

"The Courier"

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

Subscription price for the regular Wednesday-edition containing from 12 to 23 pages \$2.00 yearly in advance only.

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

The Courier
A Paper for the Western Home

"The Courier"

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

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

Get their trade by advertising in "THE COURIER"

SWORN CIRCULATION 20103 Advertising rates on application.

VOLUME 11.

12 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

12 Pages

Number 49

Vigorous Allied Offensive Continues

Big Minnesota Forest Fire

725 BODIES FOUND—POSSIBLE DEATH ROLL OF 1,000—PROPERTY DAMAGE \$75,000,000.

MOOSE LAKE, Minn., Oct. 14.—Men and women of the Moose lake districts of Minnesota, driven by fire from their homes, penniless, many of them wearing clothing furnished by charitable relief workers, tonight took up the search of their dead.

Barred by the military officials from leaving the city, they wandered between long lines of bodies in the improvised morgues, searching for loved ones who have not been heard from since the forest fires laid waste this section of Minnesota and a portion of northern Wisconsin four days ago.

The bodies of 725 victims have been found in the charred "No Man's Land," which before the fires formed the smiling shores of Moose lake and Kettle river. The majority of the bodies, some of which were taken to Duluth, were so badly charred that identification will be difficult.

Adjutant-General Rhinow tonight estimated that the number of dead in the Moose lake and Kettle river regions might reach 500. These, with the other dead from adjoining regions, will, it is said, swell the list of dead to near the thousand mark.

Improvised hospitals here, and the permanent institutions at Duluth, are caring for thousands of more or less injured refugees, many of whom are in a critical condition.

Property Damage Amounts to \$75,000,000

Greatest loss of life and property damage is believed to have occurred in the Cloquet region, where a number of towns have been destroyed and all semi-rural settlements virtually wiped out.

A special train of 20 coaches brought 7,500 refugees from Cloquet and Carleton. They confirmed reports that many persons lost their lives in these towns.

The towns of Cloquet, Brookston, Brevort, Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moose Lake and Wright have been wiped out, according to refugees. Scores of hamlets and hundreds of settlers' homes have been destroyed.

President Wilson Declines to Accept Prince Maximilian's Peace Offer

Allied World Feels That Arms Have to Decide—Want Complete Victory and Terms of Armistice Dictated by Military Leaders of Allied Forces.

President Wilson's First Reply to Germany's Note.

"To the Imperial German Chancellor.—Before making reply to the requests of the imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial Government accepts the terms laid down on January 8 last, and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The President feels bound to say with regard to their suggestion of an armistice, that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory."

Germany's Reply to Wilson

The full text of Germany's reply is as follows: "In reply to the question of the President of the United States of America, the German government hereby declares: "The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms."

"The German government believes that the governments of the other powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the president in regard to evacuation."

"The German government suggests that the president may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation."

"The present German government which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in a great deal with the great majority of the reichstag. "The chancellor, supported in all of this action by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Berlin, Oct. 12."

Full Text of President Wilson's Reply to Note from Germany Declaring Against Armistice

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson today answered Germany's peace proffer with a note declaring anew that there can be no peace with the German government controlled by a military autocracy and no thought of an armistice while Germany's atrocities continue on land and sea.

The full text of the President's note follows: "The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States"

(Continued on page 4.)

French Have Taken Laon—Roulers, First Important Belgian City Recaptured by French—British Stormed Cambrai, with Canadians Entering First

Marshals Foch and Haig Start Huge Drive Across Flanders; Ghent Their Objective—From the Balkans the Capture of Nish, Serbia, and Durazzo, Albania is Reported.

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British second army fighting in Flanders has reached Lechat on the Courtrai-Ingelmunster road and has captured the villages of Gulleghem and Heule. The British have advanced to the outskirts of Courtrai. This announcement was made shortly before midnight by the war office, which also corroborated the Belgian and French successes in Flanders.

Northeast of Lens, the British have advanced in the region of Hauburdin and to the south have crossed the Haute Deule canal, south of Pont-a-Vendin, and taken several villages, according to the communication from Field Marshal Haig issued tonight. The text follows: "We have crossed the Haute Deule canal on both sides of Pont-a-Vendin and have captured Estevelles, Meurchin and Bauvin. Further north our troops made progress in the region of Hauburdin."

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 15.—"Local operations enabled us to better our positions on the left bank of the Oise in the region of Mont d'Origny. South of the Serre we occupied Monecau-les-Leups. We have reached one kilometre south of Assis-sur-Serre. "With the co-operation of Italian troops we took and passed Sissons, more to the east. In spite of stubborn resistance by the enemy, we have greatly progressed on the north bank of the Aisne. We have advanced our lines past the villages of La Malmaison, Lor, Le Thor and St. Germain Mont. In the region of Asfeld we have crossed the Aisne at several points north of Blancy."

(Continued on Page 4.)

Thousand Lives Lost in Torpedoing of Three Steamers by German Sub-marines

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Dublin mail boat Leinster has been torpedoed, according to the Exchange Telegraph company. The steamer was making a trip from Dublin to Holyhead. Four hundred perished on board, according to a report which has not yet been confirmed.

The report that the Leinster had been torpedoed on her regular voyage from Dublin to Holyhead would indicate that the German U-boats have again succeeded in getting into St. George's channel. Nothing has been reported of a U-boat in that water for a long time and it was reported that extraordinary precautions had been taken with respect to this channel as well as the English channel. The gross tonnage of the Leinster is 2,646.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 10.—Scores of American sailors and soldiers were killed or wounded by shrapnel fired by a German submarine after it had torpedoed the steamer Ticonderoga, 1,700 miles off the Atlantic coast, according to the story told by twenty survivors who arrived here today aboard a British freighter.

There were 250 men aboard the Ticonderoga, an American steamship of 5,130 tons, and all but the twenty who arrived here today are believed to have perished. The survivors got away in the only boat which was not demolished by the shell fire from the submarine, they said. Seventeen of the men who reached port were members of a detachment of soldiers detailed to care for horses which were being transported.

The Ticonderoga was attacked, presumably on Oct. 2, when she fell behind her convoy because of engine trouble. According to the story of the survivors, the submarine was not sighted until she had sent a torpedo crashing into the side of the ship. The torpedo did not strike a vital spot however, and the captain crowded on full steam in an effort to escape.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 7.—The Japanese steamer Hirano Maru, of 7,935 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

The Hirano Maru was outward bound for Japan and carried about 200 passengers. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine early Friday morning, when about 300 miles south of Ireland.

The few survivors who were picked up by the American torpedo boat Sterrett have been brought here. They declare that the torpedo struck the steamer in the forward engine room. Nothing remained for those on board, including the women and children, but to plunge into the sea. A large number, however, went down with the ship. The vessel disappeared completely within seven minutes after being struck by a torpedo.

The scene was indescribable. The weather was bad and rather hazy. 480 Perished LONDON, Oct. 11.—According to the latest estimate, 480 persons perished when the passenger liner Leinster was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The vessel carried 687 passengers and a crew of about 70 men.

Strikes and Lockouts Prohibited

Severe Penalties Provided.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Provision having been already made for the prompt and equitable settlement of all matters of dispute between employees in industries affected by the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, an order-in-council was passed today forbidding for the duration of the war, strikes of lockouts, and imposing severe penalties for violation of the law.

Any person violating any of the regulations is made liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, to both fine and imprisonment.

Any male person, employee or employer of military age who vio-

lates any of the regulations and any director of a company who, being of military age, acquiesces in a violation by the company of any of the regulations, shall be deemed to be a soldier enlisted in the military forces of Canada and subject to military law for the duration of the war and of demobilization thereafter. He shall furthermore forfeit any exemption granted to him and any right to apply for, or obtain exemption from military service under the Military Service act.

Announcement of these important regulations was made by Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, following a meeting of the cabinet today.

Whole World Seems Victim of Epidemic of Spanish Grippe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Spanish influenza now has spread to practically every part of the country. Reports today to the public health service showed the disease is epidemic in many western and Pacific Coast states as well as in most regions east of the Mississippi river. Its spread also continued in army camps, the number of new cases reported being greater than on the day before.

Influenza now is epidemic in three places, in Arizona, in Maryland, in many parts of Arkansas, in Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and many other states.

The disease is reported from many parts of California, while in Texas the malady has been reported from seventy-seven counties, with the number of one to four thousand in each county. A slight decrease is noted in the number of cases reported in Massachusetts,

but in the district of Columbia the disease is spreading rapidly, more than 2,000 new cases being reported.

The epidemic continues in New Jersey, and the public health service announced that a physician has been placed in charge at Perth Amboy in co-operation with the state and local health authorities.

New cases of influenza reported today at army camps totalled 13,605, a slight increase over the number yesterday. There also was an increase in pneumonia cases with 2,842 reported. The 820 deaths made a total of 6,543 in the camps since the epidemic started last month.

Reports to the state department today said Spanish influenza is prevalent in Capetown, Africa; Elizabethtown, Australia, and Pernambuco, South America.

Close Stores Early to Fight Plague in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The local (Continued on Page 4.)

372 Lives Probably Lost Czechs Appeal to Allies to Send Help in U. S. Troopship Disaster

Serious Situation Said to Face New Russian Government in East.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 11.—A large number of American troops have been lost as the result of the sinking of the transport Otranto in the North Channel between the Scottish and Irish coast, in a collision with the steamer Kashmir. The Otranto, after the collision, was dashed to pieces on the rocks off the south Scottish coast with a probable loss of 372 American soldiers.

Three hundred and one men were taken to Belfast, by the British destroyer Mounsey, the only vessel which made an attempt at rescuing in the terrific gale when the Kashmir, another vessel of the convoy with the Otranto, rammed the Otranto amidship. Seventeen men were picked up alive on the Scottish coast.

Of the 699 American soldiers on board the Otranto, 310 were landed, 17 were rescued alive at Islay, leaving 372 unaccounted for.

The news of the collision reached London today, but nothing was known of the fate of the Otranto until this morning when the first reports came from Islay. The storm continued to make further attempts at rescue impossible. No ships pass close enough to that coast in rough weather to see a stricken vessel ashore.

Czechs Appeal to Allies to Send Help

Serious Situation Said to Face New Russian Government in East.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Oct. 12.—An appeal to the allies to avert the loss of Samara and Ekaterinburg, as well as to revive the morale of the Czech-Slovak forces fighting in eastern Russia, has been received here at allied headquarters. The situation there is said to be serious.

Czech-Slovak units, which have been fighting at Ekaterinburg, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara and Orenburg are imperiled, 120,000 Bolshevik troops have joined the Germans in opposing the allied forces in that region. News comes from Tcheliabinsk that the Czech-Slovaks are losing heavily and retreating along the northern front. Ufa, which is one of the principal points for Czech-Slovaks, is threatened and its loss would be well nigh fatal to the Czech-Slovaks at Samara.

Discouraging reports are received from Orenburg, which it has been supposed was held by the Cossacks. German activities in Astrakhan indicate a movement by the enemy through Turkestan and the exploiting of vast quantities of cotton, wheat and minerals.

Another Appeal. VLADIVOSTOCK, Oct. 13.—Another appeal to the Allies for im-

BRITISH ADVANCE FORCES ENTER LILLE

PARIS, Oct. 16—British patrols entered the southwestern suburbs of Lille this morning.



Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

Dangers to Public Health from Cows' Milk.

By Charles E. North, M.D., Consulting Sanitarian, New York City.

Address Before the International Congress of Farm Women

Over three hundred years ago Shakespeare stated in one of his plays in describing the virtue of one of his heroines, "She can milk, look you, a sweet virtue in a maid with clean hands."

Among the larger types of vegetables and plants there are a few here and there which are known to be poisonous to men. As one walks through the fields and notes the flowers, and bushes, and trees and grass growing therein, one recognizes most of these plants as harmless and of benefit to men, but the poison ivy and the mushroom and a few others comparatively rare, are known to be poisonous.

But it happens that milk being an animal substance and containing food substances of the highest value is a liquid in which those microscopic plants called bacteria grow most readily. The same reasons which make milk the most digestible food for infants and children also make milk one of the most digestible and best foods for bacteria.

the tuberculosis existing in infants and children and hospitals of New York is of the bovine type. We have passed the time when there is any doubt that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to human beings.

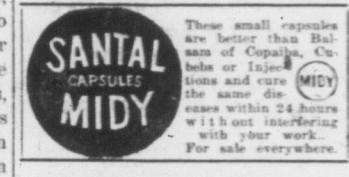
(To be continued)

Sheep

Are You Going to Buy This Year?

Farmers in Saskatchewan are only beginning to realize what money there is in keeping a flock of sheep. Hogs require grain of some kind and regular feeding to make them into money; while sheep pick up their own living and become fat for market without much care or time occupied in tending them.

The number of sheep now in the province makes it no longer a question of what to do with the wool. Co-operative selling through Government agency, ensures a ready market at enhanced prices as compared with prices obtained a few years ago.



Car Renovation.

By Mr. Berry

The present period of time and even more so the future, can well be called the motor car transportation age, and when we each year see the vast increase of licenses issued to operators of cars, and even more so when we learn of the great increase in price both of cars and accessories, it will occur to most owners how important it is that their car, or car renovation should be inquired into and understood.

This is a very natural query, for most owners know that from the moment of purchase of a new car, troubles begin, seemingly from no visible cause, and troubles that cost what appears to be, heavy charges to remedy.

The radiator also requires some attention to keep it from interior scaling and clogging up, finally to produce leaks from corrosion.

Another care is the general oiling of all running parts, and also the springs of a car occasionally, and finally the care that should be exercised in the purchase of gas. Here is a real serious matter much more so than owners realize, for let me say emphatically, that there is more adulterated gas by ten times sold than good gas, in spite of the glaring statements of oil companies, and while good gas can be procured, the probability is that if a large demand set in for good gas, this would quickly degenerate to poor gas for excess profit, and the only method that can remedy this present state of affairs is, sound legislation, thoroughly enforced.

We now come to the car body, a feature that every owner should take a pride in and many do, alas, with disastrous results. Here again cleanliness predominates, and gross ignorance, runs riot.

The beautiful finish on a car is the pride of the owner when it is new, and many owners have tried in vain to keep that finish in good shape, but slowly and surely the appearance fades and soon the car body goes dull and flat, dead and disappointing, the top is dirty and faded, and the cushions and trimmings not fit to sit on without a rug, and all this possibly after three months' wear. It should not be, say owners, and I quite endorse such statement, but ignorance and neglect are the sole producers.

Take the varnished body finish and what is it? Simply flax oil boiled with gums, and if this is to be kept good, then like must be treated with like.

There are hundreds of polishes procurable and waxes, but they are mostly failures, simply because the manufacturer aims to produce effect and not renovation, and his chief ingredient is spirit, that gives quick effect and also quick degeneration, and oxidation.

Varnish being oil and gum is very elastic, and anything put on to it to create unnatural expansion or contraction quickly creates ruin. Again remember your car runs by gasoline power and this gas produces a filthy grease from the fumes that settles on the body and means quick ruin.

