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The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

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Galician Charged With Murder Of Whole Family

Crime Alleged To Have Been Committed April 4, 1916.—Mike Syroishka Was Arrested at The Time, But Freed Owing To Lack of Evidence Against Him.

Mike Syroishka, a Galician of Wakaw, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Sergeant Herreck, Detective division, Regina, and Constable Sulaty, provincial police, Wakaw detachment, and will face trial on the charge of murdering six persons in April 1916.

The arrest, following a long period of tedious work by the provincial police, came as a sensation to the residents of Wakaw and district, for the arrested man, after being held for a few days in 1916 following the murder, was cleared of any suspicion of ill doing.

The charge against Syroishka is that he did murder Prokop Manchur, aged 46; Mary Manchur, aged 46; Antoso Manchur, aged 15; Pauline Syroishka, aged 20; Olga Syroishka, aged 2; and John Mechialuk, aged 38, all residents of Wakaw, on or about April 4, 1916.

The investigations at the time of the holocaust led to the freeing of Mike Syroishka who had been arrested on suspicion. The crime was laid at the door of John Mechialuk, one of the persons partly cremated in the fire which followed the shooting of the six victims.

The story of the crime as given at the time was to the effect that Mechialuk through some connection in a family feud had cleaned up that family and then suicided to make sure the law would not get him.

The Manchur family, with Paulina Syroishka and her little child, had returned from a mass meeting of the Galicians of the settlement. Mechialuk it is alleged had been in hiding in the house and when the proper time for his work came he let loose and shot the three Manchurs, then Mrs. Syroishka and her child and then committed suicide after setting fire to the house.

The cattle of Mr. Manchur had also been shot and the barn set on fire. The barn of Steve Makahone, a son-in-law of Manchur, 400 yards

from the Manchur home, was also set fire to. The story generally accepted after the investigations was that Mechialuk had shot the people in the house first, then went out and shot the cattle, and then gone over to Makahone and there set fire to the barn. He then is supposed to have come back to the Manchur house and shot himself after setting fire to the house.

When found Mechialuk was partly burned and two bullet holes were discovered, one in the chest and one in the forehead. This in the opinion of the provincial police detectives is considered sufficient to place the crime at the hands of some one else, for it is considered a physical impossibility for a man to first shoot himself through the chest close to the heart and then send a bullet through the forehead, especially when it is considered that the rifle was found on the floor with no props, and the body was in such a position that indicated the shots had been fired by another party standing up for the bullets were found imbedded in the wall of the house on a straight line about five feet from the floor.

Besides that, the evidence of Mrs. Makahone, another daughter of Mr. Manchur, was that the Manchur home was caving in from the roof all on fire when she went to save the horses from the Makahone stables. Another point is that Mechialuk had his boots off when found in the burning building and in order to have had his boots off the last fire to be set would have been the Manchur home, while in fact it was the Makahone stables.

Paulina Syroishka, the murdered wife of the accused, had married him in 1910 and about 1913 left Mike because of his cruelties to her. The detectives of the provincial police have secured a great deal of evidence which they claim will establish sufficient reason to send Syroishka to trial for the murders.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE OPENED

Great Crowd Witnessed Brilliant Scene.

Speech From Throne Indicates Importance of Session.

The legislative assembly was Friday afternoon the scene of the most brilliant pageant witnessed since the outbreak of the war in 1914, the occasion being the formal opening by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Richard Lake, of the second session of the fourth legislature.

Fully one thousand visitors, in addition to invited guests, members of the assembly and officials were standing at attention at the hour of 3 o'clock, which marked the entrance of His Honor into the chamber. The ceremony lasted little more than twenty minutes and the assembly was adjourned shortly before 3.30 until Monday.

The scene was picturesque and dignified. A touch of color was added by the scarlet uniforms of the senior officers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and the brilliant dresses of the ladies on the floor of the chamber and in the galleries. A strong military tone was given to the assemblage by the khaki uniforms of over sixty officers from the garrison. In the center of the scene was the lieutenant-governor in his dress uniform, embroidered with gold lace and head-dress decorated with a fine ostrich plume.

Lady Lake was present and in the absence of Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. Speaker, Mrs. S. J. Latta took her place, while Mrs. Motherwell took the place of Mrs. W. M. Martin, and Mrs. C. A. Dunning sat beside her.

The judges of the Courts of Appeal and King's Bench were in their places in their robes of office and fifty-seven officers encircled the assembly chamber, filling out behind His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor when he left the chamber.

The side galleries were filled, with many standing at the entrances from where they had an excellent view of the proceedings. The speaker's gallery, part of which was reserved for the government house and premier's parties, was comfortably filled and the usual crowd of interested newspapermen and their wives and friends filled the press gallery.

The lieutenant-governor was met by a guard of honor when he arrived at the main entrance, composed of one hundred men, two sergeants and two subalterns, under the command of Capt. Jenner. The royal salute was given, the guard presenting arms. The 1st Depot Battalion band under Band-

master Gathercole, which was drawn up behind the guard, played the first six bars of "The King."

After entering the main door of the assembly, His Honor was announced by one of the aides and he then proceeded to the throne from which he read the speech from the throne. The departure was made in the reverse order and as soon as His Honor had disappeared, Premier Martin, the speaker, the Hon. R. M. Mitchell, the clerk of the legislature, G. A. Mantle, who had been standing below, returned to their seats, the mace was placed on the table and the assembly was in session.

The speech from the throne reads as follows:

Speech From the Throne
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"It is indeed, with a feeling of relief and gratitude that I welcome you to the discharge of your sessional duties; relief at the termination of the Great War, which for over four years spread death, misery and devastation throughout Europe, and gratitude to Divine Providence for the final triumph of right and justice. It is true that the permanent peace for which

(Continued on Page 4.)

British Troops Hurried To Cologne To Quell Street Riots

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, Dec. 6.—Fighting in Cologne between republican revolutionists and imperialist adherents has led to the speedy despatch of British troops there to maintain order, on the appeal of the burgomaster.

The British were to have occupied Cologne formally on Sunday, but two urgent messages from that city led to cavalry and machine gunners being rushed there yesterday.

Battle of Berlin.
MUNICH, Dec. 8.—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 180, according to latest Berlin advices received here Saturday. The Radical Socialist group are reported to be defending, with machine guns, three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

The workers' and soldiers' committee has become demoralized and refuses to use arms.

Street fighting is reported by the Cologne Gazette to be going on in Mainz, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Many persons have been killed.

Resigned by Order.
A crowd of armed soldiers last night went to the residence of the minister of the interior and after forcing an entrance, demanded the minister's resignation, which he conceded.

Revolutionists also stormed the newspaper offices, except one. They withdrew several hours later at the earnest request of the Bavarian premier, Kurt Eisner, who hurried to the scene. Herr Auer, the minister whose resignation was demanded, was given two minutes to decide at the point of a revolver.

Proclaimed Republic.
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—The German republic and her first president, Comrade Ebert, have been hailed by an organized demonstration of soldiers and sailors

at Berlin. The Wolf Bureau thus describes the incident: "On Friday evening soldiers and sailors, armed with rifles, demonstrated before the chancellor's palace. Their leaders spoke as follows:

"Germany stands on the brink of a catastrophe. We demand that a national assembly be summoned December 20. The executive council must no longer be able to put pressure on the government. Long live the German republic and her first president, Comrade Ebert."

Ebert Makes Reply.
Chancellor Ebert replied that the administration must remain in the hands of the government. He counselled patience until the congress of the workmen's and soldiers' council should be decided regarding the convocation of a national assembly.

A sailor from Kiel spoke up: "I will put a straight question whether Comrade Ebert will agree to our selection of him as president of the German republic." The chancellor replied: "Not without conferring with the government." The soldiers and sailors then marched away.

Breach between Parties.
BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The rioting of Friday in Berlin, the mysterious raid on the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council and the demonstration by soldiers and sailors on behalf of Chancellor Ebert (when he was acclaimed as president of the republic but set aside the honor), have intensified the existing gaps between the two wings of the Social-Democrats, which seem now more than ever hopelessly divided.

Onlookers were wondering today whether the Ebert and Haase factions have reached the parting of the ways and asking what will be the attitude of the regiments from the front when they arrive home next week.

President Wilson Speeds Across Atlantic

TO ATTEND PEACE PARLEYS — TRANSPORT GEORGE WASHINGTON, ONCE GERMAN LINER, LEFT NEW YORK HARBOR AMIDST CHEERS OF THOUSANDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Bound on a mission, the principal objects of which are the abolition of militarism and the attainment of just world peace, Woodrow Wilson, first president of the United States, to visit Europe while in office, was tonight speeding across the Atlantic toward France to attend the

greatest international conference in history.

On the transport George Washington one-time German passenger liner, manned by a navy crew and with deck guns ready for action and accompanied by a naval convoy, the president left New York harbor today amid a demonstration without equal in the history of the port.

Mr. Wilson took his place on the flying bridge as the great ship moved down the bay. River craft and ships of many nations dipped flags and tooted whistles and thousands of persons bade him God-speed in cheers and flag-wavings from skyscrapers and piers.

Off quarantine, where Staten Island throngs waved and shouted a second farewell and monitors, gunboats and artillerymen at Fort Hamilton joined in saluting gunfire, the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the superdreadnought Pennsylvania and a quintet of destroyers. With her official escort and ten other destroyers which joined the fleet for a cruise to the limit of American territorial waters the George Washington disappeared over the eastern horizon shortly after noon.

The presidential party, outward bound, met some of the American hosts returning from overseas. Two thousand home-coming avia-

tion troops on the Lapland cheered the George Washington as she left her pier, and outside quarantine the Minnekahwa was sighted, steaming towards the harbor with more than 3,000 soldiers and passengers.

In command of Admiral Mayo, the squadron is heading, it is understood, for Brest, the American debarkation port in France. Its date of arrival is uncertain, but a quick passage is not required, as ample time remains for conferences preliminary to the main peace assemblage.

Congress Hears President Formally Announce His Purpose to Attend Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Congress in joint session today heard President Wilson announce formally his purpose to attend the peace conference and give his views on the part the government should play in dealing with after-the-war problems.

Democrats of the house received the announcement with cheers, in which some senators joined; the Republicans were silent almost throughout the address, except when the President referred to the valor and efficiency of America's soldiers and mentioned the names of Pershing and Sims. Threatened

(Continued on Page 4.)

LABOR PRESENTS RESOLUTIONS TO CABINET

ASK DOMINION FOR LEGISLATION ON BEHALF OF WORKING CLASSES IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The annual interview of representatives of labor with the Dominion government with the object of asking for the adoption by parliament of legislation putting into effect the recommendations of labor as set forth in resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Trades and Labor congress took place this afternoon. Labor's demands on this occasion were made to Sir Thomas White, minister of finance and acting premier in the absence of Sir Robert Borden; Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, the recently appointed minister of labor; Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, and several other members of the cabinet at present in Ottawa. The usual promise of consideration was made by Sir Thomas White.

Pensions for Women.
The requests made of the govern-

ment included a number of recommendations which have been urged in previous years. There was a reiteration of the suggestion that pensions should be provided for widowed mothers and deserted wives, with the additional request this year that pensions be provided for widows and children of sailors and civilians. As in the past the adoption of a Dominion system of old age pensions was asked for as well as for pensions for soldiers and allied reservists. These resolutions call for an increase in allowances of dependents of soldiers to at least \$100 per month; the equalization of pensions for all ranks, and free medical attendance of the wives and children of soldiers still in the service. Federal insurance for soldiers owing to the exorbitant rates demanded by private companies was also asked for.

Want Real Beer.
The desirability of introducing legislation providing a fund against insurance for sickness was urged upon the government, coupled with a demand for national control of medical treatment in hospitals, and the creation of a federal health department.

The representatives of labor again registered their objection to 2 per cent. beer, and asked for an increase in the alcoholic strength of this beverage.

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WANT ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION THROUGHOUT EUROPE

DUNDEE, Dec. 9.—The British representatives at the peace conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

Winston Spencer Churchill made this announcement in a speech here tonight.

Want Prohibition in Canada Continued

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—Continuation of prohibition until decided by referendum was urged on the government this afternoon by a delegation representing the Dominion prohibition committee. The committee's delegation was composed of Judge Lafontaine, Montreal; G. A. Warburton, Toronto; Dr. J. G. Shearer, Toronto; Dr. T. A. Moore, Toronto, and D. B. Harkness, general secretary, Winnipeg. The delegation requested that the order-in-council be embodied in legislation and six months' notice given of vote being taken after returns of troops from Europe.

