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# The Courier

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## PROCEEDINGS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

A universal conference of all states desiring to participate in a League of Nations will be the final act in the formation of the league, Leon Bourgeois, French authority on League of Nations, declared. To this League the Central Powers may be admitted.

President Wilson opposed annexation of German Colonies and a plan of Mandatories for Colonies was adopted. The League of Nations proposes to act as mandator.

British Colonies strongly opposed plan adopted. British Journal calls it given away the Empire.

Two premiers, of Roumania, and Serbia, M. Bratiano, and M. Patchitch, were heard by the council on the boundary issue, the last question between them. It developed that another secret treaty was signed in August, 1916, as a condition of Roumania's entry into the war, under which Roumania was holding all the territory within designated river boundaries. M. Patchitch, on behalf of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, declared that the Roumanian treaty was made

without the knowledge of Serbia, which was largely concerned in it. He invoked the principle of nationality, which President Wilson has enunciated in support of the claim of the Serbians to the region in which, he asserted, the Serbs largely exceeded the Roumanians.

The Polish delegate M. Dmowski, declared that Poland wished to recover territory she possessed before the partition of 1772 and 1793, including the province and town of Posen and the town of Thorn, and to have free access to the sea by way of Danzig, protected by a strip of territory which would render the means of communication secure.

Dr. Benes, the Czech-Slovak delegate, explained the Czech-Slovak point of view, and more especially the incidents which tend to an armed encounter between the Czech-Slovaks and Polish forces on the frontier of Silesia and Bohemia. He said that an agreement was concluded in November, 1918, between the Poles and Czech-Slovaks, for the provisional establishment of a frontier line between the two countries. On Jan. 24 last, Czech-Slovaks entered the Posen district, and these were followed by Polish contingents.

The conference notified the delegates that it would be necessary to put an end to such acts and that for a period, the zone in dispute should be occupied by the allies. To this the delegates of both sides agreed.

The question of the definite possession of the industrial centre of Silesia was however, not settled, nor were any other of the territorial problems submitted by Poland.

The Poles maintain that the district of Posen should be Polish, as Poles constitute 55 per cent. of the population. The Czech-Slovaks reply that the region is indispensable for their industries, owing to its coal mines. The peace conference will decide between the two parties, which according to the statement, are equally animated by the desire to be conciliatory and have declared that they are willing to recognize the justice of its judgment.

France and Annexation as well as Serbia, Italy and Roumania.—France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate and another Rhenish Prussia.

France desires also to annex the basin of the Sarre river. France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine further to the north is concerned, the con-

(Continued on Page 5.)

## Manitoba Legislature in Session

WINNIPEG, Man. — That Manitoba is now exporting 175 car loads of butter instead of importing 55 car loads a year, which was the case a few years ago, was one of the striking points made by A. J. Loub, member for Rockwood, during the session of the Legislature last week. He attributed this to the success that had attended the Cow bill legislation of the minister of agriculture for which the member also claimed a reduction of ten cents per pound in the price to city dwellers.

Robt. Jacob, the member for Winnipeg North, the feature of whose address was his discussion of the labor question, gave it as his opinion that the question would only be settled in the ballot boxes and by the enactment of such laws as would fairly distribute the net earnings which capital and labor combined make. Mr. Jacob asserted that if the government conducted himself in the future as in the past it would merit a renewal of the confidence of the people of the province.

Following we name a few of the bills introduced so far:

Hon. Mr. Johnson—To amend “The Devolution of Estates act” to amend “The Assignment act” to further amend “The Workmen's Compensation act” to amend “The Civil Service act.”

(Continued on Page 5.)

## U. S. Plans to Keep Immigrants Out

WASHINGTON. — Prohibition of immigration for four years after the war, except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Newfoundland, was agreed upon unanimously today by the house immigration committee.

Chairman Burnett announced that he would ask for a special rule to permit early consideration of the measure by the house.

A number of amendments accepted permit the admission of relatives of aliens already in this country and of persons skilled in certain occupations and professions.

Although no record vote was taken, it is understood the committee divided 7 to 2 for the legislation, with six members absent. Prohibition of immigration during the peace reconstruction period has been strongly urged by representatives of organized labor and others at hearings before the committee.

The bill, as now drafted, will permit an alien resident to bring his wife and children (except boys over 18 year of age) into the United States. Orphan nephews under 18, and nieces of any age also may be brought into the country. Tourists would not be barred from entry for temporary stay.

The decision on the four-year period was made on the question whether the committee should adopt that provision or one providing for only two years' prohibition.

## Germans Open Hostilities Against Poles

BERLIN, Jan. 31. — Advice from the West Prussian border, where German troops have been despatched against the Poles, report that the German force that had been assigned to occupy the town of Kulmsue, which is the railway junction between Thorn and Graudenz, was forced to take the place by storm, after the Polish regulars had refused to negotiate.

## DEFEND TERRITORY AGAINST ITALIANS

FUME. — President Pogatschrag, of the Slovene government at Laibach, declared in an interview that “all Jugo-Slav territories will be defended against the Italians to the last man.” He said that relations with Italy are greatly strained and that five classes of Jugo-Slav soldiers are now under arms.

## BLAME AMERICANS FOR PARIS CRIMES

PARIS. — Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults and nearly 500 serious fights, due to American soldiers, occurred in the department of the Seine during the month of December, says the Matin today, in reverting to the subject of the reorganization of the American police in Paris. The reinforcement of the police contingent had been demanded by Brig-Gen. William W. Harts.

## SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

In a masterly, clear cut exposition of the financial condition of the Province of Saskatchewan, the Hon. Chas. Dunning, provincial treasurer in the Saskatchewan assembly, on Wednesday delivered his annual budget speech with the house in committee of ways and means.

For one hour and forty minutes Mr. Dunning dealt with the general financial situation and also with the government's finances for the past year and the estimates for the fiscal year, ending April 30, 1920, in the course of which he introduced a program of new construction including buildings and public improvements aggregating a total of nearly one and three quarter millions.

As the result of considerable effort Mr. Dunning was able to present the assembly with a few comprehensive figures demonstrating the splendid financial war effort made by the people of Saskatchewan, and interesting figures were quoted showing the financial prosperity and agricultural progress of the province.

An interesting phase of the address was the first public announcement of the successful achievement of the Farm Loans board. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dunning demonstrated that the attitude assumed by the borrowers towards the repayment of their loans assured the success of the scheme and quoted figures demonstrating a splendid response to the appeal for subscriptions to the bonds issued by the board. A total of \$1,559,408 was issued in bonds at a time when the people were being urged to subscribe heavily to Victory bonds and of this amount redemptions had not exceeded ten per cent.

## Outstanding Facts in Budget Speech

Total cash contribution of Saskatchewan people and government to the war, \$7,214,142.

Total amount loaned by people of Saskatchewan to Government of Canada for war purposes, \$47,481,450.

Total financial war effort of Saskatchewan, \$54,695,592.

Value of agricultural products, other than livestock, in 1918 showed increase of \$28,693,000.

Value of livestock in Saskatchewan in 1918 showed an increase of \$21,740,000.

Increased acreage under crop in 1918 in response to call for greater production, 1,683,000 acres.

Government Financial Figures.

Net cash surplus at end of fiscal year 1918-19, \$156,720.

Gross bonded debt, \$29,635,000. Net bonded debt, \$16,476,000. Self-sustaining debt, \$13,159,000. Per capita net debt, \$22.14.

The Legislature has approved of adopting fast time in the Province and has made change in Devolution of Estates Act.

While not agreeing to give separating parents joint custody of their infant children, as being an impracticable proposal, the Saskatchewan government is prepared to abolish the discrimination against the mother, who is being deprived of access to her children on the ground of moral misconduct, by leaving the whole question in the hands of the court, it was announced by the attorney-general in the legislature. He stated that he could see no good result from the proposal to abolish the apprenticeship of infants, as ample safeguard to protect them were in existence.

## Additional grants to public schools in the province to encourage the tuition of work in the higher grades and household science and night schools are offered by the government in a bill which was given its second reading in the Saskatchewan assembly on Thursday last.

To encourage the teaching of household science and for making proper provision for the noon lunch for children who are unable to go home a grant equal to fifty per cent. of the initial cost of the approved equipment is to be made subject to the condition that the grant does not exceed \$20 for any one school.

## Encourage Higher Education.

An additional grant of \$1.50 per teaching day is to be made in any school where a room is set aside for the tuition exclusively of pupils above grade VII, provided that the average daily attendance in such room is at least fifteen, provided that the equipment used, the classification of pupils and instruction given are satisfactory to the department of education, provided that the teacher in charge of such school or room holds at least a first class certificate and provided that a high school or collegiate institute is not in operation in the same district.

With reference to the qualification of the teacher, Premier Martin indicated that possibly this might be amended to include teachers holding a second class certificate for the time being, in view of the scarcity of first class teachers available for work in the majority of the school districts likely to be affected.

Provision is also made for the payment of a grant of one dollar for each evening session where a night school is conducted in any public school, the grant being payable at the rate of a dollar for each teacher employed in this work, provided that the night school is conducted in accordance with the regulations of the department governing night classes.

Close Season for Elk. The principal changes in the bill to amend the Game act, which was also given a second reading, makes (Continued on Page 5.)

## MANY INJURED IN RIOTS IN GLASGOW

SERIOUS CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKERS. — LEADERS ARE ARRESTED.

BELFAST, Jan. 31. — The strike committee announced tonight that it contemplates trying to extend the strike to the whole of Ireland.

GLASGOW, Jan. 31. — Serious conflicts between the police and strikers developed today in which at least forty persons were more or less badly injured, among them Sheriff MacKenzie, Chief Constable Stevenson, Deputy Constable Rennie, and a number of policemen. These were all injured by bottles thrown by strikers when the police were clearing the streets in baton charges. Two of the strike leaders, William Gallagher and Dav. Kirkwood, were arrested and later were charged with inciting to riot. Both are still in custody.

During the height of the disorders the riot act was read and it was contemplated to invoke military aid, but the order was cancelled when Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted by the authorities to address the strikers and exhort them to march off in orderly procession, as nothing more could be done today.

Despite this advice, however, there were wild scenes of disorder, and in various parts of the city looting was indulged in. One jewelry shop lost goods to the value of \$2,000, while other shops were pillaged during the course of the riot. About 24 tram cars were so badly damaged that they had to be withdrawn from the service.

Matters quieted down late in the afternoon, but at night dense crowds again gathered in the city hall square. The police made several baton charges and dispersed them.

LONDON, Jan. 31. — Telegrams from Belfast depict a situation there which seems akin to that which recently obtained in German cities under revolutionary rule.

Troops Reach Glasgow.

LONDON, Feb. 1. — Troops arrived during the night at Glasgow, where serious strike disorders occurred yesterday, according to the Daily Mirror.

## Lindsay Mob Wrecks Chinese Businesses

ALLEGED ILLTREATMENT OF WOMAN SAID TO HAVE CAUSED RIOT.

LINDSAY, Ont., Jan. 31. — This town had a riot on its hands tonight, and the chief results were a wrecked Chinese laundry and a returned soldier laid out by a club in the hands of Chief of Police Short. Minor results were some bruises from batons in the hands of Chief Short's six or seven policemen, and a small fire in the laundry that was wrecked. The name of the injured soldier was not made public.

The trouble started about 11 o'clock, shortly after the Lindsay-Peterboro hockey game had been concluded. Their raid on the Chinese restaurant on William street, was anticipated by the owner of the building, J. M. Knowlson, and it was in response to a request from him to the mayor that Chief Short and his men should be on hand.

As it was, the police force had a somewhat strenuous struggle with the mob, numbering about 300, and during the contest between them and the rioters, Chief Short held a revolver in one hand and wielded his baton with the other.

The laundry that was attacked was badly smashed, numerous shirts, collars, etc., cast to the winds by the crowd that entered the building and a small fire broke out. The fire was easily extinguished. The damage was done while the chief of police and some of his men were conveying two Chinamen and two children to a Chinese restaurant as a place of safety.

## Other Scottish Riots

LONDON, Jan. 31. — There was serious rioting Friday in the mining districts of Lanarkshire, particularly at Bell's hill, where much damage to property resulted. The police clubbed the rioters.

It is asserted that a majority of the rioters in Glasgow were very young men and that many of the older workers, both in Glasgow and Belfast, are opposed to the movement, but that their idleness has become compulsory owing to the action of the others.

An incident of the rioting in Glasgow was when a saloon was raided for bottles. The raiders found only beer and mineral waters. They drank all the beer before throwing the bottles, but disdained to empty the mineral waters and used the full bottles as missiles.

## Want Germans Barred and Expelled From Canada

VANCOUVER, B.C. — A motion submitted to the city council last night by Mayor Gale, calling for the expulsion of all alien enemies and for the prohibition of immigration from enemy countries was unanimously passed.

The resolution declared that Canada's doors would be closed for some time to all subjects or citizens of Germany and her allies in the recent world struggle.

It was also resolved that the various municipalities of this province be requested to take similar action, and the provincial government be requested to assist in order that at least the province of British Columbia may be freed of a menace that will, sooner or later, have a demoralizing effect upon the country and militate against the rehabilitation and repatriation of the thousands of men who have suffered to make this country possible.

## Munition Train Exploded

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1. — Sixty German prisoners, three French officers, and one American were killed and many injured when a munition train exploded on the railway between Aubange and Longwy today. The accident was due to a soldier dropping a shell.

## Arrest of Admiral Demanded

BASEL, Feb. 1. — The arrest of Admiral Schroeder and Captains Koester and Regner of the German navy has been requested by the central committee of sailors at Hamburg. The officers are accused, especially Admiral Schroeder, with being responsible for the execution of two sailors, although they were conversant with the general amnesty order.

## SEQUESTERATE EX-KAISER'S ALSACE-LORRAINE PROPERTY.

PARIS. — The commissary of the Metz court has placed the property of the former German emperor in Alsace-Lorraine under sequestration. The decree of sequestration says at the beginning: “Whereas Wilhelm II, a German subject, is now in flight owing to the victorious advance of the Entente army, and has abandoned certain personal property in Alsace-Lorraine.”

## THRACE OCCUPIED

ATHENS. — The occupation of Turkish Thrace by Greek troops, it is learned from a reliable source continues.