Remember water will not clean your car body nor trimmings because grease and water will not mix, and yet any fool who can hold up a hose thinks he can wash and clean a car, a gross mistake; it requires a man of knowledge and experience to clean it just as it requires experience to clean a suit of clothes.

To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have only fair to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain trade for the shipper, the very best facilities for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and if the shipper wishes, we are well equipped to handle it in this way.

Do not let the fact of your having to load (through an elevator) stop you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act Sec. 167.)

McBEAN BROS. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

25th September, 1918.

his business, and the first call on the propelling power is, that the team must be watered, fed, well housed and groomed morning, noon and night, and with proper care will live, last and be profitable for over twenty years, while the same man will dispose of these and procure a car, start it out to run just by the purchase of gas, runs it probably ten times the distance daily he would run a team, and after the day's work, day after day, week after week, he shuts it down each night and leaves it standing out any old place to face wind, rain, snow, and next morning cranks her up and expects good results, and finally she refuses to budge and is just called a d-d old b—, and given a round of curses, and she gets this sort of treatment because she is a mechanical machine instead of a team.

All car owners can get ten years of usefulness out of any brand of car with the same care they have to give a team, and do most of the caring themselves, and by spending a little money with responsible skilled mechanics and cleaners (and let me say the big garage is not the place to get either the one or the other, in most cases), for car renovation is a real business in itself, actually and not theoretically.

There are polishes that are good, and renovators that really know their business, and by placing the car with the latter and finding the former and using it, you are going to get value out of your car, doing justice to your car, and save both temper and vast outlay of money. It is well to remember that cars often require a ten cent repair, through ignorance and carelessness, but it often costs ten dollars to get at it. How many men will spend five dollars on a pair of boots, and during the wearing period they will spend double the amount on 15 cent shoe shines to keep them nice and make them last out; the same with a suit of clothes, costing thirty dollars, and yet these same intelligent men will pay from \$700 to \$2,500 for a car and never spend on its renovation what he would spend on either the boots or the suit, consequently he gets just what he is sowing. Beware and study your car's renovation question, it is really worth while.

Thousands of cars are run into a garage, in a dirty, hot condition, and immediately an expert comes along and shoots a sixty horse power hose over the body, hot hood, radiator and breast of the car, cold water shot onto a hot surface composed of an elastic finish, and this covered with dust, which means the water and the dust grinds the polish off in quick time, and the cold water causes the varnish to contract immediately and quick ruin is the result after a few operations.

Possibly the owner then is persuaded to use some polish which in ninety-nine cases in a hundred will finish the depreciation. They will give results for the time being but the last stage of the game is worse than the first.

Owners should remember that water is useless to clean and renovate a car, and that the body requires to be chemically cleaned with proper ingredients, the knowledge of which requires years of practical research and experience.

Again remember that gasoline, although it will clean the grease off your car, the wheels and gear, it is the deadliest enemy to varnish, paint and your rubber tires, yet it is the one remedy used by ignorant and reckless car washers.

Your car requires washing, the hood requires renovating, and the cushions, etc., demand care, but the body, hood and cushions really require more scientific cleaning than washing and if this is attended to by really experienced men your car body would last years instead of weeks. Here is an illustration: a well finished buggy or piece of furniture will retain its finish for years, the buggy with simple washing, and why? Because it is not propelled by gasoline power, nor does it come in contact with gas fumes.

A well placed man can afford to buy a carriage and pair, or a business man requires a team for

EV. LUTH. CHRIST CHURCH, Rosburn, Sask. Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight Wednesday 1.30 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 religious community in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Address: 249 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

MARIENHAFEN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Services will be held at the Catholic church at Marienhafen, 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. Krueger.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY CHURCH at Curt Hill, Sask. Divine services will be held every Sunday at 10.30 a.m., fast time. Services suspended every third Sunday in the month. —Rev. L. Krueger.

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod). The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1.30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time. St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 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.

PAROCHY 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, Rosburn (Ohio Synod). Divine services Sunday at 10 a.m. and Sunday school, every third Sunday at 11 a.m.; night service 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. Bible class. Young Peoples' Society every second Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

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

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON, Alberta. Church corner 94th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Dammert, pastor. Services: 7 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible studies 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. Wherever the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. R. Arndorf, 927 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod for Alberta.

MISSOURI SYNOD. Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta, is glad to attend to their religious needs. J. H. Meyer, 5608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Edmonton, Alta. Church: corner 106 Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher. 11305 92nd St., Phone 71181. Services Sundays, 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11.30 a.m. German, 7.30 p.m. also sermon. Wednesday 9 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.

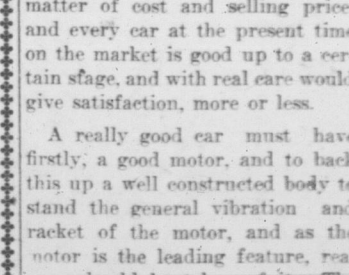
EV. LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH, Calgary 16th St. and 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10.30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9.30 and 12 a.m., and between 2 and 4 p.m. Lessons in German (reading and writing), also in 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, 11995 75th 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. Hansen.

10759 96th St., Phone 71612

CASTORIA Für Sänglinge und Kinder IN GEBRAUCH SEIT MEHR ALS 30 JAHREN Immer mit der Unterschrift

Cast. H. H. H. H.

Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses? HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS? Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine your horses should get. There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES." We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms. A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM. If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop. If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now? "IT PAYS." AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED LOCALITIES. Write today to the CANADIAN IMPORTING CO. BOX 124. REGINA, SASK.



A really good car must have firstly, a good motor, and to back this up a well constructed body to stand the general vibration and racket of the motor, and as the motor is the leading feature, real care should be taken of it. The greatest requisite in motor care is cleanliness, both inwardly and outwardly, both of which can be carried out by most owners, who should at least once a month thoroughly clean all grease, dirt, foul matter etc. from the motor's exterior, because such accumulation causes nuts to loosen, quick running parts to throb, quickly producing knocks, grinds etc., leading up to expensive repairs. No. 2 care is the cylinder, which should also once a month be examined, the head taken off, the pistons and rings cleaned with gasoline and scraped clean from accumulated carbon, because neglect will quickly cause strain, jar, jam, wear and finally a burst cylinder. The carburetor, self starter and electrical system require attention but these are secondary in importance, and provided the care already mentioned has been attended to, they are not so liable to go wrong, but if they do, it is better to have them attended to by an expert.

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; 1.30 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. 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 send the children to Sunday and parish school.

EV. LUTH. GRACE CHURCH, Regina. (Augsburg 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 send the children to Sunday and parish school.

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

SOUTHEY PAROCHIE, MISSOURI SYNOD. (Immanuel Parish, Southey) Divine services every Sunday 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. alternately.

ZIONS PARISH (11 miles northwest of Southey). Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. alternately. Everybody is cordially invited. Parish school will be open at Southey from September 1 to July 1. Every child is welcome. —A. H. Gallmeier, Rev.

HAGUE, SASK. I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Mennonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 2.30 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.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

LARGE INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK

The total average under wheat in Saskatchewan in 1918 was 9,249,300; oats 4,988,800; barley 699,296; flax 840,967; rye 123,500; peas 4,250; beans 861; buckwheat 1,207; mixed grains 23,449; other grains 27,347; according to figures issued as the result of a joint survey and estimate made by the provincial and Dominion bureaux of statistics.

In root crops there were: Potatoes 59,790 acres; turnips 5,622; mangolds 1,806; other roots 2,332. In feed crops there were in corn 11,886 acres; hay 315,117 acres; and pasture 933,962; alfalfa 6,943; and other crops 40,504.

The total summerfallow was 4,000,340 and new breaking 614,990. This gives a total average under cultivation of 22,016,139.

The total number of horses in the province is now 1,000,075; cattle 1,279,331; sheep 134,177; swine 521,240; poultry 8,000,369.

Not only in crop averages is a remarkable increase shown, but the figures on livestock also show a most satisfactory increase, clearly indicating that while grain is still the chief source of income the farmer is turning his attention more to mixed farming than ever before.

The following estimates show the number of livestock in 1918 as compared with 1917:

	1918	1917
Horses	1,000,075	888,672
Stallions	13,624	13,486
Mares	400,756	352,199
Colts and fillies	383,377	360,640
Mules	10,067	8,371
Total horses and mules	1,000,075	888,672
Cattle		
Bulls	20,690	17,077
Milk cows	352,989	354,403
Calves	332,040	283,371
Steers	131,943	129,747
All other cattle	483,759	426,452
Total cattle	1,279,331	1,211,090
Sheep	134,177	127,892
Swine	521,240	573,938
Poultry		
Hens	3,882,070	3,605,514
Chickens	3,609,622	3,782,203
Turkeys	208,125	204,322
Geese	113,493	93,787
Ducks	187,050	156,922
Total poultry	8,000,369	7,847,741

PRICE OF BUTTER FAT REDUCED

Owing to the action of the Canada food board in commanding creamery butter and setting a price at the point of delivery, Montreal, it has been necessary for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery company, Ltd., to reduce the price they are paying the farmer for butter fat by one cent per pound. This announcement was made by F. M. Logan, assistant manager of the co-operative creamery. It is understood that a reduction of two cents a pound for butter fat has been necessary in Alberta.

F. M. Logan, discussing the matter, stated that the new order made it necessary for the creamery company to pay from two to three cents per pound in order to ship butter to Montreal and pay the freight and cartage as provided for in the order. The price being set at which butter was laid down in Montreal, there was nothing for the company to do but reduce the price to the producer.

However, after Nov. 9, when the order is filled, the creameries company expect to be able to raise the price of butter fat, it was intimated.

MINNONSIEVES PROTEST

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. — Premier Martin has received two more petitions from the Minnonsieves of the Swift Current district protesting against the decision of the department of education to bring the children of the colonies into the public. The Minnonsieves are pointing to the agreement of 1873 and asking that it be respected. Premier Martin stated the petitions would not affect in the least the announced policy of the department.

FARMER FINED \$500 FOR SEDITIOUS WORDS

Wife Also Faces Similar Charge But Gets Off With a Warning

ESTEVAN, Sask. — Two cases of sedition were tried before Judge Taylor and jury at the criminal sittings of the Supreme Court last week. John Pederson, of Neptune, and his wife, were charged with seditious utterances made to canvassers for the Red Cross in the months of May and June last, and John Pederson was charged with using seditious words to Joseph E. Demary, a French-Canadian soldier.

Pederson was alleged to have said to Demary: "Are you going with the rest of the bunch? What do you think of this government? If I were you, fellows, when I get there I would get together and do something. They would not take you if you got together. They should have finished it once they got started down in Quebec." He was also accused of saying to the Red Cross collectors: "I think the German government would be as good as our present government. I always figured every man had his price and that when they came to President Wilson's price he came in. I have no use for kings. If the King was stuck in the mud I would not help him out."

After the evidence was all in, Pederson's solicitor succeeded in getting the words alleged to have been spoken to the Red Cross workers struck out of the indictment.

After being out several hours, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. The judge took the recommendation of the jury into consideration and fixed a fine of \$500.

Amanda Pederson, wife of John Pederson, was then charged with using seditious words to two Red Cross workers in June last at Neptune. She was charged with saying: "President Wilson was bought by England. Women were like brood sows breeding sons to be sent to the front to be shot down. If they would start a rebellion I would be one of the first to go down in overalls and take my gun and make good."

Mrs. Pederson denied using the exact words. She admitted using the expression with reference to brood sows in a speech delivered by Kate O'Hare, a woman Socialist, and printed in the Minneapolis paper, and had never used them as her words.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, but asked that the court ensure the accused for the expressions used.

LOVESICK LAD SUICIDES

WILCOX, Sask. — Henry Larsen, a young man of Wilcox, Sask., following an altercation with the young lady with whom he has been keeping company, on Wednesday last took a dose of strychnine purchased at a local drugstore during the afternoon and died about seven o'clock just as he had reached the Grey Nun's hospital.

Larsen had been arraigned before two justices of the peace at Milestone on a charge of stealing a purse containing \$60 and a gold watch from a lady, and fined \$100 and costs. Larsen had been given two days in which to find the money. After his trial he arranged with the lady to come to Regina where he expected to raise the money to pay his fine.

Larsen took the strychnine in the car on the way home from Regina.

SOLDIER ON-LEAVE HOLDS UP FOUR MEN

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — Pulling off a real movie hold-up will result in Archie Galbraith, of the Saskatchewan Depot battalion, Regina, serving two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. While on leave here, Galbraith entered a room in the McBride block and held up four Greeks who were playing poker. In true bandit style he kept their arms pointing skyward with a .32 calibre until he removed all the money from the table, \$21.75. He was located behind a piano box in a lane. Galbraith was a farmer near Shaunavon before enlisting.

\$4,000,000 NEEDED FOR SEED RELIEF

There will be three media for the administration of seed and feed to farmers who are in genuine need of assistance, according to information obtained from the provincial department of agriculture. They are the Dominion government, the provincial government and the municipal government. The first will attend to the requirements of those farming unpatented lands; the provincial government will be responsible for those farming in territory outside municipal government control, while the municipal governments will attend to the wants of ratepayers within their own boundaries on patented lands along similar lines to those followed last year.

There was considerable demand for seed grain last spring and the municipalities were given special borrowing powers. With the money so raised, they purchased the necessary seed and sold to their own farmers on the security of seed grain liens. The system worked out satisfactorily and will be followed again for next spring's requirements.

As it is estimated that a sum of \$4,000,000 will be required to finance the purchase of one million bushels of wheat, one and a half million bushels of oats and about 300,000 bushels of feed oats, the amount required, it is easily seen there is great need for each of the media of distributing and administration holding right down to legitimate claims for assistance only.

The era of "easy" relief has gone by, never to return, according to the provincial department of agriculture.

In addition to furnishing seed to farmers on unpatented lands the Dominion government will also provide for the supply of seed so that it can be readily purchased by the provincial and municipal governments.

THREE DEATHS IN FAMILY

ASSINIBOIA, Sask. — Word reached Assiniboina today of Miss Laura Gaudry's death at Malbrancy, Wilcox district, from Spanish influenza. This is the third death in this family within a few days, the father, Modeste Gaudry, was buried a week ago and another daughter died Tuesday. Mr. Gaudry is said to have died from cancer and his two daughters from influenza. In addition, their brother and his wife, two married sisters with their husbands and a cousin are seriously ill, said to be with the epidemic.

BOY POISONED ACCIDENTALLY NEAR WALDECK

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. — Bert Moline, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moline, who lives near Waldeck, was poisoned by eating strychnine at the home of a neighbor named Lindstrom. The lad was at the Lindstrom home playing with the boys and went into the basement, and in some manner got hold of a bottle of strychnine, which he carried out and broke. He ate some of the crystals and in a few minutes went into convulsions. Mr. Lindstrom gave him some hot water and mustard, but that did not have any effect. Dr. McArthur, of Swift Current, was phoned for and went immediately to the Lindstrom farm, but the lad had passed away before his arrival.

