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The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

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VOLUME 11.

12 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

12 Pages

Number 48

Allies Gain On All Fronts

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAPIDLY SPREADING

Civilian Population Now Chief Sufferers from Species of Cold in 43 States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — While reports today to the office of the surgeon-general of the army showed decreases in the number of new cases of Spanish influenza at army camps, information coming to the public health service was that the disease was rapidly spreading among the civilian population over the country.

The malady has appeared now in 43 states and the District of Columbia and besides New England, it is epidemic in Tidewater Virginia, South Carolina and other places. It was reported particularly prevalent along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf coast. Vigorous steps to combat the disease have been taken by the public health service and doctors and nurses have been ordered to several places where the epidemic is most severe. The number of new cases in army camps during the 24 hours ending at noon today was slightly more than 13,000, a decrease of 1,000 from the total reported from the day before. Pneumonia in the camps also showed a decrease, with 876 new cases and 271 deaths.

The total number of influenza cases reported in the camps since the epidemic began, September 13, is 113,737; pneumonia cases total 8,577 and deaths, 2,479.

Boston's Daily Toll.

BOSTON, Oct. 4. — Boston's daily toll from Spanish influenza and pneumonia, which had been mounting steadily since the epidemic started on September 14, took a sudden drop today. Forty persons died of pneumonia and 135 of influenza, a total of 175 for 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock tonight. This was a decrease of 27 deaths from yesterday's figures.

Bulgarian Armistice Has Created Grave Situation For Central Powers

BASEL, Oct. 4. — The Bulgarian armistice undoubtedly has created a grave situation for Austria-Hungary, the Austrian premier yesterday told the lower house, but suitable military measures will be taken in accord with Germany.

Premier Explains

PARIS, Oct. 4. — Premier Malinoff appeared before the Bulgarian parliament on Monday and read the speech from the throne, which was postponed at the first sitting last Friday, according to advice from Sofia by today of Basel.

M. Malinoff, according to German papers, said that the Bulgarian king and government intended only to fulfil their duty toward the fatherland in making an honorable peace that was worthy of the sacrifices which had been made. The reason for this step, M. Malinoff stated, was the general situation which confronted the country.

Evacuating Serbia

LONDON, Oct. 5. — Serbia is being evacuated by the Bulgarian troops, who are returning to Bulgarian territory, according to the Serbian official statement of Tuesday night.

Anti-German Riots

PARIS, Oct. 5. — Anti-German and Pacifist riots are in progress throughout Bulgaria, according to a Zurich despatch to the Journal. It is added that rumors are current

Hope that the epidemic was being checked elsewhere appeared to be warranted by reports received from other sections of the state. Although 80 cities and towns outside of Boston reported 6,198 new cases and 101 deaths, a slight increase over yesterday, a number of places not included in the previous day's figures were tabulated today.

A new serum, a preventative of influenza, discovered by Dr. O'Leary, bacteriologist at Tuft's college, is expected to prove a big factor in combating the disease in Massachusetts.

Deaths in Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 4. — With a total of 24 deaths from Spanish influenza and 746 cases from St. Johns and Montreal barracks alone it is evident that the epidemic is a reality and that the increase of the epidemic among the military forces and the civilian population, it is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Reports received by General Wilson of the spread of the disease among the soldiers of this military district are:

Ten deaths of the soldiers from St. Johns reported today; 23 deaths to date from St. Johns; 596 cases altogether reported from St. Johns; 13 new cases reported from St. Johns today; one death in the Montreal barracks; 150 cases reported from Montreal barracks to date.

Increasing in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. — The epidemic of Spanish influenza here continues to spread. For the past 24 hours, 903 new cases were reported to the health department. During the last 24 hours, there were 48 deaths. There were also 48 deaths from pneumonia, part of them due to influenza.

(Continued on page 5.)

Germans Evacuate Lens and Armentieres, Important Manufacturing Centres in France — Vienna Reports Evacuation of Albania — Turks Loose Damascus

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 7. — "In successful local operations this morning we advanced our line on a front of about four miles north of the Scarpe river, capturing the village of Oppy and more than 100 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

"Patrol fighting took place also northeast of Epinoy and north of Aubencheul-aux-Bois. We progressed in both localities."

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 7. — "We have captured Berry-au-Bac. Northeast of

St. Quentin local operations to improve our positions gave fine results. Seven hundred prisoners were taken in the past twenty-four hours."

BELGIAN

HAVRE, Oct. 7. — An official statement from Belgian headquarters today says: "There was reciprocal artillery activity along the whole front. Our airmen bombed enemy camps at Westepde and Middlekerke."

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Oct. 7 (via London). — "In Albania there have been fur-

ther rearguard engagements on the Skumbi," says the official communication tonight.

ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 7. — "An Italian reconnoitring party crossed the Chiase, penetrated into Daone, damaged the defensive system, drove back a large party and returned safely to our own line.

"In the Brenta valley we repulsed parties approaching our lines at Grottole."

"Our airships have bombed Priolano and Fucine."
(Continued on page 5.)

Central Powers Ask for General Armistice

Prince Maximilian of Baden, the New Imperial Chancellor Submits His Policy in Speech Before the Reichstag. — Announces Reforms — Democracy for Germany and Prussia — Three Socialist Leaders Enter Cabinet

Press of Allied Countries demand that German Chancellor's Peace Offer be Rejected — U. S. A. Senate also Strongly Against Acceptance of Armistice — Unconditional Surrender of Germany Only Basis for Peace-Parleys —

LONDON, Oct. 6. — The Central Powers have made proposals to negotiate for peace. Officially no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German chancellor, just brought in office, or of the Austro-Hungarian government for an armistice on land, on sea, and in the air, and the commencement of peace negotiations, for President Wilson, to whom the dual and highly-similar proposals are addressed, is not yet in receipt of them.

"The immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed and the entente Allies are to be asked to state their terms."

The text of the note addressed to President Wilson is not known yet. The following is the speech made by the new German Chancellor in the Reichstag:

"In accordance with the imperial decree of Sept. 30, the German empire has undergone a basic alteration of its political leadership. As successor to Count George F. Von Hertling, whose services in behalf of the fatherland deserve the highest acknowledgement, I have been summoned by the emperor to lead the new government."

"In accordance with the governmental method now introduced, I submit to the reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles upon which I propose to conduct the grave responsibilities of the office."

"These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federated governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable house before I decided to assume the duties of chancellor."

"They contain, therefore, not only my confession of political faith, but that of an overwhelming portion of the German people's representatives, that is of the German nation which has constituted the reichstag on the basis of a general, equal and secret franchise and according to their will. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me has given me the strength to take upon myself the conduct of the empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living.

"One man's shoulders will be too weak to carry alone the tremendous responsibility which falls upon the government at present. Only if the people take active part, in the broadest sense of the word, in deciding their destinies, in other words, if responsibility also extends to the majority of their freely elected political leaders, can the leading statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of folk and fatherland."

"My resolve to do this has been especially lightened for me by the fact that prominent leaders of the laboring class have found a way in the new government to the highest offices of the empire. I see therein a sure guarantee that the new government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people; without whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance. Hence, what I say today, I say not only in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people."

"The program of the majority parties upon which I take my stand contains, first, an acceptance of the answer of the former imperial government to Pope Benedict's note of Aug. 1, 1916, and an unconditional acceptance of the reichstag resolution of July 19, the same year. It further declares willingness to join a general league of nations based on the foundation of equal rights for all, both strong and weak."

"It considers the solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (Wiederherstellung) of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity."

"The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace."

"Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces, in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions, therefore without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference."

"In the matter of international policies, I have taken a clear stand through the matter in which the formation of the government was brought about. Upon my motion, leaders of the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, gentlemen, that the unity of imperial leadership should be assured not only through mere schismatic party allegiance by the different members of the government. I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas. I proceeded from this viewpoint and have, in making my selections, laid greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new imperial government stand on a basis of a just peace, of justice regardless of the war situation, and that they have openly declared this to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military successes."

"I am convinced that the manner in which imperial leadership is now constituted with co-operation of the reichstag is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the reichstag and does not draw its leaders therefrom."

"The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disorganized party life which made it so

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ALLIES ADVANCE IN RUSSIA

Advance 75 Miles in Two Weeks

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 4. — British, French, American and Russian troops today occupied villages on both banks of the Dvina river to a point 125 miles north of Kotlas, in the government of Vologda. They have advanced 75 miles in the past two weeks and they are now about 375 miles northeast of Archangel. The river is blocked further south by Bolshevik mines and barges which have been sunk in the channel.

Up the Vega river, however, progress is unobstructed and allied forces are occupying the important town of Shenkursk. The aurora borealis is already flaming in the northern sky.

In their advance up the Dvina the land forces have met with practically no resistance since Sept. 21, when the Americans were subjected to heavy machine gun fire for five hours at Selsko. Despite losses they held their unsheltered position until the river fleet came to their aid. The Americans tonight captured the town.

LONDON, Oct. 4. — Large captures of enemy troops have been

effected during the pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks, and the remaining enemy forces are now surrounded, virtually clearing South-east Karelia of enemy troops. The text of the statement reads:

"From further information received of the capture of Ukhtinskaya, reported on Sept. 20, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, it appears that this town, which was intended as the base of operations in Karelia, had been fortified under German supervision and that very heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy during the fighting."

"The pursuit of the enemy has been highly successful. One body was rounded up near Kostomujskaya, 40 miles south of Ukhtinskaya, and the remainder of the enemy forces, including 200 reinforcements, is now surrounded near Vokhanavotzkaya, 30 miles southwest of Ukhtinskaya, east of the Finnish frontier."

"The total of the losses in killed in these operations already exceeds 160, and southern Karelia has been cleared of enemy troops except those mentioned above."

PORT OF BEIRUT IN HANDS OF FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 7. — A French naval division operating off the coast of Syria entered Beirut. The enthusiasm of the town is indescribable.

Beirut, capital of the Vilayet of the same name, is the chief seaport of Syria. It is situated on the Mediterranean fifty-seven miles north-west of Damascus.

Before the war Beirut had a population of more than 150,000,

more than two-thirds being Christians.

The Turks have suffered a serious blow in the loss of Beirut. The occupation of this seaport on the Mediterranean by a French naval division gives the allies a base for the landing of men who can operate in all directions against the Turks over the roads radiating from it.

Munition Plant Wrecked by Blast

Dead Number 137, Financial Loss About \$25,000,000.

PERTH AMBOY, N.J., Oct. 6. — Many men were killed and scores of others injured in a tremendous explosion early tonight at the plant of the T. A. Gillespie shell loading company of Morgan, near here. This explosion, which shook the countryside for miles around and caused citizens of South Amboy to flee from their homes, was followed by a series of less severe explosions and by a fire, which for hours defied the efforts of fire departments summoned from all nearby cities and towns.

The number of dead and injured cannot be determined until employees of the plant answer a roll call in the morning. Estimates late tonight have placed the number of killed and hurt at from 50 to more than 100.

Eight bodies were placed tonight in the morgue at South Amboy and others were being removed from the plant shortly before midnight. It is believed that several more men were in the building where the original explosion occurred and most of these were blown to atoms.

The plant, which is being operated for the government by the Gillespie company, employs several thousand men and women, working in three shifts, but officials said tonight there were only about 500 men in the plant when the explosion occurred.

Red Deer Bye-Election

EDMONTON, Oct. 7. — The date of the provincial bye-election in Red Deer has been fixed for October 25. The election is caused by the recent appointment of E. Michener to the senate. J. J. Gault is running as Liberal candidate, and F. W. Galbraith as an Independent.

News in Brief

— The stupendous total of over \$500,000,000 worth of meat and dairy products has been purchased in Canada by the British authorities in the twelve months just ended. All the commodities bought were produced on Canadian farms and the returns go to the farms.

— Fifty-three men are missing as the result of the sinking of a British torpedo gunboat in a collision with a merchant vessel, Sept. 30, according to an official statement issued by the British admiralty.

The plant, which covers an area of 12 square miles, comprises many small buildings situated along Chesapeake creek. The first explosion occurred in one of these buildings, in which "T.N.T." was being made and the flames, spreading to other structures, caused a series of further blasts.

Latest communications show that about 137 persons have perished and that the financial loss amounts to about \$25,000,000.

All towns in New Jersey are in shattered condition.

(Continued on page 5.)

(Continued on Page 4.)

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

LAST FLIGHT OF THE WILD GOOSE

By Horace Seymour Keller

Hark! there's a cry in the dark of the night—

The wild goose southward flying calls to his mate in the line of flight;

Laggard she and dying.

Fishes drop, and the flies beneath the long swift fleet that's steering

Out of the storm, to the southland's wreath

Of sunshine and unweaving.

Straight for the land of the flow'ry realm

The pilot bird is leading.

He lists his mate's distress—the helm

He quits—and he hears her pleading.

He falls behind, and he cheers his mate—

And a new pilot is flying

To the southland glad with a glad elate—

And the worn-out ones are dying.

QUALITY CHICKEN MEAT

Experimental Farms Note.

Crate feeding on milk washes will do more to put quality in chicken meat than any other practice. The small portion of the consuming public that have eaten crate, milk-fed poultry have no desire to purchase the range and yard fattened birds, as there is such a great difference in the quality of the meat of the birds handled under the two different systems.

Crate feeding on milk washes is a simple process that may be practiced on few or many birds. At the Experimental Station for Vancouver Island, six crates to accommodate eighty birds were prepared and five birds of an average weight of three and one half pounds were confined in each section. These birds were fed for a period of fourteen days and made an average gain of two pounds per bird. The meal mixture used was sixty per cent wheat middlings and forty per cent corn meal. To this meal mixture was added three ounces of salt for each 100 pounds used. The birds were starved for twenty-four hours and given a mild dose of Epsom salts before feeding commenced. They were fed sparingly the first day and the quantity of feed increased at each meal until they were on full feed at the end of the third day. The allotted quantity of meal for each feed was mixed with sour skim milk to the consistency of porridge. Three feeds were given each day at intervals of six hours. Grit was supplied once each week and chopped green Swiss chard was given daily at noon.

The quantity of the meal mixture and skim milk required for a pound of gain was but one pound, thirteen and a half ounces of meal and three pounds four ounces of skim milk. Valuing the meal at three cents per pound and the skim milk at fifty cents per hundred pounds, the cost of each pound of gain was seven and a half cents.

Starting with three and a half pound thin birds and increasing them to five and a half pound high quality birds at a cost of fifteen cents each, the five and a half pounds of first quality chicken meat was sold for twenty-seven cents per pound, which was an advance of nine cents over the ruling price for the not specially fed birds. Thin three and a half pound birds were selling at eighteen cents per pound or sixty-three cents per bird. The added fattening weight brought them up to the five and a half pound weight and increased the quality and value of the original three and a half pounds so they were sold for one dollar and forty-eight cents per bird. In other words, a sixty-three cent chicken was, by the crate milk feeding method, at a cost of fifteen cents, converted into a first quality chicken that sold readily at one dollar and forty-eight cents. Quality in table poultry will lift the industry to the level attained by other competing food products. Cull poultry will always be just as hard to sell as cull apples. Try crate milk feeding a few birds for your own table, eat them and you will not want any other kind. Quality will count with you ever afterwards.

ESTABLISHING A FARM FLOCK

What Class to Buy, Where and When

For the average Saskatchewan farmer the purchasing of a pure bred flock involves too great an expenditure, so that it will only be necessary to deal briefly with this question. For the man who can afford pure breeds, the best advice that can be given to him is to select one of the Down breeds, in which are included the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, Southdown and Dorset Down. Of the long wool breeds the Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold have all admirers, but are scarcely as hardy under our provincial conditions as are the representatives of the Down

breeds. They are, however, larger sheep, possessing greater width of back and loin and are invaluable for crossing purposes on our native stock, especially from a mutton point of view. Representatives of the Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Southdown and Leicester breeds may be obtained provincially or in the west, whilst those of the other breeds are to be found in Ontario and Quebec. Apart from the wisdom of patronising home industries, where possible, western bred sheep should be obtained, because they thrive better than imported animals, which, especially in the hands of a beginner, are more liable to suffer from disease or unfavorable surrounding conditions until they become thoroughly acclimated. Average males of these breeds will cost from \$20. to \$40 according to age and quality, and females from \$20 to \$30. With regard to grades, where it is possible to obtain them these should be bought from some farm raised stock, but as this supply is extremely limited, the majority of our farmers will have to select their foundation stock from the range. It is not advisable for a farmer who is not acquainted with sheep to purchase these himself, nor should he buy them by the bunch. The ewes should be individually selected and should be of uniform type and age.

When to Buy

Probably the best time to purchase is toward the latter end of the month of June, as the majority of animals both on the farm and the range are shorn by that time, and this is a desirable condition for several reasons.

First, because it is far easier to detect defects of conformation when the fleece is off.

Second, because sheep are more free from vermin after shearing and also are usually dipped after that process.

Third, a far greater number can be shipped as a carload and will travel in greater comfort and with less risk of loss from heat.

If these animals are not dipped the purchaser should insist on this being done, as it is most probable that the vendor has the conveniences at hand and sheep will thrive far better after dipping.

In purchasing ewes which have lambed, when the lambs are not also being taken, it is advisable to purchase immediately after weaning, as it is more easy at that time to pick out the ewes which have raised lambs and whose udders are in good condition. If the ewes and lambs can be seen before weaning, the value of the dams may be more easily determined by the quality of their offspring.

For both sexes the best age to buy is yearlings, or what in sheep parlance are known as shearlings, or once shorn sheep. This is especially true in females, as the inexperienced purchaser is not nearly so apt to have barren or spoiled ewes put upon him, and he will have a correspondingly greater period of usefulness from the flock, although possibly a little more trouble at lambing time. It can be

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pulaski, Carpenter, 564 E. Marvill Avenue, Massachussetts, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

readily understood that in selecting a large bunch, especially of range sheep, the purchaser will not be able to follow the above advice, but the small farmer, with limited capital, about to start in sheep, should exercise every precaution to make the venture a success.

FARM DAIRYING

Making Butter on the Farm

It is a fact that the poorest butter that reaches the consumer, and at the same time the best, both are farm products. As a matter of fact, the butter maker on the farm has a decided advantage over the butter maker in the factory, provided suitable apparatus is provided on the farm for doing the work.

The reason that creamery butter usually ranks higher than farm made butter in quality is that in a factory someone gives the matter sufficient attention to learn how to do the work right, and in addition has the proper facilities and apparatus at hand with which to work. It is only too true that a large proportion of butter made on farms is of such quality that it is looked upon by the local storekeepers only as a product that has to be handled in order to hold business.

It is not at all surprising that no small proportion of the butter coming from the farm is of this class. If those who are employed to operate butter factories were compelled to work under the same conditions as does the woman on the farm, in the majority of cases they would not turn out a product much better.

The main difficulties on the farm are the small quantities of cream at hand, making the intervals between churning too long, and in a lack of appliances of any kind for doing the work as it should be done.

Where any considerable quantity of cream is at hand and the necessary apparatus for doing the work is provided, there is little excuse for not turning out a good article.

Butter Color

As long as the food of the cows supplying the milk is grass the butter has a natural yellow color. When the animals are receiving dry feed the butter is naturally white, as is well known.

It has been the practice for a long time to use sufficient coloring at such times of the year as will keep the color uniform. Butter color is of a vegetable nature and entirely harmless, and there is no objection to its use, since it is not put in for the purposes of deception, but to make the product more uniform and pleasing to the eye.

best. It will go a long way toward the realization of glossy coats, velvety skins, and good general health.

Over and above all, oil meal is worth nearly its price as a producer of fertilizer. Our land needs some of its constituents, and often very badly. Now is a good time to make a profitable commencement of the oil-cake habit. Order a ton to begin with, and when you have proven that it is a thing that you can't economically afford to do without, get a few of your neighbors in on it, and order a carlot.

DRESSING HOGS ON THE FARM.

It is best to keep the animal off feed for 12 to 24 hours previous to butchering, but allow it to drink all the water it will, as this tends to cool the body.

By throwing the hog on its back and then straddling it, behind the shoulders, one hand may be used to hold the head down and the other to operate the sticking knife which should be about six inches long and sharp on both edges.

Before sticking the animal's feet for the breast bone, and then cut an inch or two beyond it for a distance of four inches to afford a good opening. Keep the sticking knife in the centre and pointed at an angle of about 45 degrees backward and toward the back bone and thus sever the blood vessels where they spread from the chest cavity.

A hog which has been stunned will not bleed as well as one which has not been stunned previous to sticking. If it is desirable to shoot the hog the best place is behind the ear.

After the animal has been bled, scald it as soon as possible and under ordinary farm conditions a barrel placed so that it slants up to a table or bench will serve as a scalding vat. The water should be at a temperature of 165 to 175 degrees F., and any of the following substances will aid materially in removing dirt and scurf: A small shovel full of hard wood ashes, a hand full of soft soap, ¼ to ½ cup of coal tar.

