs, two magnificent Danes, one white, the other blue with black spots and a singular white eye that completed an expression of unusual ferocity. Each of these great creatures weighed nearly two hundred pounds. They were muscled like Tigers, and the hunter was readily believed when he claimed that these two alone were more than a match for the biggest Wolf. He thus described their method of hunting: "All you have to do is show them the trail and, even if it is a day old, away they go on it. They cannot be shaken off. They will soon find that Wolf, no matter how he doubles and hides. Then they close on him. He turns to run, the blue Dog takes him by the haunch and throws him like this," and the hunter jerked a roll of bread into the air; "then before he touches the ground the white Dog has his head, the other his tail, and they pull him apart like that."

It sounded all right; at any rate every one was eager to put it to the proof. Several of the residents said there was a fair chance of finding a Gray-Wolf along the Assiniboine, so a hunt was organized. But they searched in vain for three days and were giving it up when some one suggested that down at Hogan's saloon was a Wolf chained; that they could get for the value of the bounty, and though

little more than a year old he would serve to show what the Dogs could do.

The value of Hogan's Wolf went up at once when he knew the importance of the occasion; besides, "he had conscientious scruples." All his scruples vanished, however, when his views as to price were met. His first care was to get Little Jim out of the way by sending him on an errand to his grandma's; then the Wolf was driven into his box and nailed in. The box was put in a wagon and taken to the open prairie along the Portage trail.

The Dogs could scarcely be held back—they were so eager for the fray, as soon as they smelt the Wolf. But several strong men held their leash, the wagon was drawn half a mile farther, and the Wolf was turned out with some difficulty. At first he looked scared and sullen. He tried to get out of sight, but made no attempt to bite. However, on finding himself free, as well as hissed and hooted at, he started off at a sinking trot toward the south, where the land seemed broken. The Dogs were released at that moment, and, baying furiously, they bounded away after the young Wolf. The men cheered loudly and rode behind them: From the very first it was clear that he had no chance. The Dogs were much swifter; the white one could run like a Greyhound. Her owner was wildly enthusiastic as she flew across the prairie, gaining visibly on the Wolf at every second. Many bets were offered on the Dogs, but there were no takers. The only bets accepted were Dog against Dog. The young Wolf went at speed now, but within a mile the white Dog was right behind him—was closing in.

The hunter shouted: "Now watch and see that Wolf go up in the air!"

In a moment the runners were together. Both recoiled, neither went up in the air, but the white Dog rolled over with a fearful gasp in her shoulder—out of the fight, if not killed. Ten seconds later the Blue-spot arrived, open-mouthed. This meeting was as quick and almost as mysterious as the first. The animals barely touched each other. The gray one bounded aside, his head out of sight for a moment in the flash of quick movement. Spot reeled and showed a bleeding flank. Urged on by the

men, he assaulted again, but only to get another wound that taught him to keep off.

Now came the keeper with four more huge Dogs. They turned these loose, and the men armed with clubs and lassos were closing to help in finishing the Wolf, when a small boy came charging over the plain on a Pony. He leaped to the ground and wriggling through the ring flung his arms around the Wolf's neck. He called him his "Wolfe pet," his "dear Wolfe!"—the Wolf licked his face and wagged its tail—then the child turned on the crowd and through his streaming tears, he—Well! it would not do to print what he said. He was only nine, but he was very old-fashioned, as well as a rude little boy. He had been brought up in a low saloon, and had been an apt pupil at picking up the vile talk of the place. He cursed them one and all and for generations back; he did not spare even his own father.

If a man had used such shocking and insulting language he might have been lynched, but coming from a baby, the hunters did not know what to do, so finally did the best thing. They laughed aloud—not at themselves, that is not considered good form—but they all laughed at the hunter whose wonderful Dogs had been worsted by a half-grown Wolf.

Jimmie now thrust his dirty, tear-stained little fist down into his very-much-of-a-boy's pocket, and from among marbles and chewing gum, as well as tobacco, matches, pistol cartridges, and other contraband, he fished out a flimsy bit of grocer's twine and fastened it around the Wolf's neck. Then, still blubbering a little, he set out for home on the Pony, leading the Wolf and hurling a final threat and anathema at the dog owner: "Four two cents I'd see him on you, god darn ye!"

IV.