## UKRAINIANS WANT TO RETURN HOME

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 29. — Ukrainian residents of this city held a mass meeting last night and decided to ask the Dominion government to permit them to return to their homes in Europe. Following is a copy of a telegram sent today to the secretary of state, Ottawa, as the outcome of the meeting:

“We, Ukrainians of Hamilton, Ont., assembled at a mass meeting, one thousand in number, have decided to inform the government that during the war 300,000 of the Ukrainians in Canada made no single trespass which could be called any kind of treason, but on the contrary, we Canadian Ukrainians, being as well hostile toward Austria as Czech-Slovaks or Jugo-Slavs, seeing in the defeat of Austria-Hungary only the way for the resurrection of the Ukraine, were peaceably and diligently working through the years of the war supporting Canadian industry and

## WILSON OR LENINE?

PARIS. — The Socialists of France must make a choice between following President Wilson or Premier Lenine of Russia. This declaration was made at an agitated Socialist meeting in Paris Sunday by M. Lorient. After the Socialist leaders, Albert Thomas, Pierre Renaudel and M. Louguet, were shouted down when they tried to speak, M. Lorient declared:

“President Wilson is an able man who is seeking to save the bourgeoisie, but he must not be followed. The moment has come to choose between him and Lenine.”

agriculture, buying war loans, etc., and now when there is a feeling in some parts of Canada that our places should be filled by the veterans, and, not wishing to fill the ranks of the industrial unemployed army which could be used for reduction of wages in Canada, we ask the government to allow us at once to leave Canada for our old homes in Europe.”



# Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN DAIRY-MEN'S ASSOCIATION

The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Dairy-men's Association, which is to be held in Saskatoon, February 12-13-14, bids fair to be the most important meeting of dairy-men ever held in the province.

Speakers from Vancouver, Calgary and Ottawa have already promised to address the convention, and a number of other prominent men from points both inside and outside the province have been invited. The meetings this year are to be held in the city instead of at the University as formerly. This is also the first year a three-day convention has been held and instead of meeting with the agricultural societies, as has been done for several years past, the dairy-men are holding an independent convention this year. In addition to the addresses of outside speakers, a number of very important local questions are to be discussed and a full report given from the Dominion Dairy Conference recently held at Ottawa. Nine competitions were conducted during the year 1918 by the Dairy-men's Association in conjunction with the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the results of these are to be announced at the convention. Also at the time of the convention there will be competitions in butter judging, and a boys dairy cattle judging competition.

The importance of dairying in our agricultural industry is each year becoming more generally realized, and the meetings of the Dairy-men's Convention will undoubtedly prove profitable to all who can attend.

## FITTING COWS FOR LACTATION

Must Be in Extra Good Condition of Flesh at Calving Time.

All mammals, when in proper environment and under normal conditions, naturally take on flesh during pregnancy, the reserve being used in milk production when the young is born. As we expect a dairy cow to give much more milk than her calf requires it is only reasonable that she should be in extra good condition of flesh at calving time. A further consideration is the procuring of strong, well-nourished calves which cannot be expected from poorly nourished cows. Grain feeding during the dry period has been found to give greater returns than the same amount of grain fed after calving, these returns being in the form of a more vigorous calf and increased milk production. To have the cows in proper condition of flesh, one of the first requisites is to give them sufficient rest between lactation periods. The cow that is milked up to within two or three weeks of calving may pile up quite a record for that year but she will surely fall off in the next lactation period. Each cow should have from six to eight weeks of a rest period.

Choice of Feeding.

The feeding of the cow during this period will depend upon her condition when dried off. If she is in good condition of flesh then very little more than a maintenance ration is necessary, but the feeder should watch that she does not lose her sturdy condition. If she has

become thin and run down then a liberal ration should be allowed. The character of the ration need not differ materially from that fed to the milk cows. Pasture, supplemented by silage or soiling crops in summer and roots or silage and legume hay in winter should be sufficient for the cow in good condition. Those in poorer condition should receive grain in addition up to six or seven pounds per day, if necessary. It is important at all times that dairy cows receive a laxative ration but particularly so just at calving time. To this end, the grain ration should consist of such laxative feeds as wheat bran and oil cake together with either ground oats, barley, or corn, preferably the former, in equal parts. For every 100 pounds of the above grain mixture there should be added 1 pound each of ground rock phosphate, charcoal and common salt. The salt is a necessity in the ration while the other ingredients act as a tonic. Cows not receiving the grain should be fed some of this tonic mixture separately, or the last day or two before calving the regular ration should be replaced by bran alone which should be fed up to calving time and for a few days afterwards.

To Ensure Best Results.

To ensure the best results from the above method of fitting the cow for her lactation period she should be allowed plenty of exercise. Running with the milk cows in summer and being turned out in the barnyard for an hour or two daily in winter will meet requirements in this regard. This exercise will be found to do away with many of the calving and udder troubles experienced with cows highly fed on heat-producing foods just previous to calving.

# 70,000 PEOPLE

Die every year from bronchitis. A large proportion of these could be saved by direct treatment, but in order to heal the bronchial tubes a remedy must be taken which will get there direct. Peps can. Peps is a breathable remedy which goes right to the seat of the trouble—hence its wonderful success in cases of bronchitis.

Dissolve a Pep in your mouth. The medicine contained is turned into vapor and carried by the breath to the bronchial tubes and the minute air passages. The inflamed lining is healed, the pain eased and the cough stopped.

Miss Mary Weston, a graduate nurse living at 457 Victor Ave., Winnipeg, says she owes her health to Peps. She writes: "When I finished my hospital training I was suffering with chronic bronchitis and I was told I would not be able to continue nursing. I used Peps so perseveringly, however, that I was finally entirely cured. I am quite sure that I would not be enjoying my profession today if it had not been for Peps."

For asthma, laryngitis, sore throat, coughs, colds and hoarseness Peps are equally invaluable. All druggists, 50c. bot.



## STILL CLAIM CZAR TO BE LIVING

LONDON, Jan. —According to a story sent by a special correspondent of the Morning Post at Archangel—which it is necessary to treat with reserve—the former emperor of Russia is still alive. The correspondent telegraphs: "A friend of mine, Prince M., who has just arrived here from Petrograd, informed me that he had a long talk with Grand Duke Cyril on November 18. The Grand Duke told him that he had just received a letter from Grand Duchess Tatiana, daughter of the emperor, who wrote that the empress and her daughters were still alive and that the emperor had not been shot."

"The Bolshevik officer who was ordered to carry out the sentence of death told the emperor that it was a matter of indifference to him who was shot. He had orders to produce a corpse—bullets in the head of a victim would make identification impossible."

## ITALIANS SEIZE SHIP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—According to a report made public here today by the official information bureau of the Kingdom of Serbia, Croats and Slovenes, a Serb-Croatian vessel, the Dinara, flying the American flag and having a navigation license issued by the American naval commander in the Adriatic, was seized at Jelsa, January 16, by Italian forces who hauled down the American flag and carried off the ship under Italian colors.

## REAL PLAGUE IN INDIA

NEW YORK. —Famine and influenza, with a death rate seven times as great as that which prevailed during the plague last spring, are sweeping certain sections of India, according to advices received by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church and made public here. Unbroken droughts have caused crop failure. Prices are very high.

## NO RETURN TO GERMANY

LONDON. —Premier Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand's peace delegates, have reached London en route to Paris. Premier Massey, interviewed, said: "New Zealanders are as insistent as ever that the German colonies in the Pacific be not returned to the enemy."

## POLISH POPULATION STILL DEFENDING LEMBERG

WARSAW.—The Polish population is heroically defending Lemberg from capture by the Ukrainians. Women and boys are taking part in the spirited fighting. For the past month Lemberg has been surrounded by the Ukrainians and the railway has been cut. Przemysl is also being shelled by six German nine-inch guns and airplanes are dropping shells upon the town daily, but the Ukrainians have not been successful in capturing it.

## BOMBAY CHOLERA STRICKEN

BOMBAY, India. —Following the influenza epidemic here, Bombay is now suffering severely from the spread of cholera, which is largely attributable to the heavy influx from the famine districts. Deaths in Bombay, for the week ending Jan. 4, were 1,900, of which 750 were due to cholera alone. The preceding week there were 1,600 deaths, of which 550 were due to cholera. Latest figures, however, show considerable improvement.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER** BOTH FOR \$17.50

130 Egg Incubator  
130 Chick Brooder

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$32.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Vancouver, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Best water double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating, strictly under our own supervision. Specially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—20 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 for both incubator and brooder and we are freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 234 RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

## FRENCH DEAD NUMBER

1,327,800

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Casualties in the French army excluding colonial troops, up to November 1, were 4,762,800, according to official figures made public today by the French high commission to correct conflicting reports hitherto published.

Men killed in action or dead of wounds numbered 1,028,000 and to this total must be added 299,000 listed as missing and given up for lost, making a total of 1,327,800. The number of wounded was 3,000,000 with 435,000 listed as prisoners. Three-fourths of the wounded have recovered, either entirely or at least to such an extent as to be fit to work again.

Slightly less than 700,000 are absolutely unable to work and have been pensioned. To this figure must be added those who will come back from prison camps in Germany unfit for work. The French government estimates that the total number of unfit and pensioned may finally be between 800,000 and 900,000 men.

"If one considers only the losses among French citizens," said the commission statement, "and compares their number to the population of France, about 38,000,000 and to the number of men mobilized, about 7,500,000, one sees that the total killed or dead of wounds, missing and unfit for work, was between five and six per cent. of the French population, and between 26 and 30 per cent. of the men mobilized."

## CLAIM COUNT SHOT

"Count T—, who was present at the conversation, offered to sacrifice himself, saying he considered it was his duty to lay down his life for his sovereign. The emperor protested vehemently but was overruled by Count T— and the officer. The emperor escaped, but no one knows where he is at the present time."

## WILD BEE SWARMS TURNED ON BRITISH BY EAST AFRICANS

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15. —Swarms of wild bees were used by German troops when they sought to prevent the landing of British troops at Tanga, German East Africa, making possible the effective use of machine guns, according to R. M. Ewart, superintendent of the British-Africa police who arrived here today en route to London. The German troops, Ewart said, instructed natives to collect millions of wild bees in wooden hives. The hives were kept in readiness and when the British troops landed the bees were released.

## POPULAR FEELING IS INTENSE AGAINST ARMY OF ITALIANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. —An official despatch from Belgrade to the Serbian press bureau here, said popular feeling against the Italian army grows every hour in the Serb, Croat and Slovene regions occupied by the Italian forces and that open clashes occur daily.

"From all occupied towns and villages," said the despatch, "desperate appeals to the allied powers are coming, asking for support and protection. Numerous hostile acts of the Italian army against the Jug-Slav population are reported. Serb and Croat newspapers are advising the people to wait in patience the just decision of the allied authorities, but the situation in the meantime is very dangerous for the preservation of peace."

## CHINA AND HER ALIENS

PEKING, China, Jan. 23. —The Chinese government has decided to sequester all German property on Feb. 1. The law called for the repatriation of German citizens will become effective March 1. The only exceptions will be doctors, invalids and all persons over 60 years of age.

## TROOPS IN BERLIN IN FULL ARMOR

AMSTERDAM.—The Handelsblad Berlin correspondent, in a despatch received says: "The whole city is now swarming with soldiers, wearing steel helmets, carrying loaded rifles, and with hand grenades hanging on their belts. They have occupied all the bridges, where they halt and search pedestrians for arms and call for the exhibition of identification papers. Similar searches are even being made on the street cars."

## To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have only barley or oat 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. Grain can also be sold as 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, 1918.

## Last Mountain Valley

District of Elbourne and Serath

Round Plainer — 904 —  
Brown Stallion, star, foaled July 25th, 1915

Dam—	Mademoiselle — 386 — (67745) — 1256	Sire—	Duc d'Hevillers — 476 — (68414) — 6271
Mademoiselle — 386 — (67745) — 1256	Mazette de Buvrines (56525)	Garde Feu (16800)	Monchon (1894)

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## THE COURIER'S MAIL BAG

CONESTOGA, Ont., Jan. 4. —We have so far had a very mild winter with hardly any snow for sleighing, which makes business rather dull.

The "fu" has been amongst us more or less for 3 months now and of late has been rather bad here, so many of the scholars of the Luth. Sunday School were down with it during the Holiday week that the usual Festival could not be held.

Mr. Dilman Snider one of our most respected aged citizens has died since we wrote last.

Mr. Gustav Dahmer of Guernsey, Sask., is spending the winter with his parents here, and Mr. Kurt Bahrs who has also spent the past few years in the west is enjoying the Ontario winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Legender Bowman are visiting their daughter Mrs.

Clayton Shantz at Carstairs, Alta. —Mr. Albert Knarr who recently sold his farm, will have a sale on the 7th inst. and will later move into the village, having bought the property of Mrs. Hemmerich.

This is election time, for Municipal office. The fight is on between the Messrs. Jos. H. Woods and Solomon Koch who are running for the Reeveship. Mr. Norman Snyder, has been elected Deputy Reeve by acclamation and also the following councillors: Alex. S. Forbes, John Brox and Byron Letson.

In our County Town-Kitchener, on Thursday, about \$2400 fines were paid by a number of offenders against the Ontario Temperance Act.

Last week there died from the "flu" in Bloomingdale, Erna, the eighteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Menno R. Koch.

**OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS**

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

## Possibilities of Cooperation

The possibilities of the co-operative movement, as illustrated by the Co-operative Wholesale Societies of the United Kingdom, are limitless, this fact being further emphasized by two most recent developments. There is scarcely a branch of trade or manufacture of any importance in which these huge concerns are not engaged, and it would amaze thousands of our people on this side of the ocean if they could take a trip through a few of the business premises and works established by the English and Scotch Co-operative Wholesale Societies, and see the thousands of men and women engaged in the manufacture or distribution of various commodities, and all working under the best of conditions and at the best rates of pay. It is one thing to read of the millions of dollars worth of trade done by the wholesale societies each year; it is quite another to visit these busy hives of industry and see the vastness of their operations demonstrated before one's own eyes. This has been the experience of the writer on many occasions, and he can say without a doubt that there is no other way so effective in bringing the great work that is being done by the co-operative movement in Great Britain home to the people than to see them in operation, to witness the vast quantities of goods of all kinds that are constantly being turned out, and then to visit the great central offices and distributing warehouses, the banks, the insurance offices, and depots, and see the great armies of men and women who are there employed.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

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These small capsules are better than the 30 grains of Capsules, Cubes or Injection. They are the same dose as the same dose cases within 24 hours without interfering with your work. For sale everywhere.

**WILD BEE SWARMS TURNED ON BRITISH BY EAST AFRICANS**

**POPULAR FEELING IS INTENSE AGAINST ARMY OF ITALIANS**

**CHINA AND HER ALIENS**

**TROOPS IN BERLIN IN FULL ARMOR**

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# Canadian Provinces

## Saskatchewan

### INCREASE IN EXPRESS BLOW TO DAIRYMEN

If the proposed raise in express rates goes through, a serious blow will have been dealt the creamery and dairy industry in the west, according to the contention of creamery men. It is even asserted that the handicap might be of such proportions as to put western Canada off the map as an exporter of butter.