BURN OR BURY ALL CARCASSES OF STOCK DEAD FROM BLACKLEG

Complete burning or burial to a depth of at least five feet is recommended as the only safe method of disposing of carcasses of animals which have been infected by blackleg, according to a statement made by officials of the provincial bureau of public health.

The statement was made as the result of numerous enquiries which have recently been received by the department. The disease is fatal in almost every case, and any animal showing signs of the disease should be segregated at once and all others in the herd should be inoculated with a prophylactic dose of vaccine, which can be secured at cost from the department of agriculture at Regina.

The regulations place the responsibility upon owners to dispose of carcasses of cattle from this disease within twelve hours and local officials should see that this law is enforced.

"Cure Your Rupture Like I Cured Mine"

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

HIS REMEDY AND BOOK SENT FREE. The famous Collings cured the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only resign his position, but to seek medical aid. He tried doctor after doctor and tried after tried. He finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and almost certain operation or die. He did neither! He cured himself instead.



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

Collings made a study of himself, his condition—and at last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man. Anyone can use the same method. It's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Collings Collage book, telling all about how to cure himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home with out any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE! They will be sent prepaid to any ruptured sufferer who will fill out the coupon. But send it right away—now—before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.

Collings, W. J. Collings (Inc.) Box 1116 Watertown, N.Y. Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without any obligation on my part whatever. Name _____ Address _____

SPANISH INFLUENZA AT NEUDORF

NEUDORF, Sask. — Word reached the provincial health department authorities that a teacher named Wilshire, of the Neudorf district, had died of influenza. Wilshire, it is reported, had gotten up from his bed and started to walk across the room. As he reached the middle of the room he collapsed and died within a few minutes.

SPANISH GERMAN AT DAVIN SCHOOL

DAVIN, Sask. — Trustees of the Davin school, it was learned, have admitted, it is stated, that German was taught for an hour a day in the school but that this practice will be at once discontinued, and a resolution passed to this effect, which will be sent to the department of education.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

YORKTON, Sask. — Loftie Boyce, formerly provincial police officer at Canora, was committed to stand his trial at the next sittings of the assizes at Yorkton on the charge of forgery. Boyce has been committed without bail. Boyce is being prosecuted by the provincial police, of which force he was formerly a member, for alleged forging of receipts. These receipts were forged, it is stated, to cover alleged expenditures of government monies.

HORSE KICKED HIM IN THE FACE

THEODORE, Sask. — Arthur Barber, a well-to-do farmer living about 15 miles from here, was hauling in hay when the lines slipped under the horses feet, and when he stopped to pick them up one horse kicked him in the face, breaking his jaw and nose. He was taken to Yorkton for treatment.

BABY DROWN IN WATER TANK

ROBSART, Sask. Lillian M. Laursen, aged 1 year and nine months, was drowned in a water tank at the Laursen home, near Robsart. The little girl climbed on to the edge of tank and fell in head first. Her body was discovered some time later by the parents.

SUSPENDS OPERATIONS

PRINCE ALBERT. — The Prince Albert Lumber Company, which employs 500 people in the mill here, has decided to suspend operations for a year owing to the abnormal conditions consequent upon war and the poor crops on the prairies, where a large part of the mill output was marketed.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING OF R. M. EXCELSIOR NO. 166

The tenth regular meeting of Excelsior Rural Municipality No. 166 was held at the Council Hall Rush Lake Oct. 1st, 1918, with Reeve Buttery, and Councillors Smith, Wallace, Moyer, Funk, and Wilson present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved on motion of Cr. Wallace. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that telephone charge against S. E. ¼ 2-18-10-3 for 1917 be cancelled, and charged back to Golden Valley Rural Tel. Co. Carried.

By Cr. Unger that a special appropriation of \$150.00 be granted to Div. 1 to enable the road to Rosefarm School made passable. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that construction of culvert in ravine leading to Schonung School be deferred owing to lack of funds. Carried.

By Cr. Funk that account of W. M. Barber be returned for correction, requiring item of evener to be deleted. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer, that resignation of P. Robertson, as Poundkeeper be tabled. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that The Hudson Bay Co. be advised respecting claim for compensation for road through S. E. 26-16-10-3, that same is under investigation, and that the matter be referred to The Dept of Highways. Carried.

By Cr. Funk, that owner of S. W. 33-18-10-3 be notified that compensation will be awarded for road taken as soon as notification is received from the Dept. that title has been obtained, and that penalty cannot be refunded for unpaid taxes for 1917 on same. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that taxes assessed on S. E. 11-18-11-3 for 1917 and on dwelling at Main Centre assessed to J. H. V. Nissen be cancelled. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that coveats be filed against the lands on all unpaid Seed Grain Liens. Carried.

By Cr. Funk that Dept. of Highways be requested to cancel road diversion across S. W. 3-19-11-3 and survey and obtain title for road diversion across the North side of 33-18-11-3, and compensation guaranteed. Carried.

By Cr. Wallace that ratepayers borrowing municipal machinery be required to deposit with the councillor \$2.00, which will be refunded if same returned in good order within 30 days. Carried.

By Cr. Wallace that owner be permitted to temporarily fence road allowance between the N. E. ¼ of 5-16-11-3 and S. E. ¼ of 8-16-11-3, providing gates are erected. Carried.

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

By Cr. Wallace that Cr. Wilson be appointed Vice Reeve for the ensuing three months. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that the Secretary Treasurer be instructed to press for collection of taxes in arrears. Carried.

Secr.-Treas.

Eastern Provinces

DRY WEATHER CHECKS SPANISH INFLUENZA

TORONTO. — Encouraging reports received here, regarding the epidemic of influenza in the Province of Ontario, indicate that the disease has been checked to some extent at some points, especially in the large towns. The fine dry weather experienced during the past two days is held responsible for the decrease in deaths and cases by many doctors.

Decreases in the number of deaths today are reported, from Ottawa, Hamilton and Toronto.

PETERBORO CLOSES DOWN

PETERBORO, Ont. — The schools and theatres and other public meeting places, including Brock street tabernacle, where Honeywell is conducting a series of revival meetings, have been closed by Dr. C. H. Amys, health officer, as a precautionary measure against the further spread of Spanish influenza.

ALL FUNERALS PRIVATE

MONTREAL. — While the influenza epidemic is raging the board of health has issued the following order. "The local board of health requests that until the present epidemic abates all funerals shall be private."

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.

FIFTY-NINE DEATHS

MONTREAL, Que. — Fifty-nine deaths from influenza took place among civilian patients yesterday.

BISHOP BUDKA PROTESTS

OTTAWA. — The suppression of papers published in enemy languages has brought Rev. Nicetas Budka, Bishop of the Ruthenian Catholic Church to Ottawa from Winnipeg. He had an interview with the minister of justice.

AFTER ALLIED SLACKERS

OTTAWA. — Negotiations with Belgium, Greece and other countries which will lead to the signing of slacker treaties which have been in progress for the past two months are now said to be so near completion that they have already been taken by the authorities to secure a list of the names of citizens of allied countries now resident in Canada who will be called upon to join the colors.

ONTARIO CAMPS IMPROVED

TORONTO. — That the epidemic of Spanish influenza is rapidly spreading over Ontario, with the exception of the sparsely populated country in the north, is evident from reports received. Announcements made by the officers commanding the various military camps in the province indicate that measures adopted have been successful in checking the disease to a great extent, but the majority of reports issued regarding civilians are to the contrary.

GUILTY OF ILLEGAL ARREST

QUEBEC. — Justice Choquette today passed judgment in the court of sessions in a case where a local youth named Dussault, sued two federal police officers charging them with illegally arresting him under the Military Service Act on the ground that his initial exemption from military service had been annulled by order-in-council. Justice Choquette found the two officers guilty of illegal arrest, and said that the order-in-council was illegal, and that none of the initial exemptions obtaining can be annulled by said order.

United States

WISCONSIN PESTS

TURTLE LAKE, Wis. — Ted Ward, of this city, was killed and five thousand in gold was obtained by four bandits who blew the safe of a local bank here on Tuesday last and escaped after a pistol battle with citizens.

FORMER GOVERNOR DEAD

RICHMOND, Ky. — James D. McCreary, twice governor of Kentucky, six years a representative of his state in the United States senate, and for several consecutive terms a member of the lower house of congress, died at his home here after a brief illness. He was 80 years old.

ARMED BURGLARS' HAUL

HOPKINS, Minn. — Four armed and masked men entered the First National Bank of Hopkins shortly before noon Wednesday last, locked six persons in the vault and escaped with \$7,000.

FOR THE RED CROSS

SEATTLE. — Stefansson's famous Arctic exploration ship, the Polar Bear, which reached Nome from the far north country, will be disposed of at Victoria, B. C., and the proceeds donated to the Red Cross according to a despatch received here.

CAMP GRANT COMMANDANT SUICIDES

CAMP GRANT, Ill. — Col. Chas. B. Hagadorn, acting commandant of Camp Grant, committed suicide in his quarters at the cantonment. His body with a pistol wound in the head was found in bed.

MUST NOT SNEEZE IN PUBLIC PLACES

NEW YORK. — Dr. Hermann Biggs, state commissioner of health was quoted by the public health council of the state department at a meeting here, to take charge of the Spanish influenza situation in the state. The council adopted a rule making it a misdemeanor for any person to cough or sneeze in a public place, anywhere in the state, without covering the mouth or nose. Violators will be rigidly prosecuted. Punishment will be \$500 fine or one year in prison, or both.

It was decided to make influenza a reportable disease, which means that every case must be reported to the state health officers by doctors, hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers. Every new case will be placed immediately under state control. From September 18 until October 11, there have been 25,052 cases of influenza in the city, and 2,752 cases of pneumonia.

NON-ESSENTIAL GOODS THAT ARE CURTAILED

WASHINGTON. — Curtailment in the manufacture of non-essential articles for the remaining four months of 1918 was announced today by the war industries board in the program of conservation of materials, labor and transportation. Production of pocket knives is limited to 70 per cent. of four months' production in 1917; bicycles and motorcycles to 75 per cent.; clocks and watches to 70 per cent.; boilers and radiators to 40 per cent., and rag felt floor coverings to 40 per cent. Composition roofing and building boards may be manufactured only for government use.

Damascus, the capital of Syria, was occupied by Gen. Allenby's forces on Tuesday morning, according to an official statement issued by the British war office. Damascus is the Turkish base in Syria and Palestine.

Two duels were fought in Madrid between journalists as an outgrowth of controversies between Germanophile and sympathizers with the allies. Senor Mico, director of the Journal Allies and Senor Gujol, director of the Germanophile newspaper Iberia, were the combatants in one of the fights. Gujol was seriously wounded in the arm. The other encounter was between the son of Senor Banliere, the sculptor editor of the Journal Allies and the Germanophile journalist Rodriguense Dapena. Banliere wounded Dapena in the arm.

The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors, "The Sask. Courier Pub. Co., Ltd." at their offices: 1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask., near the Market square and Eleventh Ave. Telephone 3391. Advertising Rates on Application. Special Representatives: New York: L. Klebahn, 1. W. 34th Street. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korsgren, 1416 Masonic Temple.

Whole World Seems Victim of Epidemic

(Continued from Page 1.)

board of health, at a late hour tonight, ordered all stores, with the exception of fruit, confectionery, stationery, book and drug stores to close at 4 o'clock every afternoon until further notice, and passed a resolution requesting wholesale houses and offices to close at the same hour. A communication was also sent to Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, requesting that government offices close at 3 o'clock. These steps were taken as a further effort to check the spread of influenza.

While figures regarding the death rate on Monday were not obtainable, it is known that they were very high. Undertakers, when asked for an estimate, said they were too much rushed to stop and figure up how many funerals they had on hand. An appeal for help came from Mayor Fisher at midnight.

Montreal Deaths From Influenza. MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Today there was registered the greatest number of deaths since the outbreak of Spanish influenza, totaling 165. The number of new cases reported today was 378, a figure only exceeded by last Thursday with 398. Total cases reported since October 1 and including today, are 2,245 with 553 deaths.

Six more soldiers died today, bringing total deaths among the military to 110 and the number of cases to date to 1,174, of whom only 632 are now under treatment.

Fifteen Cases in Port Arthur. PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 13.—Two deaths were reported here today from Spanish influenza. Captain Edmund Raouil, one of the officers in charge of two hundred French marines, died in the hospital this morning of pneumonia following influenza. Fifteen cases are now under treatment.

Humboldt Physician Dies in East. SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Oct. 13.—Dr. Barry, of Humboldt, Sask., died here yesterday while on a visit. Interment will be made in Morrisburg, Ont.

Many Sick in Earl Grey, Sask. EARL GREY, Sask., Oct. 15.—Earl Grey, a village forty miles north of Regina, has an epidemic of influenza and according to reports a large number of the village people are ill. There is no doctor in the place, the druggist is confined to his house and the people cannot get the common preventives or germicides.

Last Thursday there was not even a case of cold or the ordinary Grippe in the whole village. Yesterday several were sick and there seemed to be no check to the spread of the epidemic.

The situation there calls for prompt action, and if it gets worse an appeal is to be made for medical help without delay.

One death was reported last evening. Mrs. Weisbrod, living between Southey and Cupar, being the first victim of the disease.

From the southern part of the Province of Saskatchewan comes the news, that the epidemic spreads especially rapidly in the Willow Bunch district. It is said that a great many people are sick there and that no nurses nor physicians can be secured. An appeal for assistance has been sent to Regina.

In Regina there were ten new cases reported on Sunday and 15 new cases on Monday. The hospitals in the city are crowded with patients. In that city the grim spectre of death has stalked the R. W. Kerr family for the third time within eight days, when Miss Aurilla Munroe Kerr passed away.

On Sunday, October 6, Hilliard, the only son died, and Thursday, the mother passed away. In less than eight days, one-half the family have been taken off by pneumonia. Another girl is ill, but reports last night were to the effect that she was improving.

The Kerr family is one of the best known and most highly respected in the vicinity and the repeated disasters have had the result of hundreds of expressions of condolence being offered them in their grief.

Miss Aurilla Kerr was 21 years of age and taught school south of Regina previous to her demise.

Further cases which resulted in death in the city of Regina were, Rev. Father Suffs, O.M.I., and A. Dredge Jones, accountant of the Attorney General's Dept.

The dormitory at the military camp at Regina is under quarantine.

Influenza at Victoria. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11.—56 more cases of Spanish influenza were reported today, bringing the total to 183.

Chicago Shows Closed. CHICAGO, Ill., October 14.—All theatres, moving picture shows and other places of amusement will be closed throughout the state of Illinois on and after tomorrow until the present epidemic of influenza has abated, it was announced by state and city health authorities.

President Wilson Declines to Accept

(Continued from Page 1.)

of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decisions with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

It must be thoroughly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied government, and the president feels it his duty to say that no armistice can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolute satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

At the very time the German government approached the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July.

It is as follows: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed at least its reduction to virtual impotency. The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it."

The president's words, just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the actions of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will in his judgment depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing.

The president will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial governments of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sirs, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING. Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'affaires ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States.

Press Comments

Most Papers Want Complete Surrender of Germany.