Early that winter Jimmie was taken down with a fever. The Wolf howled miserably in the yard when he missed his little friend, and finally on the boy's demand was admitted to the sick-room, and there this great wild Dog—for that is all a Wolf is—continued faithfully watching by his friend's bedside.

(To be continued.)



YOUR HOUR

OF LEISURE



THE GRUDGE.

By Berton Braley.

I hate a pessimistic mortal
Who looks on life with cynic
gaze,
And gives a rude and raucous
chuckle
At human thoughts and human
ways;
Who sneers at talk of optimism
And thinks no honest souls exist.
I hold the creed of optimism,
And so I hate a pessimist.

I hate a pessimist who covils
And seeks to make our joys dis-
perse;
Who thinks whatever fate unravels
Is bad—and swiftly getting
worse;
Who prophesies much woe and
sorrow,
With lips that have a downward
twist;
Who slams To-day and knocks To-
morrow.
I sure do hate a pessimist.

I keep an attitude that's pleasant,
I look upon the brighter side,
But still the pessimist is present,
To grump and grumble and
deride:
I have a fierce and fervent yearn-
ing
To punch him till his smile
grows bright.
I hate him most because I'm learn-
ing
That nine times out of ten he's
right!

There are not many happinesses
so complete, as those that are
snatched under the shadow of the
sword.

A prudent man is like a pin; his
head prevents him from going too
far.

The Miracle Of It.

By Alice Garland Steele.

To-day was his birthday! She had dismissed it, that morning, with two or three tender kisses, that the whole day might heap up for him her little store of festivities. He should see, this big son of hers, how gay forty-four could make itself for twenty-two!

Last year she had let down the bars to his whole "crowd"—great, gawky, dear fellows home for the Easter vacation, and girls in short dance frocks who dealt out rose-bud coquetries as they piled around her dinner table—all in honor of twenty-one! That day he had belonged to his world. It was a mile-stone, white and joyous, but to-day was hers. He was only twenty-two, a year didn't matter to a soul in the world except his mother!

She stooped to light, with her own hands, the candles. They stood for her somehow as symbols of her ever-burning belief in his future. He was to be an engineer, the very biggest kind of one; he was to force a career from the earth itself, and the waters under the earth; he was to plan aqueducts, railroads, highways for the multitude. They had talked it over so many times when he was on the eve of leaving again for his college, and, though he had not said it in so many words, she knew that in this way she was to be repaid for all the little sacrifices—the lonely life, the dwindling account at her bank, the soaring sum of his college expenses. As if she cared for that—it was her part in the making of a man!

After all, she had given him the

supreme gift—Purpose. Being a woman, she called it a "Great Ideal." She remembered how, when he was a very little boy, she had talked in low tones about what Sidney should be when he grew up. It was she who had planned, dreamed for him. She had noticed even then her lover's husband's gentle disregard of this career or that.

"Let him work things out for himself, dear," he had said; and then, almost as if he had a premonition that he would not live to see them through, he had added slowly: "Give him the implements to work with, that's all."

"What implements?" she had insisted, with wide, wistful eyes; and, plain business man that he was, used to working with common, everyday tools, he had answered, looking at her with a straight gaze: "Courage, sweet-heart, and—honesty. The habit of looking things in the face, and—faith in his own visions. Ours for him might be shortsighted; he must work life out for himself."

The year after that he had left them!

And Sidney was working things out for himself. She had sympathized with each budding ambition, from the time when he had decided that to be a cupwearer out West was the supreme end of man. She had known he would outgrow that, just as he kept outgrowing his clothes, but the engineer-idea had stayed. It had become the "Great Ideal," and he was going out into the thick of it from the very best scientific school his country afforded.

She came back, smiling through tears, to the festive little dinner table set for two. There were gifts at his plate. A tie, gorgeous in texture, that wove into a bold

pattern his college colors. And cigars, the kind he liked and could not afford—she had got Hicks, his chum, to get them for her. And a sapphire with a star sapphire that would take her surplus cash for months!

All at once she realized that it was late. He and that nice boy, Hicks, had gone over to the links at the South Club Club. She was just about to send an order to delay dinner when her maid came in, bearing a note.

It was from Sidney, and she felt, almost before she opened it, the full burden of disappointment. It was written on the club paper, as if in a great hurry:

Dear Mater: Just a word to say I've had an invite for dinner. Some of them heard it was my birthday, and Mrs. Bertine has fixed up a little party. Isn't it jolly of her! She is taking Hicks too. Just as we are, without dinner-togs. She is waiting for us now with the car. You won't mind, mater! I am saving all day to-morrow for you.

