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Sir Robert Borden Returned to Canada

HALIFAX, May 25. — Sir Robert Borden, returning to Ottawa from the peace conference at Paris, gave out a statement after landing from the Aquitania this morning, in which he expressed belief the Germans would eventually sign the peace treaty; his confidence that the returning soldiers would exert a steadying influence in the trend of events in the Dominion and his appreciation of the work of the conducting staffs responsible for the comfort of Canada's returning army while at sea; the work of Canadian nurses in England and in the field; the overseas record of General Morrison as head of the artillery, and of Hon. A. L. Sifton, as chief British representative on the inter-allied commission on the international regime of ports, rivers and waterways, both of whom returned with him, and his regret at having to decline the public reception arranged for him by the citizens of Halifax, owing to the necessity of proceeding to Ottawa with the least possible delay.

The Aquitania arrived in port during the night and at 5.45 o'clock a lighter containing Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, and Col. W. E. Thomson, acting G.O.C. of Military District No. 6, went out to bring the premier ashore. At the landing stage the premier was welcomed by Lady Borden, and together they proceeded to the waiting special at the ocean terminal, where breakfast was served, the party including Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration, and F. B. McCurdy, M. P.

Aviators, Who Tried To Cross Atlantic, Are In Safety Now

LONDON, May 25. — Missing for six days and virtually given up for lost, Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Lt. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, the British aviators who essayed a flight across the Atlantic ocean, without protection against disaster save what their frail airplane afforded, are safe tonight aboard a British warship off the Orkneys.

Hawker has sent the following message from the British Warship Revenge to the Daily Mail: "My machine stopped owing to the water filter in the feed pipe from the radiator to the water pump being blocked with refuse, such as solder or the like shaking loose in the radiator. It was no fault of the Rolls-Royce motor, which ran absolutely perfect from start to finish, even when all the water had boiled away. We had no trouble in landing on the sea, where we were picked up by the tramp steamer Mary, after being in the water for ninety minutes."

News in Brief

FRENCH WOMEN GET VOTE

PARIS, May 26. — The chamber of deputies today adopted the bill granting women the right to vote in all elections for members of communal and departmental assemblies.

APPEAL FOR MODERATE PEACE

LONDON, May 24. — An appeal signed by a number of eminent professors and others, including the Bishop of Oxford, Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the house of commons, and H. G. Wells, John Masefield, Lady Gilbert, George G. A. Murray and Jerome K. Jerome, authors, has been published here urging the reconsideration of the terms of peace on the ground that they believe the spirit of the fourteen points of President Wilson.

The appeal declares that the terms constitute a breach of faith with a beaten enemy, and reduces Germany to the position of a subject nation. It concludes with a statement that on such a basis, "it is impossible to establish any true League of Nations."

TEACHERS FAVOR GERMANY

BASTREL, May 14. — At a meeting at Kaiserstatten, in the French area of occupation, more than 500 school masters and school mistresses of the Palatinate adopted a resolution asserting their attachment to Germany.

The resolution also protested

Cabinet Crisis in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 20. — Premier Lloyd tendered the resignation of the ministry to the governor of Newfoundland tonight. Cabinet crisis came to a head after the resignation of Mr. Cashin earlier in the day. When the premier was given to understand that Mr. Cashin was supported in his attitude by the majority of the government party in the assembly, he decided to offer the resignation of the entire ministry.

The assembly adjourned until Friday. The Lloyd government was formed two years ago, as a war cabinet.

against any attempt to separate the Palatinate from Germany.

BRAVE SOLDIER ACQUITTED

LONDON, May 25. — "He was one of the first who volunteered to go out and put up a double apron fence 30 yards in front of our first line," said Sergt-Major Lister, describing a trench incident early in 1916, in giving evidence on Saturday before the Kimmel court martial, on behalf of Private Battista Bertuccio, of Victoria, B. C., who pleaded not guilty to charges of joining in the mutiny. Private Bertuccio was found not guilty.

PREMIER MARTIN HAS GOOD CHANCE OF LEADERSHIP

OTTAWA, May 20. — The provincial Liberal premiers have come and gone and all goes well towards the National Liberal convention. It looks as though Premier Martin is in the forefront of the race for the leadership. Not that he is pushing himself there, but rather because he is young and able and progressive and comes from a part of the country whose progressive ideas coincide with the newer conceptions of democracy.

Mr. Mackenzie, it is believed either spoiled or gravely imperilled his chances, if any, by his recent tariff declaration. In some quarters unjustifiable inferences are drawn from what the temporary leader said, even so, he said enough to displease the progressive element of the party.

Mackenzie King was going strong when the session opened, but he appears to have faded away. He has gone to England but will be home for the convention. George Graham is not seriously in the running, and, on the whole, Premier Martin is setting the pace. Tonight all the Saskatchewan members entertained him at dinner.

DISORDER ENDED AT SMYRNA NOW

PARIS, May 20. — Despatches received from Smyrna this afternoon indicate that the city is now quiet and that the Greeks are taking steps to restore order. In the churches, the Greek priests are recommending just treatment for the Mohammedans and making every effort to prevent a conflict over religious beliefs.

The Italians, who landed troops at Adalia, Vilayet of Konieh, prior to the landing of the Greeks in Smyrna, also disembarked troops at Budrum.

Allies Have Refused German Proposals at Peace Conference

NEW YORK, May 27. — The Associated Press issued the following:

As the day for the Germans to give an answer to the peace demands of the allied and associated governments approaches—and the German plenipotentiaries have announced that they will ask no further extension of time beyond Thursday, the limit set by the allies—there apparently has been no change in the sentiment of German government circles that the treaty should not be signed.

"Should I, under the pressure from our misled countrymen, sign this sentence of death?" is an utterance attributed to Count von Brodkorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation in reply to a question as to whether the demands of the independent Socialists that the compact should be duly sealed, seems to be generally the state of mind to exist in the higher walks of German political life.

BERLIN, May 27. — Information has been received from unimpeachable sources that the counter-proposals to be made by Germany to the peace conference will declare in favor of military disarmament, saying that Germany is ready to reduce her forces to 350,000, within two months after the conclusion of peace and by the expiration of another year to cut the size of the army down to 200,000 men.

It will be declared that in spite of internal disorders and the necessity for defending her frontiers Germany thus agrees to disarm ahead of all other powers. It is pointed out that this gives adequate proof of Germany's determination to renounce all militaristic and imperialistic tendencies.

PARIS, May 26. — With the exception of one minor concession, all suggestions and counter proposals by Germany for the disposition of the Saar Basin have been rejected by the reply of the allied and associated powers.

The concession agreed to is that Germany might create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues for the purpose of payment of the mines in the Saar, if the plebiscite goes against Germany. If, however, the sum agreed upon is not paid within a year from the date it is due, the reparation commission shall effect payment under instructions from the League of Nations.

This change was made in view of the German declaration that it was impossible for her to accumulate a sufficient sum of gold with which to pay for the mines in the fifteen years before the plebiscite is taken, since other reparations would constitute a constant decline.