New York, Oct. 15.—Arrayed behind President Wilson in all its force stands the press of the United States. From all sections of the country this morning comes a constant flood of editorial approval of the president's attitude toward the Teuton peace proposals, and unanimous insistence that no peace plea emanating from Germany shall be considered unless it contemplates full and complete surrender.

New York Tribune. "Victory in this war is but a means to justice, and by justice we mean death to the kaiser and to the authors of all that unspeakable criminality committed in his name. If this be not the verdict of the American people, we do not know them. Our answer is that the will of the people is greater than all circumstances."

New York Journal of Commerce. "It is perfectly safe to assume that the president will not advance one step further until he can get an answer to the vital question of whether he is dealing with the legally accredited representatives of the German people. Germany will be driven to her knees before any such will be forthcoming."

New York Times. "Surrender, not an armistice, must be the condition precedent to any talk about peace. Surrender of all German arms and munitions of war. Unconditional surrender—must be followed by the punishment demanded by justice. An American pen forever has stilled the rattling of that terrible German sabre. This swash-buckling emperor has brought down upon himself the wrath of certain other instruments of the Lord who have amply prepared themselves to make his remaining way short and its end exemplary. The president has spoken a word of command, not counsel."

New York Herald (German). "The principal point in Mr. Wilson's note is that part in which he insists on a change of government in Germany. If the German military party thinks to win by camouflage, they are hopelessly mistaken. Mr. Wilson's note will find thunderous applause wherever it will become known."

London, Oct. 13.—The Sunday Times, in its comment, points to ravages of the Germans in France and Belgium since President Wilson enunciated his 14 points and adds: "Yet the fourteen points which Germany now accepts contain no specific provisions for any single one of the manifold crimes, nor do they make any reference to the arraignment of the master criminals who inspired the organized atrocities. Before President Wilson accepts the role of intermediary now thrust upon him we trust he will see fit to remind the German chancellor that each and all of these problems must be faced."

The Daily News says: "Every German submarine and merchantman must be surrendered as one of the peace conditions."

The Daily News, with equal integrity, calls for punishment of the German criminals. It says, to talk peace while Germany is thus murdering women and children would be a nauseating mockery. The newspaper adds that the "abdication of the Kaiser would not satisfy the allies, for that criminal responsibility cannot be cast off like a worn-out coat."

Paris, Oct. 13.—Germany has replied and she has not replied, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. By the single solitary fact that she wants to engage in conferences over an armistice she proves she is in urgent need of a suspension of hostilities.

L'Eclair says: We must not undertake anything that savors of negotiations. One single man must speak—Foch.

The Matin expresses itself similarly and alludes to Germany's assurances of her parliamentarization as mere duplicity.

"The idea of a representative commission notes a desire to negotiate on an equal footing. There

are only two personages in an armistice, namely—the conqueror and the vanquished. The one orders, the other obeys," it concludes.

German Comments.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The Cologne Gazette of Saturday, referring to the suggested evacuation of German-occupied territories, gives testimony as to what such action means to Germany. The newspaper says:

"What are Siegfried positions and towns and villages? The main thing is that the German front be maintained continually. Even though, confiding in President Wilson's love of peace, we consent to the evacuation of occupied regions, then our battle prepared army, our intact fleet and our strong nation at home guarantee that the German people cannot be forced into unconditional surrender."

Only military reasons could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions, says the Cologne Gazette in commenting on the American reply to the German peace offer. It is possible Germany may require counter-guarantees, for example, the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the allies.

BASEL, Oct. 12.—The trend of feeling in certain quarters in Berlin is indicated by articles appearing in the Lokal Anzeiger and the Deutsche Tages Zeitung. Both these papers assert that Germany is in nowise disposed to evacuate territory without compensation.

A despatch received here from Berlin, says the conservative party in the German Reichstag has published the following declaration concerning the German reply to President Wilson's question:

"Our armistice is still far in enemy country. Before an honorable peace and the integrity of the Empire's territory is guaranteed, an abandonment of German soil may be fatal and is irreconcilable with German honor. Numerous patriotic societies await with us a declaration from the German government saying it will not yield upon these points. The German people are resolved to defend the sacred soil of their country to the last man."

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—In an extraordinary-outspoken article, the Frankische Tagespost flatly demands the abdication of the German Emperor. It declares that the responsibility for the present situation rests on him and says that as the military system is about to collapse, he must be the last of the military monarchs.

The Fatherland Party. LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Fatherland party in Germany, after the meeting of the Reichstag on Saturday, held a meeting and passed resolutions to resist by every possible means the peace offer of Prince Maximilian, the new imperial chancellor, according to a Zurich despatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

Londoners Parade Streets. LONDON, Oct. 14.—London's streets, parks and public places were crowded with people today. All wore their best clothing and the crowds had an almost festive aspect. They exhibited the general spirit of the people of Paris. Such cheerfulness has long been unknown here. The people believe peace with victory is near.

Calgary Labor Upholds Right to Walk Out. CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 13.—At a very large mass meeting of Calgary labor men held today for the purpose of discussing the recent order-in-council prohibiting strikes, the following resolutions were passed with only one objector, he objecting because they were not strong enough.

"Whereas press despatches announce that to strike is an unlawful act, and, "Whereas the right to strike is the foundation of industrial liberty, and, "Whereas it was agreed at the Ottawa conference that no such legislation would be enacted without consulting labor as an acknowledgment of labor's contribution to the war,

"Therefore be it resolved that this mass meeting of wage earners request the removal of the order-in-council if the government desire industrial harmony."

CALGARY, Oct. 14.—The C.P.R. yardmen of Alth joined the strikers at noon today and the yardmen at the station are expected to join them at any moment; this will mean the tying up of through freight and passenger traffic, the strikers maintain.

Are you saving for Victory Bonds?

Official Statements

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Eastern Front.—Serbian troops, supported by the allies, endeavored to liberate their territory. Greek forces are taking part in the operations. The Serbians continue the occupation of eastern Macedonia, evacuated by the Bulgarians.

"During a brilliant action in which they took Prizrend and Mitrovitsa the French troops captured a certain number of prisoners. They captured hospitals, where there were numerous sick and wounded, among whom was the Austrian administrator-general in Albania. They have besides, captured important stores and a somewhat considerable amount of railway equipment."

BELGIAN. HAVRE, Oct. 15.—"On the whole front the Franco-Belgians continue to advance. On the left the Belgians have progressed several kilometers to the north of the line of Handzeane - Cortemarek, reached yesterday. In the centre, the French have taken the plateau of Hooglede, Gits and Gitsberg.

"French cavalry has crossed the Roulers-Thorout road and is advancing toward Lichtervelde. The Franco-Belgian troops have captured Winkelhoek and Lendelede and reached the Courtrai-Ingelmunster railway.

"The French and Belgians have taken 7,000 prisoners and eighty guns."

ITALIAN. ROME, Oct. 15.—Albania—Durazzo is in our possession. After having forced, on the afternoon of October 13, the enemy's defenses on the heights of Paljama and Sasso Bianco, Italian troops on the morning of October 14 penetrated the city, capturing prisoners and material.

"More to the east our columns advancing from Elbasan along the Tirana, having overcome on October 13 lively resistance of hostile rearwards in Kraba, again are continuing their march toward their objectives.

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 14.—"On the British front south of the Lys river only local actions have been reported. Our patrols and advanced detachments have been active, enabling progress to be made at certain points and the securing of a number of prisoners.

"Local fighting has taken place in the region south of Wezmarquart, as a result of which we captured several prisoners."

FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 14.—French troops have captured the town of Roulers in Belgian Flanders and also 2,500 prisoners, according to the official announcement tonight.

In conjunction with Italian forces, the French captured and passed beyond Sissone and south of Serre and occupied the village of Monceau-les-Leups.

BELGIAN. HAVRE, Oct. 14.—On a front of more than twelve miles between the Handzeane canal and the Roulers-Meni road, Belgian and French troops today captured a number of towns, a large number of guns and quantities of materials, according to an official communication issued tonight by the Belgian War office.

GERMAN. BERLIN, Oct. 14.—"In Flanders the enemy attacked on a wide front between Dixmude and the Lys. We have stemmed the thrust.

"On the Oise and west of the Oise and on the Aire and west of the Meuse attacks by French and Americans failed."

AUSTRIAN. VIENNA, Oct. 14.—"In the region north of Nish, withdrawal engagements continue, the civil population taking part. The enemy has manifested strong pressure in the Morava valley."

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 13.—"East of the Scheldt canal, we gained possession of Montreoult village and reached the outskirts of Lieu-St. Amand.

"In the Douai sector our troops are now within a few hundred yards of the town and have captured the Faubourg d'Esquerchin, the Douai prison and the greater part of Fleers. East of Annay, we have progressed along the south bank of the Haute canal towards Courrieres.

tinued along the line of the Selle river. Our bridgehead positions in the neighborhood of Solesmes, have been enlarged and progress has been made on the west bank of the river about Hauzy.

"There has been no local fighting in the region of Lieu-St. Amand. We captured a number of prisoners.

"Early this morning our advanced troops crossed the Senece canal at Aubigny-au-Bac and captured nearly 200 prisoners and maintained their positions in the face of strong counter-attacks.

"Northwest of Douai we have continued to advance. We hold Courcelles-les-Lens and Noyelles-Godault and are approaching the line of the Haute Deul canal on the whole of the front between Douai and Vendin-le-Vieil. A number of prisoners were captured in our operations on this sector."

FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 13.—"The battle begun in Champagne on Sept. 26 has ended in the complete defeat of the enemy," says an official statement. "The 4th army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by recapturing today thirty-six localities, freeing several thousand civilians.

"This army alone has taken 21,567 prisoners and 600 guns since the opening of the Champagne offensive.

"The 5th army on the left, is relentlessly pursuing the enemy and has advanced ten kilometers, crossing the Aisne, and is fighting at Guignicourt and Neufchateau and is advancing toward Mount Provioux, between the Aisne and the Oise.

"Our vigorous pressure has compelled a new enemy retreat. We have reached the Ailette, north of Craonne, and are four kilometers from Laon."

Another statement of the same day says: "La Fere has been captured by the French. They have crossed the La Fere-Laon railway at the Danizy-Versigny height. The northern and eastern portions of the village of La Fere are burning.

"The massif of St. Gohain has been occupied by the French as far as St. Nicholas and Suzy wood.

"The Italians have made progress north of the Ailette. Further east, the French hold the line of Aizelles, Berrioux and Amifontaine.

"The French have cleared the last rests of German resistance in the bend of the Aisne."

An unofficial statement says: "Laon, the last of the group of natural obstacles forming the keys to the general defence in France, has been taken without a fight.

The town of Laon stands on a limestone rock 650 feet above the plain. In 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought there between Napoleon and the allied troops under Blucher. Napoleon made great efforts to dislodge Blucher, but the position proved too strong. The cathedral of Laon is considered one of the most important creations of the art of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

SERBIAN. LONDON, Oct. 13.—The following Serbian communication has been received here:

"After hard fighting, the Serbians, on October 10, occupied the whole of Zlichevitsa Mountain and reached Goritsa. After a violent and stubborn fight on the right bank of the Toplitza river we fought back the enemy on our left."

"The Serbian cavalry is advancing toward Kourchoumlia and Prokuplye. We have taken many prisoners belonging to three German divisions and have captured four howitzers and two field guns."

GERMAN. BERLIN, Oct. 13.—"Southeastern theatre.—There has been much fighting in the region of Nish. In the face of strong attacks our troops retired, in accordance with orders, to the heights north of the town. Nish was occupied by the enemy."

AUSTRIAN. VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The official communication from the war office tonight on the operations in Albania says:

"Our retirement is being carried out in accordance with orders. In the region of Ipek strong bands of irregulars are making themselves felt.

"After many delaying actions, Nish was abandoned to the enemy."

(Continued on page 5.)

Ample Funds For New Loan

There is not a single legitimate reason why Canadians should not buy more Victory Bonds in 1918 than in 1917. We did well then but we can do better. The resources are here beyond a doubt.

While the total bank deposits in Canada on 30th November 1917, were \$1,547,000,000 they had decreased to only \$1,541,083,788 on 31st July 1918, a comparatively trifling decline of under \$6,000,000 while the deposits in Canada at 31st July 1918, are \$160,000,000 greater than 31 July 1917. This record was achieved despite the subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan of \$416,000,000; despite the absorption of \$50,000,000 of those bonds sold by holders during this year, who desired to realize, and despite the purchase by our investors of \$60,000,000 provincial and municipal bonds. These are substantial indications of Canada's ability to subscribe another Victory Loan. The national activities allowing the nation to make such a record as outlined above, have continued in a marked degree, making it possible to repeat and better the 1917 Victory Loan.

It is up to the individual to see that it is better. Prepare to buy Victory Bonds.

War time economies practised by wealthy New Yorkers resulted in the appointment by the federal court of two receivers to take over Delmonico's famous restaurant which has been operated under the same name and family management for approximately 100 years. The restaurant will continue operations under the same management but directed by the receivers.

ENGLISH-GERMAN DICTIONARIES

at all prices 50c, 75c, \$1.20, \$1.50.

"American Adviser" 65c.

All kinds of books especially fiction and poetry.

When ordering, always include 10c above price to cover postage.

When in Regina, please call and look over our stock. You can make your own selection.

The International Book Co. of Canada

1835 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask.

Regina and District

Hon. J. A. Calder Reviewed Record of Union Government Before Large Regina Audience

Hon. J. A. Calder addressed a mass meeting last night in the city hall on the record of the Union government, saying that political pull had disappeared from the army in the field; that Argyle House had been cleaned up; economies effected in administration; the handing out of "pap" in the form of public works abolished, and profiteering in the purchase and sale of government supplies put an end to.

He said that Union government was not as popular in Canada as nine months ago because Union government had governed the country on war lines and that restrictive orders had been enforced which hindered people in business and other ways. Canada knew what war was to a greater extent than ever before, and Canada in common with all belligerents was getting a bit tired of war.

The big audience of over 1000 people gave Mr. Calder an attentive hearing and applauded his clear-cut statements roundly.

Mr. Calder also answered a list of questions handed to him before the meeting. The reply he gave to the last question will be of special interest to our readers.

Are the press reports correct that you are personally in favor of the revocation of the War Time Election Act, as proposed by the Ukrainian bishops and priests?

Reply: These people are not the only ones who proposed the revocation of the War Time Election Act. That little rider had been put on the end for political purposes. In this matter the people of Canada had made one of the greatest mistakes in their history. The treatment of those people who came here fifteen or twenty years ago has been radically wrong and Canada will suffer for it for a long time to come. The United States have not dealt with foreigners in their country as we have done, for when they took the oath of allegiance and became citizens of the United States they treated them as such and demanded that they should bear the full burden of citizenship. Our treatment has been different and wrong. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

NOTE.—In next week's issue of "The Courier" a more detailed report will be published.

MIKE DODD DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Mike Dodd, one of the best known figures in the city since 1912, when he joined the city police force, died recently after an illness lasting one week. Dodd was stricken with influenza a week ago Monday and immediately went to bed at his hotel here. The best of medical attention and care was given him and though he made a brave fight against pneumonia, which developed about Friday last, he could not withstand the ravages of the disease and passed away.