SIDNEY.

She stood very still, not so much hurt as frightened. The name of Cicely Bertine had frightened her. She felt a flush mount to her forehead, then it receded, leaving her pale. Then that she would eat dinner upstairs, on a tray, she heaped her arms with his gifts and, still with that pale premonition, carried them up to his room. Cicely Bertine!

She was not the kind of woman for her boy to know!

She got that far and stumbled, helpless, as one stumbles at the beginning of a dangerous and unknown trail. And then, mother-like, she called up little, commonplace comforts. He couldn't really know a woman of that sort; it would after all be just surface

things that he would get from her; he would not guess at the real Cicely underneath, nor learn what she had stood for in men's lives. She had tutored him for so long in the goodness of women!

She sat down, trying to recall Mrs. Bertine as she had last seen her, at a crowded picture exhibit, with nothing on the wall more painted than her eyes! They had been brilliant, masquerading, and that was the whole of Cicely—a huge spectacle, a masquerade. Her life was like a staged play, the first act an elopement from a girls' school with a man twice her age, who knew by heart every boulevard in Europe. The course they had run was admittedly tempestuous, with plenty of lurid turnings. Then, suddenly, he had dignified his life by dying at the Front after six months in the trenches, and Cicely had figured as "the beautiful American," Mrs. Bertine, at the Relief Bazaars, where she wore her rue "with a difference."

And then all at once she appeared among them again. She had come back to the little orthodox circle that she had known in youth, not as a penitent, but as one who still had a part to play and danced the old setting.

She played it well, with curious fascinations. Mrs. Travis, biting her lip, had honestly to admit it, but it made her heart beat all the quicker for her boy. There were haunting vestiges of youth about Cicely; like false fires they lit up the dark places of her being, flamed high in her moods, as if for her the torch of life must forever burn lurid. And Sidney and that nice boy, Hicks, had gone to this woman's house for dinner! It was not that she doubted Sidney. She knew by heart his white young

standards, but she could not bear his breathing the same air with falsity, deepening his knowledge of womanhood through this one woman!

(To be continued.)

ONE FAMILY UNDER ONE ROOF.

It is apparently very loving and dutiful to take into the home the aged parent or parents, but it should never be done except as a last resort. Neither should young married people with children recklessly "move in" with aged relatives, even though the relatives imagine they would like the plan very much. "One family under one roof" is a very good rule; and it is entirely out of the question to expect an aged housekeeper, who has managed her own affairs all her days, to be reconciled to new ways and plans, either in her own home or in the home of a dear relative. Except in the rarest instances, so rare indeed as to be almost negligible, you cannot teach old dogs new tricks. Children worry aged people more than young people can ever comprehend; and, while grandmother may dote on the infants and think them the most remarkable beings in the world, she cannot endure the noise and playing long at a time.

HOW PERFUMES WERE ORIGINATED BY THE ANCIENTS.

The ancient Medes were said to be the originators of perfumes and cosmetics. The people of Elhan, now called Persia, borrowed their taste for scents from them, and such was their predilection of perfume that they usually wore on their heads crowns made of myrrh and a sweet-smelling plant called

labyzus. Then Egypt imported the fad from Persia, and soon the land of the Nile became the perfume centre of the old world.

In those days the Jews scented their beds with myrrh, aloes and cinnamon and perfumed their hair and beards with myrrh, cassia, aloes and frankincense. So indispensable was perfume considered in the bridal toilet, that the Talmud directed that one-tenth of a bride's dowry be put aside for the purchase of scents, and the path of the bride was strewn with roses and watered with essences.

Even the tattered cynic Diogenes did not disdain to enter the perfumer's shop now and then, leaving his tub at the door. With a praiseworthy spirit of economy he always applied the scents he bought to his feet, for as he justly observed to the young duces who mocked him for his eccentricity, "When you anoint your head with perfume it flies away into the air and the birds only get the benefit of it, while I rub it only on my lower limbs, so it envelops my whole body and gratefully ascends to my nose."

The Grecian love of perfumes spread into Rome, where to the various odors differing medicinal properties were attributed. Jasmine was cheering, heliotrope inviting, thyme had a tonic quality and the perfume of white violets was declared good for the digestion.

The far-famed perfumes of the East were the favorite spoils brought home to their lady loves by the knights of the erusades, and no other treasure could have been more valued.