Austrian Treaty is About Ready

PARIS, May 24. — The Council of Four has completed the Austrian treaty with the exception of financial clauses and the southern boundary.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA

TOKYO, May 26. — Sixteen thousand persons were killed or injured in a volcanic eruption in central Java, on May 20. This information is contained in official advices from Baliva.

dary, on which some details remain to be straightened out.

Chinese and Japanese delegates were before the council this afternoon in connection with the Russian question, which continues to occupy much of the council's attention, owing to the proposal to recognize Admiral Kolchak, anti-Bolshevik leader in Russia.

COPENHAGEN, May 25. — Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian chancellor and head of the German-Austrian peace delegation, has addressed a note to Premier Clemenceau, complaining over the delay of the peace conference in submitting the peace terms, which, he says, "is arousing grave anxiety regarding the maintenance of peace and order in our fatherland."

The note also calls attention to the expense of keeping the delegation abroad, and appeals to the peace conference to open negotiations as speedily as possible.

Attacks Wilson

BERLIN, May 22. — Professor Hans Delbrueck, a member of the German peace delegation, in a statement to the Versailles correspondent of the Tageblatt, attacks President Wilson for having put himself completely in the hands of the French and British by agreeing to deviate from his fourteen points.

President Wilson, the professor added, probably imagines he did us a favor in declining to agree to such demands as the cessation of the left bank of the Rhine and dissolution of Germany into several small states.

Soviet Rule Means Reign of Terror For Budapest

VIENNA, May 25. — Many persons accused of being counter-revolutionists are being executed in Budapest by the Hungarian communists, according to despatches here.

The victims usually are shot in front of the Hungarian parliament house in the day time or in the high school yard in the Markstrasse at night.

Several girls, who were accused of making tri-color rosettes for the counter revolutionists, were executed. The presiding judge of the revolutionary tribunal, which orders the executions, it is said, is a former blacksmith, 22 years of age.

Many bodies of men, women and girls of the better classes have been found on the shores of islands in the Danube below the city. It is reported that they were arrested in the residential quarter of Budapest and were thrown into the Danube by Guards who were taking them to prisons in Budapest.

French colonial troops, the report said, are expected to move on the city from the south. White guards and counter revolutionists are preparing to cross the river Theiss, where they have taken positions evacuated by the Rumanians who were withdrawn to the Bessarabian front.

VIENNA, May 21. — "Hold out at all costs," is the wireless sent to Bela Kun, Hungarian communist leader, by Leon Trotzky, Russian Bolshevik minister of war, in a new code arrangement by airplane a week ago so that the allies might not intercept messages.

"Keep on presenting a fair face to the allies, thus fooling them until we are in possession of Rumania."

Germany Against Signing of Peace, But Alarmed at Prospect of Allied Advance

NEW YORK, May 26. — The Associated Press issued the following: Opposition continues in Germany to the signing of the peace treaty, while everywhere in the occupied zone the allied and United States troops are ready to advance into the former empire if this step should be necessary. A number of motor trucks have been moved into the occupied areas of the Rhine for use in an emergency.

United States military officers have warned the mayors in the territory controlled by them that they will be held responsible for acts of violence against troops or attempts to destroy American property. It is reported that recently the Germans have shown considerable arrogance toward the troops.

MANNHEIM, May 22. — Alarmed by the belief that Germany will not sign the peace treaty and that the allies will occupy Mannheim, citizens became panic stricken today

Dominion Parliament

On Monday, May 19th, the house went into committee on supply on the immigration estimates. The vote first under consideration was one of \$139,767 for salaries, an increase of \$11,650 over the estimate for the previous year.

Mr. Cahill asked what immigration was coming into the country. If there was less immigration, he thought the vote for salaries should be decreased.

Hon. J. A. Calder said there had been a marked increase in the work of the Ottawa office. In addition to bringing people in there had been the duty imposed of watching the border. He thought there was very little change of getting many people from Europe in the near future. Immigration from the U.S. continued however, and this year it was expected that about 75,000 to 100,000 people would enter Canada from the south.

He added that three immigration districts had been formed in Canada—an eastern, a western and a Pacific. In each of these districts a commissioner has been placed in charge to see that the immigration laws were properly carried out.

Mr. Cahill asked if the minister could tell the religious sects of the sixty thousand immigrants brought into Canada last year. What proportion of these immigrants were Hutterites, Mennonites or Mormons.

Mr. Calder replied that the immigrants coming into Canada were not classified according to religious sects but by nationalities. The number of Hutterites was considerably smaller than one was led to believe by newspaper reports.

W. D. Euler asked if the minister could tell where these Mennonites now in the west had come from.

Mr. Calder said that he thought the majority had emigrated from the State of Kansas or that vicinity. The chief objection to the Mennonites was that they objected to sending their children to the public schools. He had gone into touch with these people and could state that they were good citizens of industrious temperament.

Mr. Calder explained that when the first Mennonites proposed emigrating to Canada, the government of that day had practically promised that they would have their own schools. Some of them took the ground now that they had a right to insist on the government observing that agreement. As far as he was concerned he took the ground that the government which made that agreement had no right to do so.

Major W. D. Cowan declared that what this country needed was a vigorous policy of immigration. This applied not only to the western provinces but to the provinces which were more thickly settled as well. He expressed surprise that some people in the east were willing to "sit down and twiddle their thumbs," leaving the development of immigration to look after itself. The west did not propose to do this. Out there they knew we had a great country and that what was required was a larger population. He hoped the minister would compare his policy of trying to attract a good class of immigrants.

Hon. J. A. Calder expressed the opinion that this department was the most important of all government departments, and that it should have been established long ago, with a responsible minister at its head. Why, he asked, had Canada only eight million people and the U.S. 115,000,000? It was true that a branch of the interior department had been devoted to immigration but ministers in charge of this department had been unable to give the time to this branch which it required.

As far as expenditures went, the minister said that the immigration problem would never be satisfactorily settled, if Canada pursued a niggardly policy. New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, all realized the value of foreign immigration and were spending much larger sums than Canada on attracting it. He agreed that mistakes had been made in the past. Settlers had been allowed to

take up land all over the country with little regard to the location of the railways. However, when the land was there, it was difficult to prevent people from settling where they wished. He hoped that the provincial governments would shortly be ready to co-operate with the federal government, so as to secure the largest possible results in immigration.

Mr. Frank Cahill emphasized the importance of keeping immigrants in Canada when once they were here.

Mr. Calder agreed that the emigration from Canada was very heavy. In order to keep immigrants, conditions must be such that they would live in happiness and contentment. The fiscal policy of the country also had a bearing on this question.

Mr. Lemieux said there were in the U. S. at least two million French-Canadians. He hoped the government would do something for the repatriation of both French and English-Canadians.

Mr. McKenzie said he charged the minister with knowledge of the fact that immigrants came into this country under the pledge that when they became British subjects they would always be dealt with as British subjects. It was the pledge of the King but the minister was a party to breaking that royal pledge to them when the franchise was taken from them. He said he would give no quarter to any disloyal person and was just as bitter as anyone against those who were traitors to their country but there were thousands of people in 1917 against whom no long black mark could be made as regards their loyalty; they had taken their oath of allegiance and they had kept it, yet Mr. Calder, with his knowledge of the west had taken away from them what was dearer to them than anything else, their right as citizens to take part in elections.