THE THREE GRACES that reflect the high character of our dental work are the best materials, expert workmanship and prompt, careful attention. GOOD TEETH are as essential to good health as they are to good looks. No one who values his appearance or his health should neglect to keep his teeth in perfect condition. Why not make an appointment with us this week? Porcelain Fillings our specialty. Open Evenings Only by Appointment.

Dr. G. R. CLARKE DOMINION TRUST BLDG. Ross Street and Eleventh Avenue. PHONE 5821.

Are you saving for Victory Bonds?

DIED LAST SUNDAY



REV. FATHER A. SUFFA, Parish Priest of St. Mary's Church, who died at the Grey Nuns' Hospital last Sunday morning at 4:30. Was buried on Wednesday morning at Lebret.

REV. FATHER A. SUFFA DEAD AFTER VERY BRIEF ILLNESS

15 Years Parish Priest of St. Mary's

Burial at Lebret

Rev. Father A. Suffa, pastor of St. Mary's catholic church of this city for the past fifteen years, died of Spanish influenza at the Grey Nuns' hospital Sunday morning at 4:30. The end came suddenly and quietly, and the elegyman seemed to be in no pain, when he passed away. He went to the hospital on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. He first felt unwell on Wednesday after lunch and went to bed, but rose shortly after and for the balance of the day seemed to be in fine spirits. Immediately after rising on Thursday morning, he said that he was ill and went back to bed. His assistant, Father Kam, telephoned Doctor L. Roy, and the result was that the patient went to the hospital.

Well Known Throughout the West Father Suffa has been one of the best known Catholic clergymen in Western Canada. For years his church, St. Mary's, was the only Catholic place of worship in the city and his work in welding together this parish with its many different nationalities needed a man of the strong type that he was. When the Holy Rosary cathedral was blessed in 1903 many members of the parish who formerly attended St. Mary's went to the cathedral. Father Suffa was known as a brilliant speaker who delivered powerful sermons and spoke fluently in several languages.

The elegyman has been intimately connected with the religious and public life of this city for fifteen years since he first came here to become pastor of St. Mary's church, which was then a small structure in the same block where the McCallum-Hill building now stands. In 1906 work on the present church was started and it was completed the following year.

Obtained in 1898 Father Suffa was a doctor of philosophy, which degree he earned at Gregoriana University in Rome, where he was ordained in 1898, thus celebrating his twentieth anniversary as a priest this year and his forty-sixth in age. Immediately following his ordination he came to Canada and for three years, from 1900 to 1903, was stationed at the Holy Ghost church in Winnipeg. Father Suffa studied for the priesthood at the mother house of the Oblate fathers in the Eternal City.

The body of the deceased priest has been removed from Speers' Undertaker parlor on Monday and was taken to St. Mary's Church where it remained till Tuesday night.

Requiem High Mass

On Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m. Requiem high Mass was officiated by the Rev. Father Provincial of the Oblate Order. Rev. Father Jansen assisted as Deacon and Rev. Father Schellbert as Subdeacon. His Grace Archbishop Mathieu assisted at the pontifical throne. His assistants were Rev. Father Grandin and Rev. Father Magnin. The visiting clergy, of which there was a great number, assisted in the Sanctuary.

After the mass Rev. Father Schellbert preached an appropriate sermon in the German language. He very ably presented a short history of the life and work of the deceased priest. The large congregation, who was very devoted to the deceased and who highly respected and loved him, was moved to tears.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Regina followed with an address to the congregation. In well chosen words his Grace told about the severe loss he personally sustained. He could hardly express in words how keenly he felt the loss of such an able adviser, councillor, co-worker and true friend as Rev. Father Suffa had been to him.

After the formal ceremony his Grace gave the Absoute for the soul of the deceased priest.

The remains were in church till 9 o'clock in the evening. The body was then transported by the Undertaker to the Grand Trunk station to be conveyed to Lebret, where Rev. Father Suffa will be buried. A large body of men, all members of his congregation, marched at the head of the procession. A very large number of other members of his congregation, as well as many of his personal friends, followed the hearse to the station.

At Lebret Rev. Father Magnin officiated Requiem High Mass. The Archbishop, the visiting clergy, the Grey Nuns and the Sisters of the Mission, as well as a large number of the members of the congregation attended the funeral services at Lebret in a body. All members of St. Mary's parish, who own automobiles motored to Lebret early Wednesday morning and returned home towards evening.

Who is to be successor to Rev. Father Suffa is not known as yet. The Rev. Father Provincial of the Oblate Order will appoint a successor in due time.

It may also be said, that not only the members of St. Mary's parish have lost a highly respected and beloved Pastor, but that the whole catholic population of Western Canada will feel the loss of such a man very keenly.

IMMENSE EXHIBITS OF WAR RELICS AT REGINA

The Government of Canada has assembled an immense exhibit of war relics almost exclusively captured by Canadian forces, which will be exhibited at the Regina Curling Rink during the week from October 28 to November 2.

This exhibit includes: Several German Howitzers, Calibres 5.9 inch, and 6 inch.

Field Guns of Calibres 77mm, 88mm, 120mm.

One of the famous French 77mm guns, contributed by the French Government.

Two dozen light and heavy machine guns.

Sections of a Zeppelin brought down in England.

Engine of another Zeppelin brought down in England near Creffley.

German "Mercedes" 230 horse power aeroplane engine.

Complete German Aeroplane "Aviatik-D.F.W.," with "Paßbellum" machine gun on turret mounting.

Also large quantities of other war paraphernalia of every description.

In addition to this war material there is an extensive exhibit of war photographs including a greatly enlarged panorama of "Vimy" and of "Lens".

The whole exhibit requires five freight cars to transport it, and it is by long odds the biggest exhibit we will see, probably, before the war ends.

Regina is the only place where these war relics will be shown in Saskatchewan. They will be exhibited under the auspices of the Red Cross Society at a nominal charge of 25 cents, as the Government is paying practically all expenses, wishing to make this an educational campaign.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN PORTO RICO

Dead Number 150. — Practically Every Town in Porto Rico Damaged.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 12. — One hundred and fifty lives were lost in yesterday's earthquake in Porto Rico, it was estimated by Governor Yager today. Almost every town in the island reports damaged property and scattering fatalities.

There are unconfirmed reports here of great damage in Santo Domingo from the earthquake.

UNREST IN TURKEY

AMSTERDAM, October 14. — The first step taken by the new Turkish cabinet headed by Tewfik Pasha, says a despatch from Vienna, under date of Sunday to the West-Deutsche Zeitung, was to despatch a note to Austria-Hungary to the effect that owing to the military situation Turkey was obliged to conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

The new Turkish war minister is Isza Pasha, former commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, according to advices received by the Evening News. He is bitterly opposed to the defunct pro-German cabinet.

A grave movement of unrest is reported at Constantinople, of such magnitude that certain quarters call it the beginning of a revolution directed against the Young Turks. It is reported that the Turkish embassy at Berlin has forbidden the Turkish legation at Berne to make any statement regarding the matter.

It is rumored that a Turkish peace note has been despatched through the Spanish government.

VON MUELLER RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT CAMP

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12. — Capt. von Mueller, famous for his exploits while commander of the German cruiser Emden early in the war, has been released from internment in Holland owing to the state of his health, according to the Hamburger Nachrichten. Captain von Mueller is now living at the town of Blankenburg, in the Harz mountains, in the Duchy of Brunswick.

Captain von Mueller was taken a prisoner by the British when the cruiser Emden, after raiding Entente shipping in the Indian Ocean, was destroyed off the Coco Islands in November, 1914, by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The captain was taken to Malta and later transferred to England. He escaped from an internment camp at Nottingham and reached Holland, where he was interned.

Official Statements

(Continued from page 4.)

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 12. — There was local fighting today along the Selle river between Le Cateau and Solesmes. Northeast of Solesmes steady progress has been made throughout the day towards the valley of the Selle.

The enemy rearguards have been driven out of the villages of St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies and Avesnes-le-Sec. Further north we cleared the west bank of the Semois canal at Arelon and Corbein, both of which villages are in our possession. We are closely approaching the line of the canal west of Douai.

In the sector east of Lens we captured Montigny, Harnes and Anny. On the whole of this front there was sharp local fighting in the course of which we inflicted numerous casualties on the German rearguard and took prisoners.

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 11. — Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is offering strong resistance on the line of the Selle river. Hostile attacks against positions held by us east of the Selle in the region of Le Cateau, were repulsed. We took the village of Boisvieux.

In the angle between the Selle river and the Scheldt canal we captured Lewy this morning and made progress on the rising ground east of the village. Strong counter-attacks in this area, with the assistance of tanks, were repulsed. West of the Canal de l'Escaut we captured Fressias.

Following upon your deep advance south of the Semois the enemy is hastening his withdrawal from the strongly fortified position held by him north of that river.

We have driven the enemy rearguards from the northern portion of the Drocourt-Queant line between the Semois and Quarry-la-Porte and captured the villages of Sully-en-Ostevant, Villy-en-Artois, Ladles-Equerin, Drocourt and Foguies also were captured.

GREEK

SALONICA, Oct. 11. — The following official communication on the operations of the Greek army was issued tonight:

Drama was occupied by our troops at 3.30 p.m., Oct. 8. Perfect order prevailed.

On withdrawing the Bulgarians took away all beds, canteens and furniture of the inhabitants, as well as all the rolling stock of the railway; they did not leave a single car or locomotive, contrary to their promise given to French and Greek officers, and the stipulations of the military convention of Sept. 29.

Advancing towards east our troops have reached the general line Larva-Brama-Doulo-Sichidiana.

ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 11. — On the Anigo plateau this morning, Italian and Franco-British troops carried out seven vigorous surprise attacks, says the Italian official statement today, penetrating deeply the enemy's trenches at Canova, at Avon, on Sossol, to the right of the Frazzetta valley, at Saso Rosso and at the end of the Brenta valley.

The enemy, having mastered his surprise, opened a violent artillery fire and pushed ahead his supports but did not hinder complete development of the full success of the action, which inflicted heavy losses on him. More than 400 prisoners have been carried.

The hostile batteries have been more active along the Piave from Montebello to the sea.

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 10. — At dawn this morning our advance was resumed along the whole battle front. At all points rapid progress was made in spite of the efforts of the enemy rearguards to hold up the advance.

Our troops, approaching the large woods east of Bohain, have entered Vaux. North of the place we have reached the general line of the Selle river from St. Sulpice to the region of Solesmes and have captured Le Cateau.

West of Solesmes, we captured Avesnes and Rieux and Thion St. Martin. West of the Scheldt canal we have taken Estern.

In the towns and villages captured in our advance today numbers of civilians have been found, including 2,500 in the town of Cauchy.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through Union Bank of Canada Draft on the Consignor. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

REGINA BRANCH O. F. Seeber, Manager

Ride a Massey AND SAVE MONEY REGINA CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

Regina Battery and Automobile Repair Shop WE ALSO DO AUTO REPAIRING

Auction Sale Thursday, October 22nd, at 11 O'clock, 3 miles north of Frank's Lake, N.W. Quarter Section 30-19-17, West of 2nd Meridian.

CLEARING FARM SALE HORSES AND MACHINERY

Steinne were repulsed. "Between the Argonne and the Ornes ridge, Americans in co-operation with French forces again advanced in uniform attacks on the eastern bank of the River Meuse. "On the border of the Argonne forest attacks failed with heavy losses from the enemy. Corney, into which the enemy penetrated, was recaptured." (Continued on Page 12.)

The Mill on the Floss

By
George Eliot.

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

CHAPTER VI.

The Aunts and Uncles are Coming

It was Easter week, and Mrs. Tulliver's cheese-cakes were more exquisitely light than usual: "a puff o' wind 'ud make 'em blow about like feathers," Kezia the housemaid said—feeling proud to live under a mistress who could make such pastry; so that no season or circumstances could have been more propitious for a family party, even if it had not been advisable to consult sister Glegg and sister Pullet about Tom's going to school.

"I'd as lief not invite sister Deane this time," said Mrs. Tulliver, "for she's as jealous and 'having' as can be, and 's allays trying to make the worst o' my poor children to their aunts and uncles."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Tulliver, "ask her to come. I never hardly get a bit o' talk with Deane now; we haven't had him, this six months. What's it matter what she says!—my children need be beholding to nobody."

"That's what you allays say, Mr. Tulliver; but I'm sure there's nobody o' your side, neither aunt nor uncle, to leave 'em so much as a five-pound note for a leggy. And there's sister Glegg, and sister Pullet too, saving money unknown for they put by all their own interest and butter-money too; their husbands buy 'em everything." Mrs. Tulliver was a mild woman, but even a sheep will face about a little when she has lambs.

"Tehuh!" said Mr. Tulliver. "It takes a big loaf when there's many to breakfast. What signifies your sisters' bits o' money when they've got half a dozen nevvies and nieces to divide it among? And your sister Deane won't get 'em to leave all to one, I reckon, and make the country cry shame on 'em when they are dead!"

"Don't know what she won't get 'em to do," said Mrs. Tulliver, "for my children are so awkward wi' their aunts and uncles. Maggie's ten times naughtier when they come than she is other days, and Tom doesn't like 'em, bless him—though it's more nat'ral in a boy than a gell. And there's Lucy Deane's such a good child—you may set her on a stool, and there she'll sit for an hour together, and never offer to get off. I can't help loving the child as if she was my own; and I'm sure she's more like my child than sister Deane's, for she'd allays a very poor colour for one of our family, sister Deane had."

"Well, well, if you're fond o' the child, ask her father and mother to bring her with 'em. And won't you ask their aunt and uncle Moss too? and some o' their children!"

"Oh dear, Mr. Tulliver, why, there'd be eight people besides the children, and I must put two more leaves i' the table, besides reaching

down more o' the dinner-service; and you know as well as I do, as my sisters and your sister don't suit well together."