CANADA REGISTRATION ACT IS SUSPENDED

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The Canada registration act has been suspended though the registration board will remain a while to wind up business. It will no longer be necessary to carry registration cards, nor will young men have to register on coming of age. With the war over the act has accomplished its purpose.

SCENES IN BERLIN WHEN PEOPLE SAW END OF GREAT WAR

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 6.—We were told by Germans in Luxembourg that for weeks they had realized that they were losing the war. They knew that the high command was unable to carry out its promises and that the armies, instead of capturing Paris, were being driven back. The people then found that they had been deceived. Bulletins issued by the newspapers announcing submarine sinkings and air-

plane raids on London and Paris aroused flutters of encouragement but these were counteracted by reports received by word of mouth from refugees. The newspapers never published accounts of the raids on the German cities in the Rhine valley.

"Once the word was circulated that there were armistice proposals," said Burgomaster Wirtz, to a correspondent, "outbreaks be-

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SPIRIT OF GERMAN NATION

Shown in Editorial of Frankfurter Zeitung Welcoming German Troops in Homeland

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The somewhat chastened though not repentant spirit in which Germany's shattered and tattered legions are streaming home from the western front is revealed in a remarkable editorial article in the Frankfurter Zeitung of November 19, which has just reached London. It is probably the first honest and thoroughly outspoken utterance printed in a German newspaper since August, 1914. Following are outstanding passages:

"Our soldiers are coming back from the war. All the roads from the west are thickly filled with their columns and all the railway bridges across the Rhine are choked with long trainloads of them. Covered with mud, of tattered exterior, their heads bowed with fatigue and burning with misery; thus they come back to us, our sons and brothers, 2,000,000, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 in number. We cannot greet them with ringing cheers or garlands of flowers whose glaring colors would only hurt their eyes and hearts:

"But we greet them, nevertheless. We greet them with waving banners of honor, with simple homegrown evergreen and with a quiet, firm handclasp which shall bid them welcome and say to them how glad we are to have them home again and which above all shall express our thanks to them. We greet you German soldiers. Germany has lost her war but you have won yours. You have rescued Germany's honor and thus giving

our fatherland the opportunity of rising again and building anew.

"That is the Germany which has lost the war. We are all of that Germany and you, too, or such of you as were private citizens before the war. All of us tolerated others to conduct our affairs for us. We all thought and believed that our interests began and ended where we happened to be looking after our private affairs. We let the state take care of itself. We said 'Let the Kaiser, the chancellor, the Reichstag, the bureaucrats and the police run the state for us. Now we see how they ran it. The system under which we allowed ourselves to be governed, was too narrow for our gigantic twentieth century conditions and today it lies in ruins.

"Long before the war our foreign policy broke down and when the time came it proved unable to prevent our being drawn into a murderous war against the whole universe with only a couple of second-rate allies on our side. This had much to do with the fact that after four years of brave resistance our war leadership also broke down. Thus, Germany has lost this world war because we were content to let others manage our affairs for us. But you German soldiers should not be ashamed even today. When later you take your grandchildren on the knees and tell them of the events of the past four years then you shall not be ashamed of this war."



Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

SHEEP AS WEED DESTROYERS

From Bulletin 12, Issued By The Ottawa Dept. of Agriculture

The variety loving habits of sheep in the matter of diet render them very useful in destroying weeds that give trouble in grain growing. It is a well known fact that the sheep raising farmers have the cleanest as well as the richest farms. It is calculated that fully 90 per cent. of the troublesome weeds are readily eaten by sheep and these include practically all the weeds that demand attention. If allowed to act as scavengers, sheep will render excellent service in the work of cleaning up permanent pastures, private roads, fence borders and other out of the way places, and if turned on stubble following a grain crop, many late seedling plants will be nipped off and turned into mutton. Realizing that the broad statement that sheep consume a large percentage of farm weeds is not very convincing, the department consulting a large number of prominent sheep men, and the following are a few of the replies:

H. Arkell, Arkell, Ont.—Sheep eat 90 per cent. of the weeds that grow. They are fond of the following: Wild mustard, ragweed, red roots, sow thistle and Canada thistle when it is young and tender.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont.—As weed exterminators sheep have no equal. They are very fond of perennial sow thistle. While going through the province on institute work, many farmers have claimed that sheep would completely eradicate their most troublesome weeds in pasture lands, keeping it so close-cropped that they could not exist for any length of time.

A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man.—I might say that in one or two years when wheat was being docked two to five and even seven bushels to the load, I was shipping my own wheat from Martinville, and had grain certificates coming back and marked no dockage. One per cent. was the highest I ever was docked. My summer fallow would be from 40 to 70 acres in extent, and I had at times 175 to 240 head, including lambs, feeding upon it. There is not the slightest doubt that if a farm is fenced so that sheep can be put just where wanted, they cannot be beaten for ridding a farm of weeds, and I think that they

and the growing of barley are the only solution to the wild oat problem.

WILL BUY SEED OATS IN WEST.

Government Seed Purchasing Commission Will Purchase Seed Oats in Three Western Provinces Premiums Stated.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has received an announcement from the Canadian government seed purchasing commission stating that it will accept oats for seed at the Canadian government terminal elevators, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, and shipped from any point west of Winnipeg.

The commission will pay for oats suitable for milling and for seed and accepted as seed at the above named points, at the following prices, basis Fort William freights and Winnipeg Grain Exchange prices, for the day, provided that the commission shall not be under obligation to accept delivery of any oats which are inferior to No. 2 seed and contain more than 100 wild oats to the pound. The prices are as follows:

For Manitoba Oats.

Commercial grades, no premium to be paid.

No. 2 seed oats, a premium of three cents per bushel.

No. 1 seed oats, a premium of seven cents per bushel.

For Saskatchewan Oats.

Commercial grades, a premium of three cents.

No. 2 seed oats, a premium of six cents per bushel.

No. 1 seed oats, a premium of 10 cents per bushel.

For Alberta Oats.

Commercial grades, a premium of eight cents.

No. 2 seed, a premium of 11 cents per bushel.

No. 1 seed, a premium of 15 cents per bushel.

The commission is authorized to send seed inspectors into any elevator, warehouse or mill in the three provinces for the purpose of examining oats held at those places that may be suitable for seed or milling. If the oats are found suitable they may become the property of the commission. For such oats the commission will pay in accordance with the values placed on them.

CANADIAN FARMERS WILL HAVE TO BREED THEIR OWN BIG HORSES

Demand Abroad for Drafters so Heavy That Sires Cannot be Imported.

At a recent sale at Aldridge's in England third-class draft horses sold from 90 to 120 guineas. Owing to the fact that the demand for horses in France and England is for horses of size, that is, horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, the English and Irish farmers are now doing their utmost to produce draft horses. In Leicestershire and probably in many other shires of England they are mating nice hunter mares to draft stallions. Even the famous Irish hunters are sent to draft stallions without regard to their fashionable pedigrees. The demand for horses of size and the prices paid for them are effecting an alteration in the ancient breeds. Such changes have always taken place in horse breeds during great wars.

In France horses from the Perche are very difficult to get. In fact, it is almost impossible to obtain them for city work or for farm purposes. One French farmer will charge another for a Percheron horse between 4,000 and 5,000 francs. All over France they are now putting to work young colts just past 18 months old. This is a dangerous age at which to work young horses having regard to the future output. It is a case of needs must. The horse which the French took and branded A.A. is the horse of the future. The English call it a heavy artillery or transport horse. It is a work horse. It is strong enough, it is large enough, it suits the farmer and it suits the merchant. It is the kind that will be needed on farms in France and Belgium as well as upon our own.

The Canadian farmer will have to breed his own big horses, for there will be but few available stallions or mares which can be spared us from the stock of Europe.

Every Canadian farmer who has purebred stock may rest assured that he will have a splendid market for everything that he can raise in purebred lines. In England a syndicate has been formed for breeding Percheron horses. This syndicate has imported a number of stallions and mares from the Perche. The members of this syndicate certainly have an

eye to business and are forehanded in their methods. It would be well to form at once just such a syndicate here, perhaps two or three each breeding purebreds which will be wanted abroad. Such a syndicate should establish French connections which would keep it informed of the prices and kind of stock wanted and would handle their products for them on the Paris or Brussels market.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE COUNTRY GIRL

It used to be that a fifth grade standing was considered adequate instruction for the country girl, but nowadays when all the world is asking for a higher standard of education, why should not the rural miss get her chance to obtain a college degree?

When you come to think of it the country girl has nothing much to look forward to than marrying a neighboring farmer. This prospect is certainly a good one, if the girl is sure that such a life is her hope of happiness, but in many cases she accepts the situation because no other course is open to her.

Often I have seen girls, or young women, of exceptional intellectual qualities, doing work on farms that must be abhorrent to them and yet they have brains enough to make a success of their lives in another sphere, if only a chance was given to them.

I do not mean, in any way, to disparage the farm life. As I said before, farmers and their wives are the backbone of this country, but I do think that if a farmer is able to send his daughters to good schools, he should do so and give them a chance to make their own lives along the lines most fitted for their happiness.

Some girls would not be happy off the farms, and other girls would make their mark in the world as teachers, nurses and even in other professions such as law and medicine if only their talents were developed. Often a country girl is doomed to a life of indifference or even unhappiness by not realizing, before it is too late, what kind of a life she is best suited for.

Of course, some of our girls on the farms are not able to receive many advantages of education and to them it must only be said that life has to be fashioned for them according to the decrees of fate and happiness will come to them in the knowledge that they were not mistresses of their own fortunes, but for the girls who are in a position to take the best that the world offers, they should profit by their advantages and get what is coming to them.

Just because a girl receives a higher education than that given in a primary school, does not necessarily unfit her for a life on a farm, if her future is thus fashioned, but if she receives a true education, in the just sense of the word, it will only make her more competent and efficient.

Good instruction may not be essential to happiness and success but it is often a potent factor in, and never a detriment to, this success and happiness.

Church News

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA. (Roman Catholic) 7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. high-mass and sermon; 3:30 p.m. catechism for children; and blessing; 7:30 p.m. sermon for adults and sacramental benediction. Fridays 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

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

EV. LUTH. GRACE CHURCH, REGINA. (Augsburg Confession) Rev. E. Hermann, 1747 Winnipeg St. Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. at the Ev. Luth. Grace Church, Winnipeg St., between 11th and 12th Ave. 1:30 p.m. Sunday school. Every Saturday 9:30 a.m. German parish school at the rectory, where also on Saturday at 10 a.m. German classes for confirmation will receive instruction. Everybody is invited to attend the services and to send the children to Sunday and parish school.

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

SOUTHEY PAROCHIAL, MISSOURI SYNOD. (Immanuel's Parish, Southey) Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately.

ZIONS PARISH. (11 miles northwest of Southey.) Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately. Everybody is cordially invited. Parish school will be open at Southey from September 1 to July 1. Every child is welcome.

—A. H. Galmeyer, Nov.

HAGUE, SASK. I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Menonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited.

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

A. Kauff, preacher.

EV. LUTH. CHRIST CHURCH, ROSTHERN, SASK. Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight Wednesday 2:30 p.m.

—Rev. Geo. O. Juettner.

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

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

OXBOW (Montana Synod). Near Oxbow, Sask. (Montana Synod) Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 1 p.m. Fast time.

—Rev. L. Krueger.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY CHURCH at Curt Hill, Sask. Divine services will be held every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Fast time. Services suspended every third Sunday in the month.

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod). The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH AT SASKATOON (General Council). Divine services every Sunday at 11 a.m. at the new church, Avenue J., between 10th and 20th Street.

PAROCHY DAVIN—KRONAU (General Council). Divine services will be held at Davin and Kronau alternately every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Saturday school within the parish in which the service will be held on Sunday.

—Rev. P. Toerné.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH, ROSTHERN (Ohio Synod). Divine services Sunday at 10 a.m. and Sunday school; main service 11 a.m.; night service 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. Bible class. Young Peoples' Society every second Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

EV. LUTH. MARCUS PARISH, HAULTAIN, SASK. Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited.

—Rev. A. Schorrmann.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY, EDMONTON ALBERTA. Church corner 94th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St.

Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, EDMONTON, ALTA. Church: corner 106 1/2 Ave. and 96th St. Class. F. Zummach, preacher. 11305 92nd St., Phone 7161.