To scald the hog, place a hog hook in the lower jaw and scald the hind part of the body first, because if the water is too hot and sets the hair this part of the body is much easier to shave. Keep the hog moving up and down in the water until the hair comes out easily, and then remove the hair from the hind legs first by twisting with the hands. The scraper may be used to remove the hair from the remaining parts.

The hog is then turned around and two tendons loosened in the back of the lower hind leg so that the gambol may be inserted and then proceed with the scalding as with the hind part of the body, being careful to clean the ears, snout, and legs as quickly as possible.

After the rough hair and scurf has been removed throw boiling hot water over the carcass and shave with the knife held flat against the body, and if two are shaving work from the extremities toward the centre.

When the carcass with hot water and then clean cold water and hang it up to remove the internal organs. When the entrails have been removed wash the carcass thoroughly and allow it to drain and cool until the next day in order that all of the animal heat may be out of the carcass before it is cut up.

Church News

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA. (Roman Catholic)

7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. high-mass and sermon; 3:30 p.m. catechism for children, and blessing; 7:30 p.m. sermon for adults and sacramental benediction. Fridays 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

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

EV. LUTHER 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 12th Ave. 1:30 p.m. Sunday school. Every Saturday 9:50 a.m. German parish school at the rectory, where also on Saturday at 2 p.m. the candidates for confirmation will receive instruction. Everybody is invited to attend the services and to send the children to Sunday and parish school.

OHIO SYNOD.

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

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 oats, barley or flax to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible price for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Oats can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way. While we are not infallible, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year. Therefore don't sell on street but ship your own grain. 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. 160).

McBEAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG. 25th September, 1913.

SHEEP FOR SALE

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

\$400.00 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000.00 worth supplied on half cash basis, balance payable July, 1914, and December 1, 1914, with interest at 6 per cent.

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

For particulars apply to
A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.

HEIFERS FOR SALE

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

One-third cash with order, balance payable December, 1914, and December, 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

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

For further particulars, apply to
A. M. SHAW
Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.

HAGUE, SASK.

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

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

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

EV. LUTHER CHRIST CHURCH, Rosthern, Sask.

Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight Wednesday 2:30 p.m. —Rev. Geo. O. Juetner.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

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

MARIETHAL CATHOLIC CHURCH

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

OXBOW (Montana Synod).

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

EV. LUTHER 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 (Agra) 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 2 p.m., fast time.

EV. LUTHER 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 9 a.m. Saturday school within the parish in which the service will be held on Sunday. —Rev. P. Toerne.

EV. LUTHER TRINITY PARISH, Rosthern (Ohio Synod).

Divine services Sunday at 10 a.m. and Sunday school; main service 11 a.m.; night service 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. Bible class. Young Peoples' Society every second Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

EV. LUTHER MARCUS PARISH, Haldimand, Sask.

Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Rev. A. Schorppann.

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta.

Church corner 9th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St. Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. E. Arnsdorf, 927

MISSOURI SYNOD.

Travelling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. E. Meyer, 9608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

EV. LUTHER ST. JOHANNIS PARISH, 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 north end of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th Street. Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome. Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 96th St., Phone 71012.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

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

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Lufton, Sask. —The Mo. Synod So. Sask. Special Conference will meet in the Bethelcon congregation at Markinch, Sask., Oct. 15 to 17. Announcements of coming should be promptly directed to the local pastor, Rev. A. Kaiser, Southey, Sask.

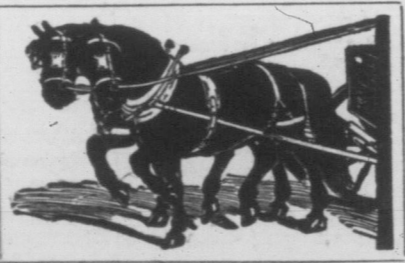
The following papers are to be read:

1. Introduction and Organization, Rev. Baepfer.
2. Rights and Duties of Congregations in Synod, Rev. Boehcke.
3. Missions at Home, Rev. Becker.
4. Missions Abroad, Rev. Brun.
5. Institutions as Colleges and Seminaries, Rev. Graupner.
6. Irrosurries of the Minn. District, Rev. Fuhr.
7. Concordia Publ. House and Its Publications, Rev. Krueger.
8. Benevolent Institutions, Rev. Kuehner.
- Life Insurance, Rev. Wetzstein.
- Seasonable—Preaching, Rev. Krug.
- Pastoral Sermon, Rev. Graupner.
- Confessional Sermon, Rev. Fuhr (Rev. Linnemeier).
- Rev. C. P. Rohloff, Sec'y.

CASTORIA

Für Säuglinge und Kinder
IN GEBRAUCH SEIT MEHR ALS 30 JAHREN
Immer mit der
Unterschrift
von
Chas. H. Pittcher

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 horse 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.



BUY A TON OF OIL CAKE

Perhaps you are one who has never as yet acquired the oil-cake habit. If so, the time when other feeds are dear, and when flax seed is comparatively cheap, ought to be a good time to make a start. That time is right now. Both beef-makers and milk-makers are feeling the force of the first of the two facts. For coarse grains, high prices are available in spot cash. It is hard for dairymen or feeders to overlook this fact, and the evidences are plainly visible that they are not altogether doing so.

Oil-cake is worth its price as a food alone. But when it is considered that its richness in protein makes such a splendid balance to rations all too strongly inclined to run to the carbohydrate side of the table, the fact that with it as a balance, these can be fed to far greater advantage, makes it an economic factor, just like oil in the bearings of your machinery.

Added to this, oil-cake or old process meal, is a splendid tonic. Some feeds are inert, some are constipating, and others maintain an open condition of the digestive tract. Of the latter, oil-cake is the

Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

Livestock Report Shows Growth in Departments

Total Value of Livestock in Province, Exclusive of Poultry, is \$251,632,000.

Interesting figures and information are submitted by A. M. Shaw, livestock commissioner of the provincial department of agriculture, in the sixth annual report of this branch which has just been published. The livestock industry of Saskatchewan is in a flourishing condition and an era of high prices has enabled breeders to make the most of their opportunities. Prospects, the report says, were never better for continued remunerative prices for all classes of stock and with this condition obtaining, breeders are urged to do their best to improve the quality of their herds. The following figures show the importance of the livestock industry of the province. Horses 888,673, milch cows 354,403, other cattle 856,687, sheep 127,892, swine 573,938, with a total value of \$251,632,670.

In connection with the increase in the number of horses, mention is made in the report of the waning popularity of large tractors on farms and the indispensability of the horse.

In respect to cattle, conditions are every bit as satisfactory as in horses and great advances were made in the last year. The demand for choice breeding heifers has been insistent, showing that breeders have realized the possibilities in cattle raising. There is further proof of the trend towards livestock in the figures of shipments to and from the Union stockyards. In 1917, 137,357 were shipped to Winnipeg from this province; in 1916, 65,021; in 1915, 60,378; in 1914, 54,010. Shipments west from the Union stockyards show that Saskatchewan farmers are finishing stock, the figures being for 1917, 36,323; 1916, 29,246; 1915, 9,380.

Sheep breeders have also taken advantage of high prices for mutton, wool and breeding stock, to extend their operations, until now there has been an appreciable increase in the number of sheep in the province. With a growing interest in sheep have come changes in the laws to protect their owners. Any person may kill any dog in the act of chasing or worrying sheep, cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of such dog.

Reference is also made in the report to the success of the livestock Purchase and Sales act, first put in operation in 1913. Since then 3,372 head of bulls and cows have been supplied, 7,513 sheep, 283 swine to 1,344 farmers.

MUST NOT START FOOD BUSINESS WITHOUT LICENSE.

The Saskatchewan office of the Canada food board, L. E. Mutton, chairman, issued a warning to the people of this province, not to open new food businesses without first obtaining a license from the board.

The statement issued from the office of the food board, Regina, is as follows:

"No person may start a new business, to buy and sell food stuffs until they have secured the necessary license from the Canada food board, and to secure this license the applicant will be required to show the necessity, from the customers' standpoint, for an additional dealer in the locality. Information will be called for as to the number of existing dealers carrying on a similar business and the population to be served.

"The Canada food board has reason to believe that there are still some dealers who have not yet obtained licenses. Such dealers carrying on without a license will lay themselves open to prosecution and the imposition of a heavy fine, in addition to which they should take into account the possibility that if their application for license is unduly delayed it may eventually be refused when applied for."

MUST HAVE PERMIT TO BUY SUGAR ON AND AFTER OCT. 15.

On or after October 15, 1918, no sugar refinery or importer shall be allowed to sell sugar to any person who has not obtained a permit from the Canada food board, information was received to this effect today by L. E. Mutton, secretary for Saskatchewan of the Canada food board.

The order, No. 64, reads as follows:

"On and after October 15, 1918, no sugar refinery or importer shall sell sugar to any person who has not obtained from the Canada food board a permit to purchase sugar and who does not present such permit for endorsement of each sale, according to the conditions thereon."

Permits will be issued to dealers to purchase sugar from a refinery or importer on the basis of 80 per cent. of the amount of same sold by them during 1917.

WEEDS BRANCH IS DETERMINED THAT LAND BE CLEANED.

The Weeds and Seeds branch of the department of agriculture wishes to emphasize upon owners or occupants of land infested with perennial sow thistle that if any neglected patches are allowed to go to seed such owners or occupants will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Noxious Weed Act.

Several convictions have been obtained lately in connection with the enforcement of the weed act.

D. Kiaser, of Young, Sask., was fined five dollars and costs for operating a threshing separator without displaying a weed-card as required by section 22 of the Noxious Weed Act.

L. Dionne, of Vonda, Sask., was fined five dollars and costs and ten dollars and costs under the Noxious Weed Act.

UNCLAIMED PARCELS ARE BEING SOLD OFF.

Some twenty-five to thirty shipments of unclaimed goods consigned to Regina through the Canadian Express company are to be sold at auction in Winnipeg on Oct. 16, according to an announcement by officials of the company.

Unclaimed goods in the hands of the company at all points in the three prairie provinces are to be disposed of at this sale and the list of packages runs into several hundreds. Some of these, it is anticipated, will be claimed before the date of the sale, but it is expected that the number to be sold on the day of the sale will be considerable.

INDIANS ACQUIRING ENVIABLE POSITION IN STOCK RAISING.

W. M. Graham, commissioner of Indian affairs for western Canada, returned to Regina on Monday from a trip to the Touchwood Indian Reserve agencies and reports conditions up in that district as excellent. Mr. Graham went to Touchwood specially to attend to the cattle sales which have started. This year the Indians will have about 3,000 steers to sell and among them are some of the finest animals ever raised in the west. Mr. Graham mentioned one, in particular, which was on the sales at Touchwood, and which brought \$246.75, live weight. This animal was a three-year-old top steer, raised by the Indians on the reserve. Several of the animals are bringing \$200 and over.

CARGO OF WHISKEY CAPTURED.

Sedley, Sask. — Ed. Estenson, of Sedley, driving an auto with a Montana license, said auto containing a fair supply of "Montana Red Eye" arrived at Ogema on Oct. 1 from Montana. Constable Bates, of the provincial police, happened to be sauntering around the village, and after Estenson had

left his car the officer walked up to it, and there was the "hooch" in plain view. The car and "hooch" were arrested, Constable Bates stepping into the car so as to be certain it would not go away mysteriously. Along came Estenson later and he was arrested. He was taken before justices of the peace J. J. Lamb and W. P. Bell and invited to contribute \$200 and costs to the exchequer of Saskatchewan, which he did.

The provincial police still have to keep a close watch on the boundary, for autos in numbers are crossing back and forth and those coming from Opheim or New Glasgow, Montana, generally have a good cargo of some of the well known brands obtainable at these points. Of late the smugglers have not been so numerous, or at least they have managed to evade the authorities despite the close watch kept, but the police are going to keep on watching and see that the law is observed.

ESTEVA BYE-ELECTION OCTOBER 24.

ESTEVA, Sask. — Writs dated September 30 have been issued in connection with the Estevan bye-election returnable November 12. Nomination Day is October 17 and polling will take place on October 24. The returning officer is P. C. Duneau, of Estevan. The candidates are:

Robert Dunbar, farmer, North Portal, Liberal.

Thomas Bryce, farmer, Estevan, Unionist.

The seat is a liberal stronghold and was represented by Hon. Geo. Bell until recently when he resigned to take the position of chairman of the Local Government Board. In the last general election Mr. Bell's majority over his opponent was 640.

The present standing of the parties in the legislature is government 53, opposition 5, soldiers' representatives, 3.

AUSTRIAN INTERED FOR SAYING GERMANY WOULD WIN THE WAR.

WEYBURN, Sask. — William Gulleon, alias Masy Gallanci, was fined \$100 and costs, sentenced to three months in jail, and ordered to be interned following a little session of the court by Justices of the Peace Inwards, and Waddington, at Weyburn. The reason for the few little penalties visited on the Austrian are that he did utter sedition while on a threshing gang at McTaggart, part of which follows: "Germany is going to win this war"; "You Canadians will be working for the Germans in Canada next spring"; "The Austrians are better and smarter soldiers than the Canadians"; and "You will all have to learn to speak German."

This and some more of the same nature were just a little too much for an Austrian who also was working on the same crew. He walked up to the provincial police office and told one of Inspector Tracey's men that he could not stand for that kind of talk. Inspector Tracey sent out one of his men who arrested Gulleon and brought him into Weyburn.

It was discovered that in 1914 he had been interned at Montreal and released from the internment camp because of good behavior. He will now serve his term and then go to an internment camp for the period of the war.

ANOTHER SEDITION CHARGE.

NEPTUNE, Sask. — Five hundred dollars was the amount of fine imposed on John Pederson, a farmer of the Neptune district, or three months in jail, in the court of King's Bench at Estevan, on a charge of sedition. His wife, who was facing a similar charge, was adjudged not guilty, the jury recommending that she be given a severe reprimand.

FIRST CASE OF ITS KIND.

MAJOR, Sask. — The first case in Saskatchewan since June 22 where an employer has been fined for employing a non-registered resident of the country occurred this week at Major, Sask., when W. J. Boyle paid \$1 and costs for employing Alex Otto, who failed to register as required by the order making registration compulsory on June 22. Otto pleaded guilty to not complying with the law and was fined \$25 and costs.



GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM FREE.

Mr. Delano took his own medicine. It cured his rheumatism after he had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. He spent thousands of dollars before he discovered the remedy that cured him, but I will give you the benefit of his experience for nothing.

If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of this remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money. I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how rheumatism twists and distorts the body. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need it. I have the remedy that I believe will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write today. F. H. Delano, 741 E. Delano Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I will send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

Note—Orders for Delano's Rheumatism Cure will be filled from their Canadian Laboratories without duty.

FIREMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

OUTLOOK, Sask. — Axel Hocking, stationary fireman of the C. P. R. at Outlook, Sask., was burned to death when his clothes caught fire while he was at work in his engine room. His screams attracted the attention of his fellow workers who immediately turned on a hose. It was too late, however, to save his life.

STARTS AGAIN THRESHING.

STRASSBURG, Sask. — H. Duerfing, west of town, who was so unfortunate as to lose his brand new separator by fire the first day it was in use, has secured another and is proceeding with his threshing. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark dropping into an old straw pile alongside of which the machine was placed.

JOHN LENHART OF ASSINIBOIA DIES SUDDENLY.

ASSINIBOIA, Sask. — John Lenhart, of Assiniboia, while shoveling grain in a granary, about seven miles from the town, fell back in a faint and within a few minutes had died. Medical assistance was called at once, but before the doctor from Assiniboia could get to the farm the aged man had died. He was 70 years of age, a Roman Catholic, and leaves his widow, one son and three daughters, one of whom is on active service as a nurse in France.

UNABLE TO PAY MORE THAN 70 TO 80 PER CENT ON HAIL INSURANCE.

Farmers insured with the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association will not receive 100 cents on the dollar of their hail losses this season, according to a statement made by E. G. Hingley, secretary of the commission. Mr. Hingley has been confined to his house with typhoid fever for several weeks and was unable to give exact figures, but said that the losses amounted to about \$1,030,000 with a revenue available of about \$800,000.

SELLS HIS FARM FOR \$50,000.

LANGHAM, Sask. — One of the largest realty deals in farm lands in the province during the past week, was the sale of the farm of Thomas Sales, of Langham, for a figure close to \$50,000. J. S. Clanzey, a Mennonite from South Dakota, is the purchaser, and he intends to cultivate the big farm intensively.

The Sales farm at Langham is one of the best known in the district, in fact in the northern section of the province. Mr. Sales homesteaded on one quarter of the farm in 1904, and since that time has added to his holdings.

Mr. Sales now retires from farming operations, and will move into Saskatoon for the winter. He is one of the directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, and has been a power of good in the Grain Growers' association.

MRS. SHULMAN IMPLICATES HIRED MAN.

CALDER, Sask. — Charged with the murder of her husband, Alec, on the night of September 20, at his farm home, near Calder, Mrs. Shulman was committed for trial on a charge of murder at a preliminary hearing held at Calder, Sask.

The hired man, Alec Rodka, was arrested and committed for trial on a charge of murder following a statement made by the woman which implicated him in the crime.

As soon as Mrs. Shulman was committed she said she wished to talk to her mother in the presence of a constable who could understand her language. According to police reports Mrs. Shulman said that her husband ill-treated her and that for a month she had kept a gun hidden under the floor of the house. On the night of the murder her husband had beaten her and when he fell asleep in bed she went to the granary where the hired man slept and asked him what she should do. He advised her to shoot her husband, according to the confession, and told her to wait until he (the hired man) had fallen asleep and then kill her husband and that if she failed to kill him outright to awaken him (Rodka) and he would finish the work. She also alleged that Rodka had shown her how to load the gun and operate it and that he had told her that if she could get \$300 he would see that she would not get into trouble over what she did.

Eastern Provinces

NEAR DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT FORT WILLIAM.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont. — Paul Paulson, a Finlander, who had been living for some time apart from his wife, called at the house where she was living and, drawing a pistol, fired point blank at her, the first shot wounding her in the hand which she had put up as if to protect herself. He tried to fire a second shot, but the cartridge jammed and the gun missed fire. By this time neighbors had gathered and the man made off, holding the gun to his own head and endeavoring to fire a bullet through his own brain. Falling in this he ran to the Nearing river and jumped in. Two men who were in a boat saw him plunge in and rowed out and after some struggling managed to bring him unconscious to shore. The woman is now in the McKellar hospital here, while the man is under care of doctors in the cells.

BIG SEIZURE OF BUTTER AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA — The Canada Food board has seized and forced the sale of 392,800 pounds of creamery butter stored by the Dominion Fish & Fruit company, limited, which, without permission, and in spite of remonstrances from the Canada Food Board, held a greater quantity of butter than was reasonably necessary to supply its own Canadian requirements, based on last year's sales at the ordinary trade. Under the Waste Order the Canada Food Board seized 392,800 pounds of the 632,800 pounds the company had in its possession, and gave it the option of having the excess butter confiscated or sold to the Dairy Produce commission for shipment to Great Britain and her allies. The company chose the latter alternative, and the butter is now on its way to Britain.

CAFE PROFITTEERS.

OTTAWA — Investigation by Dr. McFall, chief of living commissioner, into conditions in Ottawa restaurants, show that some of these eating places are making exceedingly high profits.

One restaurant, he finds, serving bacon in quantities of one and a half ounces, makes a gross profit of \$4.92 per pound, or a percentage gross profit of 1,200 per cent. In another restaurant the percentage gross profit on bacon is 749 per cent. The gross profit on beef in the first eating place is 737 per cent. and on veal 464 per cent.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER GOING TO LONDON.

OTTAWA — Sir Wilfrid Laurier will go to Toronto next Monday, and will be there for several days. The leader of the opposition has at present no speaking engagements at the Queen City. During the early part of November he plans to visit London. Sir Wilfrid will consult his followers at both places regarding the organization decided upon at the recent conference in Ottawa.

BLOODHOUNDS SEEK BOYS.

SURET, Ont. — Trained bloodhounds are assisting the police of

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

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

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

REGINA BRANCH:
O. F. SEEBER, Manager.
The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

searchers who are scouring the woods and clearings, near Garrison's Mine, in a search for the two Finnish boys aged 4 and 5 years, who have been missing since Monday.

OUR FLOUR CONSUMPTION.

OTTAWA — It is announced that conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or, counting the saving by lengthened extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to a saving of nearly 12,900,000 bushels of wheat.

United States

ASK \$250 WHEAT FOR CROP OF 1919.

WASHINGTON — Senators and representatives from wheat growing states and officials of the National Wheat Growers' association, in conference here, decided to appoint a special committee to urge upon President Wilson immediate action in fixing the price of wheat for 1919 at \$2.50 a bushel.

FIXED PRICE FOR SHOES.