"Well, well, do as you like, Bessy," said Mr. Tulliver, taking up his hat and walking out to the mill. Few wives were more submissive than Mrs. Tulliver on all points unconnected with her family relations; but she had been a Miss Dodson, and the Dodsons were a very respectable family indeed—as much looked up to as any in their own parish, or the next to it. The Miss Dodsons had always been thought to hold up their heads very high, and no one was surprised the two eldest had married so well—not at an early age, for that was not the practice of the Dodson family. There were particular ways of doing everything in that family: particular ways of bleaching the linen, of making the cowslip wine, curing the hams, and keeping the bottled gooseberries; so that no daughter of that house could be indifferent to the privilege of having been born a Dodson, rather than a Gibson or a Watson. Funerals were always conducted with peculiar propriety in the Dodson family; the hat-bands were never of a blue shade, the gloves never split at the thumb, everybody was a mourner who ought to be, and there were always scarfs for the bearers. When one of the family was in trouble or sickness, all the rest went to visit the unfortunate member, usually at the same time, and did not shrink from uttering the most disagreeable truths that correct family feeling dictated: in the illness or trouble was the sufferer's own fault, it was not in the practice of the Dodson family to shrink from saying so. In short, there was in this family a peculiar tradition as to what was the right thing in household management and social demeanour, and the only bitter circumstance attend'g this superiority was the painful inability to approve the condiments or the conduct of families ungoverned by the Dodson tradition. A female Dodson, when in "strange houses," always ate dry bread with her tea, and declined any sort of preserves, having no confidence in the butter, and thinking that the preserves had probably begun to ferment from want of due sugar and boiling. There were some Dodsons less like the family than others—that was admitted; but in so far as they were "kin," they were of necessity better than those who were "no kin." And it is remarkable that while no individual Dodson was satisfied with any other individual Dodson, each was satisfied, not only with him or her self, but with the Dodsons collectively. The feeblest member of a family—the one who has the least character—is often the merest epitome of the family habits and traditions; and Mrs. Tulliver was a thorough Dodson, though a mild one, as small-beer, so long as it is anything, is only describable as very weak ale; and though she had groaned a little in her youth under

the yoke of her elder sisters, and still shed occasional tears at their sisterly reproaches, it was not in Mrs. Tulliver to be an innovator on the family ideas. She was thankful to have been a Dodson, and to have one child who took after her own family, at least in his features and complexion, in liking salt and in eating beans, which a Tulliver never did.

In other respects the true Dodson was partly latent in Tom, and he was as far from appreciating his "kin" on the mother's side as Maggie herself; generally absconding for the day with a large supply of the most portable food, when he received timely warning that his aunts and uncles were coming; a moral symptom from which his aunt Glegg deduced the gloomiest views of his future. It was rather hard on Maggie that Tom always absconded without letting her into the secret, but the weaker sex are acknowledged to be serious impediments in cases of flight.

On Wednesday, the day before the aunts and uncles were coming, there were such various and suggestive scents, as of plum-cakes in the oven and jellies in the hot-stove, mingled with the aroma of gravy, that it was impossible to feel altogether gloomy: there was hope in the air. Tom and Maggie made several incursions into the kitchen, and, like other marauders, were induced to keep aloof for a time only by being allowed to carry away a sufficient load of booty.

"Tom," said Maggie, as they sat on the boughs of the eldertree, eating their jam-puffs, "shall you run away to-morrow?"

"No," said Tom slowly, when he had finished his puff, and was eyeing the third, which was to be divided between them, "no, I shan't."

"Why, Tom? Because Lucy's coming?"

"No," said Tom, opening his pocket-knife and holding it over the puff, with his head on one side in a dubitative manner. (It was a difficult problem to divide that very irregular polygon into two equal parts.) "What do I care about Lucy? She's only a girl—she can't play at bandy."

"Is it the tippy-cake, then?" said Maggie, exerting her hypothetical powers, while she leaned forward towards Tom with her eyes fixed on the hovering knife.

"No, you silly, that'll be good the day after. It's the pudden. I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up—oh my buttons!"

With this interjection, the knife descended on the puff and it was in two; but the result was not satisfactory to Tom, for he still eyed the halves doubtfully. At last he said—

"Shut your eyes, Maggie."

"What for?"

"You never mind what for. Shut 'em when I tell you."

Maggie obeyed.

"Now, which'll you have, Maggie—right hand or left?"

"I'll have that with the jam run out," said Maggie, keeping her eyes shut to please Tom.

"Why, you don't like that, you silly. You may have it if it comes to you fair, but I shan't give it you without. Right or left—you choose, now. Ha-a-a!" said Tom, in a tone of exasperation, as Maggie peeped. "You keep your eyes shut, now, else you shan't have any."

Maggie's power of sacrifice did not extend so far; indeed, I fear she cared less that Tom should enjoy the utmost possible amount of puff, than that he should be pleased with her for giving him the best bit. So she shut her eyes quite close, till Tom told her to "say which," and then she said, "Left hand."

"You've got it," said Tom in rather a bitter tone.

"What! the bit with the jam run out?"

"No; here, take it," said Tom firmly, handing decidedly the best piece to Maggie.

"Oh, please, Tom, have it: I don't mind—I like the other: please take this."

"No, I shan't," said Tom, almost crossly, beginning on his own inferior piece.



Maggie, thinking it was no use to contend further, began too, and ate up her half puff with considerable relish as well as rapidly. But Tom had finished first, and had to look on while Maggie ate her last morsel or two, feeling in himself a capacity for more. Maggie didn't know Tom was looking at her; she was seasawing on the elder-bough, lost to almost everything but a vague sense of jam and idleness.

"Oh, you greedy thing!" said Tom, when she had swallowed the last morsel. He was conscious of having acted very fairly, and thought she ought to have considered this, and made up to him for it. He would have refused a bit of hers beforehand, but one is naturally at a different point of view before and after one's own share of puff is swallowed.

Maggie turned quite pale. "Oh, Tom, why didn't you ask me?"

"I wasn't going to ask you for a bit, you greedy. You might have thought of it without, when you knew I gave you the best bit."

"But I wanted you to have it—you know I did," said Maggie in an injured tone.

"Yes, but I wasn't going to do what wasn't fair, like Spouncer. He always takes the best bit, if you don't punch him for it; and if you choose the best with your eyes shut, he changes his hands. But if I go halves, I'll go 'em fair—only I wouldn't be a greedy."

With this cutting innuendo, Tom jumped down from his bough, and threw a stone with a "hoigh!" as a friendly attention to Yap, who had also been looking on while the catables vanished, with an agitation of his ears and feelings which could hardly have been without bitterness. Yet the excellent dog accepted Tom's attention with as much alacrity as if he had been treated quite generously.

But Maggie, gifted with that superior power of misery which distinguishes the human being, and placed him at a proud distance from the most melancholy chimpanzee, sat still on her bough, and gave herself up to the keen sense of unmerited reproach. She would have given the world not to have eaten all her puff, and to have saved some of it for Tom. Not that the puff was very nice, for Maggie's palate was not at all obtuse, but she would have gone without it many times over, sooner than Tom should call her greedy and be cross with her. And he had said he wouldn't have it—and she ate it without thinking—how could she help it! The tears flowed so plentifully that Maggie saw nothing around her for the next ten minutes; but by that time resentment began to give way to the desire of reconciliation, and she jumped from her bough to look for Tom.

He was no longer in the paddock behind the brickyard—where was he likely to be gone, and Yap with him? Maggie ran to the high bank against the great holly-tree, where she could see far away towards the Floss. There was Tom; but her heart sank again as she saw how far off he was on his way to the great river, and that he had another companion besides Yap—naughty Bob Jakin, whose official, if not natural function, of frightening the birds, was just now at a standstill. Maggie felt sure that Bob was wicked, without every distinctly knowing why; unless it was because Bob's mother was a dreadfully large, fat woman, who lived at a queer round house down the river; and once, when Maggie and Tom had wandered thither, there rushed out a brindled dog that wouldn't stop barking; and when

Bob's mother came out after it, and screamed above the barking to tell them not to be frightened, Maggie thought she was scolding them fiercely, and her heart beat with terror. Maggie thought it very likely that the round house had snakes on the floor, and bats in the bedroom; for she had seen Bob take off his cap to show Tom a little snake that was inside it, and another time he had a handful of young bats; altogether, he was an irregular character, perhaps even slightly diabolical, judging from his intimacy with snakes and bats; and to crown all, when Tom had Bob for a companion, he didn't mind about Maggie, and would never let her go with him.

It must be owned that Tom was fond of Bob's company. How could it be otherwise? Bob knew, directly he saw a bird's egg, whether it was a swallow's, or a tamar's, or a yellow-hammer's; he found out all the wasps' nests, and could set all sorts of traps; he could climb the trees like a squirrel, and had quite a magical power of detecting hedgehogs and stoats; and he had courage to do things that were rather naughty, such as making gaps in the hedgerows, throwing stones after the sheep, and killing a cat that was wandering incognito. Such qualities in an inferior, who could always be treated with authority in spite of his superior knowledge, had necessarily a fatal fascination for Tom; and every holiday-time Maggie was sure to have days of grief because he had gone off with Bob.

Well! there was no hope for it: he was gone now, and Maggie could think of no comfort but to sit down by the hollow, or wander by the hedgerow, and fancy it was all different, refashioning her little world into just what she should like it to be.

Maggie's was a troublesome life, and this was the form in which she took her opium.

Meanwhile Tom, forgetting all about Maggie and the sting of reproach which he had left in her heart, was hurrying along with Bob, whom he had met accidentally, to the scene of a great rat-catching in a neighbouring barn. Bob knew all about this particular affair, and spoke of the sport with an enthusiasm which no one who is not either divested of all manly feeling, or pitifully ignorant of rat-catching, can fail to imagine. For a person suspected of preternatural wickedness, Bob was really not so very villainous-looking; there was even something agreeable in his snub-nosed face, with its close-curbed border of red hair. But then his trousers were always rolled up at the knee, for the convenience of wading on the slightest notice; and his virtue, supposing it to exist, was undeniably "virtue in rags," which, on the authority even of bilious philosophers, who think all well-dressed merit over-paid, is notoriously likely to remain unrecognized (perhaps because it is seen so seldom).

(To be continued.)

The Treves railway in Rhein-Prussia was bombed by the British Imperial Air Force Tuesday, according to an official statement issued.



WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

It is the Ideals Held Before Little Folk and Spirit Infused Into Work and Play That Help to Make Them Useful Men and Women.

By Mrs. Janet W. McKenzie.

Kindergarten training is often begun at home unconsciously by both mother and child. It has its beginnings in the answers to the first questions familiar to every mother, such as "Mother, what color is this?" "How many are there?" "Which is my right hand?" "Which is heavier?" If mother will take a little time to play with her children, as Froebel urges, the first question about color can be made the nucleus of a little game. Let the child find something of the same color as that which first interests him, then something in each of the six standard colors; count the articles found; classify them as smooth or rough, heavy or light, and so on.

In the same way the three types of forms of solids—the sphere, cube and cylinder—can be shown the child, and articles around the house classified as cubical like the cube or block, round like the sphere or ball, or cylindrical like a barrel. The size of objects should also be noted.

Color, form and number can easily be made into games if mother has time to play with her children.

When mother is busy with the pressing routine of housework, perhaps a box of cranberries and a long thread in a coarse needle would entertain a dear little meddler, and give mother a free hour to work.

Cranberries may be scarce, but buttons flourish in every home; also inch pieces of maroni which can be combined with circles or squares of colored paper cut out of bright advertising pages. When baking is under way, and little hands have to be kept from interfering, a piece of colored string one yard long with the ends tied together will afford much delight. Wet the string and make as perfect a circle of it as possible on a flat surface. By pushing a point in the circle to the center, we change what looked like a full moon into a crescent; pushing in three places makes a clover leaf. The variations are endless.

And the child can learn with an occasional suggestion from mother, to make familiar symmetrical outlines in this way. Perhaps it is bread that is being baked. What possibilities in a small lump of dough! It can be made into a loaf just like mother's, or rolled into tiny biscuits. Toothpicks have many possibilities as play material. With them pictures can be made in outline of houses, fences, furniture, boats or stars, and it is material that can be used over and over again.

Chains of paper are made by slipping one short strip within another and pasting the ends. Colored strips may be alternated with the white strips that have been saved from rolls of narrow ribbon.

Coloring with crayons, cutting out pictures and pasting are all kindergarten activities that can be carried on at home.

A blank-book in which pictures of furniture have been pasted for each room of a house give delight that I have seen last all summer. How eagerly the advertising pages in magazines are searched for the kitchen cabinet, bath tub, parlor suite, crib or bed! How carefully the selected pictures are cut and pasted on the proper page!

With a hat-box as the frame for a doll-house, and cardboard partitions making four rooms, a child's interest and attention may be occupied perhaps for several months. The house can be furnished as to occupants and rugs from the magazines while curtains can be made for the windows from paper lace used in candy-boxes. The furniture can be made from folded pa-

per or built with small blocks of dominoes.

These suggestions only touch the rim of activities that kindergarten training opens up to the little child. What the mother may do at home will be helpful, but what the kindergarten does every day for three hours, will be far more so. In kindergarten the child is a member of a social group and learns the valuable lesson of consideration of others and the spirit of team work.

May I say to mothers who are not within reach of a public kindergarten, that your best course is to agitate and co-operate to have one if it is a possible thing.

If that cannot be done and some kindergarten materials can be purchased, a catalogue from Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass., or E. Steiger & Co., 49 Mar- ray street, New York, will be helpful in selecting the list of materials desired.

However, the spirit is more important than the material. "Come, let us live with our children," says Froebel, and "Come and play with us," say the children themselves.

Look back in memory to your own childhood. What are your dearest recollections of your mother? Her unceasing care for you, food, clothes, teeth, eyes, health? Or is it not rather that happy day you took your lunch, mother and the rest, and went for an unexpected picnic? Did the shopping trips, the church-going, the calling, the occasional matinee, leave the deepest impression, or the quiet hour when mother was alone with you and read or told you stories?

Dear mothers, cumbered, like Martha, with many cares, can you not see that the practical and necessary services which you render your child minister to the physical, which passes, but the hours of play and mental effort which you share and encourage and the ideals you set up for emulation, these are the meat of the spirit of your child, which nourish the very essence of his life, developing in him that intangible something we call personality, and forming his contribution to the race.

WHAT TO DO WITH STALE BREAD

Fruit Bread Pudding:—Mix four cupfuls of coarse bread crumbs with half a cupful each of strained honey and chopped suet, a cupful of soaked dried apples, chopped fine, half a cupful of raisins, half of a nutmeg, grated, two beaten eggs and three-quarters of a cupful of milk. Put into small cups and steam for three hours. Turn out on dessert plates. Serve with lemon sauce. Garnish the tops with whipped cream and pieces of cherries.

Sauce:—Mix half a cupful of honey with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; add a cupful of milk and half a tablespoonful of corn-starch and stir in a double boiler over the fire until it thickens. Flavor with a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

Nut Bread:—Soak a cupful of dried peas in water overnight; drain, cover with water and boil until tender, then pass them through a sieve. Add a cupful of finely chopped roasted peanuts, three cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, pepper and salt, one cupful of milk and one well-beaten egg; put into a greased baking dish; bake for about an hour.

Bread Date Pudding:—Soak in a cupful of milk one cupful of stale bread crumbs; add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped suet, half a cupful of light brown sugar, a saltspoonful each of salt, cinnamon and nutmeg, and a cupful of chopped dates dredged with flour; beat hard and pour into a buttered mold; steam for about three hours. Melt half a glass of grape jelly and serve as a sauce with the pudding.

"THE COURIER"

A Paper for the Western Home

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

will make it well worth your while to subscribe.

DON'T DELAY --- DO IT NOW
USE ATTACHED FORM

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

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

Name:.....

P. O. Address:.....

Province:.....

Cheese Puffs:—Soak a cupful of dry bread crumbs in two cupfuls of milk; add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter substitute and pepper and salt; add the beaten whites of the eggs and a cupful of dry grated cheese; pour into a pudding dish, cover with dry bread crumbs and bake in a quick oven until brown. Serve at once.