Services Sundays 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11:30 a.m. sermon, 7:30 p.m. also sermon. Wednesdays 8 p.m. prayer meeting. Fridays 8 p.m. choir training. Every first and third Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. meeting of the Young Peoples' Society. Every second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sisters' meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

THE CAFETERIA SYSTEM FOR HOGS

Much of the drudgery is taken out of hog feeding by the use of the self-feeder. According to investigations carried on at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, hogs, after they have reached a certain age, do better when fed in this way provided the proper mixtures are used. Strange to say, when properly handled, dangerous and wasteful over-feeding is not so likely to occur with the self-feeder as when meals are given at stated hours. It has been shown that the hogs are best judges of when they should take food. The feeder is fully described in Special Circular No. 15 obtainable at the office of the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This bin-like receptacle is easily made at a cost of about \$10 even when new lumber is used in its construction.

Sure Cure for the Sick by using the marvelous

Exanthematic Remedy

(also called Rauschschizma)

Preparations in which everything concerning the cure is explained will be sent free. Only one genuine to be had from

JOHN LINDEN

Specialist and only Manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Store 1206 Broadway Ave., S. E., Lathrop 396 Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of imitations and false recommendations.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

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

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

REGINA BRANCH: O. F. SEEBER, Manager.

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have the clean grain as well as those who have oats, barley or flax on 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 on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way. While we are not infallible, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year, therefore don't sell on street but ship your 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

Farmers Will Find It Profitable

To become a shareholder and participate in the profits of an insurance company

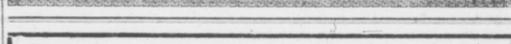
OWNED BY AGRICULTURISTS, MANAGED BY AGRICULTURISTS, INSURING AGRICULTURISTS, PROFITS ONLY GO TO AGRICULTURISTS

There has been a demand from Saskatchewan's farmers for some method of securing insurance at cost. This company meets that demand, it has power to issue policies for all classes of insurance. Only Agr. culturists can be shareholders. Only a limited number of shares to each shareholder. — For further information apply

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN TRUST BUILDING, REGINA, SASK.
Incorporated by Special Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

a Singer sewing machine. The Singer lasts a lifetime. The half a century's reputation behind the Singer proves its supremacy. You cannot get SINGER results with anything but a SINGER. **SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.** 14 River St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Write for catalog



Spend Christmas Back Home

IMPERIAL LIMITED TO MONTREAL \$95.25 **EASTERN CANADA** **TRANS-CANADA TO TORONTO \$80.00**

Corresponding Fares to Other Eastern Points. Sale, Comfortable Travel on the World's Greatest Highway. Excellent Dining Car Service.

Tickets sold during December are good for 60 days. Extensions will be granted by a payment of \$5.00 for each extra fifteen days.

For further information and Reservations ask any agent of the **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

WANT TO SEE

The War in Reality? — Order Today Stereoscope With War pictures. Interesting, and Instructive for Everybody.

O, how beautiful!

Stereoscope with two big lenses (enlarging), fine polish	\$1.00
24 colored views from the European World War	50c
24 colored views from the Russo-Serbian War	50c
24 colored views from the Russo-Japanese War	50c
24 colored views from the Italian-Turco War	50c
24 colored cards: Journey through Germany	50c
24 colored cards: Journey through England and France	50c
24 colored cards: Life of Jesus	50c
24 colored cards: French Cook and Love Scenes	50c
Every picture shown in natural size.	
All together \$5.00; now sold for	\$4.00

F. DOJACEK
850 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. H. Arndt, 927 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Traveling preacher of the Ohio Synod for Alberta.

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

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

EV. LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH Corner 95th St. and 108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Divine services every Friday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9:30 and 12 a.m., and between 2 and 4 p.m.: lessons in German—reading and writing; also in singing, catechism and bible instruction. Every Wednesday between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. German school in the northeast of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th Street—Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome.

Rev. H. M. Harms, 10759 96th St., Phone 71612

Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses?

HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS?

Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine [your horses should get.

There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES."

We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms.

A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM.

If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop.

If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now?

"IT PAYS".

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED LOCALITIES. Write today to the

CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.

BOX 124. REGINA, SASK.



Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

JOHN KREUTZ, ACCUSED MURDERER, DIES IN JAIL

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — John Kreutz, who was awaiting trial on the charge of murder, died on Sunday in Prince Albert Jail, according to information sent to provincial police headquarters.

Kreutz was committed to stand his trial on the charge of murder following his preliminary hearing at Humboldt, Nov. 3, this year. He was charged with hitting Nicolai Fil, of Bruno, Sask., on the head with a piece of iron pipe. Evidence to this effect was given by two storekeepers at Bruno at the preliminary hearing.

Fil, following the scrap with Kreutz, was taken to the hospital and died a few days later from concussion.

GETS FIVE-YEAR TERM

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — James Stevens, the young man arrested by the provincial police about three weeks ago, and who elected for speedy trial last week appeared before Judge Doak at Prince Albert and pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, and uttering. He was given five years imprisonment.

PROSECUTOR BECOMES PROSECUTED

CUDWORTH, Sask. — Henry Wardinski, of Cudworth, the prosecutor of Steve Manzur, has had the tables turned against him by Detective Sergeant Harreck, who yesterday charged Wardinski with perjury in connection with taking out an information against Steve Manzur.

Last week Wardinski took out an information against Manzur charging false pretences. Detective Harreck was detailed to arrest Manzur and located him at Bayard. On Monday he took his prisoner to Cudworth and the next day Manzur was ready to appear in court. He was given a surprise when released and found out that Wardinski had been arrested and charged with perjury. The case will be heard at Cudworth.

VIOLATED GAME ACT

WHITEWOOD, Sask. — J. R. Miller, of Whitewood, Saskatchewan, was fined \$10 and costs when found guilty of violating the game act and purchasing furs without a license.

JACOB RIES BARELY ESCAPED WHEN HOUSE BURNT DOWN

WEYBURN, Sask. — A fire, which terminated with fatal results for the owner, occurred in the city on Monday afternoon when the home of Jacob Ries, a well-known man about the city, was burnt to the ground and Mr. Ries was so badly burned that he passed away at the General Hospital during the night. Mr. and Mrs. Ries, had been out in the country a few miles from the city at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Gaab, for a few days attending to the sick and doing the chores. On Monday Mr. Ries returned to the city and went to his home. Shortly afterwards the place was noticed to be on fire. It is thought that he had gone into the house and made up the fire and it got beyond control. The fire was soon discovered, but by the time neighbors got to the building the inside was all ablaze. They rushed in and pulled Mr. Ries outside. Most of his clothing had been burnt off and he was terribly burnt. He was quickly rushed to the hospital, where everything possible was done for him, but he passed away during the night, not having regained consciousness. His funeral was held on Thursday, interment taking place in the Weyburn cemetery.

CROSSING AT HERBERT FERRY HAZARDOUS

HERBERT, Sask. — Crossing at Herbert Ferry has been somewhat hazardous during the past week as the river is freezing over, though the ice is still unsafe for teaming. Several men have risked to walk across. So far the veteran mail carrier has maintained uninterrupted service by having a team on both sides of the river.

Austrian Died Suddenly

HANLEY, Sask. — John Sarieli, an Austrian living a few miles east of Hanley, took suddenly ill last Sunday. The doctor was called but before he arrived the man had died. The funeral took place on Monday to the Catholic cemetery, Kenaston.

John Gosnell has disposed of the northwest quarter of 28-29-4 to Geo. E. Potter, and the northeast quarter of 28-29-4 to John E. Felts.

Attempted to Abandon Child

SASKATOON, Sask. — After leaving her three-month-old child in a Winnipeg hotel, Mrs. Lillian Marsh, of Saskatoon, was arrested as she boarded a train for the south on Thursday afternoon. She appeared in police court yesterday and was charged with child abandonment and was remanded. Police say she came to Winnipeg with a woman named Elizabeth Salisbury, arrested a few days ago and taken back to Saskatoon to face a charge of theft.

Royal Bank Opening at Success

SUCCESS, Sask. — The Royal Bank is opening a branch of the bank at Success, on the north line. Premises have been secured, but the manager has not yet been selected.

Arraigned on 22 Charges

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — James A. Stevens, 19 years of age will be arraigned on 22 different counts when the court of King's Bench meets in session at Prince Albert on January 7. Ten of these charges are for forgery, ten more of uttering and two of theft.

Leader News

Mrs. Bachmeier, wife of Mr. Felix Bachmeier, died on Tuesday before last, from the effects of the influenza on the farm north of Lemsford. Deceased was a sister of Mr. G. J. Weber, manager of the Beaver Lumber Co. here, and was well known in Leader, having resided here last summer. The body was brought to Leader for interment.

Robt. Etterman, who arrived in town on Friday before last, returned to Balcarres, where he is engaged in business. He reports that the epidemic was quite severe in the Balcarres district, but was now on the wane.

Mr. E. M. Krienke and sons George and Edward, returned on Wednesday before last from a "wild goose chase" to Big Stick Lake. They brought with them 47 wild geese as the result of a two-days outing.

The Leader Cafe has closed its doors, having made an assignment.

Appointments

The latest issues of the Saskatchewan Gazette contain the appointments of John F. Wiebe of Herbert, Carl Ferdinand Moerike of Dummer and Hermann William Schuler of Denzil, as Commissioners for oaths.

Charged with Theft

Mathew Kubk, wanted on a charge of theft of auto tools from a garage at Chaplin, and who was arrested at Portage La Prairie, by the Manitoba provincial police, was brought to Regina by Constable Dunnett, of Kamassak, and escorted to Chaplin by Constable McCabe.

Dan McDonald, of Riverhurst, is under arrest charged with theft of a calf from one of his neighbors. He will have his preliminary hearing December 12th.

Flu Bad at Onion Lake

Word was received from Island Lake, about thirty miles north of Island Lake, that 41 had died of the influenza, out of a small settlement of ten families. Many places will not be heard from for months.

Two men are dead, several others wounded, and seven Detroit men under arrest following a gun battle here between railroad police and fifteen or more whisky runners from Michigan, a dry state.

Eastern Provinces

SCOTT BANK ROBBERS GET STIFF SENTENCES

QUEBEC, Que. — Sentence was passed a few days ago by Magistrate Cariveau on the Scott bank robbers. John Drew received a sentence of seven years, and five year terms were allotted to Robert Young, Edward Arthur Littel, James MacKay and William Scott.

The men sentenced are all well-known yeggmen who have operated at different times both in the United States and Canada. The crime for which they were sentenced was committed on July 4 when they broke into the branch of the Banque Nationale at St. J. de, Que., and stole \$3,500. Agents of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee company put on the case, identified the gang by the number of the automobile used and which was owned by Robert J. Young, of Hamilton, Ont. The men were traced to Hamilton and Young was arrested there by the police. The remainder of the gang escaped, but were located in Montreal.

Sold Exemptions High

QUEBEC, Que. — Strong evidence was adduced here at the preliminary investigation into the accusations of fraud made against George Pion, of Montmagny, Omer Desire Guay and Capt. J. A. Goulet, of this city, who are accused of trafficking in military service exemption cards.

The principal witness was Antonio Pare, of Montreal, a mechanic, who swore that on receiving his notification to report for duty he was on his way to do so in company with his brother-in-law, Narcisse Proulx, when they met Geo. Pion at Montmagny. Addressing Proulx, Mr. Pion had offered to secure a complete exemption for the witness for a sum of \$1,500.

\$25,000,000 Available from Federal Government

OTTAWA, Ont. — The government has created a fund of \$25,000,000 which will be available by way of loan to several provincial governments in Canada, in connection with the carrying out of programs for better housing conditions through municipalities or otherwise.

Fire at Shawinigan

MONTREAL, Que. — Damage estimated at about \$25,000 was done at the shops of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, recently, by fire of unknown origin. The blaze split off the Montreal Traction Company's power, the car service being stopped for nearly an hour.

Elevator Employee Killed

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. — George Hopkins, an employee of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, was killed by being struck by a train from the C. P. R. while on his way home from work. The fact that the man was quite deaf is believed to explain the accident.

Auto Fiend to Pay

TORONTO, Ont. — Ten years in the penitentiary was the sentence Judge Winchester imposed on Arthur Healey, aged 18, who was found guilty of having shot P. C. John May here early on the morning of Nov. 1, while he was attempting to stop an automobile which had been stolen. Two girls were with him in the automobile at the time.