WASHINGTON — Maximum and minimum retail prices for shoes as agreed to by the industry and ranging from \$3 to \$12 for men and women, were announced by the war industrial board. Shoes are grouped in three classes as follows: Class A, from \$9 to \$12; class B, \$6 to \$8.50; class C, \$3 to \$5.50.

SUBMARINE CHASER SUNK.

WASHINGTON — Naval submarine chaser No. 60 was sunk in a collision with the oil steamer S. W. Waller off the coast of New Jersey. Two men from the chaser are missing but the other members of the crew were rescued.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON — By a vote of 53 to 31 the senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the house submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution.

SUICIDES BEFORE TRIAL.

NEW YORK — Under indictment on charges of bribery and conspiracy to defraud the United States

government, Joseph Usoskin, manager for Valentine & Company, shirt manufacturers, committed suicide in his home in Brooklyn, federal authorities announced.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND BURIED.

ST. PAUL — State, municipal, civic and industrial activities in St. Paul and Minneapolis were halted today when the body of Archbishop John Ireland, of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul, was borne to a grave in Calvary cemetery.

PROFESSOR IS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

NEW YORK — Professor William G. Marquette, associated professor of botany at Columbia university, a conscientious objector, was sentenced to serve one day in the custody of U.S. Marshal McCarthy, for refusing to register in the present draft. The court ordered that he then be taken to his draft board for registration.

WORKERS' TRAIN WRECKED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Twenty-six men were instantly killed and eighteen others injured when a Pennsylvania passenger train from Akron to Cleveland crashed into a crowd of foundrymen alighting from a local train at Bedford, a suburb ten miles from here.

ENGLISH-GERMAN DICTIONARIES

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Advertising Rates on Application.

Special Representatives: New York: L. Klebahn, 1. W. 34th Street. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korsgren, 1416 Masonic Temple.



CANADA'S NEED OF THRIFT

"There must be an avoidance of waste in all departments of national activity, by federal, provincial and municipal governments. This can be accomplished only by the cultivation of a healthy public opinion and by the realization of the same purpose by the people in their personal affairs." — Premier Borden at Ottawa Fair, Sept. 9, 1918.

Canada Must Help Herself

Canada must finance herself. She can do it only through the savings of her people. This means the exercise of thrift. The cutting out of non-essential things during the war will put Canada financially on her feet after it is over. This means not merely saving by the few, but by the many. The few cannot carry the load, the many can. With thrift and her great resources there is no burden that Canada cannot bear. To develop resources is not enough; the fruits of development must be saved. Save for Victory.

MAY CALL OTHER CLASSES

OTTAWA, Oct. 6. — The Ottawa Citizen says: The cable despatches from overseas indicating heavy losses among Canadian forces are likely to cause renewed considerations as to providing further reinforcements. The government has come to no decision yet whether to call up the second class, abolish more exemptions or summon the 25,000 who have attained 20 years of age recently. The last mentioned course is regarded in some quarters more probable, but it is unlikely that they alone will be taken.

GERMANY EXPECTS HER COLONIES BACK

AMSTERDAM. — Dr. Solf, German colonial secretary, lecturing before an audience in Munich which included the King of Bavaria, said the national importance of Germany regaining her colonies was unsurpassed by any other task. Substitutes for raw materials could not suffice for peace requirements. For wool alone Germany would have to keep fifty million sheep, which was practically impossible. The supply of raw materials was the weakest point in Germany's world economically. Hence the need of colonies. Dr. Solf argued that Germany must have colonies to prevent her commercial isolation. He said that the policy of the open door must be one of most important demands at the conclusion of peace. Germany had no thought of militarizing Africa, but desired to prevent the employment of colored men in Europe. The Imperial German government adhered firmly to its demand for the return of its African and South Sea possessions as well as a fresh partition of Africa so as to consolidate Germany's scattered possessions. The colonial secretary added that Belgium, Portugal and France possess excessively large stretches of territory, but added that Germany did not want the lion's share.

Butter Rations Ordered by Canada Food Board

Two Pounds Per Head and Month Allowed Till November 9.

Prices Fixed at 46 1/2c, 46c, and 45 Cents.

Two pounds of creamery butter per month for every individual in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec is the new ration issued by the Canada Food Board, according to word received in Regina last evening. The order became effective September 30 and continues in effect until Nov. 9.

Prices to be paid by the food board for all butter commandeered, freight and cartage charges prepaid, are authorized as follows: No. 1, 46 1/2 cents; No. 2, 46 cents; No. 3, 45 cents.

British Columbia is not included in the provisions.

Licensed dealers shall hold more than thirty days' supply only on permit granted by the board," says the order, the supply for ordinary requirements to be two pounds per person for the period mentioned.

The Canada Food Board is keeping a close watch on the butter situation, as is the Cost of Living Commissioner, Dr. McFall. At present indications are that there will be no attempt on the part of the wholesale dealers or storage firms to do much price-boosting as the result of the government order with regard to the armies. There are now about 20,000,000 pounds of butter on hand in Canada and on this there is a fixed market price which will not allow it to go much higher.

Provisions of the order-in-council providing for the commandeering of creamery butter are as follows:

1—Manufacturers of creamery butter shall deliver all such butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, between September 30 and November 9, 1918, both ways inclusive, to a cold storage warehouse at Montreal designated by the dairy produce commission at the following prices:

Grade No. 1: 46 1/2 cents per pound; Grade No. 2: 46 cents per pound; Grade No. 3: 45 cents per pound. Delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

2—No person shall sell to the dairy produce commission any creamery butter manufactured before September 30, 1918, at a price in excess of the following:

Grade No. 1: 43 1/2 cents per pound; Grade No. 2: 43 cents per pound. Delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

3—Every manufacturer of creamery butter in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec shall make weekly returns to the Canada Food Board showing the quantity of butter manufactured by them, the names of persons to whom sold, and the quantities and prices of each sale during the week, and the quantity on hand at the end of the week.

4—No person, except a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board to deal in butter, shall hold or have in his possession, or under his control at any one time, creamery butter more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding thirty days.

5—No person shall sell to any person except to a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board to deal in more creamery butter than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding thirty days. In this and the last preceding section "thirty days" requirements shall not exceed two pounds of butter for each member of the household.

EX-MINISTER OF WAR IN RUSSIA KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 4. — Alexander Guichoff, former minister of war and leader of the Octobrist party, has been murdered by robbers. This information was received today by the Central News in a despatch from Amsterdam, quoting Moscow advices.

M. Guichoff in September, 1917, joined the Korniloff movement and a few days later, it was reported that he had been arrested at Pskov, but was released shortly after. A despatch from Amsterdam on June 28, declared that M. Guichoff and Prof. Paul Miliukoff, leader of the Russian constitutional democrats, had arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, and placed themselves at the head of a counter revolutionary move-

Fair Prices For All Foods

Dominion Government Authorizes Local Fair Price Lists And Prosecution of Profiteers

OTTAWA, Oct. 3. — New cost of living regulations have been laid down by the government on recommendation of the minister of labor. Wider in their scope than the existing regulations, they provide for extended facilities of investigation, publication of fair prices, prosecution by a municipality or the minister of labor, if deemed necessary in addition to the present method of prosecution by provincial attorney-general; the conclusion of rental as a subject of investigation and power, under a general clause to proceed against hotels and restaurants which sell necessities of life at a price higher "than is reasonable and just."

The council of each municipality is authorized to appoint a committee of two or more of its officers, to be known as the fair price committee. The names of the committee are to be submitted to the minister of labor, who will authorize it to investigate.

The amount of any necessity of life held for sale in the municipality at any time; the time when acquired; the cost within the municipality of such necessity of life, including all charges; the price at which necessity is held for sale; the price at which, in the opinion of the committee would be just and reasonable amount of wastage or destruction and the reason for the same; fair rental value of any dwelling held or offered for rental within the municipality.

For such purposes the committee is to have the powers of a commissioner, appointed under the provisions of part 1 of the Enquiries Act.

The provision made for publication of fair prices reads: Immediately upon the close of the investigation the said committee shall report their findings to the minister of labor, and to the council by which they are appointed, and shall publish over their signatures in the paper or papers published in the said municipality, or where there is no such paper, in a paper published at the nearest point thereto the fair price to the consumers in that municipality of the necessities of life investigated.

When, in the opinion of the committee or of the council, there is evidence disclosing any offence against the order of living regulations, either the committee or the council may take such proceedings as they may deem proper, or may remit the evidence to the attorney-general of the province for action. It is further provided that except in investigations held by a price committee whenever, in the opinion of the minister of labor, there is evidence disclosing any offence against the regulations, the minister shall take such proceedings as he may deem necessary or shall remit the evidence to the attorney-general of the province "for such action as he may wish to institute."

Contravention of the regulations imposes liability to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for two years or to both fine and imprisonment.

PRICE CONTROL FOR APPAREL IS ORDERED IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — Prices and distribution of practically all articles of wearing apparel, are to be controlled by the war industries board. Regulations issued yesterday prescribing certain fixed prices for shoes constituted only the first step in a general policy for price control of clothing. This was disclosed today by Chairman Baruch, of the board, in an address at the national meeting of the Retail Drygoods association. Referring to the putting in effect of the agreement between the board and the shoe industry, Mr. Baruch said: "After that will have to come the regulation and distribution of most all the things which you gentlemen have to deal with. I don't want you to say it can't be done, because it must be done. It is unthinkable that only the man with the longest pocketbook can get the things that he needs."

The Spanish steamer Franconi has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to an announcement made by the minister of marine. The Franconi was an iron steamer of 1,241 tons. She was built in 1865 and was 236 feet long.

Central Powers Ask for General Armistice

(Continued from Page 1.)

difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political wish. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany, for the first time, great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious program, and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

"This thought will never die. The development will never be retraced (applause), and I trust that as long as Germany's fate is riddled about by dangers, these sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the government, will put aside all that separates us and will give the Fatherland what is the Fatherland's."

"This development, necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provision along the lines of the imperial decree of September 30, which shall make it possible that those members of the reichstag who entered the government will retain their seats in the reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the federal states and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

"Gentlemen let us remain behind the words spoken by the Emperor on August 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: 'There are in fact, parties, but they are all German parties.' (Applause). Political developments in Prussia, the principal German federal state, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the Emperor, and the message of the King of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. (Applause). I do not doubt, also, that these federal states which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example. (Applause.)

"For the present, as the example of all belligerent states demonstrates, the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions and hence especially as to censorship and right of assemblage, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall, make itself heard and that final decision shall be placed under the chancellor's responsibility. (Applause.)

"To this end, the order of the Emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With September 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal history. The internal policy, whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance on the question of peace or war.

"The striking force which the government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds. (Applause.)

"At the peace negotiations the German government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty-making states to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

"Of direct importance are the conclusions which the German government, in the brief span of its existence, has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself and to apply practically to the situation. More than four years of the bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our prosperity, if it cannot be otherwise. (Applause.)

"We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops, who, under splendid leadership have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole

war, and whose past deeds are a sure guarantee that the fate of us all will also in future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrific and murderous battle has been raging in the west. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all time, the front is unbroken.

"This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with great confidence, but just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment when a close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I therefore have not waited until today to take a step to further the idea of peace.

"Supported by the consent of all our Allies, acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the President of the United States in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and communicate to this end with all the belligerent states.

"The note will reach Washington today or tomorrow. It is directed to the President of the United States, because he, in his message to congress, January 8, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

"I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies, but of all humanity which has been suffering for years through the war.

"I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people.

"So far as I am personally concerned in earlier speeches to other assemblages my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was entrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs.

(Section missing.)

"I see hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall with equal honesty acknowledge these mandates as binding and respect them as is the case with me and with the other members of our new government. And so, with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people, this people capable of every devotion, and upon their glorious armed power, I await the outcome of the first action which I have taken as the leading statesman of the empire.

"Whatever this outcome may be I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others or for a closing of the struggle for life and death to which our people would be forced without our own fault if the answer to our note of the powers opposed to us should be dictated by a will to destroy us.

"I do not despair over the thought that this second alternative may come. I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people, and I know that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as a nation would doubt these powers. (Applause.)

"I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind that the president of the United States will receive our offer as we mean it. Then the door would be opened to a speedy, honorable peace of justice and reconciliation for us as well as for our opponents."

Prussian Reform.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5. — Berlin advices received here say that the Prussian upper house has rejected the motion to introduce a suffrage based on vocations and passed an equal direct suffrage measure in accordance with the government bill with the addition of an extra vote for persons over fifty years of age.

Changes are Announced Officially in German Cabinet — COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5. — Prince

Maximilian of Baden has been appointed Imperial Chancellor and Dr. W. S. Solf, German colonial secretary, has been appointed to the German imperial foreign secretaryship, it was officially announced in Berlin today. Mathias Erzberger, the centrist leader, has been appointed secretary of state without portfolio. Herr Bauer, Socialist member of the reichstag, has been named secretary of state of the imperial labor office. Dr. Solf will continue during the war to act also as colonial secretary with Dr. Gleim as under secretary. Scheidemann, a Socialist, and Groeber, a Centrist, are members without portfolio of the new cabinet. Dr. Edward David, Socialist leader of the reichstag, has been appointed under secretary for foreign affairs, according to advices received by Dutch newspapers from Berlin.

Final Victory Alone Can Bring Lasting Peace Say French Papers.

PARIS, Oct. 6. — "We are on the road to victory," says L'Homme Libre. "We will not let them stop us. An armistice is not possible at the point at which we are now. Maximilian of Baden's propositions for peace are insufficient. We would not be satisfied with autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine. We want reparation for the past and guarantees for the future."

"The Central Powers' move is not without its danger, for it contains elements of trouble," says Le Journal. "We must not be misled by appearances. The enemy offers to negotiate on the basis of President Wilson's peace program. There is no distinction between conqueror and conquered.

"Germany wishes to represent herself as having asked for peace out of consideration for humanity."

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for complete victory. The present move is sneered at. A demand is made for the entire submission of Germany and that the Germans be disarmed.

American Press Unanimous in Demanding Rejection of Maximilian's 'Peace'

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. — In unequivocal and forceful terms the peace proposals of Prince Maximilian are rejected unanimously by the press of the United States. From all sections of the country, from Maine to California, the nation's newspapers tomorrow will voice the demand that no peace terms shall be considered by the Allied nations until Germany proffers her sword to the Allied commander-in-chief in token of unconditional surrender.

The following excerpts from the leading papers of the nation epitomize the editorial opinion of the American press:

New York Herald — "The hit dog yels and from Berlin and Vienna come simultaneously peace wails, with the exhausted Turk echoing a feeble 'me too.' What Prince Maximilian asks and all that he asks is 'peace by negotiations,' a Prussian peace. What he asks is an armistice, it is the same old trap. There will be no armistice. There will be no negotiations until Germany prefaces its plea with unconditional surrender. We have just begun to fight.

"New York Tribune—We have laid down one condition of war—one only—and that is to use force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, until we shall have destroyed forever in this world the indecent, intolerable, criminal thing that now holds out its dripping hand. Tell your people that, Prince Maximilian of Baden, and if they can understand an epoch may begin.

"Boston Post—There is, there can be, and there will be but one answer, 'unconditional surrender first.' It is impossible to regard this plea for an armistice as anything but a species of trickery either to gain military time or to get around a peace table holding the better cards for the game.

"Boston Herald—The Austro-German proposal for an armistice can have no success. An armistice would be of great military advantage to Germany. Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Not for one instant should continued occupation of the invaded territories be permitted. Unconditional surrender is the door to real peace negotiations.

"Chicago Tribune—There is but one answer to such offers of parley as have been made or are predicted. That answer is our redoubled efforts against the enemy. Let the

answer of the American people be the answer of the victorious army."

Kaiser Issues Proclamation

BERLIN, Oct. 6. — (Via Basel, Switzerland.) — Emperor William issued a proclamation to the German army and navy dated October 6, saying:

"In the midst of this severe struggle the Macedonian front has crumbled. Our front has not been broken and it will not be.

"I have decided, in accord with my allies, to once again offer peace to the enemy, but it will only be an honorable peace for which we extend our hand.

"We owe a duty to our heroes who have given their lives for their country and to our children." Emperor William, in a message to the Fatherland party, is quoted in an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company as saying: "I have the confident hope that the whole German people, in these most serious times, will resolutely gather round me and give their blood and wealth until the last breath for the defence of the fatherland against the shameful enemy plans.

"Such a unanimous resolve to exist will, and must, with God's help, succeed in breaking the enemy's will to war and secure for the fatherland the peace it is worthy of among the people of the world."

GERMAN MILITARY CRITIC ADMITS GRAVE DANGER

LONDON, Oct. 5. — Writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, the well known German military critic, General Ardenne, admits the seriousness of the situation. He describes the strategy of General Foch as demoralizing and as aiming, not merely at the encircling of the German armies in all sectors, but to break through in every one. He says the most dangerous point is between the Scarpe and St. Quentin, and even here the situation might be satisfactory but for the sudden Anglo-Belgian attack on the coastal front.

Ardenne compares Marshal Foch's present operations to boring holes at five points preparatory to blasting with dynamite.

Allied correspondents describe the fighting, especially in the Cambrai sector, as the most severe and most critical of the whole war. The allied victory is undoubted, the critics concede, but has been gained at great sacrifice. The Germans, is reported yesterday flung nine divisions between Cambrai and the Sense, a portion of which front is held by the Canadians and in addition, their special marksmen detachments and machine guns every ten yards. Every attack was met by a German counter-attack. The breaching of the rearmost positions of the Hfedenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, seems to render a retreat from that line inevitable. It is described by experts as one of the greatest feats in the war. Praise is lavished on Field Marshal Haig's achievements, not merely in capturing a colossal number of prisoners, but in triumphing over a series of strongest defences and contributing the largest of any of the allied armies to make Marshal Foch's strategy a success.

BURNING OF CAMBRAI IS PROBABLY CAUSED BY AMMUNITION FIRES.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS. Reuter's correspondent cables: Although the fighting blazed up this morning with great intensity, later the infantry fighting decreased along the Cambrai—St. Quentin front. We are busily engaged in mopping up and consolidating our gains. The Canadians' attack yesterday anticipated the heaviest enemy assault which engaged two fresh storm troop divisions, hence furious fighting with the Canadians gradually gaining the mastery.

The enemy is unquestionably beginning to feel the heavy losses sustained in war materials. He has for some time now employed liquid air as a substitute for high explosives.

In forcing the Beuvevoir-Wancourt line yesterday, the English 32nd division bore a conspicuous part, finally breaking through the last outpost of the Siegfried line, which enabled the attack to swing northwards toward the Germans massed below Cambrai. The statement that the Germans fired Cambrai appears to be unconfirmed. It is now believed that the fire was caused by the burning of ammunition dumps.

Regina and District

Need of Harvesters Becoming Acute

Volunteers Wanted to Help
If the pledges made during the registration of the human power of this province early last summer meant anything, the labor shortage on the farms of Saskatchewan will be immediately relieved, now that Premier W. M. Martin calls on those able to volunteer for highly paid work, threshing the crop, to implement their promises.

The registrar of human power has furnished the provincial government with a list showing the number in each provincial centre who registered as willing to work on farms if called upon. The figures are:
Regina 3,812
Saskatoon 3,698
Prince Albert 741
Moose Jaw 2,772
Maple Creek 161
Weyburn 713
Swift Current 1,000

POULTRY KILLING STATIONS TO BE OPENED OCTOBER

Provincial poultry killing stations which last fall were operated by the Saskatchewan government, will this season be taken over by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, it was announced from the officers of the Co-operative Creameries Limited. The work last year was in charge of the director for co-operative organizations.

Two killing stations will be opened next month, one at Regina on October 15 and the other at Saskatoon on October 29. These stations will have a capacity for handling 2,000 birds a day. The stations will remain open as long as there are a sufficient number of birds coming in to make the plants profitable to operate.

TRANSFERRED TO REGINA

Rev. Father Heintze, formerly of Manitoba, has been transferred to Regina as assistant to Rev. Father Sufka. Father Heintze will also take care of the Polish catholic community in Regina. He is further doing missionary work amongst the many Polish settlements in the southern part of this province. His headquarters however, are located in Regina and he is living in the St. Mary's Presbytery on Seath St.

MR. DANIEL EHMANN SOLD HIS HOLDFAST FARM

Mr. Daniel Ehmman of Holdfast sold his 320 acres of first class farmland in the Holdfast district to Mr. T. Volk of the town of Holdfast. Mr. Volk is to take possession of this farm as soon as Mr. Ehmman has finished threshing. Mr. Ehmman states that the crop in the Holdfast district is turning out rather poorly. The average is from three to ten bushels to the acre. The quality of the wheat however is No. 1 northern. The reason for selling his farm, Mr. Ehmman further stated, is his ill health. He has not been well for some time.