Cheese Sandwiches:—Cut slices of stale bread into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Put a thick layer of grated American cheese, mixed with cream cheese seasoned with paprika pepper, between two rounds; press them well together and fry a delicate brown in hot fat.

Bread Meringue:—Boil half a pound of stale bread in a pint of milk until smooth; then beat up with a fork. Then add sugar to taste, the juice of a lemon, a tablespoonful of butter substitute and the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat thoroughly; then pour into a well-greased pudding dish and bake until brown. Take out of the oven and spread the top of the pudding with jam. Have the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff, pile on top of the jam and then return the pudding to the oven for a few minutes so as to brown the meringue lightly.

Bread Omelet Souffle:—Soak three cupfuls of stale bread crumbs in three cupfuls of hot milk; add one cupful of grated cheese and beat thoroughly. Add three well-beaten eggs and seasoning to taste. Put a tablespoonful of butter substitute in a pan, put in the mixture and cook more slowly than for a plain omelet. When it is set it will be as light as a soufflé; fold over the edges and serve at once.

Peach Bread Pudding:—Line a china pudding dish with slices of stale bread about half an inch thick and pour into it some boiling stewed dried peaches; put some slices of bread on the top, press them down well and let it soak thoroughly. When cold, serve with a custard sauce.

Recipes

India Relish

For those who like a fairly hot pickle, India relish will appeal. It can assure you it is well worth trying.

16 small onions, 1 1/2 peck tomatoes, 1 cup salt, 1 tablespoon celery seed, 1 1/4 cup tumeric, 1 tablespoon curry powder, 3 red peppers, 6 large cucumbers, vinegar to cover, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 1 1/4 cup black pepper, 1 1/4 lb. mustard.

Slice the onions, cut the peppers and cucumbers in cubes, sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain and rinse, add enough vinegar to cover, add the spices with the exception of the mustard, cook slowly until tender, and when cold add the mustard.

Chili Sauce

Chili sauce is nice used as pickles and a bit added to a stew or hash improves the flavor.

30 ripe tomatoes, 6 green peppers, 4 level tablespoons salt, 16 tablespoons sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 2 bunches celery, 10 small onions. Peel tomatoes, chop onions and celery. Add to vinegar and boil one and a half hours.

Chili Sauce No. 2

Peel tomatoes and slice, put in preserving kettle with remaining ingredients. Heat gradually to boiling point and cook two and a half hours.

12 medium sized ripe tomatoes, 1 onion finely chopped, 3 tablespoons sugar, 2 teaspoons cloves, 1 teaspoonful allspice, 2 cups vinegar, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon grated nutmeg, 1 pepper finely chopped.

Codfish Croquettes, Tomato Sauce

4 cupfuls cold boiled fresh codfish; 1 cupful of thick cream sauce; 1 tablespoonful of finely chopped onion; 2 tablespoonfuls of table sauce; 1 teaspoonful of paprika; 1 egg; Bread crumbs.

Break the fish into small pieces; add the sauce and seasonings; spread on a plate until cold and firm. Take up one tablespoonful in floured hands, mold into cone shape, or oblong, and dip in egg which has been beaten with a tablespoonful of milk. Be sure the croquette is covered with the egg; then roll in bread crumbs or corn meal and fry in very hot drippings.

For Our Little Ones

Being a Bird.

Alice J. Cleator

O what a splendid thing it must be To be a bird and live in a tree! To own a thousand of leafy swings, A glorious song and a pair of wings.

To take long trips o'er the fields of air, To pack no trunk and to pay no fare. Joy of sunlight, no fear of rain, Sailing along in an "aeroplane," Looking far down from the Ether's height At curving rivers like ribbons bright, Far from mad traffic's roar and shout

And see the earth like a map spread out. No dread of tomorrows like phantoms gray, No bitter memories of yesterday! O, there never was printed or spoken word That tells the joy of being a bird!

A Thanksgiving Picture.

By Georgene Paulknee

Wake up, my little Francois. You don't know how long the birds have already been singing the glory of God," said the old grandmother, and the boy Jean Francois Millet jumped from his bed and, dressing rapidly, went out into the garden with the birds and flowers.

His father was a poor peasant and the family lived in a humble little home in the village of Gruchy. All about were pleasant pastures and fertile fields where the peasants drove their cows and sheep and, as he watched these men and women working in the field, plowing the ground and sowing the seed and reaping the harvest, the scenes he saw made such an impression upon him that they lasted all through his life.

Although little Francois loved nature he did not develop any ability as a farmer. He was always drawing; sometimes, with a stick in the dusty road, he would sketch pictures of horses and dogs and cows. Sometimes, with a burned charcoal from the fire, he would draw on a piece of paper or would make rude sketches on the fence boards, and often he would pick up moist bits of clay from the roadside and model small figures of animals and men.

At last his father took the boy to the near-by city of Cherbourg and showed some of the sketches to an artist there. "Your boy could not have drawn these alone without any instruction," said the astonished artist.

"Yes," he did," replied the father. "Then you should have let him study before this," said the artist. "Do you not know that your child has in him the making of a great artist?"

And so the young Millet was sent to Paris to study, and there he worked faithfully for a long time. But Millet did not care to paint pictures of the things he saw in Paris, and he filled his canvas with the pictures of the poor peasant people he had seen in his own boyhood home. Finally he grew so tired of the large city that he said: "I must go back to the country and paint the people out in the fields, doing God's work."

And so the artist moved away from Paris to the little village of Barbison, and there he lived in a humble home, such as he had had when he was a boy. His studio was at the end of his garden, and when he was tired of painting he would go out and dig in the soft earth, for he loved his flowers.

He loved little children and he often took them with him for long walks through the fields, and he would draw for them picture stories of the things that they saw about them; and, because he loved nature and little children and the peasant people who were his neighbors, he was able to give to the world his wonderful pictures, which tell us so sincerely of the simple life and the great outdoor world.

In many of his pictures Millet shows how much we depend upon the animals that serve us and which are dependent on us. And he also teaches us how dependent we are upon our fellow man who works

hard in the field for our daily bread. And so we see "The Sower" walking rapidly across the field, his hat shielding his eyes from the warm rays of the sun as he scatters the seed from a sack which he carries on his arm.

Then we see pictures of "The Harvesters" working in the fields and, in one story, he tells us of "The Gleaners." Here we see a group of poor peasant women bending over and picking up the wheat which has been left in the field for them.

The farmer and his helpers are apiling their wagon with golden grain, but on the ground they have left some wheat for these poor peasants; and so "The Gleaners" toil on and, like hungry birds, they search for every stalk of grain, for it means food for their little ones, and they are grateful to the generous farmer and to the good God above for their harvest.

The most wonderful picture which Millet gave to the world was the picture of "The Angelus," or "Evening Bells."

As Millet walked across the fields one evening, just at sunset, he saw a poor peasant and his wife digging their potato harvest. A basket of potatoes stood on the ground and near by was a wheelbarrow filled with sacks of potatoes. The western sky was all rosy and purple with the light of the setting sun; the birds were flying to their nests; and far away, across the fields, could be seen the spire of the village church.

Suddenly the evening bells rang out "Bim — bam — Bim — bam — Bam!" upon the still air. It was the call to evening prayers and the bell in the church rang every night at sunset.

As soon as the sound reached these peasant people they stopped their work. The man put his pitchfork into the earth and, taking his hat from his head, he bowed his head in prayer. And the woman folded her hands upon her breast, bowed her head and thanked the Heavenly Father.

The great artist Millet watched them reverently and then he took off his hat and prayed also, and he asked God to give him the power to put this picture on the canvas, so that all the world might know of the faith, gratitude and love of these peasant people.

We all know this world-famous picture, for a copy of "The Angelus" is in almost every home. And as we look upon these grateful people we feel that Millet has given us a true Thanksgiving story—not for one day only, but for every day; and we can almost hear those evening bells ringing out and calling us to thank the Heavenly Father.

Sure Cure for the Sick by using the medicine

Exanthematic Remedy

(also called Bannschidolmas) Panacea in which everything concerning this cure is explained will be sent free. Only one Remedy to be had from

JOHN LINDEN

Specialist and only Manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Res. 3804 Prospect Ave., S. E. Letter Drawer 396 Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of imitations and false recommendations.

IMPORTANT FOR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS

Boarding-house keepers are reminded that they must get a license from the Canada Food Board if they serve fifteen meals a day outside their families. It is illegal to get the license, and the penalties to be heavy.

How are those who omit to get a license to be discovered? Very easily. The grocer must knowingly serve boarding-house keepers who have no license. He risks having his own license taken away, which would put him out of business. Boarding-house keepers must also obtain sugar certificates to get their supplies of sugar, and the retailer must endorse these at each purchase. Order 46 of the Food Board—which, it must be emphasized, is the law of the land today—specifically includes among Public Eating Places private families keeping boarders and boarding-houses, provided, of course, they serve fifteen meals. Retail grocers have been warned individually by the Food Board against breaking these regulations.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The large paint warehouse of the Frank Reardon & Company, Halifax, caught fire and the buildings and contents, valued at nearly \$200,000 was a total loss.

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.

ALBERTA FOLLOWS SASK. KATCHEWAN IN DEVELOPMENT OF G. G. A.

District Association Idea is Taking Hold in Sister Province.

"There is no standing still in the Grain Growers' movement. It is not only true that 'Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap'; but it is equally true that others shall reap. The phenomenal development of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association is having a far-reaching and desirable effect of arousing interest away from the home methods employed," says a member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers.

A few days ago a communication was received by H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, from H. Higginbotham, secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers of Alberta, soliciting information regarding "District Associations."

In his communication Mr. Higginbotham says in part: "The district association idea is only just beginning to develop in this province and I think that your experience along this line would be of considerable assistance to us. Exactly what relation do the locals bear to the district associations and what the district associations to the locals? Do your district associations usually employ a paid secretary? I understand that the district associations elect their own directors. Is there a set time for the meetings of the district associations and how are the district associations applicable to the decisions of the annual convention?"

District Conventions

In view of the near approach of the district conventions it might be interesting and apropos to record the following excerpts from Mr. McKinney's reply:

"We have Saskatchewan divided into sixteen districts, and a district director is nominated at each district convention. There are between seventy-five and one hundred locals in each of these districts and each local appoints one delegate for every ten of its members to attend the annual convention."

"These district conventions have no authority, except in the matter of nominating their district directors. The actual appointment or election of the district director is made at our provincial convention. However, it is the practice of the provincial convention to appoint the directors who are nominated at the district conventions."

"Any important resolutions which are passed at the district conventions always have favorable consideration with the resolution committee, when the schedule of the resolution is being made up for the provincial convention. We also see that any important resolutions passed by any of the district conventions is given considerable publicity. They serve the purpose of giving fuller information and a fuller opportunity of discussion than is possible in the large provincial convention and also serve to bring out the important subjects which are before the people."

"The district directors decide where the district conventions will be held; and our central executive fixes the time for the sixteen district conventions, so that they may be held in a series. While the directors are encouraged to make the most economical arrangements possible, for their conventions, the actual expenses are paid by the Central office."

LANGUAGE PROBLEM IS ONE FOR THE G. G. A. TO GRAPPLE WITH NOW

No Body Save the Government Has Greater Opportunity to Help Solve it.

In discussing the wipster's educative program of the G. G. A., the chairman of the Educational Committee writes: "As one of the most important features of the Grain Growers' association work is education, it is all the more gratifying, therefore, to be able to place on record that

George W. Atkinson, formerly of La Fleche, is now located at Gollier, where he has charge of the public school at that point. Mr. Atkinson is a valuable member of the Educational Committee, who is filled with ambition and ideals for the dissemination of democratic principles, represented by the propaganda of the G. G. A. movement.

"Probably the liveliest problem which the province of Saskatchewan has to face is the language question and there is no organization in this province, outside of the government, which has a greater opportunity of assisting in the solution of this problem than the Grain Growers' association. According to statistics this question affords a wider sphere of usefulness in the province of Saskatchewan than in any other portion of the Dominion. If the statement contained in The Regina Leader of Friday, Sept. 27, is correct, that 45.5 per cent. of the Saskatchewan population is non-British, the Grain Growers' association is honored in having a member of Mr. Atkinson's ability and enthusiasm associated with the educational work of their province."

"In a letter recently received by Central from Mr. Atkinson, he gives an interesting glimpse of the field of opportunity in which fate has placed him. As an evidence of that Mr. Atkinson has the right vision, the following excerpt from the aforementioned letter will indicate: 'The majority of the population here are Roumanian; many of whom cannot read either English or Roumanian. To enlist their support will be a big problem. But being right on the ground I may be able to cope with it. But I am not indulging in any rash boastings.'

"I was impressed with a desire expressed by two or three for a night school. If that desire is a serious one I intend to comply with it. In that case I shall aim to make that and the G. G. A., mutually support each other. I shall consider the art of intelligent reading the 'Open Sesame' to all useful knowledge."

"At this critical period of the nation's reincarnation much depends upon the sincerity and fidelity of those who are placed in charge of the public schools and no more onerous duty, at this time, devolves upon any citizen. That Mr. Atkinson will measure up to this responsibility those who know him best have no doubt."

KEEN INTEREST IS BEING SHOWN IN PRIZE OFFER.

Life Membership Campaign Among Locals Going With Swing.

The contest for the \$50 prize which has been offered to the local securing the most life members during 1918 is now waxing quite warm. Already a large number of life members have been secured, and it is evident that very many more will be secured during the closing months of this year. This prize was offered by Mr. W. J. Newman, president of the Belle Plain local.

All life members secured since January 1, except those taken at the convention, will be credited to the local to which the life members belong. The only condition is that there should be no argument with any local that any part of the \$50 prize shall be rebated to the members as payment in whole or in part for the life membership fees.

The value of life members is very well understood. Not only does it help to increase the capital which the association has to work with, but there is no better way to insure the permanent interest of the members. Anyone becomes very much interested in anything in which he makes some investment. In order to insure a permanent member who will stand by the association loyally through thick and thin, a very large number of life members is needed. Several locals are putting on a special campaign as soon as the busy season is over. Some of

Radical Cure for Nervousness

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

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

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

Hearer to the Goal

At last we have made another Step in the right Direction. On account of the establishing of a third store at Kendal, Sask., we have been put into the position to buy goods in greater quantities 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.

these expect to have every member become a life member.

Kindly let us know what you are doing about this in your local. Are you out for the \$50 which is going to be paid to one of our 1,200 locals? There is still a splendid opportunity for any local to get busy.

More Life Members Needed.

One of the reasons for urging that members of the G. G. A. should become life members is because more capital is needed for the trading department. Two dollars of the \$12 membership fee goes into the organization account and the balance into the trading capital. The latter pays fifty cents per year interest on each \$10 to the organization department, which makes the fees to the same as if paid by each member of the annual basis.

At the end of last year there was \$9,000 in the life membership fund and since January 1 an additional sum of \$5,395 has been received for the same fund. Nearly two hundred applications were received during the last convention and two hundred and forty-five have been received since that time. It is not necessary to have the full cash payment with the application; part payment can be made at the time and the balance any time before the end of the year.