The item carried and the house took up a vote of \$575,990 for the salaries of immigration agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries.

On Tuesday, May 20th, the Consolidated Railway bill was under consideration and its 400 non-contentious clauses were passed. The more controversial clauses were considered, but those of a really contentious nature, such as the power clause, were left over.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Mackie, East Edmonton, advocated the giving of annual passes to judges on the ground that their remuneration is inadequate, but Hon. J. D. Reid could not see why the railroads should be asked to make good salary deficiencies. R. L. Richardson opposed the principle of free transportation for judges.

The commons spent Wednesday, May 21st deliberating the methods of the government bill validating, with modifications, the orders-in-council passed under the War Measures act relating to prohibition in Canada. The discussion took place in committee and was for the most part based upon an amendment moved by Hume Cronyn, which would have permitted the manu-

Premier Borden's Empire Message

LONDON, May 23. — Prior to his departure for Canada, Sir Robert Borden wrote the following Empire Day message, which Reuter's has circulated to the British press:

"During nearly five years of desperate struggle, the British nations have fought in a cause which transcended even the destiny of British Empire. With the dawn of peace and in the task of reconstruction, it behoves them to make the British Commonwealth worthy of that wilder and higher ideal. The stern fight which their stubborn valor won was but the prelude to this greater and nobler task."

The Courier

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Insect Pests

Insect pests have not as yet proven a serious menace to gardening in Saskatchewan. In the better settled sections of the province, some injurious insects have, however, appeared in small numbers, and this bulletin would not be complete without a brief reference to this subject. The following suggestions are therefore offered for the control of the more common insect pests.

Colorado Beetle

The larvae of this insect, which is fortunately not common in Saskatchewan, cause much damage by eating the leaves of the potato vine, thereby retarding the growth of the plant and sometimes killing it. Having biting mouth parts, they can be controlled by the use of stomach poisons. Affected plants should be heavily sprayed two or three times during the growing season with Paris green solution. Take one pound of Paris green and with water to make a thin paste, stir thoroughly and add twenty gallons of water. If spraying apparatus is not available apply with a watering can.

Cut Worm

The cut worms, which cause so much damage to garden crops, do their work during the night and spend the day in hiding just under the ground. The worms are from 1 to 2 inches long, having mottled backs and are lighter colored below. They may be controlled by digging about the injured plants, finding the worms and killing them, or better still, by spraying a poisoned bran meal close to the plants in the evening. Poison must be made as follows:

Wheat bran, 10 pounds; Molasses, or sugar, 1 cup; Paris green, 1/2 pound. Water to make a thick mash.

White Fly

This is a yellowish, white, grub about one-half inch in length, which causes much damage to onions and other garden crops. It is often confused with the cut worm, but cannot, however, be destroyed with the poison meal. The only remedy is to plough late in the fall exposing the grub to the birds and to the action of the winter frosts.

Cabbage Worm

This is the green worm about 1 1/2 inch in length which feeds in the cabbage head. These worms may be destroyed by spraying the cabbages with Paris green solution until within three weeks of the time when heads are to be used. The poison meal, recommended for the cut worms, when sprinkled on the head gives good results.

Plant Lice

These are the small green insects with or without wings frequently found on house plants and occasionally on garden crops. They destroy the plant by sucking its sap. The remedy is to spray the plants with kerosene emulsion or soap solution. These kill the insects by stopping up the openings in their skin through which they breathe.

Formula for kerosene emulsion: Common washing soap, 1/2 pound (shaved fine); Water, 1/2 gallon; Cast oil, 1 gallon. Dissolve soap in hot water, then add the cast oil. Stir until it thickens. The spray use one part of this mixture to four of water.

Wire Worm

These are slender, brown, shiny worms, often found working on the roots of crops growing on newly broken land. They are extremely hard to control. Late harrowing, or fall ploughing, which will expose the worms to the winter frosts is the best remedy. (Being so that that the worms do not attack the crop, it can be successfully grown in wire worm infested area.)

For more comprehensive and detailed information, in regard to insects injurious to fruits and vegetables, refer to bulletin entitled "Common Garden Insects and Their Control," prepared by the Dominion Entomologist, copies of which can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Potato Growing in Saskatchewan

By John Becken, Professor of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan.

The potato crop occupies a position of relative unimportance as compared with grain crops in Saskatchewan, yet its use is so universal and its future so promising that the important points in connection with its culture should be well understood by all growers.

In Saskatchewan, potatoes are used almost altogether for human food. As yet none have been used for making starch or alcohol and only the unmarketable ones and the small surplus above the needs of the family have been used as feed for stock. Up to the present time the only market outside the farm has been the village, town and city homes, chiefly within the province.

Advantages of Potato Growing

When given suitable soil conditions the potato is very productive. Yields ranging from 70 to 800 bushels have been produced in many parts of the province in different seasons. The average for all varieties good and poor, under field conditions, at Saskatoon for the last five years is just over 200 bushels per acre, the better varieties averaged 350 bushels. Under more favorable conditions average yields approaching 400 bushels per acre have been reported. Of course, under drier climatic and poorer soil conditions lighter returns have been secured.

The potato furnishes the cheapest food the farmer can grow. When one considers that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total yield is starch or, in other words, that a 200 bushel potato crop contains between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds of starch the value of this crop forces itself to one's attention.

The potato is an "inter-tilled" crop and being such leaves the land in much better condition for grain than any other crop with the exception of corn. Potato ground and corn ground have produced nearly as high yields of grain as a good summer-fallow and much higher yields than land that in the two years covered by any other kind of crop.

Difficulties in Potato Growing

The production of potatoes presents fewer difficulties than that of most crops. Drought can generally be guarded against by thorough fallowing and planting in soil rows. Spring frosts often cut down the tops and thus lessen the yield but they seldom kill the plants, unless the planting has been done very early. Fall frosts sometimes come before the plants are mature thus lessening the yield and lowering the quality of the tubers for cooking purposes. Insect damage is generally negligible, and but few diseases with the exception of such are very prevalent. Freedom from disease is a condition that we should appreciate and do what we can while the soil is clean to keep it so. Some of these difficulties should, however, be considered serious, since they seldom affect the yield to a very great extent.

Soilable Soils

The potato is a deep, rich, well-drained soil is generally the most productive. The medium to light types of loam soils often produce the best quality and the earliest crops. Potatoes will, however, do well on all normal soils. On soils inclined to alkalinity more seash will develop on the sandy loams the cleanest tubers will be found.

Climatic Preferences

The potato prefers a moist, cool climate and a fairly long growing season. The eastern and northern portions of the province enjoy the farmer, but the period between spring and fall frosts is shorter in that area than in the south and west. The high temperatures of July and August, practically when they occur in protracted

spells of dry weather, are conducive to a second growth or a growth from the newly formed tubers. Hot dry spells of long duration are not favorable to good yields.

Preparation of the Land

Generally speaking a good fallow is the best preparation for potatoes. Corn ground is perhaps the next best. Breaking done the year previous is also a good preparation. Stubble land, either fall or spring plowed, is sometimes used but is very much less productive and, in dry years, produces very small returns. If the fallow or corn ground or breaking is firm, the condition desired for wheat, it is better to plow the land or plow in the potatoes. Potato ground should be fairly loose to a good depth for the reason that in hard soils thin-shaped tubers usually develop. Of course, potato ground should not be prepared so loosely that it will dry out. But, a very firm fallow, unless the potatoes are plowed in, is sometimes too firm for best results.