HON. J. A. CALDER WILL ADDRESS MASS MEETING

Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization in the Dominion cabinet, will address a mass meeting here on October 15. It is expected that he will deal with the Mennonite problem and the proposal of the Ukrainians for enfranchisement.

MISS CECILIE EHMANN OPERATED ON

Miss Cecillie Ehmman, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ehmman, Regina, has been operated on tonsils. For the first few days after the operation Miss Ehmman has been very weak, but now she is doing nicely and is quickly recovering. In another few days she expects to leave the Hospital.

PREMIER MARTIN TELLS OF WONDERS ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITISH NAVY

The total displacement of the British Navy today is 8,000,000 tons as compared with 2,500,000 tons before the war broke out and there are now more men in the auxiliary patrol service than there were in the entire navy in 1914. The foregoing was one of the many interesting items of information announced by Premier Martin at the Canadian Club luncheon held recently at the Assiniboia Club. Mr. Martin gave the members of the club an interesting talk on some of the impressions he gained on his recent trip overseas. The big dining room was crowded to capacity and his address was received with intense interest and enthusiasm.

The premier dealt chiefly with the work of the navy, the various patriotic organizations in which this country is interested and the Canadian army overseas. His remarks were frequently punctuated with applause at the splendid spirit of optimism in which his address was couched and his tribute to the gallantry and bravery of the Canadian troops met with a big ovation.

In his opening remarks Premier Martin outlined the objects he had in view in making the overseas trip. He went to see the Saskatchewan men in their new war environment, to get a first-hand knowledge of actual war conditions and to secure information as to the workings of the various patriotic organizations.

The speaker outlined the work of the British merchant marine during the war, stating that few people in this country had an adequate appreciation of the indispensable part played by the British merchant sailor in making it possible for the Allied armies to secure victory. Without these men it would have been impossible to convey food supplies to the British Isles and troops overseas.

Mr. Martin concluded his remarks on the British navy with a hearty tribute to the personnel of the officers and men engaged in the task of protecting the high seas and declared that the fate of the empire was safe in their hands, his remarks in this connection being based on what he had seen for himself during a visit to the Great Fleet.

FIRST DEATH FROM SPANISH GRIPPE

Robert Callander, a local drayman, of Robinson street north, is the first victim of Spanish influenza in Regina. Mr. Callander died Saturday afternoon at the General Hospital after an illness lasting about a week.

His physician diagnosed the case as Spanish influenza, and stated that germs had been found in large quantities. Every precaution has been taken with this case to prevent a spread of the disease, and the undertaker notified to be careful in handling the body.

The symptoms of this case at the beginning were suspicious, as the man had a high fever, headaches and chills, and matter from the nostrils flowed freely. He was taken to the General Hospital for treatment and watched closely. He developed a virulent case of influenza.

It Saves Doctors' Bills!

This is the Rev. A. D. McLeod's opinion of Zam-Buk. This clergyman, who lives at Harcourt, N. B., writing to the proprietors, remarks upon the unusual popularity which Zam-Buk enjoys in the homes of the people of his parish. He says: "I know of nothing that can compare with it. Having charge of an extensive mission, over which I travel constantly, I meet with many sick and afflicted people, and I have been amazed at the good which Zam-Buk is doing daily. I have learned, as an absolute fact, that for bad ulcers, old wounds, eczema and skin diseases of all kinds the healing powers of Zam-Buk are simply marvellous. For the painful ailment, piles, also, it is excellent. Many a doctor's bill is saved by the use of Zam-Buk."

For cuts, burns and scalds Zam-Buk is equally good. Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c stamp for free trial box.



enza and died Saturday afternoon. Callander has been in Regina for some years and latterly was operating a draying business. He has no relatives in this country. His family lives at Dumfries, Scotland.

Two Soldiers Sick

Two soldiers from Camp Exhibition were moved on Saturday and taken to the isolation hospital, suffering from what is believed to be influenza. The two men are not known positively to be suffering from this dread disease, but the symptoms are recognized and in order to eliminate all danger they have been taken in incipient stage and isolated.

"There is no question we are liable to have some trouble with Spanish influenza," said Dr. Bow, the City medical health officer Sunday last. "The disease appears to be sweeping through the country and we cannot expect to be immune."

Dr. Bow stated that so far very few cases had been reported by his department. In one case, however, a whole family of five are down with the disease and in addition three other cases have been reported to the city health office.

Three Other Cases Under Observation

Three Spanish influenza suspects are under observation by the authorities of the city medical health department, but Dr. Bow said yesterday that he was not yet in a position to state definitely whether this was the variety of "flu" which is making the rounds of the world. Dr. Bow said that they are taking the only course which can be pursued in such cases, and that is to isolate the patient in his own home. Unfortunately, he said, the disease is most infectious in the early stages, and usually the mischief is done before the sufferer has been isolated.

Four Cases Taken Off Train

Dr. W. W. Seymour is anxious that any medical practitioners who discover cases of Spanish influenza report them to the provincial health bureau. Four cases were taken off a train which arrived from the east Friday.

There are altogether 15 cases in the military isolation hospital and a few at the civil hospitals.

THOSE COMING TO CANADA FROM U.S. MUST REGISTER

The order-in-council which defines the status of Canadian citizens who were ordinarily residents of the United States on or before Oct. 13, 1917, have been received by A. L. Haining, registrar under the Military Service act of the province of Saskatchewan.

All Canadian citizens or British subjects who have returned to Canada since Oct. 13, 1917, and who are in class 1 of the Military Service act must register under the Military Service act of the Dominion of Canada in the district wherein he lives within ten days after returning to this country. He may claim exemption or report for service and his case will be given the same consideration as

if he registered under the proclamation issued Oct. 12, 1917.

THANKSGIVING DAY

In response to numerous enquiries the information is published that Monday, October 14, has been fixed as Thanksgiving Day in Canada this year.

VAUDEVILLE OPENS OCT. 17.

The attractions at the Regina theatre for the coming season, include some of the big successes of the east in the way of musical comedies and extravaganza. There will also likely be some Shakespeare, arrangements being carried on at the present time for this purpose.

The first of the big things to come is "Have a Heart," which opens here on Thanksgiving Day, October 14. This extravaganza has had a wonderful success in Montreal and Toronto, and the fact that it is under the direction of Harry W. Savage is sufficient recommendation of its qualities.

Vaudeville will open on October 17. This form of entertainment has always proven very popular here.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The congregation of the Evangelical Church, corner 94th street and 113th avenue, Edmonton, will celebrate their first anniversary on Sunday, Oct. 13th. Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the Lord's supper will be administered by Rev. L. H. Wagner, P.E. of Regina. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a program will be rendered consisting of various speakers, recitations and singing and in the evening at 7:30 a consecration service will be conducted by the said Rev. L. H. Wagner. Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock a special Thanksgiving service will be held. All are cordially invited. Rev. J. S. Daum.

ALLIED WARSHIPS DESTROY NAVAL BASE OF AUSTRIA.

ROME, Oct. 4. — American, British and Italian warships have destroyed the Austrian naval base at Durazzo and the warships anchored there, according to an announcement made by Premier Orlando.

The attack on Durazzo occurred at noon on Wednesday, when Italian and British cruisers, protected by Italian and allied torpedo boats and American submarines, succeeded in making their way through minefields, and avoiding attacks by submarines, got into Durazzo harbor.

An intense bombardment followed until the base and the Austrian ships anchored there were completely destroyed.

Italian sailors, in the teeth of hot enemy fire, torpedoed an Austrian destroyer and steamer. Another vessel, which was recognized as a hospital ship, was allowed to withdraw.

British and Italian airplanes cooperated in the work. Other Italian and allied warships were drawn up in order of battle outside of the harbor to deal with any enemy warships coming up to the assistance of the port.

No losses or damages were suffered by the allied squadrons, except a slight injury to a British cruiser by a torpedo from an enemy submarine.

Durazzo is a seaport in Albania, fifty-three miles south of Scutari. It is situated on a peninsula in the Adriatic sea. For some time past it has been a base for Austrian operations in Albania.



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Bulgarian Armistice Has

(Continued from Page 1.)

Neutrals report extraordinary spectacles in Berlin and other cities, where the people were eagerly awaiting developments. The residences of the Bulgarian representatives have been surrounded with strong cordons of police. The embassy of Bulgaria both in Berlin and Vienna has been protected.

The leading industrial organ, Dusseldorfer Nachrichten, violently attacks the government and argues that the alliance with Bulgaria was a mistake from the outset and based upon the false theory that Britain could be given a death blow by striking at the Suez canal.

May Be Forced to Establish New Line.

LONDON, Oct. 5. — The Central powers, according to the view of military circles here, will be forced to establish a new line on the Danube, to protect Austria from hostile nationalities within her own borders and to keep down the unrest in Rumania which, reports say, is becoming more threatening daily. Germany has thirty-three divisions and Austria-Hungary has thirteen divisions in Russia, some of them poor troops. These could be transported to the Danube quickly, but if this were done, military experts point out, the Central powers would virtually abandon all they have gained by the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Austria Will Face Situation Calmly, At Least Officially.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5. — Baron Von Hussarek, in his address to the Austrian lower house of parliament Tuesday, after admitting that the situation resulting from the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war was grave, but in no wise critical, declared the Teutonic allies had taken comprehensive military measures for ameliorating the situation.

"We are making good progress," said the premier, "and according to communications from competent quarters, I can declare that we have done everything to permit us calmly to face the further development of the Balkan affair."

Germany Hopes to Hold Turkey in Battle Line.

LONDON, Oct. 6. — Germany, if reports from a neutral centre can be relied upon, is going to make a great effort to maintain communication over the Orient railway with Turkey and this hopes to keep her eastern ally in the war.

According to a Hague despatch to the Central News, 250,000 German and Austro-Hungarian troops have arrived at Sofia from Rumania, and while part of these will remain in Sofia as an argument favoring the overthrow of the Malinoff government, the majority will endeavor to keep the allied troops from the Orient railway, which joins Germany and Austria with Constantinople.

The removal of troops from Rumania is not without danger. A few weeks ago when appealed to by his colleagues on the western front for assistance Field Marshal Von Mackensen reported that conditions in Rumania did not warrant the transfer of a single soldier to that country. Now Rumanians are predicting that, if the Rumanian army does not rejoin the allies, there will be at least a rising in that country which will completely nullify the Bucharest Treaty so far as it provides for the re-territorialing of the central powers.

German papers, too, express suspicion of the crown council held on Sunday, ostensibly for a decision of the crown prince's marriage, but at which other matters might be discussed. The presence at this council of ex-premier Bratiano, who is strongly for the allies, is commented upon by the German press.

Reports in London have it that the Turks, realizing the critical situation through successive defeats and withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war, are sending out "peace feelers."

Makes Charge Against Premier.

BASEL, Oct. 6. — Premier Malinoff of Bulgaria, is accused by the Strassburg Post of having concealed from the Bulgarian army a decision arrived at by the Central powers nearly ten days ago to turn over the entire province of Dobruja to Bulgaria.

The newspaper declares that such a decision was reached in Berlin on Sept. 23, during the visit of Talat Pasha, the Turkish premier, but that Premier Malinoff failed to make the decision known to the Bulgarian army "in time of present Bulgaria's asking an armistice."

TERMS OF ARMISTICE BETWEEN BULGARIA AND THE ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7. — A despatch received here from Sofia quotes the Bulgarian semi-official newspaper Preporitz, as giving the following as the terms of the armistice entered into between Bulgaria and the Entente Allies:

"The evacuation of the territories occupied by Bulgaria in 1916 which belonged to Serbia and Greece.

"Re-establishment of Bulgarian rule in the portion of former Bulgarian territory occupied by troops of the Entente, for instance Strumnitza.

"Demobilization of the Bulgarian army, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry.

"Consignment to the Allied army of the arms, munitions and war materials of the demobilized troops.

"Capitulation by the Bulgarian units stationed westward of us continues when the armistice is signed, the troops to remain guarded by the Entente until further orders.

"Departure within a month of German and Austro-Hungarian troops, military agencies, diplomatic and consular representatives and persons of those nationalities."

The Turks were not mentioned in the armistice, according to the despatch.

Official Statements

(Continued from Page 1.)

"In Albania we are continuing to march toward the lower Skumbi capturing prisoners. North of Berat our advanced guards have overcome the enemy rearwards, crossed the Devoli and are marching on Elbasan. Large stores of ammunition and 2,500 rifles were left by the enemy at Berat."

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (via London). — The Americans this evening began an attack against the Germans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse, according to the German official communication issued tonight.

"There were local engagements north of the Scarpe and north of St. Quentin today," says the communication.

"Between the Argonne and Meuse, enemy attacks developed this evening.

"In the Champagne the day was quiet."

(Continued on Page 12.)

Too Late to Classify

FOR SALE ONE MUSCRAT fur coat size 44, 51 inches long, worth about \$300. Slightly used and in first class condition. For quick sale very cheap. Apply Box 51, Courier, Regina.

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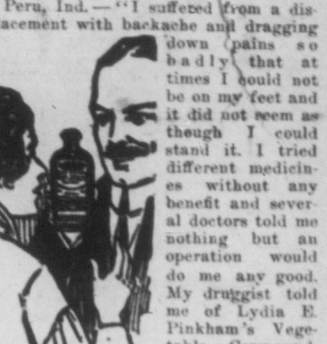
two to four quarters of good heavy Land located south or south west of Kronau. Must have some summerfall. Give all particulars in first letter. Christ Fahlmann, Kronau, Sask.

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WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.



Peru, Ind. — "I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — Mrs. Anna Meteriano, 36 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Spanish Influenza Rapidly Spreading

(Continued from Page 1.)

Philadelphia Hospitals Closed

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4. — Spanish influenza continued to sweep through Philadelphia and suburban towns today, hundreds of new cases and many additional deaths being reported. All hospitals are crowded. The number of new cases reported in the last 24 hours numbered 658, an increase of 23 over yesterday. Fatalities from influenza and pneumonia reported numbered 143. Few physicians are reporting cases, and it is estimated by health officers that there may be twenty thousand in the city and surrounding towns.

Closing Up Everything

BOSTON, Oct. 5. — The Boston board of health, in an effort to stop the spread of influenza, issued an order closing from Sunday until further notice, all saloons, bowling alleys, pool rooms, billiard halls, soda fountains and auction rooms. Governor McCall and the state emergency public health committee made public request that church services be temporarily abandoned. No order was issued prohibiting services, but the commission is confident that every church in Massachusetts will be closed next Sunday.

Want Churches Closed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. — Washington churches were asked today to suspend all services until further notice, and playgrounds were ordered closed. This follows the closing yesterday of the public schools, theatres and moving picture houses.

Five Deaths in Quebec

QUEBEC, Oct. 5. — Five deaths occurred yesterday at St. Charles, Bellechasse, from Spanish influenza.

Twenty-four Died on Board

HAVANA, Oct. 5. — The Spanish liner Alfonso XII, bound from Spain for a port in the West Indies with 1,262 passengers on board, reported by wireless today that 24 persons had died on the steamer from Spanish influenza and that many others were ill.

Four Cases in Saskatoon

SASKATOON, Sask., October 7. — Spanish influenza has arrived in the city, four cases having so far been reported.

Advertisement for Regina Cycle & Motor Co. featuring a bicycle and text: "Ride a Massey", "AND SAVE MONEY", "All models in stock for Boys and Girls, Ladies and Gentlemen.", "CASH OR TERMS", "Your Old Wheel Taken in Part Payment. — Auto Tubes Vulcanized, Locks, Keys and Guns Repaired.", "FUL LINE OF ACCESSORIES", "REGINA CYCLE & MOTOR Co.", "1761 Hamilton Street Phone 2775"

Advertisement for Regina Battery and Automobile Repair Shop: "Your storage battery needs looking after during the cold winter months. Bring yours to us. We will take care of your battery during the winter and keep it till spring in a first-class shape for a nominal charge.", "WE ALSO DO AUTO REPAIRING", "All makes of cars fixed and repaired. We specialize on Chevrolet Autos. If your car does not give you entire satisfaction bring her to us. We will tune her up to A 1 shape.", "Give us a trial.", "ESTIMATES GIVEN ON OVERHAUL JOBS."

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

Book First — BOY AND GIRL (IV. Instalment.)

"Yes, but I forgot—and I couldn't help it, indeed, Tom. I'm so very sorry," said Maggie, while the tears rushed fast.

"You're a naughty girl," said Tom severely, "and I'm sorry I bought you the fish-line. I don't love you."

"Oh, Tom, it's very cruel," sobbed Maggie. "I'd forgive you, if you forgot anything—I wouldn't mind what you did—I'd forgive you and love you."

"Yes, you're as silly—but I never do forget things—I don't." "Oh, please forgive me, Tom; my heart will break," said Maggie, shaking with sobs, clinging to Tom's arm, and laying her wet cheek on his shoulder.

Tom shook her off, and stopped again, saying in a peremptory tone, "Now, Maggie, you just listen. Aren't I a good brother to you?"

"Ye-ye-es," sobbed Maggie, her chin rising and falling convulsively.

"Didn't I think about your fish-line all this quarter, and mean to buy it, and saved my money for purpose, and wouldn't go halves in the toffee, and Spouncer fought me because I wouldn't?"

"Ye-ye-es... and I... lo-lo-love you so, Tom."

"But you're a naughty girl. Last holidays you liked the paint off my lounge-box, and the holidays before that you let the boat drag my fish-line down when I'd set you to watch it, and you pushed your head through my kite, all for nothing."

"But I didn't mean," said Maggie; "I couldn't help it."

"Yes, you could," said Tom, "if you'd minded what you were doing. And you're a naughty girl, and you shan't go fishing with me to-morrow."

With this terrible conclusion, Tom ran away from Maggie towards the mill, meaning to greet Luke there, and complain to him of Harry.

Maggie sobbed motionless, except from her sobs, for a minute or two; then she turned round and ran into the house, and up to her attic, where she sat on the floor, and laid her head against the worn-ester shelf, with a crushing sense of misery. Tom was come home, and she had thought how happy she should be—and now he was cruel to her. What use was anything, if Tom didn't love her? Oh, he was very cruel! Hadn't she wanted to give him the money, and said how very sorry she was? She knew she was naughty to her mother, but she had never been naughty to Tom—had never meant to be naughty to him.

"Oh, he is cruel!" Maggie sobbed aloud, finding a wretched pleasure in the hollow resonance that came through the long empty space of the attic. She never thought of beating or grinding her

Fetish; she was too miserable to be angry. These bitter sorrows of childhood! when sorrow is all new and strange, when hope has not yet got wings to fly beyond the days and weeks, and the space from summer to summer seems measureless.

Maggie soon thought she had been hours in the attic, and it must be tea-time, and they were all having their tea, and not thinking of her. Well, then, she would stay up there and starve herself—hide herself behind the tub, and stay there all night; and then they would all be frightened, and Tom would be sorry. Thus Maggie thought in the pride of her heart, as she crept behind the tub; but presently she began to cry again at the idea that they didn't mind her being there.

If she went down again to Tom now—would he forgive her?—perhaps her father would be there, and he would take her part. But then she wanted Tom to forgive her because he loved her, not because his father told him. No, she would never go down if Tom didn't come to fetch her. This resolution lasted in great intensity for five dark minutes behind the tub; but then the need of being loved, the strongest need in poor Maggie's nature, began to wrestle with her pride, and soon threw it. She crept from behind her tub into the twilight of the long attic, but just then she heard a quick footstep on the stairs.

Tom had been too much interested in his talk with Luke, in going the round of the premises, walking in and out where he pleased, and whittling sticks without any particular reason, except that he didn't whittle sticks at school, to think of Maggie and the effect his anger had produced on her. He meant to punish her, and that business having been performed, he occupied himself with other matters, like a practical person. But when he had been called into tea, his father said, "Why, where's the little wench?" and Mrs. Tulliver, almost at the same moment, said, "Where's your little sister?"—both of them having supposed that Maggie and Tom had been together all the afternoon.

"I don't know," said Tom. "He didn't want to 'tell' of Maggie, though he was angry with her; for Tom Tulliver was a lad of honour."

"What! hasn't she been playing with you all this while?" said the father. "She'd been thinking of nothing but your coming home."

"I haven't seen her this two hours," says Tom, commencing on the plum-cake.

"Goodness heart! she's got drowned!" exclaimed Mrs. Tulliver, rising from her seat and running to the window. "How could you let her do so?" she added, as became a fearful woman, accusing she didn't know whom of she didn't know what.

"Nay, nay, she's none drowned," said Mr. Tulliver. "You've been naughty to her, I doubt, Tom?"

"I'm sure I haven't, father," said Tom indignantly. "I think she's in the house."

"Perhaps up in that attic," said Mrs. Tulliver, "sitting and talking to herself, and forgetting all about meal-time."

"You go and fetch her down, Tom," said Mr. Tulliver, rather sharply, his permissiveness or his fatherly fondness for Maggie making him suspect that the lad had been hard upon "the little wench," else she would never have left his side. "And be good to her, do you hear? Else I'll let you know better."