Virtue is in a manner contagious; more especially the bright virtue known as Patriotism or love of country.

Regina and District

(Continued from Page 8.)

Board of Trade Passes Resolution Calling on the Government to Exclude Such Peoples as Mennonites and Doukhobors from Dominion

That the Regina board of trade views with alarm the reports in the public press that undesirable immigrants are acquiring lands in the Western provinces and settling thereon with special privileges such as are accorded to the Mennonites and the Doukhobors; this board respectfully urges upon the Dominion government the necessity of not permitting the entry into Canada of this or any other class of settlers who refuse to accept the responsibilities of full citizenship, including military service, and recommend the discontinuance of all special privileges at once.

Further that this board begs to draw the government's attention to the necessity for the conservation of all lands suitable for settlement in anticipation of the needs of the men overseas on their return and suggest that a very close scrutiny of all immigration be kept and that only the best type of citizens be permitted to enter Canada.

The foregoing resolution was passed at a meeting of the Regina board of trade and a special committee of the board was appointed to take the matter up with the Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration, when he is in the city this week. The committee consists of H. A. Knight, L. T. McDonald, W. G. Styles, Burford Hooke and R. G. McCluish.

W. G. Styles drew the attention of the board to the matter by reading an extract from the Winnipeg Free Press of recent date and also a letter from A. E. Ross appearing in the same issue of the Free Press referring to the settlement at Ely, Manitoba, of a colony formerly resident in the United States. In these reports it was alleged that these people were settling here with special privileges in the form of exemption from military service.

P. McAra spoke strongly on the subject, stating that special privileges granted to foreigners should no longer prevail in this country. It was not fair that Canadian boys should be fighting overseas while these people were acquiring lands and becoming wealthy.

Important Decision Reached in School Matters.

Uniform text books, uniform standards of training for teachers, secured by uniform courses of training in normal schools, and uniform duration of such courses of training, will become effective during the school year of 1919-20. This statement was made by Hon. W. M. Martin, premier of Saskatchewan and minister of education, on his return from a conference at Banff attended by the ministers of education of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Another important decision reached was to recognize teachers' certificates as valid anywhere in these four provinces. Thus a person holding a first class teacher's certificate from the department of education of Manitoba would be recognized as qualified in the other three provinces. The same reciprocal recognition would be accorded the certificates of all teachers in the four western provinces by the various departments of education in these four provinces.

The general principle of uniformity in text books and teachers' training was adopted at a meeting of the ministers of education last May, but it was not until last week that much progress was made in regard to the details.

Beware of Red Rubber Rings in Sealing Up Fruit.

If your new sealers, and the red rubber sealer rings accompanying them, smell of a mixture of sulphur and carbolic acid, take them back from whence they came. Don't try to wash or scour the odor out. It can't be done, and fruit or vegetables preserved in such sealers spoil and become unfit for human consumption.

This is the statement by Dr. Charlton, provincial bacteriologist, to The Leader yesterday, when asked for information respecting complaints made by housewives whose work in preserving has gone for naught owing to the poor quality of the rubber sealer rings which are being offered for sale in various parts of Canada.

Regina Collegiate Institute Offers Practical Course for Ambitious Young Men

Dr. Norman F. Black, of the Collegiate Institute, announces that the night classes for gas motor engineering had been definitely arranged and would open on Monday, Sept. 30. The course will be for three months and will centre about practical shop experience in the Ryan Garage, which Mr. Ryan has kindly donated free, thus adding his bit to the patriotic endeavor. The classes will be under the supervision of George O. Ball, toolmaker and expert general mechanic, and Charles Stewart electrician. Both of these men are thoroughly experienced auto mechanics. Mr. Ball has had four years experience with the Rumely Company and during that period was in service in Poland, Southern Russia, and different parts of Europe. He has now been two years with the Ryan Garage and Dr. Black stated yesterday he considered the Collegiate Institute fortunate in securing the services of these two experts.

Detailed announcements will be made relative to these later. The classes will be open to any student with Grade 8 standing or its equivalent. The fees will be very moderate.

Uncultivated Fields in Regina District Suffer Severely Through Frost.

Considerable damage has been done throughout the Regina district to late grain by the recent heavy frosts. Two nights in succession the thermometer has registered several degrees of frost, and in some localities the damage to late oats is placed as high as ninety per cent. so far as grain is concerned. Some late wheat has also been affected. Anything still standing, one farmer stated, had been touched by the frost. All potato vines are down and tender vegetables have been ruined.