The charge on cream at the present time is in the neighborhood of two cents on each pound of butter. The new tariff, it is claimed, will mean either the producer will get two cents less for his butter fat or the consumer will pay two cents per pound more for his butter.

The creamery business is not the only one which is affected by the proposed increase in express rates, fruit dealers also being agitated by the proposed changes in rates. If the new rates go into effect it is claimed that it will mean an increase in rates of from 75 to 150 per cent., the average increase being estimated at about 100 per cent.

### OPIMUM DEN IS EXPOSED

One of the cleverest pieces of police work in many a day in connection with opium runners in the province was that of a Constable at Milestone, a week ago. In the course of the raid, a thoroughly novel manner of supplying opium to clients throughout the west was discovered. The ingenious Chinaman who sold the dope evaded all suspicion by using old newspapers in which he mailed his dope.

All the Chinamen at the restaurant were placed under arrest. Armed with a search warrant the officer proceeded to ransack the place from cellar to roof and was on the point of giving up the job as a had one when he spied an innocent looking bundle of rags under a bed. Opening this out he found a can containing about \$7,500 worth of good grade opium, and a set of scales.

On questioning one of the Chinamen he was told that a thriving trade had been built up throughout the west among the Chinese and others. The dope was weighed out carefully and, after being wrapped, was placed in an old newspaper and mailed to the address, thus avoiding suspicion on the part of the post office authorities.

Bark Guen Lee was brought before Justices of the Peace Bradley and Hammans and convicted of being in possession of opium contrary to the statutes of Canada. Lee was fined \$250 and costs, and warned not to be caught at the same tricks again.

### FOUR YEARS IN JAIL FOR COMMITTING BIGAMY

YORKTON, Sask. — John Spitzwak, of Drobot, was sentenced to one year in the Regina jail, being found guilty of forgery in the court of King's bench. He was also charged with seditious libel, but not found guilty on this count. The forgery consisted of signing another man's name to a letter addressed to the minister of the interior containing offensive, seditious, and libellous statements.

Kosta Laschuk, of Calder, was found guilty of bigamy, and his partner in crime, Sofia Manolak, was also found guilty of the same charge. Both parties had living partners, but disregarded this fact and were married in Yorkton last October. They will spend the next four years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

A whole day's sitting of court was occupied with liquor cases from Kamsack. Dr. McCafferty was found not guilty of theft of liquor, and Alfred Mercer, town constable, was found guilty and let out on suspended sentence for one year.

J. Simpson of Canora, charged with theft of a title to a quarter section of land, was dismissed.

### CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Mr. Hofmeister of Leader, Sask., has left recently for Jansen, where he has been appointed manager of the Union Bank at that place.

## NEWS FROM EDENWOLD AND DISTRICT

The flu has quietened down in the district. Mrs. Anna Boez and the Hallerbaum family are the only ones laid up.

The warm weather has given a chance to some of the farmers to ship out the rest of their wheat. Three or four cars were loaded in one week.

These last few weeks have seen the death of some aged people in the district. Mrs. M. Michaletzky, 73; Frank Miller, 83; and Mrs. L. Gallenzowsky, also an elderly lady.

The Imperial Bank of Canada branch recently opened with J. T. Percival in charge has been given quite a patronage since starting. Mr. Percival has been kept busy most of the time.

The schools are open again with a fair attendance. W. Adams, and E. Wagner, are acting as teachers.

### DISPOSES OF NICE BUNCH OF RAW FURS

MR. A. J. Willems, a resident of the Anaheim district, has made a considerable success in selling furs this winter. He brought his catch into Humboldt on Saturday and sold the whole lot to Herman Pitzel for the sum of \$510.00. This included 5 wolves, 37 weasels, 5 skunk, 3 mink, 1 badger and 245 rats, which he caught in his spare time.

### SALE OF PUREBRED BULLS

The annual sale of purebred bulls under the auspices of the department of agriculture, provincial livestock branch, will take place at the exhibition grounds, March 12 and 13. This year the officials of the department have reserved the right to exclude inferior animals from the sale.

## ALBERTA

### ENTIRE FREE TRADE, NOT REDUCTION OF TARIFF

EDMONTON, Jan. 24. — During the tariff discussion at the U.F.A. convention this afternoon it became evident that the so-called farmers' platform, as drafted and adopted at the Canadian council of agriculture, "for an immediate or substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff" did not measure up to the views of many of the delegates, who demand nothing short of a complete abandonment of the policy of protection and its replacement by entire free trade.

### ALBERTA POPULATION

CALGARY. — According to an article in the Morning Albertan the population of Alberta is 579,000. The former figure was 469,525. As the annual subsidy is fifty cents a head this means an increase in the total subsidy this year of \$65,000. Alberta is now crowding Manitoba close for fourth place, if it has not already passed it.

### MENNONITES TO GO INTO ALBERTA

CALGARY. — A tribe of Mennonites, from Lewistown, Montana, is expected in Calgary within the next two or three days, en route for the colony at Rockyford, Alta., on the C.N.R. The tribe, which numbers from 130 to 150 persons, is headed by a man named Walter. The land which they are taking up was sold to them by the Sayre-Mosher company, of Calgary.

### TO HANG APRIL 23

EDMONTON. — James Arthur Campbell, who was found guilty of the murder of Sam Zappler, was sentenced by Justice Walsh to be hanged April 23.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

### MURDER IN CAMP!

VICTORIA, B. C. — The murder in the interior of the province of Harry Holtmeyer was reported to the headquarters of the provincial police here in a telegram from Hudson Hope on the Peace River by way of Edmonton. Chief Constable Taylor, of the district, states that Holtmeyer's partner, Hans Christensen, has disappeared.

# FEBRUARY-1919

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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### INQUIRY INSTITUTED WITHOUT AUTHORITY SAYS THE JUDGE

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 24. — Holding as a "fatal objection" that the commission was in violation of an imperial statute passed in the reign of Charles I, abolishing the star chamber, and affirming that it was in violation of fundamental principles of criminal procedure, Chief Justice Hunter, in a judgement given, declared that the royal commission appointed by the provincial government to investigate illegal trafficking in intoxicants in British Columbia was "issued without lawful authority."

### FINDLAY FREE FOR A MINUTE IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 24. — Walter C. Findlay, former prohibition commissioner for British Columbia, was released from jail late this afternoon on a writ of Habeas Corpus, but was immediately rearrested charged with the theft of 74 cases of whiskey. At a preliminary hearing of the same charge Findlay was acquitted, but on instructions from the attorney general's department a new information has been laid to ensure a re-hearing of the evidence.

### BIG FIRE AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Damage to the extent of about a quarter of a million dollars was done Thursday when the four-story building and contents of the T.A. Walsh company and Walsh Construction company, 7 Alexander street, were destroyed by fire.

## MANITOBA

### YEAR FOR WIFE BEATER

WINNIPEG. — One year in jail was the sentence imposed on Wasy Glowacki, 949 Manitoba avenue, in police court on Wednesday before last. He was convicted of beating his wife with a rubber hose. On Tuesday he was visited in the police station by his brother, Steve Glowacki. Wasy mentioned to him that he had some money hidden at home. According to the police, when Mrs. Glowacki returned home she found Steve in the house. Going to the cellar, where the money, amounting to \$500, was buried in a tobacco box under the gas meter, she found it gone. Wednesday morning she laid a charge of theft against Steve Glowacki and he was arrested. He will also be tried in police court.

The charge against W. Timmins, of having stolen a load of hay from the farm of P. Rossnagel, at Rosser, has been dismissed.

### THREE CHILDREN SMOTHERED

WINNIPEG. — Three children were smothered to death early Thursday morning when Lavid Landre, St. Elizabeth, poured gasoline in a burning lamp instead of coal oil. The lamp exploded and Mr. Landre was severely burned on the face and hands. Mrs. Landre escaped by jumping from a window with her small baby. The three children were not awakened and were smothered by the fumes.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

### ATTEMPT TO BURN TYNDALL STORE

TYNDALL. — An attempt was made recently to burn the vacant store owned by M. Goldstein, situated in the centre of the town here. The blazing steps attracted the attention of some citizens, who put out the fire before it became dangerous. The building was insured for \$1,000, but the entire insurance has now been cancelled. The local police are working on the case, and it is possible an arrest may be made.

### VETERAN SUICIDED

BRANDON. — Bert Hyder, Brandon secretary for the Great War Veterans, and an employee of the Customs department here, was found dead, hanging from a beam in his own cellar. The police are investigating. Hyder served 20 months in France with the 1st Mounted Rifles. He leaves a wife and baby.

### MANITOBA MINISTER IS SERIOUSLY ILL

WINNIPEG, Jan. 24. — Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, attorney-general for the Province of Manitoba, is lying seriously ill at his residence, suffering from a paralytic stroke, brought on, doctors assert, by the exertion of a public address at the meeting called to discuss taxation in the industrial bureau to-night. A few minutes after 11 o'clock Mr. Johnson had just completed a brief speech in reply to Mayor Gray's charge of discrimination as between the province and city. Mr. Johnson is only just recovering from an attack of Spanish influenza.

## Eastern Provinces

### SPEND \$80,000,000 ON RECONSTRUCTION

OTTAWA, Ont. — An expenditure of \$20,000,000 upon public works and \$60,000,000 upon railways during the coming year is the contribution of the Dominion government towards the re-establishment of conditions in Canada, according to the announcement of Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior. "Half of the expenditure on the railroads would be in the provision of equipment but, the minister pointed out, no new construction would be undertaken except upon those branches where construction work had already been proceeded with. The new equipment, he said, would put the roads abreast of conditions before the war and bring them up to the greatest utility for the service of the public."

### FLU HARD ON MOOSE

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Jan. 22. — Moose are dying in the north woods by the score of Spanish flu. Bushmen coming to town tell of finding numerous bodies of the beasts lying in the woods where they succumbed to the disease. The animals have no trace of wounds upon them and both bulls and cows have been seen in such a state of exhaustion they made no attempt to run away when approached by men. Others have been seen collapsing while they bled at the nose from hemorrhage identical with that of Spanish influenza in human beings.

If the plague continues to take toll at its present rate, lumbermen say, there will be few of the lordly kings of the trails in Thunder Bay district by next hunting season.



**W**HILE stooping near the stove I caught the handle of a pan of boiling water and upset it," writes Mrs. Albert Smart, of 279 Harbison Ave., Winnipeg. "The entire contents of the pan poured partly down my arm, but mostly over my foot, and as I was wearing slippers at the time my foot was very badly scalded! A large blister covered the whole top of my foot and the pain I suffered was intense. We had heard how good Zam-Buk is for such injuries, so my husband got some and applied it. The first application soon gave me wonderful relief from the burning pain, and continued applications completely cured the scald. After this demonstration of the value of Zam-Buk we are now never without a box in the house. We have proved it invaluable for the many little accidents which are so frequent occurrence in every home. Zam-Buk is just as effective for skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum and ulcers, and is without equal for piles. In many cases where the disease or sore is of long standing and other remedies have been useless, Zam-Buk has worked a complete and permanent cure. Its absolute purity makes it suitable for the most tender skin (even the skin of a young baby) and mothers should always keep a box on hand for emergencies. Zam-Buk does not deteriorate with keeping. All dealers, 50c a box.



FOR ALL HOME ACCIDENTS ZAM-BUK

### SAY ALIENS ARE WORKING AND RETURNED MEN WALK STREETS.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 24. — The city council at a late hour last night endorsed the attitude of the police commission, which recently passed a resolution calling on the government to intern all alien enemies, including those recently released from the internment camps, these men to be held in the internment camps until arrangements are made for their repatriation. The council's action followed a short debate in which it was emphasized that some 600 of these men are today working in local factories in good positions, while returned men were walking the streets looking for work and more men were returning every day.

### ANOTHER LIQUOR SEIZURE

TORONTO. — Another seizure of liquor valued at approximately \$1,000 was effected by the police here. Although the police secured the liquor, the consignee disowning it, the principals involved in the transaction are unknown. The liquor was shipped to N. K. Fairbanks, soap manufacturers and was labelled soap.

### SLACKER PAY HEAVILY

TORONTO. — Magistrate Kingsford in the police court, fined E. F. Plautz, a young farmer of Neustadt, Ont., \$1,000 for failing to report under the Military Service Act. Public Prosecutor W. R. Smith said it had cost \$500 to apprehend Plautz as he received word every time that the officers were joining and hid in the bush.

### SENTENCED TO DEATH

TORONTO. — Frank McCullough, the youthful slayer of Acting Detective Frank Williams, was found guilty by the jury in the assize court and sentenced by Justice Rose to be hanged on May 2.

### CONVENT DAMAGED BY FIRE

QUEBEC. — Following closely in the wake of the fire which razed the Chicoutimi cathedral recently, the town of Roberval, in the Lake St. John district, was visited by fire, which caused heavy damage to the Ursuline convent, but was finally controlled before the flames reached the main building.

## Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headaches, pains in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakness, diarrhoea, prostrated loss of hair, hearing and eyesight, catarrh, stomach trouble, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and melancholy will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUGENDFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, nervous prostration, phthisis, hydrocele, varicocele can be cured absolutely within the shortest possible time. This interesting book (latest edition in English or German) from which young and old will profit, is sent upon receipt of only 25 Cents in stamps by the PRIVATE CLINIC, 137 East 27. St. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

### MONTREAL DYNAMITARDS

MONTREAL. — An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Mountain street bridge of the C.P.R. Two men were seen lurking under the bridge and ran away on the approach of an officer. Twelve sticks of dynamite were found under the bridge.

### TO PUNISH DEFAULTERS

OTTAWA. — Measures for dealing with defaulters under the Military Service act are, it is understood, to be taken up shortly by the cabinet. A proposal made is that all these who failed to report or register as required by the act shall lose civil rights for ten years. Proceedings in the courts will also be taken.

### OCEAN FREIGHT CHEAPER

MONTREAL, Jan. 23. — Freight rates on regular steamships plying between Canada and the British Isles have dropped to \$1.50 per cubic foot. This announcement by shipping companies is accepted by local shippers as indicating that in the next few months space will be seeking cargoes, thereby reversing conditions that have prevailed during the past four years. The rates before the war were 30 cents per cubic foot.

## United States

### STARTING SOVIET

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 24. — Formation of a soldiers, sailors' and working men's council by striking shipyard and metal workers appeared to be the predominant development in the shipyards strike here today.

### TIRED MOTHER SLEW FIVE SICK CHILDREN AND SHOT HERSELF

SHERMAN, S.D., Jan. 24. — Five sick children of Mrs. Clara Hanson, wife of the town marshal, are dead today, slain by the hand of their mother. Declaring she did not want to see her children suffer longer, the mother killed them one by one with a pistol and then shot a bullet into her own head. She is in a critical condition.

The dead are: Dorothy Hanson, 13 years; Harlem, 11; Hazel, 5; Lorraine, 3; and Milo Hanson, 18 months old.