Fertilizers

In Saskatchewan commercial fertilizers are seldom or never used for farm crops. It is questionable whether under normal soil conditions any of them would pay their way. Barnyard manure applied to the fallow and plowed under, or applied before corn when the latter precedes potatoes, is an excellent practice. Fresh horse manure, particularly if it is applied in large quantities or in close contact with the tubers, encourages potato scab. If it is to be applied immediately before the potato crop, well rotted manure is much to be preferred.

The Choice of Varieties

Several qualities combine to determine the suitability of different sorts of Saskatchewan conditions. Among these, yield, cooking quality, disease resistance, early maturity, shape and depth of eyes, are among the most important. Many sorts of potato varieties have been tested in Western Canada and the same ones have not proven best under all conditions.

At Saskatoon the leading early variety is Early Ohio; the best medium early ones are: Rochester Rose, Everett and Irish Cobbler; among the best late varieties are: Carman No. 1, Gold Coin, Table Talk, Wee MacGregor and Pingree.

Weeping Eczema Soon Relieved

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

Wasing, Ont. "I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times. For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL. Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'Fruit-a-tives' is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

under some conditions a very satisfactory sort to grow. Flowers are white.

Pingree is a medium late, white-skinned, long, slightly flattened variety, having few eyes of medium depth. The flowers are white. Has proven a good yielder at Saskatoon but has no special quality to recommend it.

Empire State is a white-skinned, oblong, rather flattened, late, productive variety. Eyes rather shallow. Highly prized by some growers. Flowers white.

Vick's Extra Early is a light pink, or pink and white-skinned sort, oblong and somewhat flattened. Medium early in maturity. Flowers white. Recommended by the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Deer's Standard is a white-skinned, oval, medium early sort, quite productive.

Selection of Seed. Firm, unwilted potatoes that have not sprouted will produce more vigorous plants than any others. Our virgin soils are now free from disease and it should be the grower's firm determination to keep them so by rejecting all seed that contains any semblance of disease other than common scab.

(To be continued.)

GILLETT'S LYE
CLEANS—DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

Germany Against Signing of Peace, etc.

(Continued from Page 1.) on parading despite the order of Gustave Noske, minister of national defence, prohibiting processions during the period of martial law. Government troops broke up their demonstration by firing in the air.

German Military Plan Oligarchy
ZURICH, May 23. — A military oligarchy is being formed in Germany, according to Dr. Richard Grelling, the author of "J'accuse," who has just returned here from Munich. The oligarchy is more powerful than the Scheidemann government, he declared, as the government only manages to remain in power with the support of the military caste and of mercenary troops.

Germany Wants Emperor Back

BERLIN, May 21. — The German national peoples' party has presented to the national assembly at Weimar an appeal signed by many thousands of the party's members asking that the executive body provide a governmental home in Germany for former Emperor William. The party has telegraphed to President Ebert asking his support for the plan.

FINNISH, May 22. — The towns of Lumbuski, Ostreche and Koldari were taken.

OMSK, May 22. — The tenth Moscow regiment, a part of the Bolshevik army, has surrendered with its arms and ammunition to the Siberian army of the Kolehak government. The regiment, made up practically of working men, refused to go to the front and many of the soldiers were shot.

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Admiral Kolehak, dictator of the Omsk government, has been notified by the Paris peace conference that as soon as he has established a stable government with guarantees of freedom of speech and the press and a constituent assembly, his government will be accorded recognition as the government of all non-Bolshevik Russia, it was learned today from authoritative sources.

OMSK, May 24. — The peasants are rising against the Bolshevik rule throughout the territory of Bolshevik Russia. This declaration was made by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of war, in a speech several days ago in Kahan.

Capital and Reserve.	\$8,600,000
Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over	\$153,000,000

Prosperity Often Hides

the fact that it is necessary to prepare for the lean years that may come. You never can tell. Safety lies in saving. Open a savings account and let your money earn money for you. Husband and wife often open a joint savings account. Ask for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
Regina Branch: O. F. Seiber, Manager

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

ONLY 61.66 PER CENT.
In view of the conflicting demands of capital and labor, and the effort to substantiate their real or imaginary rights, much interesting information is being vouchsafed the public and causes one to do a lot of thinking—if the thinking is not done too loudly.

Last year's profits of the American International Corporation are so stupendous that no attention is being paid to the seamen's law; which is invariably due for a denunciation, when a shipping company makes a report," says the Winnipeg Labor News.

Continuing, the above paper states: "The corporation reports earnings of \$78,465,547, with net returns of \$3,716,379, on a total capitalization of about \$30,000,000; of which only sixty per cent. has been paid in. This means that if a man subscribed for \$1,000 of stock in this corporation he paid but \$600 and this investment returned in one year a profit of \$371.

It would be interesting to learn the name of the individual farmer in Saskatchewan who can boast of 61.66 per cent. on his investments of labor and capital, in cultivating the soil.

HUNDRED PER CENT. INCREASE

In view of the strife of tongues arising from the General strike which has been tying up industries in Western Cities, it is interesting to quote the following statistics from government departments, regarding the increased cost of living during the last few years.

During the first year of the war, wholesale prices for certain commodities, which were quoted for March, 1914, at \$137.00 had risen in March, 1916, to \$154.04. In March 1917 they had risen to \$224.09, while in March, 1919, the same quantity of supplies cost \$277.06. In March last the cost of twenty-nine items of food averaged \$13.05 for a weekly budget in some sixty cities. The same food budget in March, 1918, cost \$12.66; in March, 1917, it was \$10.70; in March, 1916, it was \$8.36; in 1915 it was \$7.88 and in March, 1914, it was \$7.68—an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

These figures refer to foods only. Boots and shoes, clothing, rents, have gone up. These are facts which must be recognized. The man who, working for wages, is keeping up a home with children to feed and clothe, is up against a stiff proposition and when he fights for an increase in wages he is often fighting for not more than will maintain his family in something like comfort and decency.

LABOR'S DEMAND IN GREAT BRITAIN
"There's a better time coming boys," are the sentiments of an old song, which appears to have a twentieth century significance.

In discussing the demands of Labor in Great Britain, the Weekly Dispatch quotes, Right Hon. W. Adamson, M.P. Chairman of the British Labor Party as follows: "Labour requires the highest possible wages and adequate provision for maintenance during periods when they are unable to follow their employment.

"There must be better housing and cultivation of the higher home life made possible. Working hours must leave room for more leisure and for the cultivation of the mind and enjoyment of the higher things of life.

"To put it shortly, working men want economic security for themselves and their dependents. "At such a critical stage in our national history, Parliament and the Government cannot stand aside (as has been largely the case up to the present) and leave Labor and Capital to fight out their differences without the custodianship of the nation's interests making an effort to get a fair and equitable adjustment of disputes as they arise.

"Labour has made up its mind that it will stand on an equality before the State with all other sections of our people, and the sooner the Government and the employer recognize this fact the better.