A Regina party motored to Mileston and returned and stated that ninety per cent. of the oats and green stuff still standing had been ruined by the frosts. All of this stuff however, he stated would make fine fodder.

The crops in the Mileston district are very heavy this year. On the farm of Bernhard Larson, M. L.A., at Lang, threshing is in full swing. One quarter section of wheat has been finished. This averaged 21 bushels to the acre and 65 pounds to the bushel. Mr. Larson has started in to thresh another quarter section, which will average 25 bushels. The wheat is all of a very fine quality, and will grade No. 1 hard. Threshing is now general in this district.

Extend Time Limit of Certificates.

The validity of an interim registration certificate issued by a postmaster has been extended from sixty days until such time as the registrant has received his permanent certificate from the central registrar at Ottawa, it was announced by Postmaster Nichol.

Premier Martin to Visit Yorkton District.

Premier Martin will speak in the Yorkton district during the week beginning September 22, on his experiences while in France. He will also take the opportunity of meeting Dr. T. J. Anderson, school inspector for that district, and with his visit a number of the schools in the foreign settlements, both those operating under favorable circumstances, and those where conditions are not so satisfactory. This is in pursuance of the policy of the minister of education since he took office, to get into close personal touch with the work of his department, particularly as affecting the schools in non-English-speaking communities.

McLennan and Son Are Arrested on Theft Charge.

Andrew McLennan and his son, Allan McLennan, painters and decorators of the city, were arrested by the provincial police. The two men will have to answer to the charge of theft. They are accused of stealing the car of Capt. Cook, auto license number 44369, which was taken from the lane back of the captain's house on August 30.

640 Pupils Attend Separate Schools.

A considerable increase is shown in the September attendance figures for the Separate schools over those for the same month last year. A report presented by the superintendent of the Separate School board, showed a total of 640 pupils in attendance since school opened, this being an increase of 30 over last year's figures. The attendance for the schools is as follows: St. Mary's, 193; St. Joseph's, 316; and Holy Rosary, 131. Sixteen teachers constitute the staff of the separate schools this term, eight at St. Joseph's, five at St. Mary's, and three at Holy Rosary.

All the members of the board were present except the chairman, A. E. Gorman, who is out of the city.

The buildings and grounds committee reported a number of improvements made to the schools during the holidays.

Imperial Oil Co. is Building New Large Storage Houses.

Considerable extensions are being made by the Imperial Oil Company at a number of points in the three prairie provinces, and especially in Saskatchewan, where, in addition to big new tankage capacity, additional warehouses are being erected. The construction of tanks is under the charge of C. M. Moore, of this city, superintendent of the refinery plant, who built the large plant in this city.

In Saskatchewan, large storage tanks are being built at thirteen points. At Moose Jaw, an addition is being made to the plant, and at Rosetown, in addition to 100,000 gallon oil storage tanks, the company is building a solid brick warehouse 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, with an eight foot basement. Two tanks are being built at each of the following points: Weyburn, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Battleford, Prince Albert, at Rosetown and one at Moose Jaw.

In addition to the tanks being constructed in this province, the program provides for two in Manitoba and eight in Alberta, making a total of twenty-three for the three prairie provinces for this year.

Want Seed Embargo Lifted at Two Points.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is making application to the board of grain supervisors that the embargo on the shipment of grain from two of their elevators be lifted. A special meeting of the board is being held in Winnipeg to consider this application.

The two elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. on whose behalf the application is being made are located at La Fleche and Abbey, Saskatchewan. They are now rapidly filling with this year's grain. Provision is made under order No. 52 of the board that the embargo shall be lifted when the actual receipts or grain in the country elevators warrant its removal.

Provision is made that no grain shall be shipped from certain specified districts without a permit from the board of grain supervisors. This prohibition is for the purpose of providing (1) a sufficient supply of good seed grain; and (2) a sufficient supply of grain for local consumption—other than seed. This embargo it is stipulated shall continue until the proper authorities have had an opportunity to provide seed grain or until the actual receipts of grain in the country elevators warrant the removal of the embargo.