The husband was attending his duties as marshal when the tragedy occurred at his home. He was one of the first to reach the scene of the shooting and was prostrated when he viewed the lifeless bodies of his children and his wife lying on the floor. The children were slain in their beds while asleep.

"I killed them because they were better dead than sick," the mother told her husband and neighbors. Marshal Hanson declared his wife had complained of the long illness of the children, who had been sick since early winter, and that she was worn out from taking care of them.

### SENATE CLEARS

WASHINGTON. — The senate has dismissed charges of disloyalty against Senator La Follette, Wisconsin, by a vote of 57 to 21. Standing directly in front of La Follette and shaking his fist in the Wisconsin senator's face, Senator Williams, Mississippi, bitterly attacked La Follette's position with respect to the war. He declared that no man who said his country went to war for the Morgan interests should be held blameless "be he senator or plowboy."

### CHICAGO JAIL DELIVERY

CHICAGO. — The police of the city and town west of here, are looking for 20 prisoners who escaped from the county jail at Rock Island after overpowering two guards and shooting the turnkey, who was not seriously hurt. Fourteen of the men were convicted recently of breaking their paroles from the penitentiary at Joliet. The band includes murderers, hold-up men, and burglars, a majority of them from Chicago.

### AMERICAN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON. — American exports during the year 1918 amounted to \$6,150,000,000, or \$83,000,000 below the total of the preceding year, and more than double the value of imports. The import total was \$3,031,000,000, compared with \$2,952,000,000 in 1917.

### BLAME GREAT BRITAIN

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Charges that Great Britain, through the allies' purchasing commission, is exploiting the lumber resources of the United States were made in resolutions adopted here in the final session of the National Hardware Lumber Exporters' Association.

### BOLSHEVIKI IN FULL CONTROL IN BREMEN

BERLIN, Jan. 17. — While the Spartacan revolt in Berlin has been at least temporarily crushed the German Bolshevik appear to be in full control in Bremen, "the republic of Cuxhaven," and Dusseldorf. "Brunswick republic," is also in the hands of the radicals, who, while ready to protect the results of Sunday's elections, in other respects share Spartacan views. Martial law has been declared in Bremen and the counter-revolutionaries threatened with summary execution. The Cuxhaven proletarian rulers have also occupied the government of the district of Haveln and declared it part of the republic of Cuxhaven. All the officials, city employees and teachers have presented an ultimatum to the people's commissioners demanding the repeal of the decree constituting the republic.

The Brunswick government, whose president is a tailor named Borges, continues in open rebellion against the national government, and has issued a decree threatening to treat any soldiers or officers sent into Brunswick as traitors. The Spartacans who are dominating Dusseldorf, have severed telephone communication with points outside of the city. Such news as is available, however, shows that the Spartacans forces are growing.

### GERMANY CLAIMS POLES TO BLAME

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22. — In reply to a British note requesting the German government to refrain from further provocation of the Polish population in East and West Prussia, Posen and Silesia, the German government, according to a despatch from Berlin, expresses agreement with Great Britain that the future of the German eastern frontiers depends upon the peace conference.

The German note expresses surprise at the request to refrain from provocation, and says that the request "can only be attributed to the fact that the British government is inadequately informed of events in the east."

The German note declares that Germany has done everything to redress Polish grievances and accuses the Poles of continually provoking the Germans. It says that Posen is in a state of upheaval and that the German population has appealed for help to the German government, which has been forced to take military measures to restore law and order.

### To Suppress Seditious

The note asserts that while the German government has refrained from action against Polish nationalists who "planned and committed treason and revolt," it cannot "suffer ambitious imperialism to reign supreme." Events in upper Silesia, the German note contends, have nothing in common with national questions, and regarding East Prussia there can be no talk of a national Polish movement there.

The note concludes: "All measures of the German government since the conclusion of the armistice have only served to carry out the prescriptions of the treaty toward unjustifiable Polish attempts to bring the Polish question to a settlement before the peace conference."

The Courier

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Letters to the Editor

The Editor, "The Courier," Regina, Sask.

Dear Mr. Editor,—You will, I hope, pardon the liberty I am taking in availing myself of the opportunity offered to your readers to make use of the columns of your paper for expression of opinion on matters of public interest. I am not in the habit of sending communications to newspapers but there has arisen a question which, as a member of the Rosthern branch of the Grain Growers' Association and as a Canadian citizen, it would be utterly impossible for me to ignore; I refer to a certain resolution introduced by W. A. Munro at the annual meeting of the Rosthern local branch of the association, held a few days ago in Rosthern regarding the immigration problem in Canada.

Many of us expected to read the contents of this resolution in the last issue of your newspaper, but as Mr. Munro apparently has not seen fit to publish his masterpiece, I think it is only fair to those members of the association who were not present at the meeting, seeing that the resolution was shelved to the next meeting to be held on the 28th, that I should enter into a little discussion on the subject in print. Let me deal first with the opening paragraph of the resolution which is as follows:

"Whereas, during the progress of the Great War it became increasingly evident that the very heavy percentage of foreign-born population in Canada either direct from those countries with which we are at war or of that extraction, was a menace to the safety of the land;"

Now frankly, Mr. Editor, what do you think of it? Here is the Rosthern branch of the Grain Growers' Association, composed of hundreds of good, industrious, successful farmers who have helped make this district known throughout the world as the best wheat-growing district in Canada by following the example set by that wheat-wizard of ours, Senger Wheeler. And yet, according to the resolution, about 90 per cent. of these would belong to that class of citizens who have been endangering the safety of the land. Can you beat that, anywhere, Mr. Editor?

Does Mr. Munro realize what he was asking the Grain Growers of Rosthern district to do in introducing this resolution? Does he realize that he was asking the members of the local branch of the association to come forward and actually declare themselves guilty of the greatest crime that could be committed against the country in times of war? For that is what the resolution means; it hits the foreign 16frn indiscriminately. Why, the thing is so staggering, Mr. Editor, that one cannot but help wondering how men with the apparent education and understanding of the sponsors of the resolution could allow themselves, even in moments of wild fancies, to consider themselves justified in doing such a thing as this.

When did the foreign born farmers of the Rosthern district ever show themselves to be traitors to their adopted country? What have they done that they should have forfeited the credit which should be coming to them for having, through long years of hardships, wrested this portion of the province from a state of wilderness and transformed the same into a prosperous district, dotted with happy homes, Mr. Editor, but I am compelled to admit that those same homes could and should know a far greater happiness if they were not denied the consideration and ordinary human sympathy which should be the lot of the white man and the free born. Mr. Munro, in his address, spoke disapprovingly of what he called the "breeding tendencies" of the so-called foreign-born. What a pity, Mr. Editor, is it not? Such a crime, in Mr. Munro's eyes, to bring up a fine bunch of healthy kiddies. In this respect, however, there are no prohibitive orders-in-council, and unless present indications are very much deceiving there appears to be no relief in sight. So, there you are. But, speaking of immigration, may I remind Mr. Munro, who is an employee of the government of Canada, that years ago that same government of Canada made huge efforts and spent large sums of money to get settlers from those European countries where there was to be found a good supply of good industrious farmers.

the loafers. Those settlers that came across the pond then have not drifted towards the cities to a life of idleness and crime. They have been "sawing wood" figuratively speaking, and are still at it. But what some of them experienced when they first came here is not to be forgotten. No one knows better than I do that heart-breaking state of uncertainty, if not discouragement, which invariably assailed those foreign settlers when they arrived in this strange land. For nine solid years I had the opportunity and privilege of being able to assist them in finding their way across these then deserted plain, and in locating the spot where they were to begin a new life. I have camped with them in the open when food was scarce and civilization seemed a long way off. Let me tell you that it took some fortitude of the soul to urge on those worried, wearied hands of settlers to do what was expected of them. And look at the transformation that has taken place! In less than a quarter of a century, in the very lifetime of that generation of early settlers, you find a new generation taking their place in the great competition for success and taking to the ways of modern life like a duck takes to water. True, they have remained faithful to the faith of their ancestors, but is this not a country where religious freedom has always existed?

Now, just let us see what Mr. Munro thinks of these people. Here goes the second paragraph of his very complimentary resolution: "And whereas, in times of peace such settlers do not make for national unity and are especially a menace when allowed to settle in communities, there to perpetuate their own language, habits of thought and radical ideas;"

Yes, Mr. Editor, the author of the resolution is worried, very much worried, because those old early settlers thought it well, in those days, to mitigate the loneliness of what they looked upon as their voluntary exile by grouping together as much as possible; a privilege which, by the way, was not only tolerated but encouraged by the Government of Canada. And, mind you, this practice of forming colonies was not confined exclusively to the foreigners. Look, for instance, at the Barr Colony, composed essentially of settlers from the British Isles. The reason which prompted them to get together was the same which was responsible for the establishment of our so-called foreign colonies in the West. Mind you, Mr. Editor, this does not by any means imply that I am in favor of the colony scheme under present conditions in Canada. I do not believe in it because I consider that our foreign-born citizens would gain greatly from a free intercourse with the various other elements of our population. And this is something in which everyone must help and show at least common human interest and charity. But to make of this early practice a crime of such magnitude as to overshadow all those years of earnest toil on the part of those settlers is an entirely different story.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have just discussed Mr. Munro's strong arraignment of his fellow citizens. We have seen how well he appreciated the early sacrifice, the subsequent years of hard, honest toil and the ultimate success which has been the lot of those whom he is attacking. And now we come to that part of the resolution which deals with the future immigration policy of Canada. In his resolution he strongly urges that we petition the Honourable the Minister of Immigration with certain recommendations as to regulations for the future selection of immigrants. And certainly the principle of a careful selection of immigrants is not only a good one but is of the utmost importance. But there are certain recommendations contained in the resolution which should not be passed upon lightly. For instance, it suggests that only those who can read and write the English language be allowed to enter the country. I know hundreds of fine citizens of French, Belgian and Scandinavian origin who would never have been allowed to step off the boat if such an impossible piece of legislation had been in existence in Canada. Suppose, for instance, that some of those war-scared veterans of the French or Belgian armies should wish to come and live in this country.

may have relatives here waiting for them; should we bar them from our shores? Think of it, Mr. Editor! This is not altogether a joke. We want immigrants and real good immigrants. We want the man with the strong arm to develop our natural resources. We want the man with a fair average education, and, above all, the God-fearing, home-loving, industrious kind, willing to give the best of his energy towards the development of the country. That, Mr. Editor, is the type of man I call a good settler and the makings of a good Canadian. We don't want the disloyal type, neither do we want the firebrand agitator, the fomentor of discord amongst the races. We have no use for those who forget that most wonderful of God's teachings, that about brotherly love, those who forget that we are all one big family, God's creatures, striving for the same end. And we don't want the Bolsheviki type, whether it be the type of man who, regardless of consequences, would set a whole community afire by a deft little stroke at a public meeting or a pointed remark in a newspaper, or whether it be the type of man who would revolutionize all things, and then keep on revolutionizing until there is nothing left to revolutionize and no one left to handle the process.

But why speak of Bolshevism in the West? We have read in our newspapers of certain mysterious reports from Eastern Canada, especially certain organized classes. But I always understood that the West was particularly free from that sort of thing. Our Grain Growers' Association is about the biggest and finest organization we have in the West; but surely Mr. Munro does not wish to insult the Grain Growers by suggesting that Bolsheviki tendencies exist amongst that organization of which he is a member. True, we have here an occasional crank and here and there a poor type of a citizen, but this surely is not sufficient to throw the rest of the community into disrepute. Even when we read of certain agitators amongst the United Farmers of Ontario we were not at all scandalized. Mr. Editor, because even that, you will admit, was no Bolsheviki movement.

There is one more aspect of the question that I should like to discuss, but I just realize, Mr. Editor, that as it is I have already robbed you of a very large portion of your valuable space, so I will content myself by saying that no one disputes the fact that a thorough knowledge of English is needed in this province. But let Mr. Munro be honest with himself and observe a little what is going on around him and he will find it an absolute fact that so accustomed are our foreign-born youngsters attending school to express themselves in English that their own mother can hardly get an answer from them in the old mother tongue. What a shame; and yet these are those in the province who talk themselves blue in the face about banishing foreign languages. If we could only stop to think that there are those assembled today in Paris in the most important conference ever held among nations of the world. Those are the men, to my mind, who today hold the destinies of the world in their hands. Could we not put a check upon our taste for revolutionizing things a little until this big conference is over, for there is no doubt that the result of that conference will have a tremendous lot to do with the future policies of our country.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, and in order that you may fully understand the spirit in which this letter is written, permit me to quote here a few sentences from a letter recently written by Mr. P. M. Friedman, of Rush Lake, Sask., which letter was brought to my attention a few days ago through the medium of the press. Here is what he says: "We want to build up a united Canada, with a united people, governed by idealism of liberty and justice, united in love. Without liberty the opportunities of life really do not exist. Without justice no assimilation can take place; without love no social structure can be established."

Could there be a stronger plea for a patriotism founded on mutual understanding, or a more ardent expression of a desire for a united country than that contained in the above words? This, Mr. Editor, represents the earnest prayer of a million or so of Canadians whose greatest wish is that they were born in a land which has since become enemy territory. And I believe, Mr. Editor, that this cry for national unity will not remain un-

world has ever seen rests upon the principle of fairness to minorities, of equality amongst men. And whenever in the past this great principle was lost sight of, retribution has been swift and costly. Our great British Empire has stood the onslaught of an enemy nation with an ambition to rule the world and has just emerged triumphant from a bloody struggle which threatened its very existence. And we believe that this Great Empire will flourish in the future as it did in the past; and Canada will, in spite of the work of a few misguided apostles of petty persecution, who would work the assimilation of races with the club and the whip, come into its own some day; and then, and then only, will every citizen of this great Dominion of ours fully realize what a wonderful family a united nation can be.

GERHARD ENS, Rosthern, Jan. 20th, 1919.

Editorial Note:—In connection with Mr. Ens' letter we publish the resolution referred to as introduced by Mr. Munro.—Ed. Courier)

"Whereas, during the progress of the Great War it became increasingly evident that the very heavy percentage of foreign born population in Canada either direct from those countries with which we are at war or of that extraction was a menace to the safety of the land;

"And whereas, in times of peace such settlers do not make for national unity and are especially a menace when allowed to settle in communities, there to perpetuate their own language, habits of thought and radical ideas;

"And whereas, with the return of peace it is evident that there will be a great tide of immigration towards Canada;

"And whereas, under such conditions it will be our privilege and duty to a greater extent than ever before to require not only a high standard both mentally and physically of such would-be future citizens; but also a high moral standard, keeping out effectively the Bolsheviki and those quasi-religious sects who would seem to desire all the privileges of citizenship without being willing to take their full share of the duties which such citizenship involves;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we ask the Honourable the Minister of Immigration that he establish for all immigrants an examination of physical fitness as high as that which was required for our soldiers who were allowed to engage for overseas military service and only those of sound mind and able to read and write in the English language be allowed to enter the country and of moral standard, keeping out those who are associated in any way with those movements which at the present time threaten to undermine the principles of our Commonwealth;

"And be it further resolved that as Grain Growers of the Province who have indicated to the best of our ability the value which we place upon Canadian citizenship we assure the government of our active co-operation in securing the highest standard and suggest that every preference in keeping with such standards should be given to the peoples of Northwestern Europe and especially of the British Isles."