"The worker cannot any longer be looked upon and treated as part of the machinery of production. "The recognition of his right to a fair and just share of the wealth earned by our energies, the opportunity to live, a fuller and higher life than he has been able to enjoy up to the present time, the right to take his place in every phase of our national life, are the only conditions on which he can be satisfied.

"The scheme," said Professor Maver, "was clearly a conspiracy

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Hon. Arthur Meighen replied that no expropriatory powers were vested in the Soldiers Settlement Board and it is not proposed to vest the board with such powers. Mr. Meighen also stated that "At the time the committee was at work I received a telegram from Peter Veregin to the effect that he had made a certain offer of sale, but that the same was made under duress. I drew attention of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to the telegram and I advised Mr. Veregin if he had made any offer under duress he should consult his solicitor in the matter."

The Scout has had the privilege of observing for himself the very wonderful developments which have been produced through the industry and co-operation of the Doukhobors in that section and has nothing but praise for the success which has attended their united efforts to develop the resources of that portion of Canada. If ever the desert has been made to blossom as the rose," it has been accomplished at Brilliant by these thrifty, and peculiar people.

When the air is so electric that it only needs a spark to cause a conflagration, wisdom whispers, "Peace. Be still!" But there are other voices equally demanding to be heard, one of which is justice, which says: "Speak up and let the chips fall where they will." Rather a dangerous suggestion, if you like. But if all who have fought the battles of liberty in the past had refused to stand up for the right, few of the liberties now enjoyed would belong to present day civilization.

As the deeds to the property of the Doukhobors were holding are gilded, there was no means of invalidating the title in a legal way. Therefore, under shelter of a profession that they are working for the "returned soldiers," these same selfish interests are moving earth and heaven to secure these ample people into relinquishing their holdings, whereby their co-operative farm will be divided up amongst who may purchase the vacated lands; less with a desire to assist the returned soldier, than the hope of exploiting whoever may be fortunate enough to secure possession.

Stockings With Very Bad "Runs" need not be thrown away. Use a crochet hook to catch up the dropped stitches.

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With Improved Standard Well Drilling Machine, Fastest and Most Efficient Drilling Machine on the Market. Drills through any formation.

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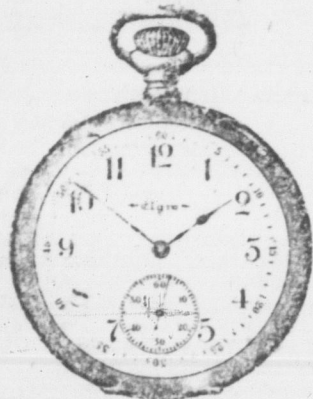
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SMITH & PHILLIPS, Civil engineers and surveyors. We do all technical work in this line as road surveying, Waterworks systems and other municipal work. We also supervise large excavating, brick building, etc. Write in English or German. Smith & Phillips, D.L.S., 1835 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

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THE CAPITAL BARBER SHOP, Hamilton Street, largest and best equipped barber shop in the city. Prompt attendance. Large assortment of cigars and tobacco. Billiard Rooms and Bath Rooms. We hone razors and safety razors. We speak different languages. K. Knorr Proprietor.

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FOR SALE—A good farm near Winkler, containing 400 acres, all cultivated except 35 acres prairie. All seeded. Wheat 165 acres, Oats 45 acres, Barley 25 acres, Flax 30 acres, summer-fallow 40 acres, Tame grass 50 acres and fenced. — A 10 acre yard and garden, a molten 9 roomed house, hot water system, Big barn, granaries and other buildings. Price \$28,000. With stock and implements, including new Threshing machine, price \$38,500. For further information write or see SIEMENS & SON, WINKLER, MAN.

BUY LAND!—Now is the time to buy land, as prices for wheat are high. The country desires that you do it now. We have several good improved and non-improved farms for sale. When you intend to buy, sell or trade them, let us know. Quick and real service guaranteed. We write and speak German. C. B. Hoff, 1770 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

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

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

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, Farm or Property for Cash, no matter where located. Capital procured for meritorious enterprises. Give full particulars in first letter. R. S. HERBERT & CO., 116 W. Van Buren Str., Chicago, Ill.

SWISS COLONY—You Swiss in the Canadian Northwest are heartily invited to join a new Swiss Colony in a District with a beautiful climate, fine clear water and an excellent soil. Many good things grow in that district of which you don't think about here. Swiss relatives and friendly Germans and Austrians are also welcome. For particulars please write to Carl Stettler, Stettler, Alta., Can.

FOR SALE A GOOD HARNESS, business with about \$1500 worth of stock. Situated in a town in northern Saskatchewan (German settlement). Owner leaving country and is willing to sell at a sacrifice. Apply Box 69, Courier, 1835 Halifax St., Regina.

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WE HAVE MANY PROSPECTIVE buyers for small houses, also many who are desirous of buying Building Lots. Listings of all kinds wanted. Write in English or German to The Rink Land Co. 1605—11th Ave., Engel Block, Regina.

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WANTED TO CORRESPOND with a bright 35 year old girl or widow without children with the object of matrimony. Have a nice farm. Party with a little money preferred. All letters to be addressed to Box 53, Courier, 1835 Halifax St. Regina.—Discretion assured.

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of every description in the best of quality and at right prices. We have a big assortment, and you will find what you want. We sell on terms and give discounts for cash.

REINHORN BROS.

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ARE YOUR EYES TO BLAME? Don't try to stop pain until you have found the cause. Get at the root of the trouble first, and remember pain is only nature's message that something has gone wrong. Take headache for instance; do you suppose for a minute that the tablet or powder you take to relieve it is in any sense a remedy? You merely give the nerves so that they no longer give their warning. 90% of all headaches are from defective eyes, and it is our pleasure as well as our business to provide you with glasses that stop the suffering once and for all, by correcting the cause.

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Hearer to the Goal

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

Help Wanted

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER for Farm near Lumsden. Four men to cook for. Good salary. Apply 2311 Lorne St., Regina. Telephone 4745.

Situations Wanted

GAS-ENGINEER, THOROUGHLY experienced with all makes of engines, desires position. Do my own repair work and can guarantee satisfactory fieldwork. Big outfit preferred. Wages \$150.00 per month. Apply Box 66, Hanley, Sask.

OXY-ACCTYL WELDING: — Wanted position in auto repair shop, garage or with farm implement dealer. — Would handle my own welding outfit. — German settlement preferred. Apply P. O. Box 31, Edmonton.

Lost and Found

I AM KEEPING IN POUND since October last one brown horse, 3 white feet and star on forehead. Is about 3 years old. Apply Frank Sauer, Southey, Sask.

For Rent

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT. Only \$5.00 per month. Apply 1848 Wallace St., Regina, Sask.

Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)

factors in Ontario being of a greater alcoholic content than two and a half per cent. for export to other provinces where its sale is permitted.

Frank criticism of bone-dry prohibition came from Dr. Blake, member for North Winnipeg, who asserted that there has been too much control of the action of the people and that "prohibition was the straw which had broken the camel's back, and precipitated unrest in the country."