Free to Leave This Country Once More

OTTAWA, Ont. — On May 24, 1917, with the object of preventing an exodus from Canada of persons likely to be affected by the Military Service act, the government passed a regulation providing that males between 18 and 45 desiring to travel must first secure a permit authorizing their departure. As this regulation imposed some hardship on the travelling public and as the conclusion of hostilities seems to render unnecessary the further enforcement of the regulation, the government has rescinded the same and people are now as free to leave the Dominion as they were before the outbreak of the war.

A Cold Preventive

Have you ever come out of a theatre, or church or over-heated room and felt, immediately the cold night air caught your throat and breathing passages, that you were going to catch cold? That is the time to take Peps. Two or three Peps taken at once will prove an unailing preventive. A cold developed means needless suffering and expense. Safeguard yourself by always keeping a box of Peps on hand. They are also best for coughs, sore throat and bronchitis. All dealers, 50c. box.



Toronto Doctor Fined \$500

TORONTO, Ont. — Convicted on three charges of issuing liquor prescriptions illegally, Dr. G. E. Elliott, a prominent local physician, was required by magistrate Denison in the police court to pay into the court \$500 plus costs or serve a two months jail alternative.

Influenza Death Roll

TORONTO, Ont. — During the two months in which Spanish influenza was raging in Ontario, 5,623 persons died of the disease and the reports are still incomplete. In November 2,608 persons succumbed to the malady as compared with 3,015 in October.

Oldest Lawyer Dead

CHATHAM, N.B. — Hon. William Wilkinson, former county court judge, died at his home near here aged 92 years. He was perhaps the oldest member of the legal profession in Canada.

Four Lives Lost When G.T.R. Train Struck an Auto

TORONTO, Ont. — Three persons were instantly killed, one died from injury and two others are in the general hospital here, as a result of a collision between a Grand Trunk train and a motor car at the Queen street crossing in Brampton a few days ago. The dead are:

Edith and James Sawden, Pearl Helles and a Miss Guilt. The injured are: W. and Charles Sawden. All six, it is understood, were employed by the Dale estate in Brampton, and were returning from their work when the accident occurred, it being their custom to go back and forth by motor car.

The impact completely demolished the motor car, throwing the three women and pinning the 14-year-old Sawden boy under the cow catcher.

Butter for British

OTTAWA, Ont. — Over six and a half million pounds of butter will be available under the arrangement between the British ministry of food and the Dominion government whereby the butter made by the creameries in Canada between September 30 and November 9 was delivered to the British representatives.

Big Seizure of Whiskey

TORONTO, Ont. — Provincial officers made a big seizure of whiskey near Victoria mines. A carload of baled hay arrived at Crane Hill and was being taken away in motor cars when the officers became suspicious, seized it and found \$12,000 worth of liquor. Fifteen arrests were made.

United States

Fatal Tong War in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO. — Mong Bow and Ho Wah, Chinese, were killed five other Chinese were wounded and Midge Conroy and Samuel Carnfoot, of San Francisco, were wounded in two outbreaks in San Francisco's Chinatown late on November 30. The two Americans were injured by stony bolts.

According to stories told the police parties of gunmen acting in behalf of the Sin Suey-Ying Tong attacked two establishments conducted by the Hip Sien Tong simultaneously, killing Mong Bow and wounding Ho Wah so seriously that he died a few minutes later at one establishment and wounding the other Chinese at the second.

New Lake Mystery

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. — Overdue eleven days and without even a call from their wireless apparatus to give a hint of their fate, it now seems certain that the two French mine trawlers, Cerisoles and Inkerman, which left Fort William November 21 bound for the Atlantic coast, have gone down in Lake Superior with all hands. Each vessel carried a crew of 30 men.

Every device known to marine men has been exercised in an effort to locate or to get in touch with wireless with the two boats, but without the least success. On November 23, three mine sweepers, constructed for the French government, for the purpose of clearing the seas of German mines, put out from Fort William on the first of their long journey to salt water. Besides the two boats mentioned, the Sebastopol with Captain Lecere, a French naval officer in command, moved ahead of the little squadron and acted as pilot ship and nothing is known since.

1919 Wheat Price to Stand

WASHINGTON. — The guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat, fixed at 22 1/2 a bushel, Chicago basis, will stand even though the Lever act, under which the price was fixed, should become inoperative through conclusion of peace, in the opinion of the food administration.

Wheat growers in many parts of the country, it was said, have become apprehensive that the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop might be rescinded through conclusion of peace.

Over 300,000 Deaths from 'Flu' in States

WASHINGTON. — Between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia occurred among the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to a statement by the public health service.

The epidemic persists but deaths are much less, according to reports reaching here. A recurrence is now starting through the country but it is sporadic and not believed to be a general renewal of severe conditions.

270,000 Tons of Food Already Across Ocean

WASHINGTON. — The first of the fleet of vessels carrying 270,000 tons of food for the relief of European people has arrived at Gibraltar and has been ordered to proceed with its cargo to southern Europe. This information was contained in a cablegram received by the food administration.

Seamen Also Want Punishment of Kaiser

NEW YORK. — Unless William Hohenzollern is placed on trial, England faces a general seamen's strike. This became known here a few days ago, when Edward Tupper, national organizer of the National Sailors' and Firemen's union of Great Britain, declared that unless the former kaiser is placed on trial before an international court by a certain date the seamen's union will take definite action on their own account.

Schemed to Stop Manufacture of Munitions for Allies

WASHINGTON. — Organization in 1915 of a \$200,000 advertising campaign by which it was hoped to stop the manufacture in the U. S. of munitions for the Allies was admitted by Louis N. Hammerling, president American association of foreign language newspapers in testifying before the senate committee investigating activities of brewers and German propagandists.

Eleven Soldiers Drowned

WATERTOWN, N. Y. — Eleven men, comprising the crew of the boy section of the freighter Minto, are believed to have been drowned when that section of the boat went down in Lake Ontario, near Duck Island, on December 2, in a terrific gale and blizzard.

Antone Chamer is Gand Champion Bull

CHICAGO, Ill. — "Antone Chamer," a breeding red polled junior yearling, entered by J. W. Larabee, Earlville, Ill., won the title

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their case hopeless, suffering with headaches, pain in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakness, discharges, premature loss of hair, hearing and sight, colic, stomach trouble, constipation, fatigue, palpitation of the heart and melancholy will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUGENDFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phimoia, hydrocoel, 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".

The Finest Xmas Gifts

FOR EVERY ONE



Grand Royal Talking Machine, size 17x20 inches, fine mahogany case, strong double spring, strong motor, plays loud without noise. It truly is a gramophone with a human voice. Regular price, with 16 pieces ... \$85.00 Our Christmas offer, only \$45.00

\$5.00 down; balance at delivery

ALSO SOLD WITH BIG HORN, on special request.

With every "Talking Machine" we deliver 16 pieces (8 double records) free.—Big selection of the latest Xmas German records.

O Du Froehliche Verlorenes Gleeck Marsellaise
Stille Nacht Weiss Du, Mutter Muenchener Laender
Vom Himmel hoch Die Arbeit hoch Birstoner Laender
Ihr Kinderleib, dem Arbeitermarsch Bauern Laender, 1.
met O Tannenbaum O Tannenbaum Bauern Laender, 2.
Ein' feste Burg Andreas Hofer Lied Kapidatkaerden 1.
Grosser Gott, wir lo Heideroselein Kandidatkaerden 2.
-den Dich Lorelein

Also delivered with other records from our catalogue. — We send catalogue free of charge on request.

We Are Sole Dealers in Imported Violins

Improved Violins—Our stock being well assorted, we offer our good orchestra violins, Stradivari model, for special price. Finest model, best workmanship, beautiful finish. Regular \$25.00. Our Special Offer \$18.00

Bow and Instruction free of charge

Nicolas Amati—Exact copy of grand master model; finest lines of construction; selected toning wood. Regular \$35.00. Our Special Offer \$25.00

Neapolitan Mandoline Pilsander—21 keys; finest workmanship; shell toning plate. Regular \$15.00. Our Special Offer \$10.00

Rosewood and Maple Mandoline—Nicely decorated; inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Regular \$20.00. Our Special Offer \$14.00

We guarantee all our instruments

Bell Chimes, with Board

WITH INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE

No. 1—12 bronze tune plates \$2.00

No. 2—18 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromatic \$2.50

No. 3—22 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromatic \$3.50

No. 4—25 bronze tune plates, C. E. Chromatic \$5.00

very fine mastophone \$5.00

Mouth Organ

No. 2. Brilliant, 20 keys \$.75

No. 3. Cishaphone, 22 keys \$.80

No. 4. Cishaphone, 40 keys \$1.00

No. 5. Cishaphone, 48 keys \$1.50

F. DOJACEK

850 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN. CATALOGUE FREE

U. S. MEAT PACKERS SUPPLY FOUR MILLION TONS DURING WAR

CLEVELAND, O. — Figures given out by James B. McCrea, president of the American Meat Packers association, show that since August, 1914, American meat packers have supplied American, allied and neutral governments with more than 8,460,087,810 pounds of meat products. This included 2,179,709,993 pounds of beef and 6,280,377,817 pounds of pork.

For the four years preceding the outbreak of war the total meat shipments to all foreign countries were 4,943,512,568 pounds. Forty million hogs and four million cattle were slaughtered.

TO BE "BONE-DRY" IN FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, Florida. — The house has unanimously adopted the senate "bone-dry" bill. This measure provides that no whiskey or other alcoholic beverages can be transported within this state after January 1.

Colonies Will Not Be Restored to Germany

LONDON, Nov. 29. — Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, speaking at Dundee, said he would do everything in his power to make a league of nations places a practical and powerful reality. But a league of nations, he contended, was no substitute for the supremacy of the British fleet.

The minister declared that none of the German colonies would ever be restored to Germany and none of the conquered part of Turkey would ever be restored to Turkey.

U. S. SUGAR RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

WASHINGTON. — Restrictions on the purchase of sugar for consumption in homes and public eating places were removed on Tuesday of last week by the food administrator. Increase in the supply of Louisiana cane and western beet sugar and expectation that the new Cuban crop will begin to arrive soon permits abandonment of the sugar ration system, the administration said.

The Courier

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Sask. Legislature Opened

(Continued from Page 1.)

all men of good will have been yearning through so many anxious months has not yet been concluded, but hostilities have been suspended and their suspension is based upon terms which will make it well nigh impossible for the disturbers of the world's happiness to plunge us anew into an orgy of bloodshed. I am confident that the sentiments of justice and righteousness which sustained the allied cause through the dark hours of suffering and adversity and which alone made victory possible, will continue to inspire the counsel of the victors in the conference about to be held at Paris, and that the foundations upon which the new order of things is to be built will be laid broad and deep and will be so moulded that nations will never again have cause to unsheathe the sword in order to defend their rights against the forces of tyranny and oppression.

"The noble part played by the people of Saskatchewan in relation to the great conflict has been mentioned by me in addressing you upon former occasions, and requires at this moment but a passing reference. I allude to this subject, however, not so much to express thanks and congratulations, as to urge upon our citizens the necessity of continued efforts and, if necessary, continued sacrifices, now that the period of recuperation and reconstruction has begun. Coincidentally with the signing of the armistice which gave us victory, the leading statesmen of the allied nations issued a call to all their peoples on behalf of the starving inhabitants of Europe, and more especially Russia and the countries of our late enemies. Saskatchewan's response to that noble call will, in the main, take the form of an even greater effort at food production than we have witnessed up to the present. Of this I have no doubt.

"Our thoughts turn naturally at this moment to those who paid the supreme sacrifice in order that the cause of justice might triumph and to the relatives and friends they have left to mourn them. The heroism of the departed will always command our admiration and our gratitude, and those who have suffered by their loss will derive solace from the knowledge that the memory of their dear ones will be forever sacred to the people of Canada and the empire.

"Those of our men who have been spared to us, but who are still overseas, will soon return to our midst. Let me assure them in your name as well as in my own of the heartiness of the welcome that awaits them. I know that they and their comrades in arms who are already among us will join now with all our people in the prosecution of the task of making Saskatchewan a greater and more prosperous province; and more particularly, I am sure, will they devote every effort to assist in the work of uniting all the citizens of this province, of

whatever origin, in the close bonds of a common Canadian citizenship. "It is a matter of profound sorrow that our joy at the conclusion of hostilities should have been barred by the presence in our province of the devastating plague known as Spanish influenza. We are but now recovering from the ravages of this scourge which has spread suffering and death throughout this continent and the continent of Europe. Let us hope that the worst days have passed and that all traces of the disease will have disappeared long before the New Year is ushered in.