PARTIAL RAISING OF SEA BLOCKADE

Paris, Jan. 30. — The war council at a meeting today considered economic and financial questions and the subject of raw materials. The sentiment was favorable to the relaxation of the blockade so far as it concerned Southern Europe, including the Balkans and Austria-Hungary.

SIX MILLION BUSHELS FOODSTUFFS FOR GERMANY MONTHLY

New York, Jan. 30. — Under the general food program outlined by the Allies, Germany will be allowed about 6,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs a month, mostly from the United States, if she finds the money to pay for it, according to a detailed statement of foreign grain requirements published by Herbert C. Hoover in Julius Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation and made public here tonight.

Between now and July, France and Italy will take 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour from the United States.

SOLD WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN



The Dominion of Canada offers War-Savings Stamps at \$4.00 each during this month

And will redeem them for \$5 each on Jan. 1st, 1924. Every dollar will be worth more.

W-S.S. can be registered against loss

THRIFT STAMPS 25 cents each 16 THRIFT STAMPS exchangeable for one W-S.S.

Tentative Program for G. G. A. Convention, February 18-21.

During the last few days the following tentative program for the four days' annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been mailed to the various directors; but which is subject to revision before the opening day.

While the convention proper will not commence until Tuesday morning, February 18, there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday morning, Feb. 17, commencing at 10 o'clock and during the evening of the same day there will be an open meeting for the delegates in the Metropolitan church, Regina, when short "Get Acquainted" speeches will be delivered by the delegates.

Amongst those who are scheduled to address the convention is one Dr. Salen G. Bland, of Winnipeg, who will speak at the big mass meeting which will be held on Tuesday evening; the subject of his address being, "Canada's Challenge to the Grain Growers."

At the same meeting Major A. E. Lavell, B.A., D.D., will also speak on the subject: "The Viewpoint of a Soldier." On Wednesday evening Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways, will deliver an address on: "The Press: Its Merits and Its Menace."

Fraternal greetings will be extended by Premier Martin, Hon. George Langley, Mayor Black and W. G. Styles of the Regina Board of Trade.

Information and registration bureaus will be established in the basement of the Metropolitan church and an "Accommodation Bureau" will be open on the first floor of the McCallum-Hill Bldg.

A FIVE DAYS' PROGRAM

Following is the first draft of the program as sent out by the general secretary, J. B. Musselman:

Monday, Feb. 17th 10:00 A.M.—Meeting of the Board of Directors. 2:00 P.M.—Information and Registration Office in basement of Metropolitan Church, open all day. Accommodation Bureau, First Floor, McCallum-Hill Building. 7:30 P.M.—Open meeting of delegates. Short "Get Acquainted" addresses by delegates. (Metropolitan Church.)

Morning Session, Tuesday, Feb. 18th 10:00 A.M.—Formal opening of Convention (men and women present. Doxology, Lord's Prayer in Unison, led by Rev. R. Milliken, D.D. National Anthem, and God Save Our Men. 10:15 A.M.—Introduction of speakers. Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of Sask. Address of Welcome to Regina by His Worship, Mayor H. Black and Mr. W. G. Styles, Regina Board of Trade. Acknowledgements. 11:00 A.M.—Presidential Address. 11:20 A.M.—Fraternal Greetings by kindred institutions of Sask. Sask. Co-operative Creameries, W. A. Wilson, Gen. Mgr.; Sask. Stock Growers' Ass'n, Jack Byers, Pres.; Sask. Municipal Hall Ins. Ass'n; Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Hon. Geo. Langley, Vice-President. 12:00 A.M.—Noon recess.

Afternoon Session, Tuesday, Feb. 18th 2:00 P.M.—Admission new Locals, etc. Adoption of Agenda and order of priority of resolutions. Appointment of Committee to deal with new resolutions, Communications Announcements. 2:15 P.M.—Board of Directors' Report. Motion to receive report. Discussion on same. Resolutions arising out of it. Reports by Executive of Ass'n 1. General review of activities 2. Organization and publicity 3. Co-operative merchandising 4. Financial statements and balance sheet. Motion to receive. Questions and discussions. Recommendations of Executive. To increase Membership Fee. To increase Life Membership Fee To raise Capital for Wholesale Warehouse. 5:30 P.M.—Recess. Evening Session, Tuesday, Feb. 18th 7:45 P.M.—Public Meeting.—Music 8:10 P.M.—Address, Dr. Salen G. Bland, "Canada's Challenge to the Grain Growers." 9:00 P.M.—Musical Selection. 9:10 P.M.—Address, Major A. E. Lavell, B.A., D.D., "A Soldier's Point of View." 10:00 P.M.—Adjournment.

Morning Session, Wednesday, Feb. 19th 9:30 A.M.—Unfinished business arising from Reports (if any). Resolutions dealing with matters of future policy, including The Revised Farmers' National Political Platform. Clauses read and compared by Director R. M. Johnson. Resolutions on "How to Make the Platform Effective." 12:00 A.M.—Noon recess. Afternoon Session, Wed., Feb. 19th 2:00 P.M.—Resolutions affecting Policy (Continued). Other resolutions as per agenda. 5:30 P.M.—Recess. Evening Session, Wed., Feb. 19th Public Meeting. 8:00 P.M.—Music. 8:15 P.M.—Address—Hon. S. J. Latta, "The Press, Its Merits and Its Menace." 9:00 P.M.—Musical Selections. 9:10 P.M.—G. P. Chipman, and delegates U.F.A. and Man. G.G.A. Morning Session, Thurs., Feb. 20th. 9:30 A.M.—District Meetings: Delegates from each district meeting separately for election of nominees for District Director and formulating district organization plans. Shopping and other business of Delegates. (Should be done after District Meetings and before 3 P.M.)

Afternoon Session, Thurs., Feb. 20th. General Convention. 3:00 P.M.—Election of President. Election of Vice President. Election of District Directors. (Addresses and other business interspersed as convenient). Address—Miss McCallum. Address—Mr. Prout on "The Man. Short Term Credits Act." 6:00 P.M.—Recess. Evening Session, Thurs., Feb. 20th. Business Session. 8:00 P.M.—Resolutions. 9:00 P.M.—Adjournment. Morning Session, Friday, Feb. 21st 9:30 A.M.—Conference on Co-operative Distribution. "A Vigorous Move Forward." Co-operative Associations especially invited to be represented. 10:30 A.M.—General Convention. Resolutions. 12:00 A.M.—Recess. Afternoon Session, Friday, Feb. 21st 2:00 P.M.—Report Women's Section. Resolutions arising. Other Resolutions. Evening Session, Friday, Feb. 21st 8:00 P.M.—Resolutions and unfinished business. 9:30 P.M.—Adjournment.

BRITISH FLAG OVER STRASSBURG

STRASSBURG, Jan. 31. — (Havas)

SOLDIERS DEMAND THAT EVERY ALIEN SHALL BE DEPORTED

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30. — Criticism of the Dominion government for not having an absorption scheme ready, a demand upon the employers for work, not as charity but as a square deal, and a demand that alien enemies should be cleared out of Canada were the dominant features of the speeches at a meeting, under the auspices of the Returned Soldiers' association and the Next-of-Kin association here to-night. The statement that if the deportation of the aliens meant the stopping of every wheel in Canada, they should be let stop, was cheered by the audience of between two and three thousand.

REEVE MADE TO KISS FLAG THEN KICKED OUT OF TOWN

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Jan. 30. — A number of returned soldiers and a large crowd of civilians ran out of town tonight Jos. Weber, reeve of Neustadt, who came to attend the county council here, but was arrested on Tuesday on five charges of sedition and later allowed out on \$2,000 bail.

On his exit from the theatre to-night, Weber was surrounded by a large crowd and taken to his hotel to collect his belongings. There he was made to kiss the flag.

The crowd was firm that he leave tonight and not wait for the morning train. Although he wore a big overcoat and carried a club bag, Weber was forced to leave on the run and was escorted out at the northwest end of the town by a special guard of returned soldiers. Weber's son was recently tried in Toronto for violation of the Military Service Act.

SAYS GERMANY CAN STRANGLE INDUSTRY

Have Carefully Prepared for Days of Peace—Could Crush Small Nations

St. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 30. — "Even if Germany has conceded President Wilson's famous fourteen points, they still beat us 90 per cent. Germany has prepared for peace far more carefully than she did for war," declared Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Pilgrim church, Brooklyn, in the course of an address on "German atrocities," here last night.

Dr. Hillis declared that Germany has massed all her banking deposits in one system, and conserved the funds to buy up control of the water powers of Switzerland, the coal mines of Poland, the platinum and petroleum deposits of Russia and the vast timber tracts of Siberia.

"Unless we bring in a fifteen-point forcing Germany to release her industrial stranglehold on the smaller nations of Europe, we have failed hands down," Dr. Hillis declared. "Germany herself values her stock and bond holdings at \$165,000,000,000. I would place that figure nearer \$250,000,000,000. She can afford to pay back all the great indemnities required of her and still have holdings great enough to make her the greatest industrial power in Europe. However, we have men over there at the peace table who know what they want. They have bought their knowledge with blood and they will see that they get what they want."

DR. MEHRING IS DEAD

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. — Dr. Franz Mehring, Independent Socialist member of the Prussian diet, is dead. Advice received here say that death was due to pneumonia.

PREMIER PADEREWSKI PROTESTS

PARIS, Jan. 30. — Premier Paderewski, of Poland, according to advices from Cracow, has protested to the Czecho-Slovak government against the invasion of Silesia by Czecho-Slovak forces.

—Estonian officials claim that the defeat of the Bolshevists after the capture of Narva amounted to a complete rout, according to a Hel-

### Sask. School Trustee's Convention

(Concluded from last issue.)

Canadian Education and Canadian Citizenship was the subject upon which Prof. Osborne of Winnipeg addressed the convention.

The professor followed up the line of argument of the previous speaker, showing the value of music in education. He spoke particularly of the National Canadian Conference on Education which is to be held in Winnipeg next fall, and urged every trustee board in Saskatchewan to be present. There was nothing there was liable to be so much inertia about as education. The primary industry in Canada today should be the evocation of the talents of our children. The speaker showed what efforts Japan had made in order to gather the best ideas from all the countries of the world, and just so Canada would have to profit by the experience of other countries if she was to develop as she should. Germany had used education to a bad purpose, and the great world war was the result. The speaker saw no reason why education could not be used to good purpose. The conference planned was for the purpose of awaking the people of Canada and showing them their opportunities and their obligations. Canada was suffering from intellectual bankruptcy and now that the war was over, the big problems, the hard problems, should be faced and with a view of solving them in the interests of the commonwealth. Canada had failed more than once because she did not look at these problems in a big way.

Resolutions bearing on the use of English only in the public schools, and declaring that the language privilege granted to the French is prejudicial to the best interests of the Dominion, were passed in the closing hours of the school trustees' convention. The convention placed itself on record as being strongly in favor of the continuance of total prohibition throughout Saskatchewan and the Dominion of Canada. The convention also memorialized the government to pay the cost of issuing the report of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' association convention, and of forwarding same to the school districts.

Thursday was known as Fight Day at the convention and stirring addresses were delivered by Dr. Focht, at both morning and afternoon sessions of the convention. The closing session of the convention was given over largely to a concern by the members of the staff of the conservatory of music. The early part of the session had to do with matters of business pertaining to the passing of resolutions and the amendment of the constitution.

A considerable portion of the morning session on January 23 was taken up with an address by Dr. Focht, of Washington, who conducted the recent school survey in Saskatchewan, the first survey of the kind to be undertaken by any of the provinces of the Dominion. Dr. Focht referred to some of the changes which were coming in educational matters, and continuing his talk, dealt with some aspects of the report of the survey conducted by himself, in Saskatchewan.

Educational matters sometimes moved very slowly, it was stated, and it took the great war to make the congresses and legislatures move in matters pertaining to educational reform. It had been found that about 48 per cent. of the people of Saskatchewan were illiterates. These things would have to be changed by the introduction of night schools, continuation classes and short courses. It would mean the upsetting of traditions, but there had to be a change to make the schools meet the needs of the day.

#### Resolutions

The next item of business was the discussion of resolutions, these follow:

1. That in the opinion of this convention the fares of all delegates be pooled at future conventions.

2. The convention expresses itself in full accord with the National War Savings committee in their desire to promote greater national saving and thrift, and to increase popular investment in government securities by means of the sale of thrift stamps in the schools of Saskatchewan.

Resolution No. 3 was introduced, but considerable discussion followed and it was finally sent back to

consideration. The resolution read as follows:

3. That all conventions held within the province of Saskatchewan be conducted through the medium of the English language only, as the use of any foreign language at such conventions tends to foster and perpetuate a foreign nationalistic spirit prejudicial to the best interest of our Canadian commonwealth, and that our provincial government be requested to so legislate.

The afternoon session opened with the consideration of the report of the resolutions committee.

The following resolutions were passed at the afternoon session:

6. That where any public school extension work is being done to the satisfaction of the Education Department, the regular high school grant per pupil be given by the department.

7. That the government be urged to alter the Rural Municipality act so as to make it compulsory for rural municipalities to pay the annual levy to town districts quarterly.

8. That this convention request the government of the Province of Saskatchewan to so amend the School act or School Assessment act so that all the assessable property in any public school district at the time of the issue of any debenture shall be held liable for all rates necessary for the repayment of such debenture, and further that the Department of Education be requested to take such action as may be necessary to relieve any school district at present in difficulty through the working of the present law in this particular.

9. That section 9 of the School act be amended by striking out the words "at least two of whom shall be Roman Catholics."

10. Resolved that the government of this province be requested to have the Department of Education revise the school readers, historical and other text books, together with the list of books approved for school libraries, with a view to the inculcation of a Canadian national spirit, in thorough conformity with British ideals.

11. That the government be requested to pay the cost of issuing the report of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' association convention, and of forwarding same to the school districts.

12. Whereas, it is commonly admitted that the French-Canadian holds no legal right to language privileges in Saskatchewan, and whereas, thirteen or fourteen other nationalities form a part of our people, therefore, be it resolved, "That it is the opinion of this convention that the language privilege granted to the French in our midst is prejudicial to the best interests of our commonwealth."