Dr. Blake was convinced that much of the industrial unrest was due to restraints put upon the people by the war. The war itself was a matter of great restraint. There had been food control and other controls, and he believed that prohibition was the straw which had broken the camel's back and precipitated unrest in the country. In his view, tea and tobacco were doing more harm in the land today to the mentality and physique of the people than liquor was doing, because they were more generally used.

Dr. Blake declared that the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations were touring the country on prohibition and a great majority of their members had never had a drink. Insofar as the province of Manitoba was concerned, prohibition had resulted in the establishment of numerous stills. At first, after prohibition came into force, there had been a decrease in crime, but crime was now on the increase. This was probably due partly to the fact that people were drinking inferior liquor turned out by illicit stills. The people needed liquor and they were going to have it.

The influenza epidemic, said Dr. Blake, was a powerful argument against total prohibition. Whisky was necessary for its medicinal value. Out in Manitoba, as a result of prohibition, people who are liquor would be sold. The influenza epidemic charged as much as \$11 for a bottle of whisky. As a solution of the problem, Dr.

The Mill on the Floss

BY GEORGE ELIOT

(35. Instalment.)

CHAPTER IV.

A Vanishing Gleam

Mr. Tulliver, even between the fits of spasmodic rigidity which had recurred at intervals ever since he had been found fallen from his horse, was usually in so apathetic a condition that the exits and entrances into his room were not felt to be of great importance. He had lain so still, with his eyes closed, all this morning, that Maggie told her aunt Moss she must not expect her father to take any notice of them.

They entered very quietly, and Mrs. Moss took her seat near the head of the bed, while Maggie sat in her old place on the bed, and put her hand on her father's without causing any change in his face.

Mr. Glegg and Tom had also entered, treading softly, and were busy selecting the key of the old oak chest from the bunch which Tom had brought from his father's bureau. They succeeded in opening the chest—which stood opposite the foot of Mr. Tulliver's bed—and propping the lid with the iron holder, without much noise.

"There's a tin box," whispered Mr. Glegg; "he'd most like put a small thing like a note in there. Lift it out, Tom; but I'll just lift up these deeds—they're the deeds o' the house and mill, I suppose—and see what there is under 'em."

Mr. Glegg had lifted out the parchments, and had fortunately

drawn back a little, when the iron holder gave way, and the heavy lid fell with a loud bang that resounded over the house.

Perhaps there was something in that sound more than the mere fact of the strong vibration that produced the instantaneous effect on the frame of the prostrate man, and for the time completely shook off the obstruction of paralysis. The chest had belonged to his father and his father's father, and it had always been rather a solemn business to visit it. All long-known objects, even a mere window fastening or a particular door-latch, have sounds which are a sort of recognised voice to us—a voice that will thrill and awaken, when it has been used to touch deep-lying fibres. In the same moment when all the eyes in the room were turned upon him, he started up and looked at the chest, the parchments in Mr. Glegg's hand, and Tom holding the tin box, with a glance of perfect consciousness and recognition.

"What are you going to do with those deeds?" he said, in his ordinary tone of sharp questioning whenever he was irritated. "Come here, Tom. What do you do, going to my chest?"

Tom obeyed, with some trembling; it was the first time his father had recognised him. But instead of saying anything more to him, his father continued to look, with a growing distinctness of suspicion at Mr. Glegg and the deeds.

"What's been happening, then?" he said sharply. "What are you meddling with my deeds for? I waken lying hold of everything!... Why don't you tell me what you've been a-doing?" he added impatiently, as Mr. Glegg advanced to the foot of the bed before speaking.

"No, no, friend Tulliver," said Mr. Glegg in a soothing tone. "Nobody's getting hold of anything as yet. We only came to look and see what was in the chest. You've been ill, you know, and we've had to look after things a bit. But let's hope you'll soon be well enough to attend to everything yourself."

Mr. Tulliver looked round him meditatively—at Tom, at Mr. Glegg and at Maggie; then suddenly appearing aware that someone was seated by his side at the head of the bed, he turned sharply round and saw his sister.

"Eh, Grizty!" he said, in the half-sad, affectionate tone in which he had been wont to speak to her. "What? you're there, are you? How could you manage to leave the children?"

"Oh, brother!" said good Mrs. Moss, too impulsive to be prudent, "I'm thankful I'm come now to see you yourself again—I thought you'd never know as any more."

"What have I had a stroke?" said Mr. Tulliver, anxiously, looking at Mr. Glegg.

"A fall from your horse—about you a bit—that's all, I think," said Mr. Glegg. "But you'll soon get over it, let's hope."

(To be continued.)

The house of commons spent most of the Friday session considering estimates. Before the votes were taken up there was some discussion of the bill to amend the Military Pensions act, which deals with pensions for the permanent forces.

Hon. N. W. Rowell had charge of the estimates for the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, which is provided over by Sir James Loughheed, government leader of the senate. They were voted with out much criticism, although James Douglas, Strathcona, asserted that there had been a wasteful expenditure of public money in connection with the construction of hospitals for soldiers in many places.

Harbor and river votes in the evening were the cause of some discussion and many items were voted.

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA. President Wilson in Favor of Beer and Wine.

WASHINGTON. — President Wilson's cabled message, outlining legislation for the extra session of congress was sent separately to the senate and house of commons, and arrangements were made by congress leaders for immediate consideration of the vast legislative program with equal suffrage to come up in the house first.

Major recommendations of the president were for early return to private ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, for repeal of war time prohibition, insurance as applying to beer and wine, for woman suffrage, retaliatory tariffs, protection of the dye staff industry, and labor and employment measures.

The president announced his intention to turn back the railroads at the end of the calendar year. Republican leaders met the president's proposals for early return of public utilities by statements that such legislation already was planned. As to the prohibition recommendations both Republican and Democratic dry leaders joined in vigorous statements dissenting from the president's suggestions, and predicting that no beer and wine repeal will be passed. Opinion in both senate and house as to whether the ban on beer and wine would not be lifted.

Presentation of the president's message—the first ever transmitted to this country by cable—was the principal business of the first day's session.

Represents the president's message—the first ever transmitted to this country by cable—was the principal business of the first day's session.

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WHY IS IT
that so many ailments which have apparently baffled the skill of celebrated physicians yield to the quiet influence of a simple home remedy like

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Because it goes right to the root of the trouble, the impurity in the blood. It is made from pure healing herbs and herbs and has been in use for over a hundred years.

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Regina and District

HEALTH CONDITIONS CONSIDERABLY BETTER

Now that influenza has entirely disappeared the city's bill of health for this time of the year makes a good showing, according to the records of the city health department. During the month of April some 37 cases of influenza diseases were reported and these were principally the minor ailments, such as measles, mumps and chicken-pox.

This total is less than half the number reported in April, 1923, when 204 cases of contagious diseases were reported, measles during that month being responsible for 141 victims.

It is reported by the health department that there are comparatively few cases reported so far this month. There are a few cases of whooping cough and a little measles.