"We are particularly reminded of the sinister effects of the epidemic by the fact, brought home to us forcibly today, of the death of one of your number, Mr. Ramsland, the late esteemed member for Pelly. I am sure that I speak for all of you as well as for myself when I express my deep sorrow and regret to the family and the friends of your deceased colleague. "The time has now come when our attention must be given to the many problems which confront us at the threshold of the new epoch in the life of our province opened by the re-establishment of peace. Foremost among them is the problem of land settlement. Our first imperative necessity is a greater population coupled with a greater production. This important question has been receiving the attention of our government for some time and was recently one of the objects of a conference at Ottawa between representatives of the Dominion and of each of the provinces. A measure designed to assist in bringing about the much desired result that has been prepared by my government and will be submitted to you.

"The Ottawa conference to which I have just alluded dealt also with the question of the transfer to our province of the natural resources within its limits. I regret that the outcome of the discussion was not as favorable as my ministers had anticipated, and the rights of the province in this regard as set out from time to time in various resolutions of your assembly, have not yet been secured. Nevertheless I am still hopeful that a satisfactory solution will be reached. My ministers will take the opportunity during the course of this session to make you fully acquainted with the present state of the matter and to confer with you as to what further steps should be taken to press this question to a final and equitable settlement.

"At the last session of the legislature the report of Dr. Foght on the educational system of Saskatchewan was submitted to you, and was made available at the same time, in as large a measure as possible, to the citizens of the province. Since then the many matters involved in the investigation have received the earnest consideration of my government. Some of the reforms recommended by Dr. Foght have already been put in force by regulation of the department of education. Some of the other matters dealt with by this report and requiring legislation will be dealt with during the present session.

"The commission appointed pursuant to the act of the last session for the revision and consolidation of the statutes has made considerable progress with its work. A number of bills, necessary in the opinion of the commissioners for the proper completion of their task, have been approved by the government and will be laid before you.

"The commissioners appointed by my government in accordance with a resolution of the last assembly to enquire into the production and marketing of livestock and livestock products have concluded their labors and their report has

(Continued on page 8.)

\$5000⁰⁰ in VICTORY BONDS FREE



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To the 50 Mail Order Customers from whom we receive the largest total amounts of money up to and including May 31st, 1919, we will give \$5,000.00 worth of Victory Bonds, divided into 50 prizes. You may send in your orders for any amount and at any time, but the total amount in cash of all your orders which you send us during that period is what counts. In addition to face value of Victory Bonds, all prize winners will get the interest at 5 1/2%, which is due on June 1st, 1919.

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SEND AT ONCE FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOG, if you have not one already. "Borrow your neighbor's book until your copy arrives." Don't lose a moment of time, as the sooner you begin sending orders the better chance to win a bigger prize. Starting with the 15th of December, coupons to the full amount of your purchase will be sent with every order. Read the coupons for full instructions.

DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THIS FACT
While you not only have a good chance to win a big prize, you save at the same time, getting merchandise at rock bottom prices, correct, reasonable styles, and unquestionable value for your money.

REMEMBER
No coupons will be issued by us after May 31st, and in order to participate in the contest, your orders must be in our hands on or before that date.

- 1ST PRIZE \$1,500.00 in Victory Bonds
- 2ND PRIZE 500.00 "
- 3RD PRIZE 300.00 "
- 4TH PRIZE 250.00 "
- 5TH PRIZE 200.00 "
- To each one of the next 45 winners we will give a \$50 Victory Bond 2,250.00
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VICTORY BONDS ARE DEPOSITED IN DOMINION BANK
\$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

JUDGES OF CONTEST
Mr. R. G. Thompson Editor, Farmer's Advocate
Mr. W. J. Healey Associate Editor, Grain Grower's Guide
Mr. J. T. Mitchell Western Home Monthly

ANNOUNCING WINNERS
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 papers.

WHY WE DO THIS
We want to increase the number of our mail order customers, and also our catalog circulation. Send us a trial order—you have nothing to lose, as we guarantee entire satisfaction or refund your money. Do not delay your requests for our Mid-Winter Sale Catalog, had our Spring Catalog. A post card request is sufficient.

Christie Grant Limited, Dept. L.
Winnipeg, Man.
MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS
Men's and Women's wearing apparel, Shoes, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc.

President Wilson Speeds Across Atlantic

(Continued from Page 1.)

interruptions by members who disapproved of the trip and of the President's failure to include a senator among the peace delegates, however, did not materialize.

During the first hour of the new session, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, Republican, introduced a resolution to send a committee of eight senators to Paris to keep the senate advised of the progress of the peace conference; and in the house, Representative Rodenburg, of Illinois, Republican, had offered a resolution proposing that the Vice-President take over the executive functions upon the departure of the President from the country. Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican, announced later that he would submit tomorrow a resolution similar to that of Representative Rodenburg, except that it would declare the office of President vacant.

The president's annual address was read before a crowd that filled floors and galleries. It was as follows:

Gentlemen of the congress: The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty, has been crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I can not hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions, or of the reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean, or even what they have been.

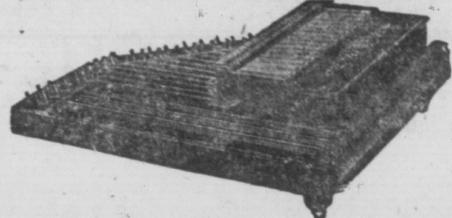
But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute, in a sense, part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

A year ago we had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising, in May last, to 245,981, in June 278,760, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever before took place across three thousand miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies and carried safely through

extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only

758 men were lost by enemy attack—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

STEEL 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—Buy one for Xmas. **BECKER & SCHMIDT :: BOX 301 :: EDMONTON, ALTA.**

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the countries and of all its productive activities more complete, more thoroughly in method and effective in result, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great beligerent has been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly 3 years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were their pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and despatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed it with an audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their great chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commended and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow countryman of men of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty—the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accursed" were not there and hold our manhood cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. (To be continued.)



AS OTHERS SEE US

Sunny Clime for Winter Time

WINTER TOURIST FARES
In effect December and January, final return limit April 30, 1919

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NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS,
AND CALIFORNIA VIA PRINCE RUPERT

The GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC is the Picturesque Route through the Canadian Rockies, the beautiful Skeena River country, its historic Indian villages and ancient totem poles. 550 mile sail by

THE SCENIC SEA ROUTE
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— Milder than Winter —
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2 DAILY TRAINS TO VANCOUVER
"IMPERIAL LIMITED" — "TRANS CANADA" **2**

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Order some of these suitable Xmas Gifts

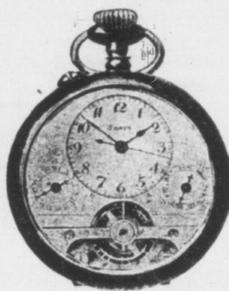
New and Valuable for Young and Old

XMAS IS NEAR — The time has again arrived, when we should begin to select suitable Christmas presents for our little ones, friends and relatives. Now that the terrible World War is over, we have double cause for rejoicing. With a bright future ahead of us, let us express our kind feelings towards our loved ones by buying them suitable Christmas presents.

The International Book Co. has gone to much trouble and expense in order to secure some extraordinary novelties. The quality of these goods is undisputable and prices are extremely low. Send us your order today. We expect a very big rush and with only a limited supply of the novelties on hand, we will have to fill all orders as they come in. If you don't wish to wait for your order, then order now. Send us your money order today and secure delivery of goods before Christmas.

Read the following description of some of our novelties very carefully — then make your selection and order at once. — You can write in German.

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Runs 8 Days with a Single Winding
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The most interesting and most attractive watch you ever saw. A guaranteed timepiece.
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We are distributors of the Calendar Eight Day Watch. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price for this wonderful watch only **\$16.75**

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A Practical TELESCOPE
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An Efficient TELESCOPE
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Sammies Vest-Pocket Telescope

THE MOST REMARKABLE OPTICAL SPECIALTY OF THE TIMES! COMPACT AND CONVENIENT—PRACTICAL AND USEFUL—FILLS A REAL NEED. FOR FARMERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS, BOY SCOUTS, HUNTERS, TRAVELERS, CAMPERS AND OUT-DOOR PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

No novelty was ever placed on the market at a more opportune moment than this one. The demand for binoculars and field glasses has been so great that the market is practically exhausted.

Now comes this remarkable new invention—this epoch-making optical discovery—SAMMIES VEST-POCKET TELESCOPE. Dispensing with the expensive metal draws and putting practically the entire set into the lenses, we are able to sell a Telescope that compares in magnifying power with instruments costing from \$10.00 to \$100.00, for only \$2.45 each! Besides that, it is more practical and more serviceable for the ordinary Farmer's use—as well as for Hunters, Travelers, etc., than the ordinary heavy, cumbersome telescope. It fits in the vest pocket! Each glass mounted separately in a heavy zylonite rim, provided with a convenient handle, like a little toilet mirror. Rims of different color are used for the object glass and eye-piece, so that they may be readily and instantly brought into proper focusing position. Each Telescope is put up in a two-pocket, black leather case.
Price delivered to your Post Office each **\$2.45**

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No. 101.—This Stereoscope is made in action. The most authentic photographs of the present European war showing battles by land, sea and air, in Belgium, France and Russia. Put up in sets of 25 in a neat box. **40c**
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Each series contains 25 views. **40c**
No two alike. Price per set. **40c**
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This is the oldest known method of fortune telling, as well as the most extensively used. Among the Chinese, millions consult CHI-CHI every day and follow implicitly the "fortune" which it reveals.



CHI-CHI consists of 78 bamboo sticks and a shuffle box. By shaking the box in the proper manner, one of the sticks will separate itself from the rest and fall out of the box. The number on this stick is your guide for the day and by consulting the Book of Fortunes, which accompanies each set, you may learn what the day promises you in good or ill luck.

CHI-CHI is a fascinating novelty. It supplies fun, fortune and philosophy. You will find it a real laugh producer. Why not order a few sets today. Price delivered to your Post Office only **65c**

Our Blue Bird Tray



is a useful novelty that will interest especially women. The design is unusually attractive and this is an article that is in great demand at the present time. The frame is finished outside in mahogany and inside in white enamel with mahogany bottom, under glass. The Blue Bird is handsomely colored. Size of tray 11x16 inches. Bottom is covered with felt.
Price per tray only **\$2.25**

CHINESE INCENSE

After considerable expense and analytical research, some of the rarest and most valuable formulae of Oriental incense have been secured. These formulae have been carefully guarded for ages, having been kept secret among some of the oldest families of China from as far back as 2200 B. C. Several have been traced as having been brought into the country by early invaders, crossing the Himalayas, from the mystic lands of Mesopotamia, Scythia and Egypt.

Before placing these special incenses on the market the formulae for manufacturing has been carefully tested and improved by expert American and Chinese chemists. The following numbers, now ready, we consider among the rarest and choicest of Oriental incenses, exalting an delicate, lasting aroma, refreshing to tired nerves, stimulating the blood, promoting health and vigor.

682 Buddha (Disbutsu)	75	656 Verbena, Oriental	1.00
683 Carnation Incense	1.00	655 Breath of the Wind	1.10
681 Amber Convalescent	1.00	678 Garden of Allah Incense	1.25
680 California Orange Blossoms	1.25	649 Garden of Roses	1.25
679 Lily of the Valley	1.25	650 Looset Blue	1.25
687 Sunset Incense	1.00	652 Evening Temple	1.00

Above numbers come in powder form only, and are sold each Regina.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK CO.
OF CANADA
1837 HALIFAX ST. :: REGINA, SASK.

KAISERIN JOINS KAISER

MAARSBORG, Holland, Nov. 28.—In the raw, misty weather of a November morning, Frau Augusta Victoria, wife of the once German emperor, arrived here today from Potsdam to join her husband in exile in Amoreng castle. Maarsborge is the station before Maarn, which William Hohenzollern arrived at 16 days ago.

Arriving here, the former kaiserin was handed over to Count von Bentinck, the host of the German emperor, by the captain of the rural gendarmerie, who, acting under orders, had escorted her from Zevenaar, the Dutch frontier station, to her destination.