13. That the Department of Education be requested to amend the teacher's contract and regulations to require the attendance of the teacher in rural and village school districts during the noon hour and to supervise play.

14. That this convention expresses itself strongly in favor of the continuance of total prohibition throughout Saskatchewan and the Dominion of Canada.

15. That all schools authorized to be built by the Education Department be placed upon a cement or other suitable foundation, and that basements be installed with proper sanitary closets and proper drains for boys, and furthermore, that the outdoor closets be fitted with leakproof boxes instead of the common pit system now in use.

16. That this association place itself on record as favoring and asking the administration of the proceeds of sale of school lands by the government of Saskatchewan instead of by the Dominion government, believing that the provincial government can handle such a fund more advantageously for the purpose for which it was set aside.

17. That all assessable lands not included within any school district within the province be assessed for educational purposes.

18. That the Saskatchewan School Trustees' association in convention assembled, hereby endorse the action of the Saskatchewan government in the appointment of Dr. T. M. Anderson to the position of director of education among the new Canadians.

19. That the English language be the only language taught in our public schools during school hours, and be the only language of instruction.

20. That no person shall be eligible for the office of trustee who cannot read and write the English language.

21. That no private elementary school, academy or college be permitted within the province of Saskatchewan.

### DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE R. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised, that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

chewan except under license, and that any institution so licensed be under the regulations of the department of education in regard to operation and inspection, in exactly the same manner as the public schools, but that no grant be payable to such private schools.

24. That this association endorse the recommendation of the Provincial Association of Teachers that a Journal of Education be established in Saskatchewan, consisting of eight numbers, annually, of one hundred pages each, and that the Journal be placed in every school in the province as a part of the school library equipment, at a cost of \$2 a year.

25. That if any pupil reaching the age of fourteen years has not attained the fifth grade, he be required to attend one or more years, as the judgment of the minister of education may direct.

The following resolutions were passed at the evening session:

26. That all corporations be assessed and taxed as Public School supporters as in the past, and that no division of corporation school taxes be made with Separate schools, and that the provisions for dividing the corporation taxes be repealed, as such division will take away from the Public Schools that which they formerly enjoyed.

27. That all Public Schools within the bounds of a rural municipality be encouraged to hold a school officials' conference prior to the annual convention, and have power to send resolutions to convention.

28. That this convention urge upon the Government the necessity of a prompt means of enforcing the compulsory School Attendance Act, and the necessity of heavier penalties in some cases.

Amendments to the constitution were made as follows:

1. That section 3 of the constitution be amended to read as follows: An annual fee of \$2.00 for each delegate shall be remitted on or before the date of attendance in each year.

2. That section 2 be amended to read as follows: "Member":—A delegate appointed by the board of trustees or by the ratepayers at their annual school meeting who holds some administrative office authorized by the "School Act" or "Secondary Education Act," but no school district shall be entitled to more than one delegate.

3. That section 2 be amended by adding sub-sec. B: That all past presidents of the association shall be life members of the association.

4. That sec. 2 be amended by adding subsec. A: Providing that city, town or village Public School districts be each entitled to two delegates.

5. Sec. 10, subsection A be amended to read as follows: Each officer shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed.

6. Sec. 12, subsection A be amended to read as follows: Any proposed amendment to the constitution must be sent to the Sec. Treas. of the association not later than seven days prior to the opening date of convention.

—Belief is expressed in French official circles that the preliminaries for peace will be finished and ready for submission to the French chamber between March 15 and March 31.

### Proceedings at Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about sixty billion francs.

The Greek bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about sixty billion francs. The Greeks Ask That The Turks Be Banned from Europe. It was pointed out that under Emperor Constantine the country adjacent to Constantinople, including the city itself, contained 16,000,000 Greeks, only 3,000,000 of whom remain today because of systematic extermination by the Turks.

Possession of Adriatic Ports, Disputed Between Jugo-Slavs and Italians Involves Most Delicate Handling.

The proverbial tempter in a teapot has arisen between the Serbs and the Italians over who beat the Austrians, and as to whom the Austro-Hungarian fleet belongs. Italians claimed that Serbian "intellectuals" addressed a manifesto to French politicians and others, charging the Italians with persecuting Jugo-Slavs in occupied territories, forbidding the wearing of the Jugo-Slav cockade, etc.; declaring the Austrian defeat on the Piave and the resultant collapse of the empire was due principally to the Jugo-Slav revolution and claiming the Austrian navy, because it was largely built, paid for and manned by Jugo-Slavs and seized it.

The Italian counter manifesto states that the downfall of the Austrian empire was due to the military efforts of Italy, Serbia and Russia, the allied hunger blockade, and finally to the Italian victory on the Piave.

### Manitoba Legislature in Session

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hon. Mr. Thornton—To amend "An Act to Provide for the Support and Maintenance of the Blind"; to amend "The Manitoba School for the Deaf act"; to amend "The Public Schools act"; to amend "The School Attendance act."

Hon. Mr. Brown—To amend "The Rural Credit act"; to amend "The Treasury Department act"; to provide for the Payment of Succession Duties in Certain Cases.

Hon. Mr. Grierson—To amend "The Minimum Wage act."

Hon. Mr. Winkler—To amend "The Horse Breeders' act."

Hon. Mr. Armstrong—To amend "The Assessment act"; to amend "The Municipal act."

E. A. McPherson (Portage la Prairie)—To amend "The Public Parks act."

WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—800 returned soldiers paraded to the legislative buildings this evening and demanded that Premier Norris and his government state their position clearly on the question of the deportation of aliens.

The one engrossing theme was the enemy alien and the demand that he be denied employment here and deported back home to his own country. "We have no wish to force the hands of the government," was asserted time and again by the various speakers, while one returned soldier added, "but we do desire the government to arouse themselves to the situation and strive to find a satisfactory solution."

At the conclusion of the addresses outlining the soldiers' demands, Premier Norris told them that he agreed heartily with them and fully sympathized with them in their attitude. The premier added that there were no enemy aliens in the employ of the government, so far as he knew, but that if there were any he would see that they were immediately routed out.

### COAL FAMINE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The coal shortage throughout Germany is so serious that for the moment all other questions are overshadowed. The larger factories in many of the cities are already closed and it will be necessary to shut down many of the biggest plants in Berlin, if the situation does not improve within a fortnight.

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Amount of Interest due June 1st	.....	137.50
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Mr. W. J. Healey.....Associate Editor, Grain Growers' Guide  
Mr. J. T. Mitchell.....Western Home Monthly

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

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### WHAT GERMANY IS ABLE TO PAY

Correspondent Calculates Wealth of Nation and Probabilities of Indemnities.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A United States newspaper correspondent says: I am able to give herewith what I believe to be the first reliable estimates published of the damages which Germany can really pay to the Allies. The figures presented, while perhaps not rigidly exact, are approximately so. The figures on German wealth are those given by Dr. Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank in 1913, to prove Germany's wonderful prosperity. They are, therefore, rather exaggerated than minimized.

The demands for indemnities presented to the peace conference by the principal powers are as follows: France, 250,000,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000,000); England, 200,000,000,000 francs (\$40,000,000,000); Italy, 100,000,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000,000); Belgium, 20,000,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000,000); total 570,000,000,000 francs (\$116,000,000,000). Dr. Helfferich estimated the total wealth of Germany in 1913 thus: Property insured against fire, 200,000,000,000 marks (\$50,000,000,000); real estate, 70,000,000,000 marks (\$17,500,000,000); mines, 6,000,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000,000); cargoes en route, metal, money and ships, 6,000,000,000 marks; public property, including railways, 30,000,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000,000); investments abroad, 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000); total, 332,000,000,000 marks (\$83,000,000,000).

#### Liquidation Impossible.

It is thus seen that the total indemnities demanded exceed the total wealth of Germany. When an individual fails his property is liquidated by the creditors, but in the case of Germany, this system of settlement is impossible, for you cannot put 70,000,000 people out of the country and confiscate their property. The idea of taking over Germany's national wealth is therefore utterly fantastical. The only sound source of indemnities is Germany's total annual income. This was estimated by Dr. Helfferich at a maximum of 40,000,000,000 marks (\$10,000,000,000). But the entire revenue cannot be confiscated or else the people will not be able to meet the current expenses. Dr. Helfferich's figures show that 25,000,000,000 marks (\$6,250,000,000) of the national income were expended by individuals for current expenses; 7,000,000,000 marks (\$1,750,000,000) by the state. Only the remaining 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000) re-

present the country's savings or net profits. This 8,000,000,000 marks can be taken by the Allies and by taxing the rich people and so force them to reduce their personal expenditure another 3,000,000,000 marks (\$750,000,000) may be added. The yearly total, therefore, is 11,000,000,000 marks (\$2,750,000,000). All these figures are on the 1913 basis, but at the present time the purchasing power of the mark is diminished by half. Thus the 11,000,000,000 marks before the war may be taken to represent 22,000,000,000 marks now.

#### Debts Must Be Met.

However, from this sum must be deducted the interest on Germany's war debt, or 4,000,000,000 marks (\$1,000,000,000); pensions debt, 3,000,000,000 marks (\$750,000,000); extra expenses owing to deteriorations during the war 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000). It is to our interest that Germany should meet these various debts, first, so as to get the money back into the hands of the individuals from whom we hope to collect in one form or another; second, to prevent Bolshevistic tendencies among those people; and third, so that German industries will be able to function. Thus from 22,000,000,000 marks (\$5,500,000,000) must be deducted 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000), leaving 14,000,000,000 marks (\$3,500,000,000), which is what Germany might be expected to pay us annually, provided she has the same stocks of raw stuffs, the same ships, the same railway equipments and the same markets as before the war. This is far from being the case and hence even this sum of 14,000,000,000 marks is an extremely doubtful proposition. The result is that the allied governments have come gradually, one after another, to the American point of view that the only way to make Germany pay is to help Germany to reconstitute her national life.

#### Must Replace in Kind.

The present intention of the Allies seems to be to collect indemnities partly in money, by taking a certain per cent. of the national income and partly in kind. Thus Germany will be obliged to replace the machinery destroyed in Belgium and Northern France. She has already been ordered to deliver a large supply of agricultural implements. The whole question is extremely delicate. The experts of the Allies must decide just what material they can demand without crippling Germany's national life to such an extent that production, and hence ability to pay will be diminished. Thus Marshal Foch seems to have understood that the fulfillment of his original demands

for the delivery of large quantities of rolling stock would have hopelessly crippled German transport and made a concession in this respect. England, which at first desired to confiscate all the German ships, now sees that it will be wiser to take only a part of them.

It is said that President Wilson has agreed that the United States shall pay regular rates for the transportation of American troops by German ships, the money resulting from this to be used toward the indemnities. Some arrangement must be made between France and Germany for an interchange of coal and iron for France now has nearly all the iron in western Europe, while Germany has huge quantities of coal. Without French ore the rich German metallurgical industries can no longer operate. Indeed the one commodity in which it is practically certain that Germany can safely be made to pay is coal.

#### Most That Can Be Hoped.

The conclusion is clear. The demands made by the Allies are utterly exorbitant. The most that can be hoped under the best conditions is that Germany will be able within 10 years to pay the damages inflicted on individual property owners in Belgium and northern France, that is to say, a total of 100,000,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000,000). But as for paying the Allied war debts, it is entirely out of the question. The various allied nations will have to find other means of escaping from their present desperate financial situations.

#### SAY ALLIES MUST EVACUATE RUSSIA

PARIS.—Further light on the Bolshevik attitude toward the invitation of the allied and associated powers for a conference with the Russian factions at Princes Islands is given by an article in the Bolshevik official newspaper Izvestia of January 26.

The Izvestia article, which was signed by M. Neklor, lays stress on the indirect character of the invitation, noting that it bore neither address nor signature. The writer declares the allies must choose between the role of adversaries of the new Russia and that of arbitrators. If they desire to prove their fitness to act as arbitrators he insists they must completely evacuate Russia. Then their initiative, he adds, may be taken seriously.

#### DENMARK TELLS RED ENVOY TO LEAVE

COPENHAGEN.—Dr. Suretz, Bolshevik representative in Denmark, left with his legation staff at the request of the Danish government. He was notified that his further presence was not desired in Denmark.

# The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

BOOK SECOND — SCHOOL TIME  
(21. Instalment.)

He had not been there a fortnight before it was evident to him that life, complicated not only with the Latin grammar but with a new standard of English pronunciation, was a very difficult business, made all the more obscure by a thick mist of bashfulness. Tom, as you have observed, was never an exception among boys for ease of address; but the difficulty of enunciating a monosyllable in reply to Mr. or Mrs. Stelling was so great, that he even dreaded to be asked at table whether he would have more pudding. As to the percussion-caps, he had almost resolved, in the bitterness of his heart, that he would throw them into a neighbouring pond; for not only was he the solitary pupil, but he began even to have a certain scepticism about his guns, and a general sense that his theory of life was undermined. For Mr. Stelling thought nothing of guns, or horses either, apparently; and yet it was impossible for Tom to despise Mr. Stelling as he had despised Old Goggles. If there were anything that was not thoroughly genuine about Mr. Stelling, it lay quite beyond Tom's power to detect it: it is only by a wide comparison of facts that the wisest full-grown man can distinguish well-rolled barrels from more supernal thunder.

Mr. Stelling was a well-sized, broad-chested man, not yet thirty, with flaxen hair standing erect, and large, lightish-gray eyes, which were always very wide open; he had a sonorous bass voice, and an air of defiant self-confidence inclining to brazenness. He had entered on his career with great vigour, and intended to make a considerable impression on his fellow-men. The Rev. Walter Stelling was not a man who would remain among the "inferior clergy" all his life. He had a true British determination to push his way in the world. As a schoolmaster, in the first place; for there were capital masterpieces of grammar-schools to be had, and Mr. Stelling meant to have one of them. But as a preacher also, for he meant always to preach in a striking manner, so as to have his congregation swelled by admirers from neighbouring parishes, and to produce a great sensation whenever he took occasional duty for a brother clergyman of minor gifts. The style of preaching he had chosen was the extemporaneous, which was held little short of the miraculous in rural parishes like King's Lorton. Some passages of Massillon and Bourdaloue, which he knew by heart, were really very effective when rolled out in Mr. Stelling's deepest tones; but as comparatively feeble appeals of his own were delivered in the same loud and impressive manner, they were often thought quite as striking by his hearers. Mr. Stelling's doctrine was of no particular school; if anything, it had a tinge of evangelicalism, for that was "the telling thing" just then in the diocese to which King's Lorton belonged. In short, Mr. Stelling was a man who meant to rise in his profession, and to rise by merit, clearly, since he had no interest beyond what might be promised by a problematic relationship to a great lawyer who had not yet become Lord Chancellor. A clergyman who has such vigorous intentions naturally gets a little into debt at starting; it is not to be expected that he will live in the meagre style of a man who means to be a poor curate all his life, and if the few hundreds Mr. Timpson advanced towards his daughter's fortune did not suffice for the purchase of handsome furniture, together with a stock of wine, a grand piano, and the laying out of a superior flower-garden, it followed in the most rigorous manner, either that these things must be procured by some other means, or else that the Rev. Stelling must go without them—which last alternative would be an absurd procrastination of the fruits of success, where success was certain. Mr. Stelling was so broad-chested and resolute that he felt equal to anything; he would become celebrated by shaking the consciences of his



hearers, and he would by and by edit a Greek play, and invent several new readings. He had not yet selected the play, for having been married little more than two years, his leisure time had been much occupied with attentions to Mrs. Stelling; but he had told that fine woman what he meant to do some day, and she felt great confidence in her husband, as a man who understood everything of that sort.