The embargo affects the whole province of Alberta, and a number of points in Saskatchewan. Subdivisions on the C. N. R. in this province affected are: Gravelbourg, Delisle, Elrose, Kindersley and Hanna; subdivisions on the Canadian Pacific in the province affected are: Swift Current, Empress, Maple Creek, Vanguard, Expanse, Shanavon, Govenlock, Wilkie, Hardisty, Redford, Macklin, Kellogg, Coronation, Cut Knife, Kerobert, and the following subdivisions on the Grand Trunk, main line: Grandora to Artland; Biggar, Calgary branch; Oban, Battleford branch; and Cut Knife branch.

A. J. Haining Goes to Ottawa.

A. J. Haining, registrar under the Military Service act has gone to Ottawa, and will be absent about ten days. He went to confer with the authorities on the matter of the calling up of men following the harvesting operations.

Church News

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod).
The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.
St. Johann's Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

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

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

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

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

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta.
Church corner 94th St. and 118th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St.
Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.
Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. E. Arndorf, 252 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod for Alberta.

MISSOURI SYNOD.

Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. H. Meyer, 9608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

EV-LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH.
Corner 96th St. and 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9:30 and 12 a.m., and between 2 and 4 p.m.: lessons in German (reading and writing), also in singing, catechism and bible instruction. Every Wednesday between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. German school in the northwest of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th Street. Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome.
Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 96th St., Phone 71012.

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

ATTACK STATEMENT OF CROWN PRINCE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — From the two extremes of German lines the Socialists and pan-Germans, the Crown Prince is being attacked for his recent interview denying responsibility for the war. An official despatch today from France says the Socialist paper Cheminier Volksstimme declares that if the government premeditates an offensive the Crown Prince must be not named as its spokesman as "bellicose past, his notorious attacks, his ultimate manifestations at the Reichstag and elsewhere, are incomplete contradictions with the way of speaking he now wishes to adopt."

Another Socialist paper, the Arbeiter Zeitung of Essen, ironically recalls the crown prince's speech to a regiment at Langfuhr, in which he said: "The happiest day in my life will be the day when the war breaks out."

"On the other hand," the pan-German, Deutsche Zeitung now demands a dictatorship which will get together all those who have a clear conception of their duty."

The despatch says this confusion in political circles in Berlin, explains the remarkable statement by former Chancellor von Hertling in his last speech about "the dangers menacing the Imperial crown and dynasty."

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOUBTFUL OF FINAL DECISION
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12. — An exchange of views between the Central Powers and the Entente was tentatively suggested by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an address to visiting German newspaper men, according to a despatch from Vienna today.

Baron Burian is quoted in the despatch as saying: "I am certain that this war must cost this tortured earth a terrible amount of bloodshed and an immeasurable destruction of precious possession before the end can be reached by the military overthrow of the enemy if indeed this is at all possible."

Continuing, the foreign minister said: "We are oppressed by the same cares, but we are not downhearted. You can convince yourself here that we, just as in Germany, with head erect and without fears or arrogance, are waging a defensive war."

Such a discussion, said the foreign minister, need not take the form of peace negotiations, but would have as its purpose the consideration of all things which are keeping the belligerent powers apart.

Burian advanced his suggestion in declaring that the adversaries of the Central Powers need only provide the opportunity.

"In a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct, informative discussion, is thinkable which would be far from being peace negotiations—of discussion and weighing everything which today separates the belligerent parties, and no fighting will perhaps be needed to bring them closer together."

"No party can be sure of this issue until the end of the war, but it is not to be expected that either party should renounce the possibility of a military victory."

HEIFERS FOR SALE

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

One-third cash with order, balance payable December, 1918, and December, 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

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

For further particulars, apply to

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

REPORT GERMAN EVACUATING DOUAI

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. — Systematic evacuation of the town of Douai, one of the most important forward bases of the present German line in France, is described in official advices reaching Washington today. A vast amount of war material is being taken out of the town, the report says, including the equipment of the arsenal there, which was the largest establishment of the kind maintained by the enemy in the northern region of his advanced lines.

The advices state that the removal of this equipment has been in progress more than ten days and that the equipment at the Brayelle airdrome near Douai, also was being taken further to the rear. The same precautions are being taken with the equipment at an enemy aviation field at Lecelles near St. Amand. That field, the report states, was specially established in connection with the raids by German aircraft along the English channel.

It is between Douai and Cambrai that the British troops have broken through the first defences of the Hindenburg line and this detailed statement of the German withdrawal of material from Douai appears to bear out previous reports that the enemy was preparing for the abandonment of this section of his great fortified line, which has been imperilled by the British advance.