Augusta Victoria's looks belied the rumors of severe mental and physical prostration. She put on a brave attempt at a smile when she arrived here, but the drawn corners of her mouth betrayed the efforts of her recent trials. Also, she shuddered a little on encountering the raw air outside her car.

The baggage of the former empress, enough to warrant the assumption of a prolonged stay, consisted of a number of wicker baskets and boxes, probably containing wine, marked "imperial cellars."

The former empress wore a plain dark tailor-made velvet dress and a hat and veil, which set off her abundance of silver hair.

The train will return to Germany this evening, with Count Platen, Major Hirschfeld, and Count von Moltke, of the former emperor's immediate entourage, whose baggage includes many untidy cardboard boxes, which are piled up on the station platform. There was no official reception or demonstration of any kind when the kaiserin arrived.

After the arrival of Augusta Victoria at Maarsborge, the next train to stop was crowded with Scottish soldiers on their way home from captivity in Germany.

A later message states that the kaiserin wept bitterly when she met the former Emperor and embraced him.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS, EUROPEAN RULERS MUST BE TRIED BY COURT

LONDON, Dec. 5.—David Lloyd George, the British premier, tonight in the election campaign, gave a statement of his policy. In it he declares that the men responsible for the war cannot escape because their heads are crowned, but that they must be tried by an international court.

Mr. Lloyd George also declared himself in favor of the expulsion and exclusion of all enemy aliens.

Wants Penalty of Death.

Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the local government board and minister of national service, in a public address said that the line of policy advocated by the coalition government was a peace which, so far as the enemy power were concerned, should be based on stern justice, and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned, should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German emperor, Enver Pasha and former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeited.

Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial and if they are condemned, must suffer death.

It had to be proved how far the commanders of submarines acted under orders, which they had to carry out under pain of death, or how far they acted on their own volition, he pointed out, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared, they, too, must suffer the extreme penalty. "Today is the day of reckoning

for our enemies," said the minister, "and they will have to pay to the uttermost farthing that it is possible to bring out of them."

CHARGE FOR OCCUPYING GERMAN SOIL

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.—The Dutch minister Naubert, a copy of which has been received here, says Gen. Naubert, president of the French armistice commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German commission demanding for the month for the British army of occupation, 41,000,000 marks, and for the French 54,000,000 marks.

The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

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

Lest you should think it showed a revolting insensibility in Tom that he felt any new anger towards Maggie for this uncalled-for, and, to him, inexplicable caress, I must tell you that he had his glass of scowling wine in his hand, and that she jerked him so as to make him spill half of it. He must have been an extreme milkop not to say angrily, "Look there now!" especially when his resentment was sanctioned, as it was, by general disapprobation of Maggie's behaviour.

"Why don't you sit still, Maggie!" her mother said peevishly. "Little gells mustn't come to see me if they behave in that way," said aunt Pullet.

"Why, you're too rough, little miss," said uncle Pullet. Poor Maggie sat down again, with the music all chased out of her soul, and the seven small demons all in again.

Mrs. Tulliver, foreseeing nothing but misbehaviour while the children remained indoors, took an early opportunity of suggesting that, now they were rested after their walk, they might go and play out of doors; and aunt Pullet gave permission, only enjoying them not to go off the paved walks in the garden, and if they wanted to see the poultry fed, to view them from a distance on the horse-block: a restriction which had been imposed ever since Tom had been found guilty of running after the peacock, with an illusory idea that fright would make one of its feathers drop off.

Mrs. Tulliver's thoughts had been temporarily diverted from the quarrel with Mrs. Glegg by millinery and maternal cares, but now the great theme of the bonnet was thrown into perspective, and the children were out of the way, yesterday's anxieties recurred.

"It weighs on my mind so as never was," she said, by way of opening the subject, "sister Glegg's leaving the house in that way. I'm sure I'd no wish to offend a sister."

"Ah," said aunt Pullet, "there's no accounting for what Jane will do. I wouldn't speak of it out of the family—if it wasn't to Dr. Turnbull; but it's my belief Jane lives too low. I've said so to Pullet often and often, and he knows it."

"Why, you said so last Monday was a week, when we came away from drinking tea with 'em," said Mr. Pullet, beginning to nurse his knee and shelter it with his pocket-handkerchief, as was his way when the conversation took an interesting turn.

"Very like I did," said Mrs. Pullet, "for you remember when I said things, better than I can remember myself. He's got a wonderful memory, Pullet has," she continued, looking pathetically at her sister. "I should be poorly off if he was to have a stroke, for he always remembers when I've got to take my doctor's stuff—and I'm taking three sorts now."

"There's the pills as before every other night, and the new drops at eleven and four, and the 'forvecing mixture' when agreeable," rehearsed Mr. Pullet, with a punctuation determined by a lozenge on his tongue.

"Ah, perhaps it 'ud be better for sister Glegg if she'd go to the doctor sometimes, instead o' chewing Turkey rhubarb whenever there's anything the matter with her," said Mrs. Tulliver, who naturally saw the wide subject of medicine chiefly in relation to Mr. Glegg.

"It's dreadful to think on," said aunt Pullet, raising her hands and letting them fall again, "people playing with their own insides in that way! And it's flying in the face o' Providence; for what are the doctors for, if we aren't to call 'em in? And when folks have got the money to pay for a doctor, it isn't respectable, as I've told Jane many a time. I'm ashamed of acquaintance knowing it."

"Well, we've no call to be ashamed," said Mr. Pullet, "for Dr. Turnbull hasn't got such another patient as you in this parish, now old Mrs. Sutton's gone."

"Pullet keeps all my my phys-



bottles—did you know, Bessy?" said Mrs. Pullet. "He won't have one sold. He says it's nothing but right folks should see 'em when I'm gone. They fill two o' the long store-room shelves a'ready—but," she added, beginning to cry a little, "it's well if they ever fill three. I may go before I've made up the dozen o' these last sizes. The pill-boxes are in the closet in my room—you'll remember that, sister—but there's nothing to show for the bottles, if it isn't the bills."

"Don't talk o' your going, sister," said Mrs. Tulliver; "I should have nobody to stand between me and sister Glegg if you was gone. And there's nobody but you can get her to make it up with Mr. Tulliver, for sister Deane's never o' my side, and if she was, it's not to be looked for as she can speak like them as have got an independent fortune."

"Well, your husband is awkward, you know, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet good-naturedly, ready to use her deep depression on her sister's account as well as her own. "He's never behaved quite so pretty to our family as he should do, and the children take after him—the boy's very mischievous, and runs away from his aunts and uncles, and the gell's rude and brown. It's your bad luck, and I'm sorry for you, Bessy; for you was allays my favourite sister, and we allays liked the same patterns."

"I know Tulliver's hasty, and says odd things," said Mrs. Tulliver, wiping away one small tear from the corner of her eye; "but I'm sure he's never been the man, since he married me, to object to my making the friends o' my side o' the family welcome to the house."

"I don't want to make the worst of you, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet compassionately, "for I doubt you'll have trouble enough without that; and your husband's got that poor sister and her children hanging on him—and so give up to lawing, they say. I doubt he'll leave you poorly off when he dies. Not as I'd have it said out o' the family."

This view of her position was naturally far from cheering to Mrs. Tulliver. Her imagination was not easily acted on, but she could not help thinking that her case was a hard one, since it appeared that other people thought it hard.

"I'm sure, sister, I can't help myself," she said, urged by the fear lest her anticipated misfortunes might be held retributive, to take a comprehensive review of her past conduct. "There's no woman strives more for her children; and I'm sure, at scouring-time, this Ladyday as I've had all the bed-hangings taken down, I did as much as the two gells put together; and there's this last elder-flower wine I've made—beautiful! I allays offer it along with the sherry, though sister Glegg will have it I'm so extravagant; and so for liking to have my clothes tidy, and not to go a fright about the house, there's nobody in the parish can say anything against me in respect o' backbiting and making mischief, for I don't wish anybody any harm; and nobody loses by sending me a pork-pie, for my pies are fit to show with the best o' my neighbours; and the lincees so in order, as if I was to die to-morrow I shouldn't be ashamed. A woman can do no more nor she can."

"But it's all o' no use, you know, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet, holding her head on one side, and fixing her eyes pathetically on her sister, "if your husband makes away with his money. Not but what if you was

sold up, and other folks bought your furniture, it's a comfort to think as you've kept it well rubbed. And there's the linen, with your maiden mark on, might go all over the country. It 'ud be a sad pity for our family." Mrs. Pullet shook her head slowly.

"But what can I do, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver. "Mr. Tulliver's not a man to be dictated to—not if I was to go to the parson, and get by heart what I should tell my husband for the best. And I'm sure I don't pretend to know anything about putting out money and all that. I could never see into men's business as sister Glegg does."

"Well, you're like me in that, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet; "and I think it 'ud be a deal more becoming o' Jane if she'd have that pier-glass rubbed oftener—there was ever so many spots on it last week—instead o' d'icating to folks as have more comings in than she ever had, and telling 'em what they've to do with their money. But Jane and me were allays contrary; she would have striped things, and I like spots. You like a spot too, Bessy: we allays hung together in that."

"Yes, Sophy," said Mrs. Tulliver, "I remember our having a blue ground with a white spot both alike—I've got a bit in a bed-quilt now; and if you would but go and see sister Glegg, and persuade her to make it up with Tulliver, I should take it very kind of you. You was allays a good sister to me."

"But the right thing 'ud be for Tulliver to go and make it up with her himself, and say he was sorry for speaking so rash. If he's borrowed money of her, he shouldn't be above that," said Mrs. Pullet, whose partiality did not blind her to principles; she did not forget what was due to people of independent fortune.

"It's no use talking o' that," said poor Mrs. Tulliver almost peevishly. "If I was to go down on my bare knees on the gravel to Tulliver, he'd never humble himself."

"Well, you can't expect me to persuade Jane to beg pardon," said Mrs. Pullet. "Her temper's beyond everything; it's well if it doesn't carry her off her mind, though there never was any of our family went to a madhouse."

"I'm not thinking of her begging pardon," said Mrs. Tulliver. "But if she'd just take no notice, and not call her money in; as it's not so much for one sister to ask of another; time 'ud mend things, and Tulliver 'ud forget all about it, and they'd be friends again."

Mrs. Tulliver, you perceive, was not aware of her husband's irrevocable determination to pay in the five hundred pounds; at least such a determination exceeded her powers of belief.

"Well, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet mournfully, "I don't want to help you to ruin. I won't be behind-hand 'i doing you a good turn, if it is to be done. And I don't like it said among acquaintance as we've got quarrels in the family. I shall tell Jane that; and I don't mind driving to Jane's to-morrow, if Pullet doesn't mind. What do you say, Mr. Pullet?"

"I've no objections," said Mr. Pullet, who was perfectly contented with any course the quarrel might take, so that Mr. Tulliver did not apply to him for money. Mr. Pullet was nervous about his investments, and did not see how a man could have any security for his money unless he turned it into land.

After a little further discussion as to whether it would not be better for Mrs. Tulliver to accompany them on a visit to sister Glegg, Mrs. Pullet, observing that it was tea-time, turned to reach from a drawer a delicate damask napkin, which she pinned before her in the fashion of an apron. The door did, in fact, soon open, but instead of the tea-tray, Sally introduced an object so startling that both Mrs. Pullet and Mrs. Tulliver gave a scream, causing uncle Pullet to swallow his lozenge—for the fifth time in his life, as he afterwards noted.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

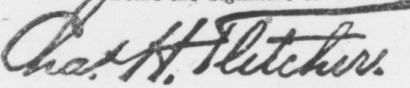
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and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

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CHAPTER X

Maggie Behaves Worse than she Expected.

The startling object which thus made an epoch for uncle Pullet was no other than little Lucy, with one side of her person, from her small foot to her bonnet-crown, wet and discoloured with mud, holding out two tiny blackened hands, and making a very piteous face. To account for this unprecedented apparition in aunt Pullet's parlour, we must return to the moment when the three children went to play out of doors, and the small demons who had taken possession of Maggie's soul at an early period of the day had returned in all the greater force after a temporary absence.