But the immediate step to future success was to bring on Tom Tulliver during this first half-year; for, by a singular coincidence, there had been some negotiation concerning another pupil from the same neighbourhood, and it might further a decision in Mr. Stelling's favour, if it were understood that young Tulliver, who, Mr. Stelling observed in conjugal privacy, was rather a rough cub, had made prodigious progress in a short time. It was on this ground that he was severe with Tom about his lessons; he was clearly a boy whose powers would never be developed through the medium of the Latin grammar, without the application of some sternness. Not that Mr. Stelling was a harsh-tempered or unkind man—quite the contrary: he was jocose with Tom at table, and corrected his provincialisms and his deportment in the most playful manner; but poor Tom was only the more cowed and confused by this double novelty, for he had never been used to jokes at all like Mr. Stelling's; and for the first time in his life he had a painful sense that he was all wrong somehow. When Mr. Stelling said, as the roast beef was being uncovered, "Now, Tulliver! which would you rather decline, roast-beef or the Latin for it?"—Tom, to whom in his coolest moments a pun would have been a hard nut, was thrown into a state of embarrassed alarm that made everything dim to him except the feeling that he would rather not have anything to do with the Latin; of course he answered, "Roast-beef," whereupon there followed much laughter and some practical joking with the plates, from which Tom gathered that he had in some mysterious way refused beef, and in fact, made himself appear "a silly." If he could have seen a fellow-pupil undergo these painful operations and survive them in good spirits, he might sooner have taken them as a matter of course. But there are two expensive forms of education, either of which a parent may procure for his son by sending him as solitary pupil to a clergyman: one is, the enjoyment of the reverend gentleman's undivided neglect; the other is, the endurance of the reverend gentleman's undivided attention. It was the latter privilege for which Mr. Tulliver paid a high price in Tom's initiatory months at King's Lorton.

That respectable miller and maltster had left Tom behind, and driven homeward in a state of great mental satisfaction. He considered that it was a happy moment for him when he had thought of asking Riley's advice about a tutor for Tom. Mr. Stelling's eyes were so wide open, and he talked in such an off-hand, matter-of-fact way—answering every difficult slow remark of Mr. Tulliver's with, "I see, my good sir, I see;" "To be sure, to be sure;" "You want your son to be a man who will make his way in the world,"—that Mr. Tulliver was delighted to find in him a clergyman whose knowledge was so applicable to the everyday affairs of this life. Except Counselor Wyldie, whom he had heard at the last Sessions, Mr. Tulliver thought the Rev. Mr. Stelling was

the shrewdest fellow he had ever met with—not unlike Wyldie, in fact; he had the same way of sticking his thumbs in the armbolts of his waistcoat. Mr. Tulliver was not by any means an exception in mistaking brazenness for shrewdness: most laymen thought Stelling shrewd, and a man of remarkable powers generally; it was chiefly by his clerical brethren that he was considered rather a dull fellow. But he told Mr. Tulliver several stories about "Swing" and incendiarism, and asked his advice about feeding pigs in so thoroughly secular and judicious a manner, with so much polished glibness of tongue, that the miller thought, here was the very thing he wanted for Tom. He had no doubt this first-rate man was acquainted with every branch of information, and knew exactly what Tom must learn in order to become a match for the lawyers—which poor Mr. Tulliver himself did not know, and so was necessarily thrown for self-direction on this wide kind of inference. It is hardly fair to laugh at him, for I have known much more highly-instructed persons than he make inferences quite as wide, and not at all wiser.

As for Mrs. Tulliver—finding that Mrs. Stelling's views as to the airing of linen and the frequent recurrence of hunger in a growing boy, entirely coincided with her own; moreover, that Mrs. Stelling, though so young a woman, and only anticipating her second confinement, had gone through very nearly the same experience as herself with regard to the behaviour and fundamental character of the monthly nurse—she expressed great contentment to her husband, when they drove away, at leaving Tom with a woman who, in spite of her youth, seemed quite sensible and motherly, and asked advice as prettily as could be.

"They must be very well off, though," said Mrs. Tulliver, "for everything's as nice as can be all over the house, and that watered silk she had on cost a pretty penny. Sister Pullet has got one like it." "Ah," said Mr. Tulliver, "he's got some income besides the curacy, I reckon. Perhaps her father allows 'em something. There's Tom 'll be another hundred to him, and not much trouble either, by his own account; he says teaching comes natural to him. That's wonderful, now," added Mr. Tulliver, turning his head on one side, and giving his horse a meditative tickling on the flank.

(To be continued.)

## MARTIAL LAW IN HAMBURG

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23. — Despatches from Hamburg report that there was shooting Tuesday night in the neighborhood of the Central railway station, the town hall and on the harbor front, by Spartacans, who are reported to have captured two police stations.

A more strict form of martial law has been proclaimed and all the theatres and restaurants have been ordered closed. The soldiers' council has decreed that all arms must be surrendered within 48 hours.

Those found in possession of weapons at the expiration of that time will be liable to summary court martial.



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### Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

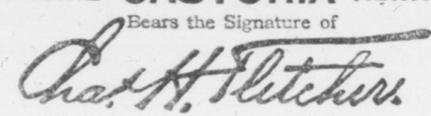
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since his infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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## WOMAN'S WORLD

LOVE'S CARESS.

A good-bye kiss is a little thing,  
With your hand on the door to go,  
But it takes a venom out of the sting  
Of a thoughtless word of a cruel fling  
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare  
After the toil of the day;  
And it smoothes the furrows  
Ploughed by care,  
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,  
In the years that have flown away.

### Training Little Children

Base Early Education in the Home on Sound Principles of Child-study. Give Child Many and First-hand Experiences—These Will Help to Develop His Mind and Give Him Opportunity to Control and Direct His Actions.

By Mrs. Winifred G. McBroome.

For those who intend to teach little children of four and five as a profession, a training in kindergarten methods is required by law in practically every State in the Union. Why is such training not equally necessary for those whose future work will probably be home-making? The broad principles underlying kindergarten training have been thought out for us by many great educators and philosophers of the past and present, and these principles will help the individual parent as well as the teacher to interpret his surroundings, to form a wiser attitude toward life, and to love and understand children. Such an education is almost indispensable to mothers who would give to their children the best of all opportunities—the opportunity to grow aright. But if, as mothers, we cannot send our children to kindergarten, let us plan their early education in the home so that it will be based as far as possible upon sound principles of child-study.

The child between the ages of three and six years is very impressionable, and upon his early experiences must be based his whole future education. Therefore it is important to see that he receives only right impressions and has only right experiences.

### For Our Little Ones

UNCLE WIGGILY AND THE CRANBERRIES

By Howard R. Garis.

Once upon a time, as Uncle Wiggily Longears, the bunny rabbit gentleman, was walking through a sort of bog, or wet, swampy place, he heard a voice saying:

"There! I guess I've picked every last one of 'em! I'd like to see any one get any more. And now if I can find a safe place to hide 'em, where no one can find 'em, why maybe I'll be all right for another year. Ha! Ha! I guess I've fooled 'em this time!"

"My! I wonder what that can be!" thought Uncle Wiggily. Then he heard something go:

"Gobble-obble-obble!"

"A turkey, or I lose my guess!" cried the bunny, and looking between a mulberry bush, and one on which grew some lollypops, he saw a big turkey gobble down in the bog.

### GALL STONES

REMOVED IN 24 HOURS WITHOUT ANY PAIN WHATSOEVER

INDIGESTION, Stomach and Liver Disorders, Appendicitis, Pertussis, and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, which is a dangerous complaint and mistakes persons to believe that they have stomach trouble, chronic dyspepsia and indigestion, until they have had attacks of Gall Stone Colic appear; does they realize what the trouble is. Ninety out of every hundred persons who have Gall Stones don't know it. Procure today and avoid an operation. Can be obtained at W. MASSIE'S DRUG STORE, Maple Leaf Block, Regina, Sask. P. O. Box 124. Price \$5.25, postpaid. Write in English or German.

lady of my acquaintance did, "I've always had such a desire to see strawberry bushes." City children ask, "Why is there a picture of a cow on the butter paper?" If you cannot visit a dairy or a creamery, buy a gallon of milk and let the child skim it and churn the cream into butter with the egg-beater. Then after he has salted it, let him eat some on his bread. My country children ask, "How did the firemen know there was a fire?" Their father took them to the fire house to see the alarm bell and the boots, clothes and brass pole ready for the night alarm.

When fathers go to the field to see the oats planted, they should take their five-year-old boy or girl along and tell the story of the growth of the seed.

On the way for the cows, sharp eyes may find a badger hole or see some muskrats in the creek.

Is all this education? The beginnings of education are started in and about the home in the child's attitude and reaction toward his environment. All the time, he is learning to see and hear and to think. The child whose mother and father live with him is sure to store up experiences and be able to compare and relate them later, to be observing, to be constructive (which is the only remedy for destructiveness), and to be able to express himself as well as to have something in his mind to express.

In play children are constantly educating themselves. They are learning to direct their attention and their motions persistently toward a definite end. We can suggest plays and tasks which will train the eye to see quickly and teach the colors, directions (front, back, up, down, right, left); the points of the compass, the time of day, and the days of the week. My little four-year-old learns much as she sits beside me at the sewing machine. She arranges my drawer of thread, learns the colors and plays a game, guessing which color is gone from a long row of spools.

A set of colored kindergarten balls, a box of crayons, or letter-box of paints make an excellent Christmas gift and aid in color training. Colored papers and a small pair of scissors will occupy many a stormy day profitably. The mother who is at all musical can train the ear to detect high and low tones, loud or soft bells, and music for marching and skipping. Have the child bounce a large ball to music, or clap to music. This will help him to gain motor control. Play dominoes with him. Suggest "Hide the Thimbles" or "Blind Man's Buff" or "Cobbler." All these games help to train the eye, the ear and the hands.

Teacher (relating an experience with a tramp): "And then I fainted."

Small Boy (excitedly): "Wid yer right or wid yer left?"

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"What in the world are you doing there, my friend?" asked Uncle Wiggily.

The turkey gobble looked up quickly, spilling something round and red like marbles as he did so, and answered:

"Well, it's a good thing it's you, Uncle Wiggily, who I know to be a friend of mine, and not a farmer's boy, or a meatshop keeper looking for me. It's a good thing!"

"Why?" asked the bunny.

"Because it's so near Thanksgiving," was the answer, "and you know what Thanksgiving means to me," and the turkey looked sadly at the bunny. "Don't you?" asked the big bird.

"Ahem! I believe I do," Uncle Wiggily said. "But what are you doing here?"

"Picking cranberries out of the bog," was the answer. "Cranberries, which every one seems to want on the table with me at Thanksgiving; cranberries only grow in bogs. I'm picking all I can find."

"But what for?" asked the bunny. "Thanksgiving is some days off yet, and if you pick the cranberries ahead of time—"

"Hush!" gobbled the turkey. "Don't you see what I'm trying to do! If I pick all the cranberries ahead of time, there won't be any for Thanksgiving, 'cause I'll hide 'em. And if there aren't any cranberries where there won't be any Thanksgiving, and if there's no Thanksgiving, there won't be any excuse for roasting me. And if there's one thing I despise more than another it's being roasted. Parboiled is bad enough, but roasted—ugh! I can't a-bear it!"

"It really isn't nice," said Uncle Wiggily.

"I agree with you," said the turkey. "So I thought if no one knew where to get any cranberries, being as they are always so fashionable at Thanksgiving, maybe folks would eat oatmeal crackers, or fish cakes, instead of turkey. Now I'll go hide the cranberries where no one can find them."

The turkey started off, strutting along, the red thing over his nose bobbing up and down, and the cranberries under his wings rattling when, all of a sudden, out of the swamp, or bog, up popped a bad old Teezeele.

"Ah! I have you! This is the time I've caught you!" cried the Teezeele to Uncle Wiggily, and the bad animal—a Teezeele being like a Pipsiswah, only worse—made a grab for the bunny.

"Oh, save me! Save me!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "Throw something at him, Mr. Turkey. A Teezeele hates to have things thrown at him and maybe he'll let me go!"

"Well, the only thing I have to throw are cranberries!" said the turkey. "And if I throw them folks berries at the Teezeele and, as we know where to look for 'em, and Thanksgiving will be the same as ever, with me being roasted to a turn. However, it can't be helped, I'll never see my friend Uncle Wiggily hurt!"

So the turkey began to throw cranberries and so soon as the bad animal saw them coming, he cried:

"Oh, some one is shooting red hot bullets at me! Oh, I had better run away before I'm hit. I can't bear to be thrown at!"

Then away ran the Teezeele, thinking the cranberries were red hot bullets from a gun, and so he didn't hurt the bunny at all.

"But I have thrown away lots of cranberries," said the turkey. "However, there was no help for it. I guess I'll have to let Thanksgiving come as it always does, cranberry sauce and all."

"Thank you for saving me," said the bunny. "Maybe I can help you some day."

"I doubt it, but perhaps you may," said the turkey sadly, as he strutted away. And if the cup doesn't try to stand on its head in the saucer and spill the tea all over the spoon holder so it scares the napkin ring, I'll tell you another story about Uncle Wiggily.

"Courier" Ads. Bring Results

# Classified Ads of "The Courier"

"Courier" Ads. Bring Results

### Barristers

**DOERR & GUGGISBERG**  
Barristers and Notaries Public. Consultations in English and German. Money to loan on Real Estate. Suite 303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Sask. Phone 2647. — J. Emil Doerr, LL.B.; W. W. Guggisberg, B.A.

**JOHN P. FFEIFFER, BARRISTER**  
Solicitor, etc., 1770 Scarth street, Regina (two doors south of Merchants Bank). Phone 5841.

**BAILOFF, HOFFMAN & CO., BARRISTERS**, Solicitors, etc. Private and company money to loan. Suite 104, Clarke Block—James Bailoff, K.C.; Charles W. Hoffman. Solicitors for Bank of Montreal.