Tom never disobeyed his father; for Mr. Tulliver was a peremptory man, and, as he said, would never let anybody get hold of his whip-hand; but he went out rather sullenly, carrying this piece of plum-cake, and not intending to retrieve Maggie's punishment, which was no more than she deserved. Tom was only thirteen, and had no decided views in grammar and arithmetic, regarding them for the most part as open questions, but he was particularly clear and positive on one point—namely, that he would punish everybody who disobeyed it; why, he wouldn't have minded being punished himself, if he deserved it; but then, he never did himself.

It was Tom's step, then, that Maggie heard on the stairs, when her soul of love had triumphed over her pride, and she was going down with her swollen eyes and dishevelled hair to beg for pity. At least her father would stroke her head and say, "Never mind, my dear. It is a wonderful accident, this need of love—the hunger of the heart—as peremptory as that other hunger by which Nature forces us to submit to the yoke, and change the face of the world."

But she knew Tom's step, and her heart began to beat violently with the sudden shock of hope. He only stood still at the top of the stairs and said, "Maggie, you're to come down." But she rushed to him and flung round his neck, sobbing, "Oh, Tom, please forgive me—I can't help it—I will always be good—always remember things—do-leave-me—please, like Tom!"

We learn to restrain ourselves as we get older. We keep apart when we have quarrelled, express ourselves in well-bred phrases, and in this way preserve a dignified alienation, showing much firmness on one side, and swallowing much grief on the other. We no longer approximate in our behaviour; the mere inactivity of the lower animals; but combat ourselves in every respect like members of a highly civilized society. Maggie and Tom were still very much like young animals, and so she could rub her cheek against his and kiss his cheek in a manner, sobbing away, and there were tender fibres in the lad that had them need to answer to Maggie's feeling; so that he believed with a weakness quite inconsistent with his resolution to punish her as much as she deserved. He actually began to kiss her in return, and say—

"Don't cry, then, Maggie—here, eat a bit of cake."

Maggie's sobs began to subside, and she put out her mouth for the cake and bit piece; and then Tom bit a piece, just for company, and they sat together and nibbled each other's cheeks and noses and noses together, while they ate, with a humbling resemblance to two friendly ponies.

"Come along, Maggie, and have tea," said Tom at last, when there was no more cake except what was downstairs.

So ended the sorrows of this day, and the next morning Maggie was teasing with her own fishing-rod in one hand and a handle of the basket in the other, stepping always, by a peculiar gift, in the sunlight, places and looking back by radiant from under her beaver-helmet because Tom was good to her. She had told Tom, however, that she should like him to put the worms on the hook for her, all though she accepted his word when he assured her that worms couldn't feel (it was Tom's private opinion that it didn't much matter if they did). He knew all about worms,



and fish, and those things; and what birds were mischievous, and how padocks opened, and which way the handles of the gates were to be lifted. Maggie thought this sort of knowledge was very wonderful—much more difficult than remembering what was in the books; and she was rather in awe of Tom's superiority, for he was the only person who called her knowledge "stuff," and did not feel surprised at her cleverness. Tom, indeed, was of opinion that Maggie was a silly little thing; all girls were silly—they couldn't throw a stone so as to hit anything, couldn't do anything with a pocket-knife, and were frightened at frogs. Still he was very fond of his sister, and meant always to take care of her, make her his housekeeper, and punish her when she did wrong.

They were on their way to the Round Pool—that wonderful pool, which the floods had made a long while ago—no one knew how deep it was; and it was mysterious, too, that it should be almost a perfect round, framed in with willows and tall reeds, so that the water was only to be seen when you got close to the brink. The sight of the old favorite spot always heightened Tom's good-humour, and he spoke to Maggie in the most amiable whippers, as he opened the precious basket, and prepared their tackle. He threw her line for her, and put the rod into her hand. Maggie thought it probable that the small fish would come to her hook, and the large ones to Tom's. But she had forgotten all about the fish, and was looking dreamily at the glassy water, when Tom said, in a loud whisper, "Look, look, Maggie!" and came running to prevent her from snatching her line away.

Maggie was frightened lest she had been doing something wrong, as usual, but presently Tom drew out her line and brought a large tench leaping on the grass.

Tom was excited.

"Oh Maggie, you little duck! Empty the basket."

Maggie was not conscious of unusual merit, but it was enough that Tom called her Maggie, and was pleased with her. There was nothing to mar her delight in the whippers and the dreamy silences, when she listened to the light dipping sounds of the rising fish, and the gentle rustling, as if the willows and the reeds and the water had their happy whisperings also. Maggie thought it would make a very nice heaven to sit by the pool in the way, and never be scolded. She never knew she had had a bite till Tom told her; but she liked fishing very much.

It was one of their happy mornings. They trotted along and sat down together with no thought that life would ever change much for them; they would only get bigger and not go to school, and it would always be like the holidays; they would always live together and be fond of each other. And the mill with its booming—the great great chestnut tree under which they played at houses—their own little river, the Ripple, where the banks seemed like home, and Tom was always seeing the water-rats; while Maggie gathered the purple plummy tops of the reeds, which she forgot and dropped afterwards—above all, the great Floss, along which they wandered with a sense of travel, to see the running spring-tide, the awful figure, come up like a hungry monster, or to see the Great Ash which had once wailed and groaned like a man—these things would always be just the same to them. Tom

thought people were at a disadvantage who lived on any other spot of the globe; and Maggie, when she read about Christiana passing "the river over which there is no bridge," always saw the Floss between the green pastures by the Great Ash.

Life did change for Tom and Maggie; and yet they were not wrong in believing that the thoughts and loves of these first years would always make part of their lives. We could never have loved the earth so well if we had had no childhood in it—if it were not the earth where the same flowers come up again every spring that we used to gather with our tiny fingers as we sat lipping to ourselves on the grass—the same hips and haws on the autumn hedgerows—the same red-breasts, because they did not hark to the precious crops. What novelty is worth that sweet monotony where everything is known, and loved because it is known?

The wood I walk in on this mild May day, with the young yellow-brown foliage of the oaks between me and the blue sky, the white star-flowers and the blue-eyed speedwell and the ground ivy at my feet—what grove of topic palms, what strange ferns or splendid broad-petalled blossoms, could ever thrill such deep and delicate fibres within me as this home scene? These familiar flowers, these well-remembered bird-notes, this sky, with its fitful brightness; these furrowed and grassy fields, each with a sort of personality given to it by the capricious hedgerows—such things as these are the mother tongue of our imagination, the language that is laden with all the subtle inextricable associations the fleeting hours of our childhood left behind them. Our delight in the sunshine on the deep-bladed grass to-day might be no more than the faint perception of wearied souls, if it were not for the sunshine and the grass in the far-off years which still live in us, and transform our perception into love.

(To be continued.)

AN INCENTIVE TO THRIFT.

Whatever the original motive that leads to Victory Loan subscriptions, it is generally agreed that the worker who keeps his payments up for any length of time becomes enthusiastic at being an investor, and often changes over from a half-unwilling purchaser or one moved solely by patriotism into a most assiduous saver.

Of course, there are some men in all walks of life who are jealous and envious of those who are thrifty and successful. Even the workman who gets ahead enough to buy his own home often has to encounter the ill-concealed suspicions and criticisms of his fellows.

"There is a wonderful psychology in these Victory Loan subscriptions," said one of the shrewdest and most intelligent factory superintendents recently. "As soon as a man has paid up enough so that he feels it has some really substantial value he becomes eager to increase and add to it."

"After he has saved one thousand dollars he becomes a business man. There is a very thin line between success and failure, so thin that one can step across."

Advertisement for ANTIMEN Original and Genuine, featuring a bottle image and text: "The ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BEWARE of imitations sold as 'Just as good'." Includes the name "Winards Antiment".

WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

Simple, Home-Made, Indestructible Scrap-Books are the Most Satisfactory for the Little Folk

By Mrs. Jess Sweetzer Sheaffer.

We have been intensely interested in watching our little daughters with her first books. In addition to their educational value, they are a source of great pleasure and have grown to be her daily companions. When she was about fourteen months old she was given her first book, a small linen one containing pictures of animals. These we would call by name as we pointed them out to her, and as they became familiar she would point them out herself. After she had learned to talk, she could say the names also. Linen books containing pictures of objects in colors were next given the child and when she had become acquainted with these group pictures were added to the collection.

By counting the objects in the various groups—not over five at first—and by calling attention to their color, the child learned both number and color. Emilie Poulson's book on "Finger Plays" is an enjoyable supplement to pictures of this kind.

We found simple, home-made indestructible scrap-books most satisfactory and attractive. Anticipating the book stage, we had collected a number of colored pictures from magazines. For the leaves of these books we used brown paper-muslin, cutting a number of pieces twelve by twenty-four inches and, after laying them one on top of another, stitching them through the center, thus making a book twelve by twelve inches when closed. On the pages we mounted the pictures with paste.

One book contained pictures of fowls, turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and some pigeon and crow pictures also. In another book we pasted pictures of four-legged domestic animals. Many of the pictures showed the family life of these in their natural surroundings. They proved most interesting as the child's experience is confined almost exclusively to the family of which she is a member, and animal families naturally appeal to every child.

Our little girl is now nearly two and a half years old, and she has never tired of her scrap-books. Through them she has become acquainted with the different animals and the sound made by each, and is able to connect the animals and their calls.

The number of books of this kind which would be of great educational value to the child is almost limitless. Birds, flowers, vegetables, trades, farming and history might all be presented to the child in this form. As our little girl grows older we have planned books of harvesting pictures showing the various stages in the growth of wheat from the preparation of the soil, planting of the seed and so on, until it passes through the hands of the miller and baker and, finally reaches the child in the form of her daily bread.

Another interesting process is the building of the home from the trees to the finished product. This book will contain pictures of the forest, where the trees grow, the man felling the great trees, the horses and waggons which haul the trees to the saw mill, the cutting and planing of the boards, the train which transports them to the lumber yard, the boards piled high in the lumber yard, the carpenter at work putting the boards together, the house in the process of construction and lastly the finished home and the family who lives in it. From these process books the child can be led to realize that it takes rain, sunshine and warmth to make the trees and that fruit grains grow, and that there are

many people to thank for providing our simplest food and that, above all, God is the great source of everything.

"Mother Goose Rhymes" and the child's favorite, "The Night Before Christmas," are always welcome diversions, and after repeated readings the child is able to supply words, lines, and later whole verses, thus incidentally developing the memory.

With the exception of a few simple books which are really storytelling pictures, I would advocate the telling of stories rather than the reading of them to small children. The primary object of storytelling is to stimulate the imagination of the children, cultivate a taste for good literature, and guide them to the best books.

A Low-Cost Thanksgiving Dinner

When Turkey and Goose are Beyond the Pocketbook

In our house getting Thanksgiving dinner is like organizing a close corporation. Mother takes half the stock; we girls divide the remainder among ourselves. Each makes out a menu and then the big dinner is planned, taking the best ideas from each one.

We couldn't afford a turkey. The first menu suggested roast Belgian hare with celery; the second a crown roast of pork with apple sauce; the third a leg of mutton stuffed with oysters; the fourth a shoulder of lamb with mint jelly. We couldn't get the hare from our dealer, and pork was higher than turkey. Lamb was too expensive; so we finally decided on the leg of mutton, and it turned out to be the least expensive of all the things which had been suggested.

We wanted to have an oyster and celery stuffing, but we couldn't get fresh oysters. After consultation about this we substituted half a pound of mushrooms, used more celery than we had first planned, and the result was a delicious celery and mushroom stuffing of which everyone wanted "some more."

The rest of the dinner we planned around our turkey substitute. We decided to begin with a spicy bouillon made from the bones and ends of the mutton, with a little beef meat and some herbs added in order to give the stimulating flavor. For an entree we had three good suggestions: First, to make mashed potatoes, either sweet or white, into large balls, then saute them, scoop a teaspoonful out of the top and replace with green peas; second, to make patty shells from rice and serve a flaked and creamed fish in it; third, to make cases out of bread which had been cut in thick slices, the center removed with a cruller cutter, the bread toasted and then filled with creamed asparagus tips. This last idea was the one we finally selected.

For the vegetables we had an endless selection, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, onions, spinach, salsify, corn, tomatoes and egg-plant. Since the dinner as a whole was "heavy" we thought that two vegetables with some of mother's Indian relish and the cranberries would be plenty. We wanted Brussels sprouts until we found out the price. Then we decided on cauliflower, and mother made a delicious corn pudding from the corn which she herself had canned last summer.

Since we had begun the dinner with a bouillon instead of a fruit compote, we decided to have a fruit salad which we made from canned pineapple and olives cut in rings.

We had quite an argument about the dessert. Mother insisted that with such a heavy dinner pie should not be served, but a fruit pudding, as fig or date, would be

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FREE TRIAL TREATMENT ON REQUEST. Also ask for my "pay when reduced" offer. My treatment has often reduced the rate of a POUND A DAY. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method.

Mrs. E. Johnson writes: "Have taken your treatment and it is wonderful how it reduces. It does just as you say. I have reduced a pound a day and feel fine."

Mrs. Anna Schmidt writes: "I weighed 175 pounds. After I started your treatment and I lost 125 pounds. You may print that if you like."

These are just examples of what my treatment can accomplish. Let me send you more proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk K-457

better; one of us wanted ice cream, but that, with all the other things we had to buy, would make the dinner too expensive. Father heard us talking it over and said Thanksgiving wouldn't be Thanksgiving if we didn't have mince or pumpkin pie; so mother made the pie—a delicious pumpkin pie—for him. We wound up, of course, with coffee, raisins and nuts, in true course-dinner style.

Bouillon
Cream Asparagus in Bread Cases
Roasted Leg of Mutton
Cauliflower Corn Pudding
Cranberries India Relish
Rye Bread and Butter
Pumpkin Pie
Coffee
Raisins and Nuts

Altogether the dinner was less expensive, even in these high-cost days than the one we had last year, and it was every bit as good; for, after all, the more you spend in thought beforehand the less you have to pay in the end.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF SERVING FISH.

Fillets of Salmon.
4 salmon steaks, one inch thick; 1 tablespoonful of oil; 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice; 1 teaspoonful of salt; pepper.

Trim off the skin and wipe dry; sprinkle with salt and pepper and brush with butter and lemon juice; put in a shallow pan that has been brushed with oil. Place in a quick oven for from twenty-five to thirty minutes; remove from the pan with a cake turner onto a hot platter; garnish with lemon and water-cress or parsley. Serve with hollandaise sauce.

Halibut or Fresh Salmon, Egg Sauce.
3 pounds of halibut or fresh salmon; 1 cupful of milk; 2 teaspoonfuls of butter substitute; 2 tablespoonfuls of flour; 1 tablespoonful of salt; 2 teaspoonfuls of grated onion; a dash of white pepper; 1 hard-cooked egg; 2 tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley.

Put the fish into a shallow pan and cover it with boiling water; add the salt and the onion; boil for thirty minutes. Remove with a skimmer to a hot platter and pour the egg sauce over the fish.

Egg Sauce.—Put the butter substitute and grated onion into a saucepan; cook for three minutes, then add the flour; mix until smooth and creamy. Add the chopped parsley, and the hard-cooked egg, which has been chopped fine. If desired the yolk and white may be separated; chop the white and add it to the sauce; then grate the yolk over the top of the dish.

How to Can Fish.
Skin the fish, remove all the bones and cut into convenient sized pieces to put into a jar; put the fish into a shallow saucepan, cover with boiling water, boil for five minutes, remove with a wire spoon or skimmer, and put into a well-sterilized glass jar; pack the jar full by pressing down with the back of a tablespoon. Be sure the jar is full. Adjust the rubber, which has been dipped in boiling water; put on the lid, but do not fasten tight; place on a rack in the boiler, surround with hot water to within an inch of the top, cover the boiler and boil for seventy-five minutes; remove, and fasten the top tightly. When cold store in a cold place. It is not necessary to add boiling water to the fish after it is put into the jar. This canned fish may be used for creamed fish on toast, deviled fish, fish cakes and fish salad.

My Recipe for Fish Cakes.
4 cupfuls of boiled fish; 2 cupfuls of boiled rice or mashed potatoes; 2 tablespoonfuls of grated onion; Salt and pepper to taste; 1 egg; Bread crumbs; 1-2 cupful of cream sauce.

Put the fish and rice through the food chopper; add the onion, seasoning and cream sauce; mix well and form into small cakes; dip in corn meal, then in beaten egg and milk, then in bread crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat. Serve on a hot platter. Garnish with parsley.

For Our Little Ones

Bedtime Stories.

THE CHILD AND THE BIRD

By Corinne Gould.

I have a little playmate
Who lives across the way,
And every day I call to her—
These are the words I say:
"Ma-ry, Ma-ry, Ma-ry,
Can't you come out to play?"

In the lilac bushes near me
A catbird comes to stay,
And when I call to Mary
He mocks me every day:
"Ma-ry, Ma-ry, Ma-ry,
Can't you come out to play?"

I call him by a prettier name—
"My Northern Mocking-bird"
And his song to me is sweeter
Than all others I have heard,
Because he calls to her for me
And she understands each word.

My mother cannot hear him,
But smiles, and shakes her head,
When I bid her stop and listen,
Then tell me what he said.
This year he has not come to me—
Can my mocking-bird be dead?

If the song-birds go to heaven
And join the angels' lay,
I know that he will call to her,
I can almost hear him say:
"Ma-ry, Ma-ry, Ma-ry,
Can't you come out to play?"

MAGIC

One day after Harry and Jane had been hearing stories about witches, they went for a walk in the woods near their home.

"You see," said Harry, "there's a path right through these woods and if we could go this way to school, it would be lots nearer."

"But the witch!" cried Jane, then she laughed and looked ashamed. "Georgie Smith said he saw a—old witch stirring a big, black pot, just as it says in the story and—"

"Now, Jane," said Harry, "you oughter be ashamed to believe such stupid stuff. You know witches are only pretend people, and how could a witch be stirring a big, black pot in the woods when there isn't any stove to set the pot on?"

"Georgie said that the pot was hanging up on the end of a chain over a fire," Jane replied. "Maybe he was just trying to fool me. Anyway, Georgie said he saw the witch and she was just like the witches in the story teacher read us, stirrin' and stirrin' a big, black pot full of magic."

"Well, didn't teacher say it was only a story and we weren't supposed to believe it? What's the use walking all that long, round-about way to school when we can take a short cut through the woods? Do stop talkin' about silly things, Jane," and Harry thought to himself that girls were silly anyway, always scared about something.

They tramped along the little path while bunnies and chipmunks and birds and even a little snake or two, scurried away in front of them.

"Don't you like this Jane?" asked Harry.

"Yes, of course," Jane replied, then she cried, "Oh!" in a different voice and pointed through the trees.

Harry looked, too, and saw a gleam of something burning. They heard a crackle, crackle and smelt smoke! What could it be? They peered through the trees and crept carefully along, and what did they see but a very old lady stirring a big, iron pot, which hung on a chain over a fire. Jane's big, scared, blue eyes opened even wider, and Harry looked uncomfortable, too.

"The witch!" whispered Jane.

"Let's go away!" said Harry, taking his little sister's hand and remembering all the witch stories he had ever heard in his life.

"Hope she can't ride on a broom or anything!"

They were stepping softly away, when a high, cracked voice called: "Who's that?"

The children squeezed each other's hands tight and crouched down in the ferns.

"I see you!" cried the high, cracked voice. "Come out, you young scamps!"

They heard footsteps come crackling through the bushes towards them. Harry was only a little below, but he was no coward. He

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We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, James' 'patent smokes,' etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

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got up and stepped boldly out of his hiding place, and Jane followed him, because she decided that if Harry was to be stewed up by the witch, she would go, too.

There stood the old woman with a huge, wooden spoon in her hand, which was covered with red stuff, and Jane wondered if it was blood.

"We—we're sorry we disturbed you," said Harry, touching his cap. "We didn't mean to."

"Well, well," said the "witch," her head on one side. "I guess I was mistaken. You aren't a young scamp after all. Maybe I scared you, eh? Well, there are some bad children around here who find pleasure in tormenting a poor, lonely, old soul like me and I took you for one of 'em. Come with me and I'll give you something nice!"

Harry took Jane's hand though she still looked scared, and they followed the old lady. There hung the black pot, boiling and bubbling away. The old lady beckoned to them and Harry walked up and peeped into the pot. It was full of blackberry jam.

"Oh!" he cried. "Gee! That looks good! See, Jane!"

Jane ran up and peeped into the pot. How their mouths did water. They were thinking "what a very nice kind of magic the old lady is making!"

"I suppose your mother's putting up jam, too, eh?" said the old lady.

Jane shook her curls sadly and Harry explained: "Mother's sick. She's been sick all summer and we never have any jam."