The contagious disease cases for last month and for the corresponding month of last year are distributed as follows:

Comparative Table		
	April 1919	April 1924
Measles	24	13
Tuberculosis	1	1
Typhoid	0	2
Diphtheria	4	15
Chicken-pox	25	18
Smallpox	2	0
Mumps	38	11
Whooping cough	0	1
Scarlet fever	0	0
Erysipelas	1	4
Tetanus	1	2
Total	97	204

G.W.V. SELECT DELEGATES TO NATIONAL MEETING

A strong discussion on the merits of the gratuity scheme featured the meeting of the Great War Veterans held recently when the election of delegates to the Dominion convention at Vancouver took place. Several of the nominees, before allowing their names to go before the meeting, placed their position fairly before the veterans, stating they did not wish to be sent to Vancouver with a hard and fast debate on the resolution of the Regina branch relative to the gratuity scheme.

While supporting the principle of gratuity, they wanted to be free to vote for any gratuity scheme which may have a chance of being passed by the meeting.

Supporters of the gratuity scheme made it plain they wanted the delegates to use all their persuasive powers at the convention to insure the principle of the scheme being adopted.

Following the addresses on the subject, the following delegates were elected by ballot: (Committee

Sturrock, Gibson, Bagshaw, Smith-Jones, Lewis and Tallis. The first four are the delegates, but in the event of one of these being unable to go the fifth or sixth man will be asked to make the trip.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF CITY ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$90,000.00

Sidewalks	\$7,382.80
Sewer extensions	243.87
Storage-disposal works	4,607.50
Sewer house connections	2,800.00
Prevents (Downey)	25,000.00
Spur track crossings	10,486.58
Water mains	7,686.25
Light and power	40,000.00
Total	\$98,210.00

Deficit for bylaws authorized materials in stock 7,411.75

To be raised 800,789.25

1924 Capital Program

The program of proposed capital expenditure by the city for this year was introduced to the aldermen in special committee last evening. The total proposed appropriation is \$98,210, of which \$7,412 should be deducted for materials on hand and amounts authorized under previous bylaws.

F. W. TURNBULL ADDRESSED 'THE PEOPLE'S FORUM' ON STATE AND INDIVIDUAL

"Canada has a real first class war on her hands right now," said F. W. Turnbull, in an address before the People's Forum and she will find that industrial war does not pay any more than military war, through which we have just passed. And war either military or industrial should be the very last resort."

In dealing with the subject, which was, "The Relation of the State to the Welfare of the Individual," in the latter part of his address the speaker had some hard things to say about the judicial system of this province, claiming that too much power was given J. P.'s and that the prison system failed miserably as the elimination of crime was concerned and entailed hardships on wives and children, and dependents. One man was recently given a year in jail for refusing to support his wife. He went to jail and was supported by the state while his wife was still without his support.

The speaker gave it as his opinion that strikes were not ideal methods of settling disputes and instanced the Pittsburgh coal strike where five per cent. raise was given to the workers and ten per cent. added to the price of coal.

Canada was deeply in debt at present and everything that disorganizes industry even for one day hinders from paying this debt," continued Mr. Turnbull. "There are hundreds of men idle in the city but there are two thousand

vacancies for farm workers, yet unfilled.

Mr. Turnbull traced the rise of society through various stages, from prehistoric times when the tribe was the family unit, up through feudal days until the invention of machinery created present day labor conditions—with their fierce competition, resulting in trade's unions on one side, and manufacturers' associations on the other—not competition of industry but competition of class.

DIZZINESS AND PAINS

"For three years, my wife suffered with dizziness and pains in her whole body," writes Mr. Adolf K. Polansky, of Lyons, Texas. "This spring she became very sick, and we commenced giving her of Forni's Alpenkräuter; after taking two bottles of this remedy, she felt well and strong; it has cured her entirely." Forni's Alpenkräuter will serve you well, no matter what your physical condition may be. This old, time-tried herb remedy contains only such ingredients as will do the system good. It is not a drug store medicine. Local agents supply it. For further particulars write to Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co., 2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Delivered free of duty in Canada.

JACOB MAIER IS DROWNED WHILE BATHING IN SLOUGH

Jacob Maier was drowned Sunday afternoon on his father's farm near Kronau while bathing for the first time this year in a slough behind his home. He fell at three o'clock and his friend Nicholas Elman went from church to help him. Maier at once got beyond his depth and, being unable to swim, drowned. Elman attempted a rescue but, being unable to swim, did not succeed. The body was found shortly after, and Dr. Thompson, the coroner, went out. Upon investigation, he decided an inquest was unnecessary.

Mr. Maier was twenty years old and was the son of Jacob Maier, who homesteaded twenty-eight years ago on his farm in St. Mary's colony, two miles west of Kronau.

COLUMBUS KNIGHTS INITIATE SIXTY-SIX NEW MEMBERS

Banquet Held for 350 Guests at Which Archbishop Mathew Spoke

The initiation of new members into the local council of the Knights of Columbus on Saturday, May 24th, was a great event, 66 new members being put through the first and second degrees. About 60 were also put through the third degree.

The Regina initiation team put on the first and second degrees and the Winnipeg team the third degree. The initiation ceremonies were held in the St. Mary's school hall.

In the evening a grand banquet was held at the King's hotel where over 350 covers were laid for the guests, the knights and their lady friends. J. J. Sullivan, grand knight of the local council, was toastmaster for the occasion. Among the speakers of the evening were: Archbishop Mathew, C.M.G., Judge Rimmer, Forget, J. H. O'Connor, Winnipeg; Rev. Father MacMahon, Campion College, Regina; J. J. Smith, deputy minister of municipal affairs, provincial government; T. M. Malloy, Labor commissioner; Dr. L. Roy, Regina; H. A. Hourigan, professor at the Regina College Institute, and Joseph Muller.

STRIKE THREATENS REGINA

Regina labor unions will take a strike vote in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers, all returns to be in by Wednesday evening of this week. This decision was reached by a unanimous vote of the Regina Trades and Labor Council last evening. Two local unions, the bricklayers and the electrical workers have already voted to go out on strike in sympathy with Winnipeg.

G.W.V. AND FRIENDS AT FT. QU'APPELLE CELEBRATING EMPIRE DAY

The biggest crowd which ever gathered at Fort Qu'Appelle was present on Saturday, Victoria Day, when fully 4,500 people attended the celebration under the auspices of the Great War Veterans. The day was ideal for a picnic and the committee had provided for the comfort of the visitors, in every way.

Lieut. Groom's clever aerial stunts were duly admired by an enthusiastic crowd.

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

G. G. CONVENTIONS ARE BEING CALLED

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has decided to call conventions of supporters of the farmers political platform in every federal constituency in Saskatchewan.

The dates and places have been arranged as follows:

Federal Seat: Qu'Appelle, June 9, at Weyburn; Assiniboia, June 10, at Estevan; Weyburn, June 11, at Weyburn; Moose Jaw, June 12, at Assiniboia; Maple Creek, June 13, at Simonsville; Swift Current, June 14, Swift Current; Saltcoats, June 17, at Melville; MacKenzie, June 18, at Canora; Humboldt, June 19, at Humboldt; Last Mountain, June 20, at Nekooms; Battleford, June 23, at Wilkie; North Battleford, June 24, at North Battleford; Saskatoon, June 25, at Saskatoon; Prince Albert, June 26, at Prince Albert; Kindersley, June 28, at Rosetown; Regina, June 28, at Regina.