All the disagreeable recollections of the morning were thick upon her, when Tom, whose displeasure towards her had been considerably refreshed by her foolish trick of causing him to upset his cowslip wine, said, "Here, Lucy, you come along with me," and walked off to the area where the toads were, as if there were no Maggie in existence. Seeing this, Maggie lingered at a distance, looking like a small Medusa with her snakes cropped. Lucy was naturally pleased that cousin Tom was so good to her, and it was very amusing to see him tickling a fat toad with a piece of string when the toad was safe down the area, with an iron grating over him. Still Lucy wished Maggie to enjoy the spectacle also, especially as she would doubtless find a name for the toad, and say what had been his past history; for Lucy had a delighted semi-belief in Maggie's stories about the live things they came upon by accident—how Mrs. Earwig had a wash at home, and one of her children had fallen into the hot copper, for which reason she was running so fast to fetch the doctor. Tom had a profound contempt for this nonsense of Maggie's, smashing the earwig at once as a superfluous yet easy means of proving the entire unreality of such a story; but Lucy, for the life of her, could not help fancying there was something in it, and at all events thought it was very pretty make-believe. So now the desire to know the history of a very portly toad, added to her habitual affectionateness, made her run back to Maggie and say, "Oh, there is such a big, funny toad, Maggie! Do come and see."

Maggie said nothing, but turned away from her with a deeper frown. As long as Tom seemed to prefer Lucy to her, Lucy made part of his unkindness. Maggie would have thought a little while ago that she could never be cross

with pretty little Lucy, any more than she could be cruel to a little white mouse; but then, Tom had always been quite indifferent to Lucy before, and it had been left to Maggie to pet and make much of her. As it was, she was actually beginning to think that she should like to make Lucy cry, by slapping or pinching her, especially as it might vex Tom, whom it was of no use to slap, even if she dared, because he didn't mind it. And if Lucy hadn't been there, Maggie was sure he would have got friends with her sooner.

Tickling a fat toad who is not highly sensitive is an amusement that it is possible to exhaust, and Tom by and by began to look round for some other mode of passing the time. But in so prim a garden, where they were not to go off the paved walks, there was not a great pleasure of sport. The only great pleasure such a restriction suggested was the pleasure of breaking it, and Tom began to meditate an insurrectionary visit to the pond, about a field's length beyond the garden.

"I say, Lucy," he began, nodding his head up and down with great significance, as he coiled up his string again, "what do you think I mean to do?"

"What, Tom?" said Lucy with curiosity.

"I mean to go to the pond, and look at the pike. You may go with me if you like," said the young sultan.

"Oh, Tom, dare you?" said Lucy. "Aunt said we mustn't go out of the garden."

"Oh, I shall go out at the other end of the garden," said Tom. "Nobody 'll see us. Besides, I don't care if they do—I'll run off home."

(To be continued.)

WOMAN'S WORLD

Training Little Children

Planting a Garden More Fun Than Playing House—The Little Child-seed Is Alive and Grows Up Just Like Boys and Girls—It Must Have a Clean House to Live in, a Comfortable Bed to Sleep in, Something to Eat and Something to Drink.

No matter what the child's after-life is to be, he should have the opportunity at least once in his life to experiment with plants. The plant, which sets its feet in the earth, lifts its head toward the sky, extends its arms to the air and sunshine and gives lodging to the creatures of earth and air, is a powerful factor in the life of man. Our whole aim in encouraging gardening must be to help the child realize that at his feet Mother Nature has set a prize, which, rightly appreciated, will answer all his needs and afford him the purest pleasures of life.

God gives to plants their life, their laws for form, color and number of parts. The child creates his garden; it is the work of his hands, the expression of his mind. He arranges it according to his fancy in regard to color and position. He chooses this or that for reasons which appeal to him. The child may be taught in a simple way that as God observed order in the universe as His first law, giving to each form of life its place in the world, so order in the garden is the first necessary step to secure growth and development of life within it.

The child likes a comfortable bed to sleep in, a clean house to live in, a comfortable meal when hungry, a drink of clean water when thirsty. In the same way, the little seed likes a soft, comfortable bed in which to lie. Therefore, the earth must be well cultivated, sifted and raked. The bed must be nicely made, with edges smooth and even. Then the seeds must be placed in even rows, not to close together, or they will crowd each other out. After the seeds are well up the garden, which is their home, must be kept clean, all weeds, sticks and loose stones being removed. The earth must be rich enough to supply food to the growing plants and plenty of clean water given early every morning and, if the day is hot, in the evening also.

If the child's garden is made and tended with care and love, the plants will repay him by blooming and growing. No little child can be comfortable and healthy if given water and washed and cared for only once in a while. So it is with the child's plants; to be healthy and happy they must receive daily attention for a few minutes at least, for plants, like children, respond to love and care.

One reason why gardening makes a good beginning for nature-study is that natural instinct usually points the way to garden-making in the spring. Another reason is that so many forms of life are manifested in the garden and that occupation out of doors is very essential to the building up of a sound body, mind and spirit, to the exercise of all the senses, the quickening of the emotions and all-round healthy development.

Friebel, the founder of the kindergarten, adds that children learn through gardening much that helps to develop character and the contact with the power that is greater than man.

"Oh, Painter of the fruits and flowers, We thank Thee for Thy wise design;

Whereby those human hands of ours In nature's garden work with Thine.

"Give fools their gold, give knaves their power, Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;

Who sows a field or trains a flower Or plants a tree is more than all. For he who blesses, most is blessed, And God and man shall own his worth.

Who toils to leave as his bequest An added beauty to the earth.

"Gifts that grow are best; Hands that bless are best; Plant; Life does the rest."

WHY WOOL CLOTHING IS WARMER THAN COTTON

What is it in wool that gives it a reputation for warmth superior to that possessed by fibres of vegetable origin? Not merely the fact that wool is an animal fibre, but because it is so constructed as to entrap air in small spaces, thus forming an excellent insulator. Called upon to decide the relative efficiency of wool and cotton provided with a heavy nap by mechanical methods, an apparatus had to be constructed for the test. This device, as described in the Scientific American, considered of a copper vessel heated electrically, provided with thermostatic control and surrounded by an atmosphere artificially maintained at the freezing temperature. The fabric under test was wrapped about the copper vessel where it acted as an insulator, and the amount of electrical energy required to maintain the contents of the vessel at body heat was a measure of the efficiency of the cloth in keeping a wearer warm.

As a result of a series of tests it was found that cotton can be provided with a nap such that it will have seven-eighths the heat-retaining capacity of wool.

In some recent analyses of cloth to determine the fibre composition it was found that strong cotton thread had been wound with short fibred wool and then woven. This cloth had all of the appearance of wool, its warmth and "feel" together with the strength due to the cotton foundation. Now this cloth may become much more common and it is well to recognize that the combination is quite reasonable. Of course it should not be sold as all wool or even as wool mixture for that term may be so manipulated as to convey the wrong impression regarding the percentage of cotton present but the short wool would make a poor fabric aided by the cotton, while the wool adds much of real value even if of short fibre or shoddy.

Recipes

Raisin and Rice Mold.

1 cup Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 1 cup rice; 1 1/2 teaspoons salt; 1/2 cup sugar; 1 teaspoon butter.

Put rice in three quarts boiling water and boil hard for 10 minutes. Drain, mix with raisins which have been washed and separated, and put in top of double boiler with 1/2 cup water and 1 teaspoon salt. Steam 40 minutes. Mold in single large mold or cups, turn out on individual dishes and serve with whipped cream.

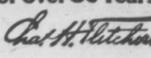
Raisin Dessert.

To 1 cup chopped Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins add 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 teaspoon of flour mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water, 1 teaspoon of grated lemon rind and one-half cup of water. Cook until thick and cool before using. Cut plain cake into oblongs, and spread the raisin filling between two pieces of cake. Serve with sweetened and flavored whipped cream heaped on top, or with lemon-flavored custard sauce.

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Rice Waffles

Heat one cupful of milk, and one tablespoonful and a half of butter substitute and the beaten yolk of one egg; then add one cupful and a half of flour and beat well. Now add the beaten white of the egg, half a cupful of cooked rice and two spoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the batter for two minutes and cook on a hot, well-greased waffle iron. When the waffles are done serve them hot with maple sirup, honey, powdered sugar or jelly.

Corn-Meal Dumplings

2 cupfuls of corn meal; 3/4 cupful of butter; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 2 eggs.

Put the corn meal into a bowl and add sufficient boiling water to moisten the meal. Add the butter and salt; cover, and let stand until cold. Add the eggs well beaten. Take spoonfuls of the mixture and put each on a small square of cheesecloth; tie, leaving plenty of room to expand. Put the dumplings into boiling water and boil slowly for one hour. Remove from the cloths and pile on a shallow dish. Serve, while they are hot, with milk and sugar, maple sugar, fruit sauce or sirup.

Raisin Bran Bread

1 quart white flour; 1 quart toasted bran flakes; 1 1/2 teaspoons sugar; 1 1/2 teaspoons shortening; 1 teaspoon salt; 4 teaspoons baking powder; 1 pint milk or water; 2 cups Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins.

Mix white flour, toasted bran flakes, sugar, salt and baking powder with the shortening; then add the milk or water. Just before putting into pans separate and add the raisins dredged with flour. Put the bread in a hot oven and bake about an hour and a quarter. This bread is particularly good for afternoon tea sandwiches. This recipe will make two small loaves. Time in preparation, 20 minutes.

Raisin Turnovers

1 cup Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 2 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon salt; 2 tablespoons shortening; 1 tablespoon butter; 1/2 cup granulated sugar; 3/4 cup milk.

Sift flour, salt and baking powder into bowl; add shortening and rub in very lightly with tips of fingers; add milk enough so it can be rolled out 1/4 inch thick; cut in 4 inch squares; brush with melted butter and put 2 tablespoons of raisins in each turnover in a three-cornered shape. Brush top with milk and sprinkle with sugar; bake in moderate oven 30 minutes or until nice and brown.

Raisin Dumplings

1 cup Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins; 1 cup rice; 1 teaspoon salt.

Wash the rice through several waters, put on to boil with 4 quarts of water, boil 20 minutes in an uncovered boiler, add salt while boiling; drain (do not blanch). Have 4 pieces of cheese cloth. Place one piece on saucer, cover with 1/4 the rice, in center put 1 tablespoon steamed raisins, bring the rice up and around the raisins, shape round in the cheese cloth, tie close to rice. Have saucepan with 4 quarts water boiling hard, put in dumplings and boil 20 minutes. Remove cheese cloth and serve with a teaspoon currant jelly on top and whipped cream around. These are very attractive and nutritious.

Raisin Biscuits

1 cup Sun-Maid Chopped Raisins; 2 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 2 tablespoons shortening; one-third cup milk.

Sift flour, salt and baking powder into bowl, add the shortening and rub in very lightly; add enough cold milk to hold together; add the raisins and mix. Place dough on floured board, roll or pat with hands until 1 inch thick, then cut with biscuit cutter and brush tops with cold milk; bake in hot oven 20 to 25 minutes.

For Our Little Ones

IN FAIRY LAND

(By Mildred Evans.)

Just outside our attic windows
Is Leaf Village-in-the-Trees,
Where some artists stayed last summer—
Musical celebrities.
Robin Red-Breast, Wrens and Swallows,
In the green-roofed Music Hall,
(With Ben Cardinal for solos)
Gave rare concerts free to all.
No Leaf Village is deserted,
But 'tis lovely to behold;
Its green roofs are decked in crimson,
And its streets are paved with gold.
It is like a fairy city.
How we wish our friends were here!
But Care-Taker Sparrow twitters,
"They will come again next year."

TALES OF THE FRIENDLY FOREST.

There was a strange noise in the Friendly Forest, and all the little four-footed animals, and the little two-winged people, were wondering what it was. Billy Bunny didn't know, and he never would have found out if he hadn't been brave enough to go into the forest. But you'd never guess who was making the strange noise, click-clock, click-clock. So I'll let you come with me and look over Billy Bunny's shoulder. And what the little rabbit saw was the Miller's Boy with a bright new axe chopping down the Old Chestnut Tree. Wasn't that a shame? For that was where Old Squirrel Nutteracker lived, you know, and Tommy Chipmunk way down in the roots and an old woodpecker named Knocker.

Click, click. My! how the chips flew, and pretty soon the Miller's Boy took off his cap and wiped his forehead, and then he sat to work again chopping down the Old Chestnut Tree.

"Stop that!" cried Old Squirrel Nutteracker, looking out of his little front doorway, but I guess the Miller's Boy didn't hear him, for he kept right on with his work.

"Stop that!" cried little Tommy Chipmunk, coming out of his hole under the roots, but the Miller's Boy paid no attention to him.