"Aha!" cried the old lady, wiping her glasses very hard. "You ought to learn to make jam. See what a lot of blackberries grow hereabouts! Bushels of 'em, free for the gettin'! That's why I live here in the woods every summer. I pick berries and make jam, then in the winter I sell it. I've got blackberry jam and raspberry jam and blueberry preserves and wild strawberry jam!"

Jane's eyes and Harry's eyes were popping out with surprise.

"Now," said the old lady in a businesslike voice, "maybe you'd like to give mother a surprise, eh? How would you like to come here and learn to make jam?"

"We'd just love to!" cried Jane eagerly.

"All right," smiled the old lady. "First get your father to sign a sugar card. Fathers of the country want to save sugar, but they want the berries saved, too, and so they'll allow you to sign a card and buy twenty-five pounds of sugar all at one time for canning. Then bring the sugar here and pick the berries and get some glasses and jars and paraffine and we'll be all ready to begin."

My, how those children did hustle and bustle! Their Dad was just as anxious to surprise their mother as they were, so they got the sugar and soon they were stirring the big, black pot.

They learned that the old lady's name was Miss Gray and she was a very nice, kind, old lady, who they soon learned to love.

One day, while they were making jam, Georgie came and threw a chestnut burr at Miss Gray. You ought to have seen Harry chase him and then make him promise never, never to bother the old lady again.

The jam was a great success and lasted them all winter long. Jane said: "Miss Gray's our Fairy God-mother, and she stirs up the best kind of magic in her big, black pot."

"If she's a witch, I wish there were more witches in the world!" said Harry.

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.

People Surely Do Want Railroads to Be Nationalized

Farmers' Platform Makes This Quite Clear and Even C.P.R. Must See it.

During his recent visit to Winnipeg, Baron Shaughnessy gave expression to a statement, according to the daily press, which must have appealed to his sense of humor. In discussing the nationalization of railways in Canada, Lord Shaughnessy said: "I should not be an opponent of nationalization if I thought the people really wanted it."

Just as though anything of the kind could really happen, unless the people demanded it. Really, Baron Shaughnessy cannot have lived near to the earth of late if he imagines that the desires of the people of Canada, as expressed by recent legislation to own and operate its own railways, is a fictitious one.

There are few acts which have been placed upon the Dominion statutes during the last few years which have received a more general and unstinted approval than their recent action in deciding to take over the Grand Trunk Pacific western lines and the Canadian Northern railway, and so far as there is any evidence to the contrary the only "kick" which the public has registered is that in their nationalization scheme, the Dominion government has not been able to include the balance of the Grand Trunk interests, and the whole of the Canadian Pacific railway. And the most interesting part of this fact is that no one is more fully aware of this desire on the part of the public than Baron Shaughnessy.

The elimination of unnecessary passenger trains in territory west of Chicago and Mississippi river represents an aggregate of 21,000,000 miles, which valued at \$1.00 a mile (less than present cost), represents a saving of \$21,000,000. In the eastern district a similar process of elimination has effected another saving of \$26,400,000. According to the published statement of Director-General McAdoo the total unessential passenger train miles which have thus been saved are 47,000,000, representing a saving of \$47,000,000.

Other great economies have been effected by the adoption of Union depots and instead of a dozen trains running out of important cities at the same hour, trains now run from central depots every hour, much to the convenience of the travelling public.

Further economies have been brought about by standardization of cars and engines. In the former class-twelve types are substituted for 2,023 formerly in use; while six types of engines now serve where formerly thirty engines were required.

The humanitarian aspect of the changes is also felt in a salutary way and deserve passing mention. Women railway employees, who are doing the same kind of work as men, receive equal pay; while the color line, whereby negroes were treated little better than slaves, has been eliminated.

ENORMOUS RISK IN GUARANTEEING SET WHEAT PRICE 1919.

Mr. J. B. Musselman Alludes to Some of the Difficulties in the Way.

Enquiries having been made by Grain Growers' locals throughout the province of Saskatchewan regarding the fixing of wheat prices for 1919, the following correspondence will be of particular interest to grain growers at this time.

Under date of Sept. 12, E. E. Peterman, secretary-treasurer of Hart local, writes: "I am directed by the members of the Hart local to ask if the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association is taking any steps to have the price of wheat set for 1919, instead of letting the market be thrown open. The members of this association are in favor of having the price set for 1919."

In replying to the above, Mr. J. B. Musselman, central secretary, says:

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture is convinced that for the good of the commonwealth and in the interests of economic freedom and justice, all railways, telegraph and express companies in the country should be taken over by the government and operated by it in behalf of the people."

There is no beating about the bush in this declaration of the farmers' platform, which, in plain and unmistakable language, "demands the nationalization of the entire railway system of Canada, for many reasons, which will be clear as the discussion proceeds, but more particularly because of the example set in this regard by many of the most progressive nations in the world."

"In 1913—the year that furnished the most recent data on this problem—there were in the whole world some 690,133 miles of railway. Of this 33 per cent., or 225,712 miles, were owned by various governments. Outside of North America there were in the same year, 385,000 miles of railways, and of this 211,147 miles, or 55 per cent., were owned by governments and 174,000 miles, or 45 per cent., owned by private corporations."

While this is a fairly strong and understandable declaration from one of the most representative movements in Canada, it is quite within the possibility of belief that Baron Shaughnessy is unfamiliar with the farmers' platform. But it is not as easy to believe that he is ignorant of the results of government ownership of railways in the United States.

At the beginning of the present year the United States government

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous people, who think their cases are hopeless, who have had dreams, are suffering with weakness, discharge, Headaches, Pain in the Chest and Back, who are about to lose their Hair, Hearing or Eyesight, who are bothered with Catarrh, Stomach-Trouble, Constipation, Tremulous, Blush Shaking, Palpitation of the Heart, Unsteadiness and Melancholy—will learn out of the pamphlet called "Jugendfronnd" in which way the consequences of going astray during their youth, the sicknesses of Stricture, Pollution, Pimples, Varicose, Hernia can be absolutely cured within the shortest time.

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WOMEN COLLECT MUCH MONEY FOR RED CROSS ASS'N

During an address many years ago Miss Marianne Farningham, an English lady who achieved considerable fame as a poetess and platform speaker, complained that her sex had become principally useful as G. O. M's (gatherers of money). Since that time, of course, the ladies have established their rights to be regarded from a higher standpoint; but have not lost their cunning even in this line of activity.

During the last few days, Miss M. Porte, secretary-treasurer of the Eastview Women's Grain Growers' Association, forwarded to Central a cheque for \$115, as their contribution to Red Cross work. Amongst those who subscribed to this amount, outside their organization were Mr. Dell, Mrs. J. Johnson, and J. Johnson, who each subscribed the sum of \$13.75.

A cheque for the above amount has been forwarded by Central to the Canadian Red Cross Society and is much appreciated as a worthy offering from the Eastview Women's Grain Growers' Association.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FIVE AND SIX MAKE FIFTEEN.

An interesting illustration of the way prices are being constantly boosted is shown by the Hamilton Times, which, in a recent issue, suggests: "Matches were selling at six cents a box when the government put on the five-cent tax. Immediately the price rose to fifteen cents. Perhaps the manufacturers thought that five and six made fifteen."

Exanthematic-Remedy

(also called Bauscheldin) Pamphlets in which everything concerning this cure is explained will be sent free. Only one cent to be had from

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Rearer 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.
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HAVE YOU EVER TRIED OUR FAMOUS LAGER-BEER?

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

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

Sample Tin sufficient to make 1 Gallon of excellent Beer \$0.50
Small Tin sufficient to make 3 Gallons of excellent Beer \$1.25
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We pay transportation charges. Sufficient yeast to brew will be supplied. All you need is a little Sugar. Cheap and simple to manufacture. Will cost about three cents per Bottle.

HOW DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING!
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Prices are not guaranteed and are bound to raise as the season advances and stocks get low.

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THAT HITS ROCK-BOTTOM IN WAR-TIME ECONOMY

Farmers will Appreciate the Power of their money, at our **GREAT HARVEST SALE**

OUR HARVEST SALE is a mine of Wonderful Values. A Bargain mine that will yield up it's treasure according as you dig, more or less deeply. A Wave of Underpricing has swept over the entire store, and every department is affected. For months ahead we have planned and laid the foundation for this remarkable event—immense purchases were made before the tremendous advance in prices, which has recently taken place.—This Sale gives you the opportunity to purchase your

Fall and Winter Needs for every member of the family at prices that are in the majority of cases less than we can buy them for in the open market today.

MEN'S SHOES

Men's Light Felt Boots with leather soles. Sizes 6 to 12. Regular \$4.25. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.98**

Men's Lined Boots, made of Gun Metal, Box Calf, Veloured Calf, Dongola Kid and Tan Calf leathers in lace styles only. Some have Elk soles and some with rubber or leather soles and rubber heels. Brown fleece, white wool and brown & black Felt lined throughout. Reg. to \$9.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$5.90**

Men's Dress Boots of the fine quality Calfskins in both English and pug toe last. A boot made from the old leathers. Good-year welt sewn, in button and lace styles. Regular \$8.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$5.90**

Men's Moccasins, made of fine quality Buckskin. This year's price \$2.75. We have 38 pairs from last year to clear at. Harvest Sale Price... **\$1.95**

Men's Furs

Lot C — Men's Alaska Beaver Coats in Black. Good strong heavy fur. Extra quilted lining. Sizes from 40 to 48 in. long. Regular \$80.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$59.00**

Lot A — 15 only — Men's Coats. Made of No. 2 coon skins, 47 inches long. Harvest Sale Price... **\$89.50**

Lot B — 10 only — Men's Racoon Coats. Made of fine selected No. 1 coon skins. American and Canadian coons. 45 to 50 in. long. Worth today from \$250.00 to \$300.00. Harvest Sale... **\$189.50**

LADIES' SWEATERS

Made of fine wool, loose and belted effect; colors green, red and white, sage, purple, navy and also brown. Reg. \$10.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$4.95**

BOYS' SWEATERS

A good heavy Union Sweater, in Jumbo-knit; sizes from 26 to 32. Regular \$3.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$1.85**

ODD LOTS

INFANTS' BOOTS
Soft soles, with brown or lavender tops; sizes 1 to 4. Reg. 85c. Special... **65c**

Little Gents' and Little Ladies' Boots in sizes 8 to 10½. Made of Box Calf with cloth tops in Button styles or Loop Kid with patent toe caps in button or lace styles. Regular \$3.75. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.45**

INFANTS' BOOTS

Made of Tan and Black Kid Leathers in Button and Lace styles. Leather soles. Sizes 2 to 7½. Regular \$1.75. Sale Price... **98c**

LADIES' AND GIRLS' SHOES

Special Lot of Ladies' Boots, Made of Gondola Kid, Gun Metal Calf, Patent Coltskin, Vici Kid, Matt. Kid leathers with black or brown cloth tops. High tops including both Button & Lace styles. Some full toe caps but most lines are pointed plain toes. Sizes range from 2½ to 6½ but not all sizes in each line. These boots are worth up to \$7.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.75**

Misses' high-grade Kid boots in Button and Lace styles with patent toe caps. A strong and dressy boot. Sizes 11—2. Reg. \$4.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.95**

Misses' High Top Brown Felt Boots with Felt soles. Sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$4.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.35**

Ladies' Thick Felt Boot with Felt soles. Leather Vamps. For cold weather be prepared. Regular \$4.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.25**

Ladies' Felt Boots with Thin Leather Soles. Quarter Vamps of leather. Reg. \$4.25. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.35**

GIRLS' BOOTS

A special lot of Girls' Fine Kid Boots, in button and lace styles, also a few pairs of gummetal button, with cloth tops, in sizes 8 to 10½. Reg. \$4.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.98**

Ladies' Serge Dresses

Made of Navy and Black Serge. Shepard Plaid trimming. Regular \$7.50 to \$9.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.95**

Ladies' Silk Dresses

A great assortment of Ladies' Silk Dresses. Hundreds to choose from. Latest Models. Made of Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Duchess Satin and Silk, Poplins. Prices ranging from \$15 to \$45.00. Greatly reduced during the Sale.

Ladies' Silk Blouses

Made of Crepe de Chine and Gorgette with beading and embroidery trimmings. Colors: old rose, peach, maize, navy, black, pink and white. Prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$7.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.98**

SPECIAL

20 pairs only of Girls' Boots. Patent coltskin with dull Kid tops, in Lace styles only, white oiled soles, plain toes. Sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$4.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.75**

Men's Suits

In Tweeds, well tailored, ideal suit for winter wear, with belt or plain. Regular \$30.00 and \$32.50. Harvest Sale... **\$25.00**

Boys Clothing

Boys' Suits, sizes from 4 to 10 years. Made of heavy Tweed. Worth double. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.45**

Men's and Boys Overcoats

You will be warm and comfortable this winter with one of our Scotch Wool Tweeds or Chinchilla Coats, in grey or brown; sizes 35 to 44. Reg. \$35.00. Special... **\$25.00**

Made of heavy Scotch Tweed. Colors: brown, grey, navy, blue & dark green. Sizes from 36 to 44 in. Regular \$37.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$24.50**

Made of heavy Melton cloth with Marmot collar, quilted lined. Sizes from 36 to 46 in. Regular price \$38.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$22.00**

BOYS' OVERCOATS

Made of pure wool chinchilla cloth, in colors grey, navy blue; nicely made, belted effect; sizes from 4 to 10 years. Worth \$12.50. Special... **\$7.85**

Socks and Shoe packs

Men's German Socks. Good long length in heavy-weight wool. Pen Angle Make in red, black, blue and green stripes and spotted effects. Regular \$2.25. Harvest Sale Price... **\$1.45**

Palmer's Oil Tanned Waterproof Shoe packs with leather soles and heels for men in sizes 6 to 12. Regular \$6.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$4.95**

ODD LOTS

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS
Made of washable material in black and white stripes, khaki and navy blue; sizes 14½ to 15½. Special... **90c**

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS
Famous Tootie Shirts in neat stripe effects, included in the lot are stout men's sizes 14½ to 17. Regular \$2.00. Harvest Sale Price... **95c**

CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND CHILDREN'S HATS

Velvet and Corduroy Hats for Children and Girls, with ribbons and braid trimmings. Reg. from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Out they go... **95c**

BOYS' HATS

slightly soiled, made of bearskin cloth wool plush. Reg. \$1.00 to \$1.50. Today's Special... **39c**

Ladies and Childrens Coats

CHILDREN'S COATS

A good selection of Children's Coats, made of wool, chinchilla, tweeds, and bear skin. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Regular \$7.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.95**

LADIES' COATS

Made of fine Plush. Large collar and belted effect. Silk Poplin lined. 45 to 50 in. long. Sizes from 36 to 44 inches bust. Regular price \$50.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$33.50**

SHEEP LINED COATS

Made of heavy black and brown whippet, large collars, wool wristlets. Breast wind shield. Regular \$22.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$17.95**

LADIES' COATS

Made of fine Beaver cloth, with fur collar, quilted lined. Sizes 36 to 44 in bust. Regular price \$40.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$22.50**

LADIES' COATS

Made of black Beaver cloth with plush collars and cuffs, loose and belted effect. Regular price \$18.00 to \$22.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$9.75**

LADIES' COATS

of Wool Chinchilla cloth. Colors: navy, blue, grey and brown. Loose and belted effect. Neatly made. Regular \$25.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$16.75**

LADIES' FURS

Lot No. 1 — Ladies' Fur Coats, made of Mink Marmot, nicely matched skins, 45 in. long. Sizes from 36 to 44. Regular price \$125.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$89.50**

Lot No. 2 — Ladies' Muskrat Coats, made of selected skins, Silk poplin lined, 45 in. long. Regular \$150.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$97.50**

Lot No. 3 — Ladies' Coats, made of No. 1 selected skins of Mink Marmot, also Muskrats, 50 in. long. Regular price from \$150.00 to \$200.00. Harvest Sale... **\$115.00**

Lot No. 4 — Ladies' Coats, made of fine No. 1 Hudson Seal, with Sable collars and cuffs, flowered silk, and silk poplin lined. Regular \$350.00. Harvest Sale... **\$265.00**

GIRLS' COATS

A tremendous big stock to choose from. Made of Tweed, Chinchillas, and Bear skins. Good heavy linings and belted effects. Sizes from 7 to 14 years. Regular price from \$10.00 to \$15.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$8.95**

Read our FREE TRIP TO REGINA OFFER

We will pay your Railroad fare to Regina from any point in Saskatchewan on a basis of 5 percent on your purchase price. You buy your goods at advertised prices. In many cases this special rebate will not only pay for your return railroad fare, but it will also pay your expenses while in town.

This special rebate of 5 percent is over and above all the savings you make by purchasing all your goods at



One door west of old Union Bank Bldg., 1933 South Railway Street.
Corner South Railway and Hamilton Street, Regina, Sask.

SPECIAL

COMFORTERS
Cretone and Satin, etc. Wool lined. Full size. Large assortment to choose from. Special Price.

BLANKETS

In all wool and wool mixture, also Flannelette Blankets in pure white, also grey at Special Prices.

BOYS' SHOES

Boys' Felt Boots with Felt soles and leather toe cap. Sizes 1 to 5. In season price \$4.00. Regular price \$4.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.89**

Boys' Veloured Calf Boots in lace styles. Only sizes 1 to 5½. A good strong boot. Regular price \$4.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.25**

Youths' Felt Lined Boots with thick Felt soles. Dongola Kid covered in lace styles only. Sizes 11 to 13½. Regular \$3.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$1.95**

Youths' Solid Leather Boots. The famous Walton Shoe, made in Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Made of Kangaroo Calfskin, in lace styles only. The strongest boot on the market. Welt effect and oak tanned soles. Regular \$5.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.85**

UNDERWEAR

CHILDREN AND GIRLS UNDERWEAR

1,000 pieces of underwear on large table to choose from. Made of wool, fleeced and Woolnays. Sizes from 2 to 14 years. Prices ranging from 50c, 75c, 95c. Worth double.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Penman's two-piece fine wool underwear for men. Regular price \$2.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$1.45**

Heavy weight Penman two-piece underwear for men. Regular price \$2.75. Harvest Sale Price... **\$1.50**

Combinations for Men. Penman's make. Medium weight. Regular \$5.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.45**

Men's Combinations, extra wool fleeced. Penangle closed crotch. Regular \$3.75. Harvest Sale Price... **\$2.65**

Penman's natural wool, two-piece underwear; sizes from 36 to 42. Reg. \$2.75 per garment. Special... **\$1.85**

Ladies' Fur Sets

Lot No. 1—Made of natural wolf Full animal skin, stole, good size muff trimmed with head and tail. Regular \$50.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$29.75**

Lot No. 2—Ladies' Mink Marmot sets, made of fine selected skins. Large stole and muff to match. Regular \$35.00. Harvest Sale Price... **\$21.50**

Ladies' Muffs

Lot No. 3—6 only — Ladies' Dog skin muffs. Regular price \$7.50. Harvest Sale Price... **\$3.95**

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Alberta News" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. Subscription price \$2.00 per year in advance only.

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Alberta News

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101st Street (over Ramsey's Store).
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In charge for Alberta and British Columbia.
Advertising Rates on Application.
Between 5000 and 6000 Subscribers in Alberta and British Columbia.

Volume 11.

Wednesday, October 9, 1918.

Number 48

Edmonton News

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE

EDMONTON. — Eight cents an acre, the lowest rate ever imposed for municipal hail insurance in Alberta, has been agreed upon at the rate to be levied on land in crop this year under the operation of the municipal hail insurance system of the province.

HUMPHRIES IS FOUND GUILTY IN SHOOTING CASE.

Edward James Humphries, charged in the Supreme Criminal Court with shooting with intent to kill P. D. Armitage, was concluded Monday afternoon. The accused was found guilty by Mr. Justice Walsh, who reserved sentence for a few days.

BEESLEY CASE IN COURT.

Indecent assault upon two girls, one 14 years and the other 17, is the charge that faces J. O. Beesley in the Supreme Criminal Court, and on which he is being tried before Mr. Justice Walsh at the Tuesday session. The case is being heard in camera.

SEVEN CHARGED WITH BREACHES OF MILITARY ACT.

Seven men were arraigned by the military authorities for breaches of the Military Service Act in that they failed to have upon their persons the necessary papers showing cause for their exemption from military service. Samuel Zammuk, Billie Luknk, Martin Reynolds were found guilty of the charge and fined \$15 and costs or serve 30 days in jail. J. McLean was fined \$10 and costs or 30 days, and Milo Dimich and Ingram Thomas were fined \$5 and costs or 30 days in jail. The case of Mack Popil was adjourned till Oct. 4.

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS FOR AUTO THEFT

In the city police court, Marshall E. Jones pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing an automobile, the property of Dr. J. Boulanger, and was sentenced to a term of three months in Fort Saskatchewan. The theft of the auto was made by the accused on Sunday night from in front of the home of J. H. Garipey, at 9947 104th street.