**MARTIN, McEWEN, MARTIN AND KILL, BARRISTERS**, etc. Office: Suite 105 Leader Building, Regina. Phones 4925 and 4632. Hon. W. M. Martin, W. H. McEwen, J. D. Martin, J. W. Kill.

**JAMES P. BRYANT, M.A., LL.B.** Barrister, Solicitor and Notary. McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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

### Medical

**JOHN A. ROSE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. (Aberdeen)**, Physician and Surgeon. Specialties: Diseases of Children and Women. The Waters Trust Building, Eleventh avenue, opposite Post office. Phone 4532 and 4406. Hours 11 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m.

**W. H. HUYKMAN, M.D.**, formerly of Balgonie, Suite 21 Canada Life Building, Regina. Studied at the University of Amsterdam, Holland. Postgraduate at Bonn and Heidelberg. Phone 6561, residence 3914 Dewdney street, residence phone 4242.

**DR. L. ROY, M.D., C.M.** Studied at the University of Paris, France. Specialties: Surgery and Maternity. Office Suite 12, Canada Life Bldg., Eleventh avenue and Carwell street. Residence 2646 Victoria avenue, Regina. Phone 5497; Office Phone 2648.

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### Dental

**DR. H. LEDERMAN, OFFICE SUITE 106-6** Westman Chambers, Ross street. Phone 2927.

**DR. A. GREGOR SMITH, W. FEASER** Smith and J. A. McFinger; local and general aesthetics for painless extraction. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Royal Bank Building, side entrance, Hamilton street, opposite R. H. Williams & Sons' store. Phone 3217.

**DRS. WEICKER AND KIRKPATRICK**, Dr. C. H. Weicker, graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, and Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, graduate of Pennsylvania; office, Suites 203-204, Westman Chambers, Ross street, opposite city hall. Office equipped with every appliance known to modern dentistry, including latest model X-ray machine. Open evenings. Phone 4962.

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### Optometrist & Optician

**DR. B. McCLUNG, OFFICE 1833-Scarsh** street, south of post office. Phones 3597 and 3841.

### Drug Stores

**MASGIO'S DRUG STORE, MAELE** Leaf Block—Prescriptions made up. Large stock of patent medicines, drugs, bandages, etc. Mail orders promptly attended to and sent all over Canada. Write in English or German to W. Masgio, P. O. Box 124, Regina, Sask.

### Photographers

**ROSSIE'S PHOTO STUDIO**, Largest Photo Studio in Western Canada.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

### Chartered Accountants

**DAWSON AND BOWAN, C.A.**, Commercial and Municipal Auditing. Royal Bank Chambers. W. J. Dawson, C.A. (Eng. and Sask.) J. F. Bowan, C.A. (Scotland and Sask.)

### Jewellers

**M. G. HOWE, WATCHMAKER AND** Jeweller. Watch-repairing promptly attended to. Marriage licenses, wedding rings. Eyes tested free and glasses fitted while you wait. M. G. Howe, Jeweller, Scarth street, Regina.

**DIAMOND JEWELLERY CO.**, 1835 South Railway St., Regina. EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS



Watch-repairing promptly attended by mail. Big assortment of watches, Rings, Diamonds and Jewels. Our prices are just right. We speak German. Marriage Licenses Issued.

### Painters and Decorators

**FRANK DUMMER, PAINTER AND** Decorator. All work guaranteed. Moderate prices. Ask for free estimates. Phone 4614—1913 St. John St., Regina, Sask.

**C. MOLTER & CO., 1630 VICTORIA** ave., Regina, Painters, Decorators & Sign writers. Dealers in Wall Paper, Burlaps, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Kalsomine, Brushes, etc. Country work solicited. Estimates free.

### Trade Schools

**SPECIAL \$25.00 SHORT COURSE OF** Gas-Tractors or Automobile Engineering now on at Hemphill's Motor School. Write or call for Free Catalogue, 1827 So. Railway St. Branches at Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary.

**FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS** Learn to operate Gas-Tractors during your spare time and earn \$8.00 to \$12.00 per day during threshing. Special \$25.00 Tractor Course now on at Hemphill's Motor School 1827 So. Railway St., Regina.

**GOOD WAGES AND MANY OPENINGS** for Barbers. Why not learn this profitable and desirable trade? We teach and pay you while learning. Write or call for free Catalogue. Hemphill's Barber College 1827 So. Railway St. Branches at Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

### Personal

**WIDOWER, 30 YEARS OF AGE**, with one 3 year old boy, would correspond with a good catholic girl or young widow up to 29 years of age without children. Must be home loving and well built. I am a large man and have a good home to offer. Would like to remarry. Picture requested in first letter. Discretion considered as a matter of honor. Apply Box 81, Courier, Regina.

### Land Surveyors

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

### Wanted to Rent

**WANTED—TO RENT A FARM** by practical young German Farmer. Horses and Machinery to be bought on down payments. Apply to H. E. G., P.O. Box 66, Wakaw, Sask.

### Help Wanted

**WANTED A LADY AS HOUSE-**keeper on small farm, for man 50 years of age. Good position and if suitable to both parties, permanent home. Apply Box 80, Courier, 1835 Halifax Str., Regina.

**WANTED WOMAN OR GIRL** to take charge of House. Wages as per agreement. Apply Mrs. McDonald, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

### Situations Wanted

**GERMAN, 35 YEARS OF AGE**, Protestant, wants position at a German farmer. Good board and fair treatment requested. Apply Walter Zorn, Watson, Sask.

### For Sale

**FARMS FOR SALE.** — HAVE two 1/2 Sections and one 1/4 Sec. farm for sale. Six miles south of the town of Tyvan. About 100 acres cultivated on each, the balance raw prairie. Price \$28.00 per acre. Will sell with \$1.00 per acre down, and the balance half crop, if the purchaser will improve the farms. In mixed settlement of German, Polish and English. — AMERICAN CANADIAN LAND CO., per C. R. Hoff, 1770 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. — Phone 4364.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE — 640** acre Farm. 350 acres under cultivation, good buildings, fully equipped with horses, cattle and machinery. Will sell cheap or trade for smaller farm in the U.S.A. Apply Box 31, Wiste, Alta.

**STALLION FOR SALE** — The pure bred registered "Percheron" Stallion "Dewey", foaled in April 1910, color black, for sale. Price \$1250.00. Owner retiring from Farm, reason for selling cheap. First class papers in good shape. For particulars write to C. H. Schulz, Box 71, Grayson, Sask.

**FOR SALE—FOUR QUARTERS** good land near Odessa. Four hundred acres cultivated, eighty summer-fallow, 130 s. f. stubble, rest two crops of summer fallow. Plenty of hay, spring water lake, 140 acres fenced, much free range, good well, fair dwelling, good barn. Full line of implements, feed and seed, 10 cows, 10 horses and harness. At bargain. Box 1, Odessa, Sask.

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

**IF YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF** your farm, house or lot don't fail to see me. I shall bring you in touch with the right party as I have always purchasers with ready cash on hand who are willing to make a quick deal. — Houses for rent and yards collected. — F. Wilms, Notary Public, 1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina. Phone 3391; after 6 p.m. 5947.

### EXPECT PEACE IN JUNE.

PARIS, Jan. 23. — The preliminary peace will be signed early in June at the latest according to the most trustworthy information, says Mared Hutin, in the Echo de Paris today.

—The crew of the German minesweepers, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, are refusing to serve unless they receive increased pay and a new schedule calling for sums as high as one hundred marks daily, exclusive of the insurance guarantee. The increase would amount to 400,000,000 marks.

Mine sweeping in the Baltic and North Sea has ceased, and the fishing industry has been suspended.

—Seventy-two persons were killed, 81 were gravely wounded and more than 800 received minor injuries in the fighting which occurred at Buenos Ayres on one day as a result of the general strike, according to figures compiled. Firing was incessant in all parts of the city from seven o'clock until midnight, but then began to die away.

### Lost and Found

**STRAYED FROM N. 1/2 35-17-10** W. 2, three horses. One black mare, white stripe on face, 8 years old, weight about 1300; one dark brown mare, 4 years, white star on face, one white hind leg; one dark brown mare, 3 years old, no marks.—For discovery of these horses a liberal reward is offered. Notify Wm. Brehner, P.O. Herbert, Sask.

**STRAYED FROM S. 1/2 30-20-25** W. 3rd on or about November 8th, the following: One bay gelding, Clyde, 7 years old, both hind feet white, small white spot on face, weight 1400 lbs; One bay mare, Clyde, 5 years old, both hind feet white, white spot on forehead, weight 1400 lbs; One black gelding, Clyde, 4 years old, both hind feet grey, grey on face and each side, weight 1300 lbs. Reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of these animals. Joe Lang, Prelate, Sask.

**STRAYED FROM MY FARM—**One white mare, lame on right hind leg; one two year old colt and one nine month old colt. \$15.00 reward for recovery of these horses. John Horwath, Bruno, Sask.

### Real Estate & Financial Agents

**JOHN W. EHMANN, Notary Public**, Financial Agent, Commissioner for Oaths. Farm lands and city property for sale. Loans and insurance. 1816 Eleventh Ave., Regina, Sask. Telephone 2533, Res. Tel. 2943.

**BELL & MITCHELL, LTD.** — Insurance of every kind for the farmer. Phone 3672 or write us Western Trust Bldg., Regina.

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

**A. F. WANNER & CO.** REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE etc. Notaries Public and Fire Brokers. — We have lands for sale in all parts of Sask. Also money to loan on farms. If you have legal papers to fill out call and see us. — Steamship Tickets and Foreign Exchange. A. F. WANNER & CO., 203 Dominion Trust Building, Regina, Sask.

### Notary Public

**F. WILMS, 1835-1837 Halifax Street**, Regina, Sask. — Notary Public and Conveyancer. — Drawing of all kinds of agreements in proper form. Phone 3391; after 6 p.m. phone 5947.

### Hotels and Restaurants

**BRUNNER'S RESTAURANT**, 1334, 10th Ave. Regina, Sask. Mathias Brunner, Prop. Good meals at 35c also good beds at 35c. I invite especially all my friends and acquaintances to visit me. Everyone can be assured of the best of service. Phone 5478.

### Barbers

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

### Marriage Licenses

**F. WILMS, 1835-1837 Halifax Street**, Regina, Sask. — Issuer of Marriage Licenses. — Phone 3391; after 6 p.m. phone 5947.

**WANTED TO buy raw furs** and hides. Weasel, wolf, muskrat and all kinds of skins. Send for free price list. EXPORTERS OF RAW HIDES & FURS. GEO. HEIN, SASK.



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

**A.G. ORCHARD** Optician — Optometrist. 1794 Hamilton Street, Regina, Sask. (At Kelly's Drug Store.)

### FURNITURE

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

### REINHORN BROS.

Store: "Old Sanitary Market Building", 11th Ave. opposite Bank of Quebec. — Phone 3433, Regina, Sask.

### BOLSHEVIK VICTORY

LONDON, Jan. 19. — Mitau, capital of Courland, has been occupied by the Bolsheviki, according to a German wireless despatch received here. The Germans were obliged to leave behind numerous guns and ammunition. After the Germans evacuated Mitau, fire broke out, destroying many houses in the centre of the town.

—The representation of the overseas dominions at Peace Parleys will be on the following basis: Canada, Australia, South Africa and India are to have two direct representatives and New Zealand one in the allied conference, and in the following peace congress. They will have precisely the same status in these bodies as the smaller allied nations, which will have representation on the same basis—two delegates for Belgium, Serbia and Greece, and one for the smaller allies.

**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**, 1257-97. Street, Edmonton, Alta. Eastwood Dairy. Residence Phone: 7144. Stockyard Phone: 7166.

**COLUMBIA HOUSE AND RESTAURANT** E. W. WARNER New Proprietor 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.

**Paris Rooms and Restaurant** Good Meals — Clean Beds — Good Service — Moderate Rates **FR. and Mrs. BREUER** 98th Street 10271 — Edmonton, Alta.

**Dr. C. H. Grunert** Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. PRACTICAL VETERANARIAN Diplomas from the Leipzig University Germany; the Zurich University Switzerland. Specialist for surgery and operations. Office: Fort Saskatchewan, Phone 54 and 42. — P. O. Box 28

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

**H. B. KLINE & SONS, Ltd.** The Best Jewellers. Corner Jasper Avenue and 59th Street EDMONTON — ALBERTA Marriage Licenses Issued.

## Hearer to the Goal

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

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

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

PLENTY OF STOCK TO SELECT FROM REASONABLE PRICES AND COURTEOUS SERVICE

**Huck & Kleckner, Vibank, Sask.**

**Kleckner, Huck & Gartner, Kendal, Sask.**

**Kleckner & Huck, Odessa, Sask.**

## Stella Piano Mandolette

The 20th Century Music Wonder, giving four distinct effects—Piano, Harp, Guitar, Mandolin.

To sing with or play alone or with other musical instruments. Self instructive music that old and young alike can play and enjoy—at the same time get real piano finger practice and ear training while playing pieces, instead of dry, tedious exercises—saving teacher's expense, insuring success.—Price, including 200 pieces of Music and postage ..... \$29.00

**BECKER & SCHMID :: BOX 301 :: EDMONTON, ALTA.**

## COAL - COAL

HUMBERSTONE or TWIN CITY screened lump coal \$5.25 f. o. b. cars at mine.

CARDIFF coal \$4.25 f. o. b. cars at mine

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

We have some first class poplar cordwood on hand, also several cars of Tamarac, Spruce and Pine mixed, all first class material. Write for prices.

For further particulars apply to:—

**BECKER & SCHMID** Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

## GERMANS WILL SEIZE POLES PROVISIONS

LONDON, Jan. 16. — The Germans have determined to seize all provisions in the hands of the Poles in Prussia, if the Polish provinces of Germany are to be restored to Poland, according to reports from an authoritative source, published in the newspapers today.

All the parties in Germany are agreed upon this step, it is said, and it will be easy as the German immigrants in these provinces have been warned by the German government.

Poland is regarded as even more important to Germany than the left bank of the Rhine. If Germany can keep these Polish provinces, Chancellor Ebert has declared, she can increase her influence to the south and east and one day reconquer in the west, what she has now lost. This assertion was made by the chancellor at a secret meeting of all parties, at which he also stated that Germany will reconquer the west through the east. If, on the other hand, Germany should lose the Polish provinces, the rebirth of political power through efforts at expansion to the east would be impossible.

At a secret session of the budget commission just before the signing of the armistice, the reports published today say, it was agreed that the Polish provinces were not economically necessary to Germany. It was decided that the public should not be informed of this, but instead should be impressed with the fact that Germany would die without these provinces.

**BECKER & SCHMID** Box 301 — Edmonton, Alta.