WEYBURN DISTRICT G. G. TO HOLD THEIR MEETING NOVEMBER 24

District No. 3 Convention at Weyburn.

Mr. Nelson Spencer, director of District No. 3, advises that it has been decided to hold their district convention at Weyburn this year.

Seizure by a British expedition of German mining property and other development plants in Spitzbergen, including a big wireless installation, is reported by the Express, with the intimation that the work of developing immensely rich iron and coal deposits is proceeding.



Brooks, Alta., Sept. 25, 1918.

The Courier:—Enclosed you will, please, find \$5 being payment of my account with the Courier. Kindly change my address on your mailing-list, as I have removed from Winnifred, Alta., to Brooks, Alta. I bought a piece of land in the irrigation district, with which I am entirely satisfied. The piece of land I was able to put in crop yielded a good crop. I have made preparations to water my land next week. Some of our country men have lately bought land in this district, and I understand more are to come. Land which can be acquired around here is situated not far from town and is lying alongside of the main line running to Calgary. In the district where I removed from, the crop was a very poor one.

I am eager to read the "Courier" every week, therefore, please, continue sending same.

Yours truly

Fred Beetholt.

COLCHESTER, Alta., Oct. 2, 1918.

The Courier:—We are sorry not to be able to read "Der Courier" in our mother

tongue again, but we all have duties to fulfill, duties to the country of our adoption, of which one of the first and foremost is compliance with law and order as adopted by the authorities. Hence we can't do anything else but respect the law as bitter as it may seem to many of us. If I am voicing the opinion of the majority of our people, which I earnestly hope I do, then the "Courier" in his new dress shall not have to suffer through loss of subscribers. If we have a duty to our country to fulfill, we should not forget that we have a duty also to the "Courier", who in former days always has advised us in a true and brotherly spirit in our own mother tongue about all the happenings around the globe. Therefore let us try and make out the best of the reading matter presented to us now in English. Some day it may be to our benefit, that we have really and earnestly started to read English. A great many of us took it too easy so far. But there is yet time to make good.

Yours truly,

Wilhelm Rentz, sr.

Tremendous Fall Sale

Our FALL SALE is an event of utmost importance to every man, woman and child of Western Canada. Our Store is just literally packed to the roof with First Class Merchandise for Fall and Winter Wear, not a stock gathered together here and there, but a store full of seasonable wearing apparel selected with thought and care, and bought at right prices. — For months ahead we have planned this great sale. We have scoured the worlds markets for real, genuine bargains, not so much for our benefit, as for the benefit of our customers. Yes, we have bought right, we have bought our goods for less money, than some factories have to pay today to produce them. All these seasonable merchandise is at your disposal. You can choose any article in our store, price it and you will find, you are paying from 25 to 50 per cent. below the price you would have to pay for the same goods in any other store.

As an inducement and in order to prove to you that we really mean what we say, we have decided to practically pay all your expenses, your trip and your hotel bill while in town. COME TO REGINA AT OUR EXPENSE.

OUR FREE COUPON OFFER

Besides all the savings you will make by purchasing your goods at our FALL SALE, we will GIVE you TWO DOLLARS CASH with every \$25.00 purchase. The Coupon below is worth TWO DOLLARS IN CASH, with every \$25.00 purchase, FOUR Dollars with every \$50.00 purchase, SIX Dollars with every \$75.00 purchase, and so on. You buy your goods at the advertised bargain prices, and pay in cash together with the coupon which has the respective cash value, according to your purchase. Say for instance you have bought goods amounting to \$50.00. You pay \$46.00 and this coupon, which together with your cash payment of \$46.00 will settle for your \$50.00 in full.

Just stop and think. Figure out how much you really will save by visiting Regina and making your purchases at our store. You know our store and you surely also know, that we have always lived up to what we have promised. Why pay fancy prices for your goods, when you can buy the same quality for much less at our store and besides save enough to pay for your expenses and have some money left over. Has any firm ever made you a more generous offer? If not, then come to Regina and visit our

BIG FALL SALE

Should circumstances not permit you to come to our city, then send us your order by mail. The coupon is also good in this case. Send us your money order less the amount of the coupon. Fill in your name and address on the coupon below and it will be considered the same as cash. Your order will receive our immediate and prompt attention.

An Auspicious Showing of Furs

MEN'S MUSKRAT LINED COAT
Canadian Red, good heavy fur, with genuine otter collar, very best black beaver cloth, very drowsy coat for town or country wear. Reg. \$140.
Our Special **\$85.00**
Regular \$200.
Our Special **\$135.00**



COON COATS
Made from carefully matched, evenly furred raccoon skin, which is noted for its wearing quality. Has a strong quilted lining, deep storm collar, shawl style, two outside pockets, leather arm shields, cut large and roomy with a full skirt, and fastens with barrel buttons and loops, vent in back. Reg. price \$225.00.
Fall Opening Sale **\$169.00**
Next lot of good Coon Purchased Early. Reg. \$175.
Fall Opening Sale **\$135.00**
Special Coon Coats, 3 only. Reg. \$150.00
Fall Opening Sale **\$100.00**
Coon Coat of Superior Quality. A very drowsy coat, heavy furred and well matched. 50 inches long, 42 to 48 bust.
Reg. \$235.00. Sale **\$210.00**

CANADIAN PLUCKED BEAVER COAT
Handsome Coat, is made from choice plucked beaver skins, rich dark brown in color, lined throughout with Skinner's brown satin. Length, 52 inches. **\$300.00**
Reg. \$425.00. Sale

ALASKA BEAVER COAT
Very fine appearing for country wear; driving or walking, and very warm; good tanned and covered with heavy fur. **\$42.50**
Reg. \$65.00. Special

FINE SILVER WOMBAT COAT
Extremely serviceable and durable. Made from thoroughly tanned skins, soft and pliable, densely furred, cut on generous fitting lines, double breasted, with large shawl collar, leather arm shields and heavy quilted lining which adds to its comfort. 50 inch long. Regular \$90.00. **\$74.75**
Fall Opening Sale

BEAVER CLOTH QUILTED LINED COAT
The shell is a strongly woven black beaver cloth, large storm collar of mink marmot, fur lined with extra good saaten lining. Regular \$40.00. **\$28.95**
Fall Opening Sale

LADIES' FUR COAT
Made of mink marmot, nicely matched skins; 50 inches long, 36 to 46, with good Skinner satin lining; large cape collar. Regular \$135.00. **\$89.50**
Fall Opening Sale

LADIES' MUSKRAT COAT
Made of Canadian Muskrat, selected skins. Skinner satin lining, cape collar; 45 inches long. Regular \$125.00 **\$79.00**
Fall Opening Sale

50 inches long, 40 to 46, over sizes. Regular \$225.00. **\$165.00**
Fall Opening Sale

CANADIAN MUSKRAT COAT
Hudson Seal Collar and Cuffs, also belt, 45 inch, very drowsy. Regular \$225.00. **\$165.00**
Fall Opening Sale

FUR SETS
Ladies' Mink Marmot Sets, made of fine selected skins. Large stole and muff to match. Regular \$32.50. Only two sets left, **\$16.50** for each

Ladies' Fur Sets, made of imitation Possum; very nice, attractive, with locking stole and muff. Regular \$30.00. **\$16.50**
Fall Opening Sale

Extra Stole—Black Dog—Large stole, splendid wearing quality. Regular \$18.00. **\$9.95**
Fall Opening Sale

Extra Fine Jap. Cross Fox Sets, really beautiful sets; stole and muff to match. **\$32.50**
Reg. \$55.00. Special

And a lot of other attractive Sets, newest designs, ranging from **\$25 TO \$45**
Really good values.

Men's Section

MEN'S SWEATERS
In grey only, pullover and coat style, warm and durable. Regular \$3.50 to \$4.00. **\$1.75**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS
Soft cuffs, black and white stripe; a very neat pattern. Regular \$1.75. **\$1.25**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Penman's spring needle knit, medium weight, shirt and drawers. Reg. \$2.50 per garment. **\$1.49**
Fall Opening Sale

YOUTH'S COMBINATION UNDERWEAR
Stanfield's wool ribbed, heavy weight, cannot be purchased at less than \$4.00. All sizes **\$2.49**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S SUITS
Made in all wool tweeds, not purchasable today. Good serviceable styles, 3 buttons, well tailored. Regular \$37.50. **\$25.00**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS
Made of fine navy blue serge, which is hard to obtain today. Regular \$35.00. **\$24.50**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S ALL WOOL HEAVY SWEATERS
Large shawl collar, in colors, grey, brown, maroon, navy. Cannot be purchased at **\$10.00** less than \$15.00. Sale

MEN'S CLOTH OVERCOATS
Heavy Grey Tweed, Ulster collar. Reg. \$25.00. **\$17.50**
Fall Opening Sale

In better quality, ranging from \$25 to \$35. This means a saving to you of 35 per cent. on today's cost.

We have a large stock of Men's Clothing in the old cloths at the old prices which cannot be duplicated for double the price today.

BOYS' MACKINAW COATS
Made of heavy Mackinaw cloth, Norfolk style, in brown plaid; sizes 12 to 17 yrs. Reg. \$8.50. **\$4.95**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S SWEATERS
Men's Khaki Sweaters with shawl collar, cotton mixture. A good, serviceable sweater. Regular \$4.00. **\$2.25**
Fall Opening Sale

Also a big range of all-wool Pull-overs and Coat Style Sweaters, ranging from \$5 to \$10, in a variety of colors and quality. These cannot be duplicated for 50 per cent. more anywhere.

Men's Heavy Cotton Ribbed Grey Socks, Reg. 45c. **29c**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S TWEED SUITS
In grey and blue stripe. A limited number. Regular \$25.00. **\$13.95**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
An important topic just now with winter ahead and chilly nights and mornings. It is not safe to feel cold, the discomfort is enough, and danger a very real one. We have lots of real good Underwear in the best makes—Pen-angle Combinations, Penman's better grade. Reg. \$4.50. **\$3.49**
Fall Opening Sale

Fleeced Combs. Penman's make, in heavy, closely woven, with soft wool. Reg. \$3.50. **\$2.50**
Fall Opening Sale

Boys' Wool Fleeced Combinations, 2 to 12 years; good heavy weight. Reg. \$1.75. **\$1.25**
Fall Opening Sale

MEN'S SWEATER COATS
Extra heavy, close knit, with large shawl collar, in Brown, Grey and Fawn. Reg. \$6.50. **\$4.49**
Fall Opening Sale

EXTRA SPECIAL

FLANNELLETTE BLANKETS, REGULAR \$4.75, FOR \$3.25.
Thrifty buyers should not miss this opportunity. 50 Pairs Flannelette Blankets, 12 1-4 size, white and gray; extra large sizes; pink and blue border; No. 1 quality.

Today's Price Anywhere \$4.75. Our **SPECIAL \$3.25**

We do not expect they will last long, as we can sell them to the factory for more money.

Come early and Save \$1.50 per pair

Great Savings on Comforters

Extra good large Comforters, attractive designs, with cotton batting filling. Regular price \$6.50. **\$4.95**
Fall Opening Price

Cut out here

COUPON

This Coupon has a cash value of \$2.00 with every \$25.00 purchase at our store during our Fall Sale. Fill in your name and present it for payment when paying your bill.

Name

Address

LADIES' SECTION

LADIES' CREPE DE CHINE SILK WAISTS
A very attractive showing in all the popular shades and prevailing styles. Regular \$5.50. **\$3.98**
Fall Opening Sale

LADIES' FALL AND WINTER COATS
If you want to buy good Coats and not pay too much money, come to the GREAT WEST STORES.

It is pleasure just to see these new Coats and to feel their luxurious softness. You'll want to slip into one and then another—go from the panel back to the closely-belted styles from the cape effects that ripple from neck to hem, to the straight line, mannish-cut top Coats. You can choose a coat of cheviot or heavy wool tweed and be surprised at its modest price. You would have to pay \$30.00, \$35.00 to \$40.00. Our Fall Sale **\$20 to 25.00**
Prices are from

This is a special purchase from the mills, and cloth such as these cannot be duplicated for double the price.
Also one special lot of good fancy tweed mixtures with plush collar, full lined. Good value at \$25.00. **\$12.50**
Fall Opening Sale

Wool Velour, with a bit of plush or fur on the collar, at \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$45.00, and from \$25.00 to \$60.00 there are Coats of all kinds in all the fashionable effects—a collection that you will revel in.

LADIES' VELVET DRESSES
Also big assortment of Ladies' Velvet Dresses, made of the Silk Velvet. You cannot buy today material for any money. Very attractive dress. Blue, Green, Black, Navy, Brown. Reg. \$18.50. **\$9.95**
Fall Opening Sale

LADIES' SWEATERS
A large variety, newest styles, fancy colors, brushed and knitted wool, large collar, velvet effect; collar, cuff and belt trimmed different combination. Regular \$9.00. **\$6.50**
Fall Opening Sale

Many other styles **\$4 to 14.00** ranging from

LADIES' COMBINATION UNDERWEAR
Heavy knit. Reg. \$2.75. **\$1.50**
Fall Opening Sale

WOOL COMBINATIONS, low neck.
Regular price \$3.25. **\$1.75**
Fall Opening Sale

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Vest and Drawers, wool ribbed. A great bargain; 2 to 8 years. Reg. **29c**
50c and 65c. Fall Opening Sale

CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS, 3 to 10 years. Regular \$1.50. **\$1.00**
Fall Opening Sale

A BIG SPECIAL ON FLANNELLETTE BLANKETS
12 quarters, large size, in colors grey and white with pink and blue border. This Blanket is not obtainable today. **\$3.25**
Reg. \$4.50. Fall Opening Sale

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL DRESSES
Beautiful range of Ladies' and Misses' Striped Dresses made of good serge cloth and gaberdines; good assortment of colors, Blue, Green, Wine, Sand, fancy striped material. Cannot be bought for the money. Good value. Reg. \$15.00. **\$7.95**
Fall Opening Sale

Our Shoe Section

Men's Shoes

75 pair Men's Gunmetal Calf Bal Fine Shoes. **\$6.45**
Regular price \$10.50. Fall Opening Price

40 pair Men's Russia Calf, Neolin sole, fine Shoes, pointed last. Regular price \$11.00. **\$7.49**
Fall Opening Price

Boys' Shoes

60 pair Boys' Fine Calf Dress Shoes. **\$3.69**
Regular price \$4.50. Fall Opening Price

Ladies' Shoes

18 pair Ladies' Battleship Grey Kid Shoes. **\$7.94**
Regular price \$12.00. Fall Opening Sale

24 pair Ladies' Fine Gunmetal Walking Shoes. **\$6.98**
sold everywhere for \$9.50. Fall Opening Price

35 pair Ladies' Russia Calf Neolin Sole, Pointed Toe Shoes. Regular price \$9.50. **\$7.49**
Fall Opening Price

Girls' Shoes

50 pair Girls' Fine Shoes, Gunmetal Calf, extra high top. Regular price \$5.00. **\$3.98**
Fall Opening Price

The Great West Stores

J. SCHWARZFELD, Prop.

1915 South Railway Street Opposite Union Depot