JAIL SENTENCE QUASHED.

By a decision of the appellate division of the Supreme court, Harry Fox, who was convicted of a second offence against the Alberta Liquor Act and sentenced to a term of imprisonment will be allowed to pay a fine of \$200 instead of serving his jail term.

The appeal made on behalf of Fox by Gordon Winkler was allowed on the grounds that Fox was convicted of the offence under section 40 of the act as it stood prior to its amendment by the legislature on April 13th last.

NEARLY 300 ARRESTS ON LIQUOR INFRACTIONS.

Evidence that the morality department of the city police is keeping a watchful eye on delinquents is supplied by the fact that since the beginning of the year no fewer than 279 arrests have been made for breaches of the liquor act. Out of this number convictions have followed in 255 cases, the other 24 being lost. The amount of money collected in fines and costs for these breaches of the law totals \$12,802.

This number of arrests and the money netted is already much greater than for the entire year of 1917, showing that the police have been vigorously trying to stamp out the illegal selling of liquor. Several hundred gallons of liquor have been seized in raids made by the police in the same period, most of it of the "electric" variety, though quite a supply of the real "McKay" has also been in the seizures. The police believe that the number of drunks has been increased

on account of the quality of the whiskey sold, claiming that it takes less of the kind now to be had to cause intoxication than it did when the quality was better.

JUVENILE OFFENCES ON THE INCREASE.

The increase in cases of juvenile crime in Edmonton is becoming serious. Autos have been stolen and stores entered by boys from seven to twelve years of age. In one case rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition were taken. In another case watches. In another \$30 in cash. Extreme youth is a protection from suspicion, and so offences are possible for boys that would not be possible for men. If parental control is not sufficient to protect the public in such cases the law must lay its heavier hand.

The increase of juvenile crime in the city was the subject of discussion between Mayor Evans, Bishop Gray, president of the Juvenile court, and A. M. McDonald, superintendent of the provincial department for Neglected and Delinquent Children, the mayor having been waited upon by the two last named.

BIG DOCKET OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Murder, manslaughter, wounding with intent to kill, seduction, conspiracy, libel, having prohibited papers, attempted rape, gross indecency, living off avails of prostitution, false pretences and theft are amongst the twenty-seven cases to be heard at the fall sitting of the Supreme Criminal court, which opened Monday morning with Mr. Justice Walsh presiding.

The twenty-seven cases were pleaded and most of the accused elected for non-jury trial. The juryman were present but a selection was not made and their services were dispensed with until Oct. 15, when they will be sworn in. Mr. Justice Walsh reminding them that the 15th was the day after Thanksgiving, and emphasized the necessity for them to govern their actions and movements accordingly.

STRAWBERRIES AT CLOVER BAR.

Some splendid ripe strawberries gathered ten miles from Edmonton were brought into the city on Tuesday by Mrs. S. S. McGhan of Pleasant View farm, Clover Bar. The strawberry patch which is about half an acre has been giving fruit since the end of June and those picked of the 1st of October are quite as good as the early summer fruit.

The plants are the "everbearing" kind, the first of which were brought in from Torrill Zone nursery in Iowa and have been such a success that Mrs. McGhan has more orders for plants than she can supply, a large number of orders for next spring planting coming from the Peace River district. Such a success in fruit growing in the Edmonton district will undoubtedly be a great encouragement for the amateur gardeners who have already gained quite an experience in vegetable growing this summer.

TO BRING EXHIBIT FROM SPIRIT RIVER.

Wm. English, president of the Spirit River fair, is planning to bring in an exhibit of vegetables to the exhibition being held in Edmonton Oct. 23 and 24 of roots and grasses. This exhibition is being held at the same time as the sheep and swine sale.

OVER \$13,000 REALIZED AT SALE OF HORSES.

At the sale of horses held at the stockyards more than 200 of medium weight horses were sold, and practically all to Edmonton buyers. Total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$13,868 and the average price ran about \$75. The top price was realized by a black mare bought by S. Sebolt of Edmonton for \$200. A team of sorrels bringing \$300 brought the top price for teams and went to Wm. Kochios. The team

was well mated in color and were a very natty looking pair.

Some of the big buyers were W. F. Ward, of Edmonton, who got 47; George Crosswell, of Edmonton, who got 14, and W. H. McFadden, of Edmonton, who took 28. Several of the men considered that the prices warranted them in buying to feed through the winter, believing that they would be more profitable than cattle.

REGISTRAR HAS NO INSTRUCTIONS TO MENNONITES.

No instructions have as yet been received by Registrar Carson from Ottawa as to the manner in which Mennonites arriving from the United States are to be handled. The further this question is gone into the more complicated it will appear to become. This is the statement made by the registrar, and he believes it will be a matter which will not be easily settled.

CABINET MINISTERS GO NORTH ON TRIP.

Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. Frank B. Carvell, W. W. Corly, deputy minister of the interior, together with Premier Stewart, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Hon. C. R. Mitchell and Hon. A. G. MacKay, have left for a trip into the North, the Peace River country, Grande Prairie and other places. The trip which was arranged by J. D. McArthur, will probably extend over three or four days.

OVER LABOR BUREAUX

EDMONTON. — J. W. Mitchell, secretary of the provincial G. W. V. association, has been appointed in charge of the organization or provincial government labor bureaux. Mr. Mitchell is a returned soldier and also ex-mayor of Calgary.

IMPRISONMENT FOR HOARDERS OF FLOUR

OPAL, Alta. — Fred and John Wasnick, of Opal, Alta., were each found guilty by justices of the peace of hoarding flour and sentenced to serve three months in jail.

Fred Klachuk was sentenced to three months for the same offence, while Mrs. Wong Foo was fined \$100.

SELLS SOME 2,000 SHEEP AT WETASKIWIN

WETASKIWIN, Alta. — At the sheep sale held in Wetaskiwin by J. T. Heninger of Lethbridge only about 300 were sold by auction, four or five hundred were sold afterwards by private sale and the whole of the remainder of 2,000 went to Simon Downie and sons of Carstairs the following morning.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

REGULAR JAIL BREAKER

LETHBRIDGE. — Charles Matthews, a Pincher Creek man serving time in the provincial jail here for horse stealing, made his second escape from that institution, Thursday afternoon.

STOCK TRAIN OF LIVESTOCK DEPT. LEAVES CALGARY

CALGARY, Alta. — A whole trainload of cattle and sheep on Saturday last, via the C. N. R., for Saskatchewan and other Saskatchewan points. These sheep and cattle have been purchased by the department of agriculture for distribution to Saskatchewan farmers under the terms of The Livestock Purchase and Sales Act.

RECEIPTS AT TRAVELERS' STREET CARNIVAL ESTIMATED AT \$10,000

The street carnival of the Commercial Travellers' association wound up in a veritable blaze of glory. All the evening and right up to midnight the brightly illuminated arena was thronged with merry-makers. The various booths all along the line did a rushing business. The wheels of fortune spun until they threatened to wear out their axles, and the ranks of Teddy bears and kewpie dolls were thinned to an amazing degree. The different attractions never lacked

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MANY SHEEP BEING SENT INTO BATTLE RIVER COUNTRY

At the present rate of stocking up, the Battle River country will soon be a regular sheep country. With the sale of the other day of a quarter section made by Mr. Thihaudau of Vermillion, to Messrs. Haeking and Minor of Magrath, about 4,000 sheep will be kept in that end of the province this winter. The sale included about 500 tons of hay as well. These sheep were brought up from the Magrath country this summer to graze in the Beaver Hills country and with this arrangement for headquarters and for hay they will be kept here permanently.

SELLS 1300 SHEEP

CARSTAIRS, Alta. — Sheep were never a better paying proposition than they are at the present time as is evidenced by the manner in which they are being taken up all over Northern Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AUGUST COAL PRODUCTION 240,055 TONS

VICTORIA, B. C. — The total production of the coal mines of B. C. for the month of August amounted to 240,055 tons, or an increase of 13,467 tons over the July figures. Vancouver is taking lead with 145,266 tons, with the Crow's Nest mines second with 78,910 tons and the Nicolah Princeton district third with 15,818 tons.

FOR SALE 160 ACRE FARM.

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

FARM LABORER WANTED FOR

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

COAL - COAL

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

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

For further particulars apply to

BECKER & SCHMIDT

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

FARMERS! FARMERS!

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

HERMAN SCHMIDT, Edmonton

Best prices. Prompt service. (Live Stock taken from the farm) HERMANN SCHMIDT, 1227-97. Street, Edmonton, Alta. Eastwood Dairy. Residence Phone: 71441. Stockyard Phone: 71668.

Bavarian Beer Extract

We have the Agency of this popular Beer-Extract for the "Hagen Importing Co." Tin for making 6 gallons of good Beer \$1.50, postage 10c extra. If you care for a good, tasty beer, order one or more of these tins to-day. We guarantee satisfaction.

BECKER & SCHMIDT

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

COLUMBIA HOUSE AND RESTAURANT

Newly Decorated

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

LUBASCH, Proprietor

Paris Rooms and Restaurant

Good Meals — Clean Beds — Good Service — Moderate Rates.

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The Best Jewellery.

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Becker & Schmidt

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

General Agents for Alberta and British Columbia for the following well known articles:

Forni's Alpenkrauter and Uterine, Price per bottle \$1.50, Porto 20c. Heliol and Magenstaerker, Price 55c, Porto 10c. Bayrisch Beer Extracts, Price \$1.50, Porto 10c. Heureka Worm Capsules for Horses, Price \$2.00, Porto 10c. Pistoles for same \$2.25, Porto 20c.

To insure against loss in the mails, 5c per package for registering same.

BECKER & SCHMIDT

Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF

You mention "The Courier" when answering advertisements.

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COAL - COAL

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

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

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Manitoba Review

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Volume 11.

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Number 48

DISASTROUS FIRE CAUSES DAMAGE OF ABOUT \$250,000.00.

WINNIPEG, Man. — The building occupied by the C. S. Judson company on Logan avenue, corner of Chambers street, with its entire contents of agricultural implements, farm power machinery, hardware, farm supplies, wire fencing and harness, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday before last.

The flames were first noticed at 6.57 p.m. The building was of four stories and basement, brick structure. The outbreak was on the third floor, and by the time the brigade, which was prompt in answering the call, had reached the scene, the upper portion of the structure was enveloped in one volume of flame and the heat was terrific.

Shortly after the arrival of the brigade a loud explosion occurred, caused possibly by the intense heat, and from this glass and debris flew in every direction. A large crowd had gathered in the vicinity, but so far as could be learned by the authorities no person was injured as a result of the explosion.

The heat of the burning building was so keen that plate glass windows in the stores on the opposite side of the street soon began to crack and fall in pieces; the trolley line of the electric street railway was softened and ultimately snapped, and as a result of the short circuit created, flames shot from it, threatening the lives of the firemen, the police and the more foolhardy of the spectators whom the officers had difficulty in protecting.

surprise that no person in the crowd had been seriously injured. About an hour after the outbreak, while the building was blazing like a vast furnace, the west wall of the building fell; the crash startled the vast assemblage and there was somewhat of a panic; then a few minutes later, before the excitement had subsided, down came the south wall with a greater jar and clang than the first had created. The falling of these walls completely obstructed Logan avenue and Chambers street on which the building faced. With the falling of these walls a number of firemen had narrow escapes for they were playing about a dozen streams on the building and were necessarily in close proximity. The pluck and energy exerted by the firemen was noted on all sides, and while the building on which they were working proved a total loss, their indefatigable efforts undoubtedly saved the adjoining buildings, which escaped with comparatively little damage. Rain was falling at the time and this supplemented the efforts in that direction.

MADE FATAL LEAP THROUGH WINDOW.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Arseli Maki, farmer, of Alma, Man., jumped from the second floor of the Strang block, Main street, at 11 o'clock Wednesday last. His head striking the sidewalk, he was almost instantly killed, his skull having been fractured.

The deceased, a Finlander, was a steady working farmer. His health had been indifferent of late, and urged by his friends he had been induced to come to Winnipeg for medical treatment. His physician, Dr. Thornstein Bjornson, had recommended Turkish baths as an adjunct to his treatment. The deceased went to Prof. William May, proprietor of the baths on the second floor of the Strang building, and after the regulation treatment remained in the building; he was weak and suffering from nervous breakdown. In the evening the

professor took him to a restaurant, where he apparently enjoyed a hearty meal.

It was immediately after the bath he received before the time of retiring for the night that the fatal leap was made. Prof. May stated that the man appeared quite rational, and the only peculiarity about him was his unusually quiet demeanor and his silence. After the bath the deceased took a towel and assisted the operator in the drying operation. This completed, the operator turned to accompany Maki to his bedroom, and it was then that with a sudden impulse the man rushed from his side and jumped against the closed plate glass window, smashing the pane, which was 2 1/2 by 5 1/2 feet, and falling to the sidewalk, below. His forehead struck the pavement. Maki never regained consciousness and expired before the hospital was reached.

The deceased was a hard-working farmer and generally respected by his neighbors. He was about 30 years of age, and on his person was found a photograph of his wife and child.

SULLIVAN AND JOHNSON PAY EXTREME PENALTY

WINNIPEG, Man. — Without a tremor Frank Sullivan and Philip Johnson, on Wednesday last, at sunrise paid the supreme penalty of the law for the murder of Constable Snowden. Hangman Ellis carried out the execution without a hitch.

The trap was sprung, and Johnson never finished a protestation which he had begun with the words "I am in" — presumably a declaration of innocence.

At the same instant, Sullivan, in the midst of a volley of protest against the judge, the jury and police, speaking in a firm voice through the black hood, fell with Johnson.

minutes after 7 o'clock. A small crowd of policemen, two jurors, and a few other persons, stood around the scaffold.

Sullivan walked fearlessly up the steps to the elevated gallows, then turned to the crowd.

"I want to tell you, gentlemen, and I want you to tell my sister, that I am innocent. I know nothing about this," he began. "The policeman who said he heard me say I killed him is a liar. The jury and the judge did not give me a square deal. The minister of justice—"

Sullivan was here cut off by the preparations of the executioner. Johnson was then led to the platform, and stood beside his accomplice. He did not show Sullivan's composure, but he walked up the steps without the slightest display of weakness.

Within a few seconds all was ready. The trap doors slammed back, and the two men fell.

Within 15 minutes the bodies had been cut down, viewed by the jurors, and the verdict of lawful death had been handed in. The services of Arthur Ellis, hangman, for the double execution cost the province just \$330.70.

FARM LANDS IN DEMAND

WINNIPEG, Man. — Farm lands in the Dauphin district are in demand owing to the succession of good crops in the northern sections of the province. One sale reported recently is that of a farm owned by Chas. McLaughlin, which has been purchased by Ernest A. Martin for \$40,000. The half section is improved and has modern buildings.

MAN SHOT IN LEG WHILE A DESERTER. DIES AS RESULT

WINNIPEG, Man. — William Korlick died at the Tuxedo military hospital of septic poisoning, and Dr. McConnell, provincial coroner, stated that an inquest concerning the circumstances surrounding his

death would be held at the central police station.

It is alleged the deceased had been a deserter and about three weeks ago a platoon was sent after him to Brokenhead, and it has been stated that he, after the body discovered his whereabouts, fired upon them. With the object of intimidating him the platoon fired back, but one of the bullets caught him in the leg. As a result of the wound blood poisoning set in and amputation of the limb became necessary and in his weakened condition Korlick never recovered from the shock.

OVER 79 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE

WINNIPEG, Man. — J. D. Rowley, who farms 220 acres of land one and a half miles east of West Selkirk, has just threshed 316 1/2 bushels of No. 1 Marquis wheat from four acres of land, or 79 1/2 bushels per acre. The wheat was seeded on April 16, and cut on Aug. 23, or 109 days from time of seeding. The land had been in potatoes and other roots for several years. It is 50 years since the soil was first broken, it being one of the very early farms of the Red River valley. Mr. Rowley bought it 29 years ago, and at that time it was badly infested with Canadian thistle, but good cultivation has destroyed them. Wheat on other and much larger fields yielded 38 and 40 bushels. Mr. Rowley goes in for mixed farming, and breeds horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. Owing to the near vicinity of the C.N.R., he has moved his cattle on to a small ranch on the Fisher branch of that road. He raises many potatoes and carefully sorts them, keeping all the small ones at home for pig feed. He believes in smaller farms and bigger yields and has given practical demonstration of the value of that belief.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Mr. Rowley is quite willing to have the four-acre plot re-measured, if anyone cares to do so.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH UTTERING SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE

WINNIPEG, Man. — The city police, acting on information laid by the military district intelligence office, arrested Mrs. Sarah Jane Knight, of Edmonton. The arrest was effected in Fort Rouge while Mrs. Knight was preparing to leave for the United States.

The prisoner will appear before Sir Hugh John Macdonald in the police court, when a charge will be laid of "having used seditious language calculated to detract from the united effort of the Canadian people." The offense is said to have committed in the Rex theatre last Sunday evening when Mrs. Knight addressed a gathering of international socialists under the chairmanship of George Armstrong.

EDITOR INTERNED

WINNIPEG, Man. — M. Kneezovitch, associated editor of "The Working People," the Ukrainian paper published in Winnipeg was ordered interned by the registrar of alien enemies. Articles in his paper for some time, have become more inflammatory each week. Officials of the district intelligence office placed him under arrest, and he is now on his way to the internment camp. He is an Austrian and has resided here for about 10 years. Orders also came from Ottawa forbidding the possession in Canada of copies of the paper.

WOMAN MAY RUN FOR CIVIC HONORS

WINNIPEG, Man. — Among the names mentioned as possible aldermanic candidates are: Mrs. A. H. Oakes, president of the provincial W.C.T.U. for Ward 6; Mrs. S. Randall, 2667 Ingersoll, prominent worker in the Civic league, the Consumers' Protective association,

the Home Economics and the Women's Labor league; Mrs. James Munro, active for years in various women's organizations and a well known city woman, for Ward 3, and Mrs. Luther Holling, ex-president of the late Non-Partisan Political Educational league, for Ward 3. It is understood that while the candidature of these four women has been widely discussed among city women, none of them have formally consented.

300 STUDENTS FOR FARM COLLEGE

WINNIPEG, Man. — Hon. Valentine Winkler declared a few days ago that three hundred students are expected at the agricultural college this year. Applications are coming in from Saskatchewan and other outside points, and last year's record of 250 students should be considerably surpassed, he said.

BOY KILLED BY WAGON

BRANDON, Man. — Henry Chaufner, aged ten, while jumping off a wagon of the Imperial Oil Company, ten miles northeast of Brandon, fell under the wheels and was so badly crushed that he died shortly afterwards.

FIRE HALL CLOSED

WINNIPEG, Man. — After having been in operation for the past four years, No. 5 fire hall, on Sherbrooke street, near Portage, was closed in accordance with the city's retrenchment plan. The district formerly protected by this station will in future be looked after by other halls, while the staff, which comprised thirteen officers and men, has been distributed among the other halls. The apparatus also will be placed at other stations where most needed. Fire Hall No. 5 has for years been one of the best kept stations in the city, and the beauty of the site was much enhanced by the magnificent garden which has for several seasons been looked after by the men stationed there.

YOUR HOUR OF LEISURE

CONTENT.

By Lynn Harold Harris

As turneth the rose to the sun when first he cometh to view Till all his course is run, so turn'd my heart to you.

Having known you, I needs must love, as the rose to the sun must tend— But how from his throne above shall the sun to the rose descend?

You are gone, but why repine? I liv'd in your light awhile. For me alone did you shine, on me alone did you smile.

And the rose that the mighty sun hath kiss'd day after day Is content when the summer is done to wither and fade away.

The Miracle Of It.

By Alice Garland Steele.

(Continued.)

But Elizabeth could only remember something Sidney had said to her the night before. "She's great!" he had said. She was beginning to see why he had said it. Cicely was looking at her from the window. "I am trying to prove to you," she said slowly, "that I would not hurt your boy if I could!"

Elizabeth had risen. Her face was pale still, but it had lost its hardness. "I believe you, Mrs. Bertine," she said.

Cicely made a mute gesture. "But you are still a little afraid."

Perhaps you will not be when I tell you that Sidney is—not in love with me!"

Elizabeth held with one hand to the chairback. "But he told me last night—"

"That he was in love? He is. With my little sister, Rosalie."

Elizabeth could find no word. Her lips were quivering.

"You came here," said Cicely quietly, "thinking that it was I. I saw that at once, and I—did not at once disprove it. You hurt my pride—I have pride left, you see. It hurt me most because all my life I have kept one thing unspotted—a love that I believed in but could never hope to possess. You have taken it as one of the lovely, common things, but for me it has been like God's mercy, something to believe in and hope for to the end. Do you think now that I could hurt your boy?" She stopped to smile brokenly.