NINETY DAYS FOR PERJURY

SASKATOON — Don Gresson, held on a charge of perjury, was sentenced to 90 days without hard labor, by Chief Justice Hamilton in the Court of King's Bench here, John Washery, of Charlton, drew a sentence of two months for assault.

INSPECTED SASKATOON FILE INS. OFF'S

A. E. Fisher, fire insurance commissioner for Saskatchewan, returned from Saskatoon where he inspected the books and financial status of the Retail Merchants Fire Insurance company and the Saskatchewan Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, formerly the Saskatchewan Fire Insurance company. Both companies have their head offices in Saskatoon.

CROPS LOOK FINE

SASKATOON — Crop conditions in the district still are excellent, a drive covering sixty miles showed very little damage by wind and the grain is now covering the ground even and thick with ideal weather and lots of moisture. The good prospects are stimulating the activities of the business men, and greater improvements and more active attention is the order of the day. New signs and improved facilities for trade is making this place a good business center which is other advantages warrant.

PRINCE ALBERT

PRINCE ALBERT, May 25 — The forest fire is practically subdued, and from examination by experts the damage it is believed will be very slight. The reports emanating from Prince Albert during the week have grossly exaggerated the loss and caused some concern to residents of the district.

FORGER PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER IS CONVICTED OF LIQUOR THEFT ON 69 OR 75 CASES

VANCOUVER, May 25 — Walter C. Findlay, former prohibition commissioner for the province of British Columbia, was found guilty by a jury in the assize court of the theft of 75 cases of liquor owned by the provincial government, while Findlay was acting in an official government capacity last fall. Notice of appeal was made by Findlay's counsel.

At a former trial, Findlay had pleaded guilty to illegally importing liquor on his own behalf and was fined \$1,000, which he promptly paid before leaving the court.

GREEN WAITER CHARGED WITH WHITE SLAVERY

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — Baijback, employed as a waiter in a local Greek cafe, who with his wife and Sadie Kilbuck, a 17-year-old Winnipeg girl, was arrested in a room in

ALBERTA

GENERAL STRIKE IS CALLED FOR ALBERTA CITIES

CALGARY, May 25 — A general strike has been called in Calgary to take effect at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Practically all unions affiliated with the trades council will be affiliated, the vote being four to one in favor. Essential services such as police and fire protection, delivery of milk, bread and other necessities will be carried on. Hotel and restaurant employees have also been requested to stay at work. It is also expected that the local bodies will be allowed to continue to publish.

Edmonton to Strike

EDMONTON, May 25 — Edmonton unions voted three to one for sympathetic strike, to go into effect Monday.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COAST VETERANS TO SUPPORT LAW

VANCOUVER, May 25 — The Great War Veterans of Vancouver, at their meeting tonight pledged themselves on the side of law and order with respect to the present industrial unrest throughout the Dominion and passed a resolution stating that the members opposed any insurrectionary or seditious attempts that might imperil the safety and security of fellow citizens. The resolution was carried practically unanimously, there being less than half a dozen who voted against it.

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MANITOBA

WINNIPEG STRIKE SITUATION

Conditions are fast returning in the direction of normal. Telephone service is being resumed, bus deliveries are being resumed. Citizens met to hear Senator Robertson, minister of labor. Military postal clerks are to go in the post office. The railroad-running trades refused to go out on strike.

A careful observer characterized the situation further:

"There is a growing confidence on the part of the citizens of Winnipeg that they have the strike beaten, although it may be a few days yet until the final collapse comes. The citizens under Brig. Gen. Ketchen have a very strong organization and it is being extended every day."

The latest copy of "The Winnipeg Opinion," dated May 21, was brought to Regina recently. This sheet has been issued daily by the

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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CHEAPER WHISKEY PROMISED ONTARIO

TORONTO, May 24 — Cheaper whiskey is promised by the Ontario board of license commissioners and liquor will be sold at a flat rate throughout the province, so that the man who lives a long way from a government store will not have to pay any more than the man who lives in Toronto. All liquor is to be sold in sealed bottles. No liquor will be sold from any of the government stores that is more than 25 under proof. Instead of the 37 ounce "quart" the vendors have been selling, the board will sell a full imperial quart of forty ounces.

Authorities have assured citizens of adequate protection and advice everybody to go about their business as usual. The strike committee is no longer able to intimidate citizens, and prevent them from getting the necessities of life. Water pressure is again at normal.

At the request of the citizens committee yesterday at the city hall, the city council by a vote of seven to four ordered that water pressure be returned to normal. Ald. Heaps, Queen, Wigginton and Robinson, so-called labor-representatives, voting against.

Permission to live cards are being removed from bread and milk delivery wagons. The wave of resentment of Winnipeggers to Bolshevik cards required on milk and bread wagons reading "Permitted by authority of the strike committee," has caused a temporary Soviet government at the labor temple to take off these yellow tickets.

The tyranny of the Soviet five in control at the labor temple deprives us of bread, milk, telephone, telegraphs, fire protection, street car service, mail and communication with the outside world. Is this your idea of freedom and democratic government?

The sympathetic strike, a dead issue ten years ago, cannot be shoved down the throats of Canadians. Our opinions may differ about other problems of the day but we stand united against the I.W.W., Bolsheviks, and Soviet government. The authorities have now taken adequate measures to enable you to go about your work or business in safety. Show your confidence by returning to work as usual.

"Fly your flag and let no one forget what it stands for."

"Let us settle the 'One Big Issue'."

Is every individual dispute between employer and employee to continue to disrupt our daily life? As you walk to work by permission of the strike committee, just think this over."

OTTAWA, May 22 — Just before midnight tonight Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked the acting prime minister if he had any news of the Winnipeg strike.

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HANNA WAS WEALTHY

SARASOTA, Ont., May 22 — The will of the late Hon. W. J. Hanna disposes of an estate which is valued at \$1,798,036. It is understood to be made up almost wholly of oil stocks. There are no public requests, the estate being left to his immediate family.

COAL STEAMER SUNK IN LAKE

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 26 — The steamer Schlosinger sank 35 miles off Passage Island, at 6:30 a.m. today as the result of a leak. The crew were all taken off by the Canadian Pacific steamer Assiniboia, which answered the distress signal. The Schlosinger was carrying 2,000 tons of coal from Cleveland to Port Arthur. She is owned by the Massey Steamship company, of Superior, Wis. She was a 3,000 ton boat.

TRY TO SHAME A CITY HALL

HALIFAX, May 22 — Exasperated by the alleged apathy of civic government in the matter of street maintenance, the women residents of Louisburg street, in residential district, turned out en masse today, with picks and shovels and proceeded to fill in the ruts.

RESIGNED AS PROTEST AGAINST MODERATE TERMS

PARIS, May 21 — Baron Denys Cochin, former minister of blockade, has resigned from the right group in the chamber of deputies, after a meeting of the group, at which it was decided to send a note to Premier Clemenceau, criticizing the peace treaty.

In a letter addressed to the Temps, Baron Denys Cochin considers that the treaty is too generous and unworthy of France and her allies. If it weighs heavily upon Germany, he said it is because Germany's crimes "were big," that her reparations will be enormous—which is justice."

Canada War Savings

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