IS'METZ OBJECTIVE OF MARSIAL FOCH?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Sixteen months of vast war effort by the United States reached its first goal today when General Pershing's forces struck their first independent blow in France against the German armies. Reports tonight show that success was meeting the American commanders' effort to fling the enemy out of the sharp salient thrust in behind the fortress of Verdun in the first year of the war. But even greater significance to government officials was the fact that the all-American attack meant that months of ceaseless toil and effort have now brought forth a third great organized army, backed by its own supplies and millions more soldiers, if needed, which has taken its place beside the French and British armies and is striking for decisive victory for democratic ideals.

First reports were vague, they told merely that the American army had launched an attack around the St. Mihiel salient, the only sharp thrust towards the heart of France that remained to the German leaders to show for their offensive efforts since the war began. It seemed possible that the object of the attack was Metz, just beyond the German border on the Moselle river.

Later accounts made it clear, however, that for his first blow General Pershing had determined to employ the pioneer tactics Marshal Foch has now used with repeated success in hurling the foe back from the Marne and out of the Picardy and Flanders salients. The chance lay ready to the American leader's hand.

The American attack, as it now shapes up, is a major action, it is said, and there is no doubt that the strongest American forces yet employed are engaged. Possibly a quarter of a million of American troops either are in action or in close reserve.

To many officers, the action started today, is but the forerunner of greater blows to come.

Near St. Quentin Fortresses.

LONDON, Sept. 13. — The Germans are making every preparation to defend St. Quentin and Laon against the advancing allies, dispatches from the front indicated today. French troops are reaching ground providing striking distance of St. Quentin.

HERTLING APPEALS TO UPPER HOUSE TO FULFILL EMPEROR'S FRANCHISE PLEDGE

AMSTERDAM. — In appealing to the constitution committee of the Prussian upper house to fulfill the emperor's pledge for reform of the franchise, Chancellor von Hertling said that in his honest conviction "with this serious question, the protection and the preservation of the crown and the dynasty is at stake."

Count v. Hertling's address was delivered at the opening of the discussion by the committee on the Prussian Franchise Reform association. The government, said the chancellor, considers that its task is to bring to fulfillment the royal pledge expressed in the July message.

"As all the sons of the fatherland are defending the fatherland, there is no question of social discrimination at the next election. "The object is one which I undertook to achieve when I accepted office and upon which I intend to stand or fall; but it is no question of ministerial responsibility in the ordinary political sense. My honest conviction is that with this serious question the protection and the preservation of the crown and the dynasty are at stake."

The government sees no possibility of approving the bill in the form in which it came from the lower house. I fully appreciate the scruples regarding the introduction of general equal suffrage, but at the present time these scruples must give way to greater tasks, namely, the protection of the most precious treasures of our political life—the dynasty and the crown. The government will exercise no pressure on you."

HERTLING IS AROUSING GERMAN PRESS

COPENHAGEN. — The attempt of the Imperial Chancellor Count von Hertling, to ride two horses simultaneously in his House of Lords speech recently appears, judging by press comments, to have resulted in his falling between them. That portion of the press favoring real Prussian franchise reform is disappointed and disgruntled by the Chancellor's ambiguous wangling that the lords could avoid too far reaching concessions by accepting reform measures now, and the conservative press is up in arms over his appeal for acceptance of reforms as "protection and maintenance of the crown and dynasty."

The Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung calls Hertling "the Prussian monarch's grave digger." The Kreuz-Zeitung attacks von Hertling for minimizing the crown's deserts and exaggerating the Socialist services and darkly warns him that monarchies do not crumble because they resist the unjust demands of the masses, but because they "let themselves be forced down to the dangerous level of compromises."

The pan-German Deutsche Zeitung declares that equal suffrage would be an undisguised surrender to the anti-monarchists will, which would endanger the dynasty and the crown.

So far as has been noted only Germania, von Hertling's organ, is satisfied with his speech.

Many Are Killed By Explosion in Munition Plant.

PHILADELPHIA. — An explosion occurred at the Eddystone munitions plant on Thursday last and many are reported killed and injured. Eight are known to be dead. There was an explosion at this plant, in April, 1917, in which 139 were killed and hundreds injured. The cause of the explosion has not been determined as yet. Officials at the plant refused to make a statement. Hurried calls were sent out for medical aid and physicians and nurses were rushed to the scene from all nearby hospitals.