"I have wanted my little Rosalie to have what I have missed, Mrs. Travis. She came to me four months ago, fresh from a convent school in France. I have kept her there, growing up like a lily among the nuns. Was it strange that when I saw them together, she and your boy, I let them have their chance? But you must not be afraid, it will be easy for you to love Rosalie—she is not—like me! It is beautiful to see them together," she said; "for them, too, it is—Miracle, but not so much as it is for me—they have the loaves and fishes, but I am fed!" She stopped suddenly and held out her hand. "You will not visit my sins upon my little sister!"

Elizabeth took it in both of hers, but all she said, a little huskily, was—"Let me see—your Rosalie."

She came in upon them, in her short frock, at Cicely's call. Her eyes were brown, like Cicely's, but they were eyes that hoped all things, believed all things; and she wore still about her the freshness of that overseas garden. She was very charming with Sidney's mother, and a little timid, because Sidney, it seemed, was just behind.

It was on Sidney's face that his mother's eyes dwelt longest. She was realizing afresh the responsible beauty of it, that she had brought a man child into the world, and that now, because life had called to him, he had put away forever childish things. He was a man—it was indeed a miracle—that he had grown to his full stature in a day!

Cicely was saying something, in a voice that fought off, with an effort, a very real emotion.

"And they are not to marry for years," she said smiling; "no matter what he tells you, Mrs. Travis—not until my little sister grows up and Sidney has become a famous engineer!"

He had his protest ready. "Oh, I say—look here—" but Cicely shook her head.

"Don't you see," she said, "that it is going to grow all the bigger for the waiting?"

Rosalie turned her brown eyes full on Sidney's mother. They held a very girlish appeal. "How can it be bigger than it is?" she said.

It was Cicely again who answered. "Darling, that's the miracle of it!"

— The End. —

The Impatient Customer.

It was in the afternoon of a trying day, and Susan Jones was waiting on an old lady, a very particular old lady. The customer was fingering first this brush and then that, asking one question after another until Susan wondered if there were any more questions a person could ask. Susan was hot and tired. She had been thirsty for half an hour, and had not been able to get away for a drink of water.

She was wondering if the customer would never take a brush and go when up came a woman with snappy, black eyes. She looked at the customer a moment, then impatiently tapped the glass with her hand. Susan knew that Miss Smith and Miss Mahlberg and the New Girl were all busy.

Now, Susan Jones was a good salesgirl, and she knew, in her heart of hearts, that she could perfectly well excuse herself to her customer, find out what the other woman wanted, and show it to her.

But Susan was tired and thirsty. The thermometer outside said one hundred and one and Susan—well, Susan yawned.

"Young lady," said the woman with the snappy, black eyes, "I have to catch a train. Will you wait on me at once?"

"I'm busy, madam," said Susan, scarcely glancing at her, and thinking to herself: "She can't work that train trick on me."

The customer walked straight to Mr. Brown, the salesman. "Are you the man in charge here?" she asked. "I want to report that

young lady over there. I've been there over fifteen minutes, and she has ignored me."

"Miss Jones!" asked Mr. Brown. "I am surprised at that, madam; she is one of our good salesgirls. Do you mean the one nearest us?"

"She's the one," said the customer, walking back to Susan with the floorman. "I tell you, I've been here over fifteen minutes and she pretended not to see me."

Susan looked up. "I beg your pardon, madam," she said pleasantly, "but you couldn't have been here for fifteen minutes."

"Young lady," said the customer, "I'll thank you not to contradict me. What's more, I've shopped enough to know you could just as well have waited on me as not, only you were too lazy. I want a hard, white toothbrush, and hurry up."

The quick tears sprang to Susan's eyes as she gave the customer a toothbrush and finished with the other customer.

Susan sat down on the stool and brushed the hair back from her forehead. The telephone rang. She let Miss Smith answer it.

"Say, Miss Jones," she called, "the buyer wants to see you right away."

Susan walked slowly over to the buyer's office. If that customer had complained!

"Miss Jones," said the buyer, "what's the matter? I've just had a customer in here who said she wanted to report you for telling her she lied and for not waiting on her when you could have. What was it?"

"I was busy with another customer."

"Couldn't you have spoken to her?" asked the buyer, looking sharply at Susan.

Susan hesitated, then she said: "Yes, I guess I could have, only I was so hot and tired I thought I'd let Miss Smith or Miss Mahlberg do it. And then, when she said she'd been there fifteen minutes, I told her she couldn't have been before I thought. I'm sorry, Mr. Suiter, but I was so hot."

The buyer smiled kindly. "We all are today," he said. "Now look here, Miss Jones, I called you in because I wanted to see if you're sick. I was surprised to have a complaint about you. But I find you're not sick, you're just—"

"Cross," said Susan with a faint little smile; "just cross."

"Well, cross because you are tired, and the remedy for that is—"

"Make up your mind to forget how hot it is and not be cross," said Susan.

"That's one, I'll admit," continued the buyer; "but not the one I mean. I mean an early pass and a good night's rest for Miss Jones. I want her to go home and forget about work. Then she'll come in to-morrow fresh and ready for business."

"Mr. Suiter," said Susan, "I'm sorry. I thought a little while ago I didn't care if I never sold another thing as long as I lived. But now you make me want to go right back and sell some more."

"No, don't go back," said the buyer, "but by to-morrow you'll be ready to sell out the store on

our new bathing caps. It's hard never to get irritable, Miss Jones. But don't take it out on customers. Take it out on me."

"I will," said Susan; "I mean I won't. No, I mean I won't be cross after this."

THE LITTLE BANK AT HOME

We all admire the doric-columned, stately, granite savings bank in the downtown block. But we do not realize that this big bank is the legitimate offspring of the little child's bank in the home. That is how the downtown bank began. And suppose that every child in this country should be "given a home bank, and then were not to break the bank open at intervals and speck what is in it, but to deposit its contents in the big bank downtown—think what a different country this would be and what a different people. And the place to begin is in the little bank at home.

One father had the right idea when his child periodically broke open his bank and spent its contents. "He sees me doing practically the same thing," said this father. "I spend, but do not save." So the father and his boy made an agreement. Each got a bank and each put whatever he could into it. When the boy became of age he had enough saved to form the nucleus of a business investment. His father passed away a rich man, and before he went he said: "It all started with that home bank." The son is today a millionaire, and only the other day he echoed his father's words: "It all started with that home bank."

The Courier's

Mail Bag

HOLDFAST, Sask., Sept. 1918,
The Editor,
The Courier, Regina.

Dear Sir:—
Will you be kind enough to publish the following correspondence containing news of our district.

Mr. F. Schuerger, our organist and choir leader has been notified of the death of his brother, the Rev. Jos. Schuerger. Deceased was 48 years of age and pastor of a large parish in Dusseldorf-Oberkassel. During his activities as pastor in that parish he has built up a magnificent church costing in the neighborhood of one-million dollars. The deceased was a hard working faithful priest and of exceptional kindness towards his parishioners, friends and the general public. He was a knight of the Red Eagle and a man of great scientific education. Both of his parents, who are over 80 years of age, can hardly realize the early departure of their beloved son. One sister and two brothers are the other mourners of the family. I personally knew the deceased very well, who also was my true friend and adviser. May our Lord the Almighty give his departed soul eternal peace.

To his brother, living in Holdfast I wish to express my heartfelt sympathies at the time of his bereavement.

Shortly after the sad news of the departure of Rev. Schuerger reached Mr. Fritz Schuerger, the little darling of the family died suddenly and unexpectedly. I wish to extend also here my heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Threshing in this district is nearly completed. Results show that the yield amounts to about a half crop.

I wish to announce that also this year I collect money for subscriptions for the Courier. I ask all my friends in this colony not to discontinue reading the Courier, because the paper is appearing in the English language, but to assist the Editor of the paper with all means possible to carry on his good work.

Wishing you all the success in publishing the Courier in the English language, I remain
Yours truly,
C. Wehrens.

COLLINS, Sask., Sept. 25, 1918,
The Courier, Regina.

Gentlemen:—

To my big surprise I have received this week's "Courier" printed in the English language. As I am without any explanation whatsoever regarding this change, I am at loss to understand what this means. I presume, however, that you have done the right thing, and have followed the best possible course you could under the circumstances, which I, perhaps do not fully understand. Should it be possible for you to publish the more important Orders-in-Council and different regulations of the various Boards in a German translation alongside the original English text, I and many more subscribers in this district shall be greatly pleased. In fact I would be willing to pay another dollar extra, if you could see your way clear to follow out this suggestion.

I may perhaps soon have the pleasure of calling on you personally, when I shall be glad to discuss this subject with you more thoroughly.

Wishing you good success, I remain,
Yours truly,
Florian Schury.

LUNDBRECK, Alta., Sept. 25, 1918,
The Editor,
The Courier, Regina.

Dear Sir:—

Permit me to congratulate the Courier to its new dress. Should it be possible for you to publish the Courier daily I would cancel all my other papers and keep only "The Courier". Some of the papers in Alberta seem to think that they will gain some of the Courier subscribers because of its appearance in English. As far as I am concerned I certainly will always remain your subscriber and only hope to see the Courier published daily.

Wishing you all success, I remain
Yours truly,
Carl Bansemer.

BURNED TO DEATH

SHERBROOKE, Que. — Two girls named Grenier, aged 20 and 13 were burned to death at Thetford Mines when the home of their father was destroyed by fire.

Halfbreed Found Guilty of Murder

MELVILLE, Sask., Oct. 3.—Barney Belcourt was found guilty of murder by the jury late tonight and condemned to death.

Intense interest was shown in the trial of Barney Belcourt, the half breed, charged with the murder of Mrs. Beatty at Theodore, September 2, under revolting circumstances.

The chief witness for the prosecution were Thelma, the twelve-year-old daughter of the murdered woman, and the "woman in the case", and Ronald, aged nine, and Tyrel, aged six, sons of the deceased.

Thelma gave damaging evidence against the accused in connection with his relations with her for a period covering two months prior to the crime which he is charged with having committed in order to get rid of the girl's mother, who was an obstacle to his advances towards her young daughter.

She said she was awakened the night of September 2 by the sound of a scuffle, when she saw the accused dragging her mother across the floor from kitchen to cellar door in the dining room. Mrs. Beatty either fell or was pushed down the trap, said the girl, after which the half-breed placed a small can of water on the steps and then nailed down the cellar flap.

Belcourt, according to the witness, then compelled the girl to carry a lamp while he moved the youngest child to another bed and collected his own and the witness' clothing, also food. He then made her go to the barn where horses were saddled and they rode four miles distant and camped for the day. Witness stated that he assaulted her several times during the day and would not let her go home until evening when, fearing harvest laborers would see them, he let her depart, saying he was sorry for what he had done to her mother.

SHIPBUILDING HAS SURPASSED RECORDS DURING SEPTEMBER

LONDON. — The British admiral announces that the tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom shipyards during September amounted to 144,772 tons, which is 20,000 tons in excess of the figures for August, and has only twice been surpassed in any month of this year.

The total tonnage in new construction for the first nine months of 1918 was 1,174,641, as compared with 743,853 in the corresponding period of last year. The total for twelve months ending September, 1918, was 1,594,262, as compared with 957,185 for the previous year.

In the second quarter of 1917 the world's merchant shipping suffered a loss of 2,236,934 tons, but in the last three months for which figures are available, namely, June, July and August, the total was 932,556 tons, a reduction of fifty-eight per cent.

U. S. CONVOY SHIP LOST.

WASHINGTON. — The U. S. S. Tampa, a former coastguard cutter in naval service, was lost Sept. 26, while on convoy duty. Two officers and 102 enlisted men of the crew, one British officer and five civilian employees lost their lives. A navy department statement said the ship was sunk at night in the Bristol channel and that reports indicate that she was struck by a torpedo while escorting a convoy.

SAVE GASOLINE

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

EVERY CAR needs some adjusting occasionally to get best results.

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

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

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

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

Canadian Motor Sales Corporation, Ltd.

Distributors for Saskatchewan for

"ELGIN SIX" CARS

Cor. Albert and Victoria

REGINA, SASK.

Official Statements Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

(Continued from Page 5.)

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 6.—We improved our positions slightly in local engagements southeast and north of Aubencheul-aux-Bois.

North of the Searpe (in the Arras sector) our troops gained possession of Fresnoy and established themselves in the eastern outskirts of the village.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The pursuit of the enemy continued all night on the whole of the Suipe river front. On the left the French crossed the Aisne canal in the region of Saigneul and reached the outskirts of Agullecourt.

Further east the French are approaching Aumeneourt-le-petit. The massif of Nogent L'Abesee is in our possession and we have advanced far beyond it. The French are progressing on a general line north of Pommale, north of Lavannes and north of Epoye.

On the right the French have occupied the village of Faverges-sur-Suipe.

On the Arnes river French advanced elements outflanked the wooded crest to the north of the stream. Several hundred prisoners were captured yesterday and last night.

South of the Ailette river Italian units operating in the region of Ostel and Soupir (south of Laon), after storming important supporting positions of Soupir, including a part of the village, fought a sharp battle yesterday on the plateau to the northeast. The Italians after heavy fighting conquered trenches strongly held by the Germans on the height of the Croix-sans-Tete and the Metz farm.

North of St. Quentin the fighting continues with stubbornness in the region of Lessins, where the French have made further progress to the east of that district.

SERBIAN

SALONIKI, Oct. 6.—After violent fighting our advanced guards entered Vranje on Friday. Several hundred prisoners and many guns were captured. The enemy is withdrawing northwards in disorder.

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 5.—"Stubborn fighting took place all day yesterday both at Montbrehan and Bearevoir. Having captured the

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

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

The PLAPAO PAD when adhering closely to the body cannot possibly slip or shift out of place, therefore, cannot chafe or pinch. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—impermeable. To be used while you work and while you sleep. No straps, buckles or springs attached. Learn how to close the hernial opening as follows: Send your name today to PLAPAO CO., Block 3051 St. Louis, Mo., for FREE trial Plapao and the information necessary.

former village early in the morning together with some 500 prisoners, the Australian troops concerned were severely counter-attacked. Throughout the remainder of the day the enemy made repeated attempts with troops brought up from the reserves to regain the village.

All his attempts were repulsed and in the course of fighting heavy losses were inflicted on his troops. British tanks did great execution among the German infantry. The village rests in our hands.

The possession of Bearevoir was also fiercely disputed and remained long in doubt. The enemy has been strongly reinforced and spared no effort to retain the village.

After making progress during the day by hard fighting, in the evening, English troops again attacked and carried the village, establishing their line firmly to the east and northeast of it.

North of Bearevoir our troops have gained possession of Aubencheul-aux-Bois and are established on the high ground running northward towards Lessins.

Over 1,000 prisoners were captured by us in our operations yesterday, north of St. Quentin.

On the remainder of the front encounters between patrols and outposts have taken place in different sectors.

Operations of a minor character were continued successfully by us today north of St. Quentin. Australian and English troops accompanied by tanks made progress in the neighborhood of the villages of Montbrehan and Bearevoir and on the spur northwest of the latter village. A number of prisoners have been taken.

"On the Lens-Armentieres sector the enemy's withdrawal continues. Our troops have reached Wavrin and Erquinghem."

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 4.—"In Champagne the French and American troops in the course of the day, completed their advantages of yesterday."

"On our left we pushed our lines four kilometres north of Auberville, and eight kilometres northwest of Somme-Py, as far as the Arnes river."

"We took the villages of Vaude-sincourt, Dotrien, St. Souplet and the woods in the region of Grand Bellois. Further east we reached the borders of St. Etienne-Arnes and gained a footing on the plateau of Orfeuil, which village was captured."

"We evacuated Challenge, which has not been occupied by the enemy. It is undergoing an intense fire by both artilleries."

ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 4.—"In the Val Delleadna, near Creto, and on the western buttresses of Mount Nossol, we forced the enemy to withdraw from advanced emplacements, leaving dead and prisoners."

"In the Grappa region this morning our detachments penetrated an entrenchment on the summit of Mount Pertica and inflicted heavy losses on the garrison. We took 30 prisoners."

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Section A—This morning the attack was resumed west of the Meuse. Overcoming a stubborn resistance, we have advanced our line two to five kilometres, carrying hill 240, north of Exermont, and taken from the enemy the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chery and Laforge.

"In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and regular troops belonging to Maj. Gen. Bullard's corps, forced the enemy back to Krimhild positions, south of the Bois-de-Foret."

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 3.—"At dawn this morning British infantry attacked along a front of about eight miles from Sequehart to the Canal north of Bony. The attack was successful at all points."

"On the right of the attack, English and Scottish troops of the 32nd division retook the village of Sequehart, capturing a number of prisoners and later in the morning beat off with loss hostile counter-attacks."

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 5.—"The victorious attacks carried out in the last few days by our troops in conjunction with the American forces on the Vesle front, and on the Champagne front, have forced the enemy to make a general retirement toward the Suipe and Arnes rivers. The enemy has abandoned all the high positions, powerfully fortified for four years and defended with unrelaxed stubbornness, and is retreating on a front of 45 kilometres (28 miles)."

"At the present hour Reims has been redeemed; Fort Brimont and the massif of Moronvilliers are in our hands and Nogent l'Abbesee is completely encircled."

"Our advance guards, keeping in close contact with the enemy rearguards, have passed beyond the general line of Orainville, Bour-gogne, Cernay-les-Reims and Bethenille. Further east we hold the Arnes river along its whole course. We have crossed the Suipe at Orainville and the Arnes at several points."

"Belgian communication — 'In Flanders the enemy artillery has displayed a certain amount of activity, but there has been no intense action. Ten enemy airplanes were brought down and three balloons burned.'"

"Eastern Theatre.—In Albania the allied forces, by a vigorous offensive, forced the Austrians to withdraw along the road from El-basion beyond the confluence of the Seumbi and the Langaita. Further north we have energetically driven the enemy back from Dibra. In the region of Vranje, Serbian and French troops, after a spirited engagement, have captured positions held by Austro-German forces, whom they have driven northward, taking about 100 prisoners."

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"Fighting of a local character has taken place today in the neighborhood of Beauvoir north of Guoy and south of Cambrai. Our troops progressed."

Rheumatism

A HOME CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 241 E. Gursey Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson responsible. Statement true.

"We are approaching Berat. The enemy is retreating rapidly in an attempt to avoid pursuit and is setting fire to his depots. We have taken prisoners and a large quantity of material."

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—"We have withdrawn our divisions from Albania. This was rendered necessary by events on the Bulgarian front."

"Berat fell into the hands of the enemy without a fight."

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—"In Flanders, on both sides of Cambrai, and in the Champagne, we warded off violent enemy attacks. In quiet sectors of the front near St. Quentin, northwest of Reims and west of the Argonne, we withdrew parts of our salient lines to positions in the rear."

"North of Staden (Belgium) warding off enemy attacks, we captured about 100 prisoners. The enemy attacked on both sides of the roads leading from Ypres to Roulers and Menin and obtained a footing in Ledghem. We captured the eastern part of the place by a counter-attack."

"Enemy partial attacks south of La Bassee were repulsed."

"The fifth day of the battle of Cambrai again ended in complete failure for the enemy. North of Saneourt our troops beat back assaults of the enemy which he renewed seven times."

"Further south the enemy pressed forward temporarily beyond Albancourt, Bantigny and south of Blecourt toward Cuvillers. Our counter-attack threw the enemy back beyond Abancourt and Bantigny and saved the brave Wurttemberg defenders of Blecourt from being surrounded by the enemy."

"At Cambrai and south of it enemy assaults broke down. Rumilly remained in the hands of the enemy."

"Between Le Catelet and the Oise, our front on the night before last has run east of St. Quentin to Berthenicourt on the River Oise."

"In the course of the day enemy attacks developed against the sectors of Estrees, Jonecourt and Les Dines. The enemy penetrated our lines on both sides of Sequehart but a counter-attack threw him back again."

"St. Quentin, in which only reconnoitering detachments were stationed yesterday, has been occupied by the enemy."

"There have been outpost engagements in the region between the Ailette and the Aisne rivers."

"Northwest of Reims we withdrew our troops from the River Vesle to positions in the rear. The enemy followed with weak detachments in the evening and occupied the line of Ventelay and Villers-Franquay."

"In the Champagne, the French resumed their attacks. In the forenoon these assaults were directed against the front from Ste-Marie-a-Py to Monthois, and in the course of the day against the line between Somme-Py and the Avre. The attacks broke down. Local breaches were cleared again for the most part by counter-attacks."

"The new position taken up the night before last on both sides of the River Aisne runs from Monthois, beyond Challenge to the Bois D'Autry to the north of Binaville and straight across the forest of Argonne to Apremont."

"Advanced guards several times repulsed enemy attacks before these lines. In local raids we threw the Americans back and out of the Bois-Des-Orgens and adjacent lines."

"Yesterday we shot down 27 enemy airplanes and three captive balloons."