"Stop that!" said Billy Bunny, and would you believe it, he hopped right in front of the Miller's Boy and then jumped away. And, of course, the Miller's Boy dropped his axe and started after the little rabbit. And oh, my! Did they have a race? Well, I just guess they did! But a rabbit can go faster than a boy with rubber boots, and pretty soon the rubber boots stopped going, both together, and the Miller's Boy sat down on a log. And then Billy Bunny stopped, too, and stood up on his hind legs and winked at him. "I'll catch you some day," said the Miller's Boy, crossly, and then he turned around and started back for the old Chestnut Tree. But when he got back there, what do you suppose had been there? Mr. Brown Bear. Yes, sir! Mr. Brown Bear had walked up and taken the axe away with him, and as soon as he got back to his cave he put the axe behind the wood box and hung his fur cap on the wooden peg behind the door, and after that he took his pipe and smoked it. And then he began to laugh, for he knew how angry the Miller's Boy would be when he found his axe was gone.

Well, I'm not going to tell you how angry the Miller's Boy was. He tramped around for maybe an hour looking everywhere for that axe, and then, when he found it

was no use, he went back to the mill and his father gave him a dreadful scolding and made him buy another with the money he had saved up in his little iron bank. And in the next story I'll tell you something more that happened in the Friendly Forest.

WHAT THEY SAW IN THE CAVE

It wasn't because they did not like Robbie. It was simply that he was too little to play with them. So when Donald and Frank did their ball playing or went swimming or to the woods they usually preferred to leave Robbie out of their plans. Robbie did not like this a bit, and often showed his dislike by crying, which convinced Donald and Frank all the more that he was too babyish to hang around them.

One day especially they did not want him to go along. For they were going leopard hunting! Such sport was not to be had every day, indeed, it was quite an unusual adventure for the boys. A circus had been to town the day before and a young leopard had escaped. It was not known just where the animal had taken refuge, and after a thorough search the circus men had given it up after offering a reward for the capture of the beast. Donald and Frank had decided to hunt the leopard and get the reward. Each had a small rifle and Donald carried also a huge hunting knife in case a hand to hand fight were necessary. Obviously Robbie's services were not needed on this expedition.

"You stay right at home, Robbie," ordered Frank. "If we'd run across that leopard he would chew you up in one bite."

"But I want to go along," pleaded the little fellow.

"If you want to get eaten up just follow us," said Donald suggestively. "If there's anything leopards like to eat it's little boys." And he said it so fiercely that they were sure Robbie would not care to tag behind.

But Robbie did follow them, unseen by either Frank or Donald. The boys had a feeling that the escaped beast would be hiding in a certain bit of woods on the edge of the city. So there they went in their search. Little Robbie followed them into the heart of the woods and then, losing track of the boys, became interested in something else.

The boys wandered around with rifles ready for action. Neither was sure in his own heart just what he would do if the leopard should confront them. They had hunted without success—or maybe they were really lucky—for about an hour when they heard a familiar voice which seemed near at hand and yet strangely muffled.

"Donald! Frank!" it called.

It was unmistakably Robbie's voice. It seemed to issue from a small cave in the side of the hill.

"What's that little rasling doing in there, I wonder," said Frank.

"Donald! Frank!" came the voice again. "I'm 'fraid!"

"All right, we're coming," Donald shouted, and they approached the cave.

The opening was so small that Donald had to stoop to crawl in. He had just disappeared and Frank had started to follow when Donald gave a yell at the top of his voice and backed out in such a hurry that Frank toppled into the gully below.

"The leopard!" shouted Donald, taking to his feet. "I saw his green eyes shining!"

Frank lost no time in following him a safe distance from the cave. "I saw—his two eyes—staring at me," panted the frightened Donald.

"Donald!" came Robbie's voice from the mouth of the cave. This only added to their terror.

"He's getting eaten up!" whispered Donald in horror.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

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

TO ALL DIRECTORS, SUB-ORGANIZERS AND LOCAL SECRETARIES

Ladies and Gentlemen—
Special Drive, Dec. 9th to 24th.
Will you help with the Membership Drive which has been arranged for the week beginning December 9th? This special campaign cannot be longer deferred if it is to be put on during 1918. I cannot believe that our workers will be satisfied to fall down in our undertaking to secure 30,000 new members in 1918, without making one final supreme effort to attain our objective.

Endorsed by Convention
It was brought to the attention of our last Provincial Convention that more money was needed to properly carry on our educational and propagandist work, and to organize the whole of Saskatchewan. A proposition was made to increase our membership fee to \$2.00, and several District meetings had pronounced in favor of it. But, after discussion, it was decided to leave the fee at \$1.00 and try to double our membership this year, and thus secure the same income. It was understood that all Locals would feel a distinct obligation to do their full share in this effort. While many Locals have done splendidly—much more than was asked—the greater number have not made the desired increase, and unfortunately, about seventy-five have ceased their activities. However, there is yet ample time if we will take hold of this membership drive in the proper spirit.

Re Fees for 1919
We are sending you some special posters advertising this drive. Please see that these are posted up where they will do the most good.

Special Suggestions

1. Decide on an objective, i. e. just how many new members you will undertake to secure.
2. Call a meeting at once, at least of your Board of Directors, and plan your campaign, appointing a soliciting committee or two captains who will choose sides and see which side can secure the most new members.
3. Offer a price, say a copy of that splendid new book "Deep Furrows" (price \$1.50) or a year's subscription to the Guide, to the individual securing the most.
4. If conditions do not permit of a meeting, please do the best you can by writing letters, using the phone and your local newspaper, and by personal visits.

Why We Need 60,000 Members

1. In order to secure an equitable distribution of the burdens of war.
2. To secure the removal of the duty from farm machinery.
3. To force a reduction, or the removal, of all protective tariffs.
4. To compel the powers that be to listen when we make such propositions as the increase in railway rates.
5. To be ready to demand our rights at all times, and to secure a square deal for all.

It is not a big task to secure 20,000 more members in one week. Consider how easy this is compared to the big task of winning the war, which has now been accomplished. So, let us just put on a little extra steam and go at this job with a real "win the war" spirit and "go over the top."

We can do it, and I believe we will.
Yours for success,
H. H. McKinney,
Supt. of Organization.

SANTAL MIDY

These small capsules are better than Santal of Canada, Gales or Inje. They are pure and more effective. The name is MIDY, the name of the man who discovered it. It is a real "win the war" spirit and "go over the top."

Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the question of the armistice. The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says he understands

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First-class meals and berth on steamers included in fares.

GO THIS WAY TO CALIFORNIA
For information, tickets and reservations, apply

S. M. GREENE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent
1829 Searth Street Phone 3857

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.

OR YOUR KIND CONSIDERATION

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

AUTO REPAIRS

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

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

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

CHEVROLET CAR

The car of the present time and future.

Ph. Gross and Company
PHONE 6 BOX 74 EARL GREY, SASK.
Real Estate Brokers, Fire and Life Assurance
Agents for the Deering and John Deere Implement Co's.
Titan Engines and International Harvester Co. Separators
Autos and Steam Threshing Machines.

ORGANIZATION FOR JUSTICE

Is our country, now that the world fight for international justice is won, going to establish economic and social justice within its own borders? The fiscal system of Canada is, as it has long been, a system of injustice. It is not a system of equal rights for all. It is, on the contrary, a system of special privilege for a minority of Canadians, and of burdens upon the majority, the fruits of whose labor are in a large measure taken away from them in order to augment the prosperity of the beneficiaries of the system.

How about the national life of Canada in the years to come? Who is going to bear the burdens in the new era? The farmers and wage earners of Canada are the chief burden-bearers now, as they have been in the past. The only way they can hasten the equitable apportionment among all classes of Canadians of the burdens that have to be borne is by organization, education and co-operation in the use of their political power. The only way they can work effectively for the establishment of economic and social justice within the nation is by co-operation in exercising their rights and doing their duty as enlightened, justice-seeking Canadian citizens, emancipated from the superstitions of partisanship and striving for the common good.

The farmers of Canada are realizing now, in greater numbers than ever before, that partisanship in the madness of the many for the profit of the few. Now, as never before in this country, Farmer Smith and Farmer Jones, neighbors, with the same burdens to carry and the same injustices to

fight, and with every reason for joining their strength and working together for their own and the general well-being and progress, are realizing the witless folly of going into the polling booth "on election day and nullifying each other's votes. They are realizing that they can make their votes have power in the state by using them co-operatively in the interests of right and justice.

There is need of more, and ever more organization and co-operation—more members of the Grain Growers' organizations—more local associations—more farmers co-operatively in action for their own and the common good.—An Editorial in the Grain Growers' Guide, Nov. 13th, 1918.

GERMAN TROOPS MOVE IN ORDERLY MANNER

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Three million German troops, a million horses and great quantities of baggage, withdrawing towards the River Rhine from the Belgian and northern France border, are conducting the movement in an orderly manner, according to a special telegram from Dusseldorf.

The troops are carrying their own provisions.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—General Plumer's advanced troops today crossed the German frontier between Behm and Eupen and advanced towards the Rhine, the war office says tonight. By evening the troops had reached the general line of Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen and Montjoie. We are in possession of more than 1,400 German guns.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Henry Black Re-elected Mayor

Majority Over His Opponent 662

THREE ALDERMEN OF CITIZENS' TICKET AND TWO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES ELECTED.—ALL LABOR CANDIDATES DEFEATED.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECTED INCLUDE MRS. MUIRHEAD.

NAMES OF ALDERMEN ELECTED:

Grassick, McInnis, Burton, McArA and Young



MAYOR H. BLACK Re-elected with a majority of 662.

After a week of the most strenuous municipal campaigning known in the history of Regina, with the exception of the election of 1914, when Mayor Balfour defeated Ald. Kink 2,155 to 1,133, yesterday's balloting gave Mayor Black 1,973 to his opponent's 1,310, a total vote of 3,283, a majority of 663. Thus Mayor Henry Black is elected for a second term. He defeated his opponent in every polling division of the city. Poll one gave Black a majority of 223; poll two, 51; poll three, 60; poll four, 30, and poll five, 209. Poll three was the first heard from, and when it was announced that Black had a majority there it was "Good-Night" Mr. Bole. His own workers admitted right there and then that their man was beaten, and this proved to be the case. Mr. Black defeated Mr. Bole even more decisively than he did Peter McArA a year ago, when the majority was 471.

The Aldermanic Battle.
With sixteen candidates for five aldermanic vacancies, there was a battle royal waged all day Monday, and the situation was complicated by the fact that there were two distinct tickets in the field, in addition to six independent candidates. The citizens' ticket, with Burton, From, McArA, Stewart

and Young elected three of their nominees—Burton, McArA and Young. Mr. Burton, although making his first run for public office, proved a strong candidate and stands third in the whole field, with Lieut.-Col. James McArA about a hundred behind him, in fourth place. The third member of the ticket, to be elected is Alderman Alex Young, on whose behalf Price Hughes did yeoman service on the northside.

The Labor ratepayers' association ticket was defeated. Gardner being the only man who at any time looked as if he was in the running. He finished sixth but lacked 134 votes of beating Ald. Young. Two Independents were elected, one an old war horse in municipal politics, J. K. McInnis running second to Ald. Grassick, who headed the poll, and who was another Independent.

Summarizing Vote.

Summarizing the vote the five citizens' candidates polled on unofficial figures, but approximately correct, a grand total of 5,822 votes and elected three of the slate; the combination ticket polled a grand total of 4,326 votes and elected none; the independents, of whom there were six, as compared with five on each of the tickets, polled a grand aggregate of 5,628 votes and elected two.

In other words, the citizens' candidates received in the aggregate the best support by a couple of hundred and elected the largest percentage of any of the aggregations.

Public School Trustees.

Much interest was shown in the election of public school trustees, where Mrs. Stewart Muirhead, who had waged a fine platform campaign, defeated Dr. W. Thomson for third place. J. F. Bryant headed the public school polls with 2,232 votes. E. B. McInnis was second with 1,829, and Mrs. Muirhead polled 1,779, defeating Dr. Thomson by a margin of 31.

Following are the official figures as furnished early Tuesday morning by the returning officer:

MAYOR						
	Poll 1	Poll 2	Poll 3	Poll 4	Poll 5	Total
BLACK, HENRY	412	336	337	399	489	1,973
Bole, Jas. Franklin	191	285	276	369	190	1,311
Rejected	12	9	10	2	6	39
Totals	615	630	623	770	685	3,323

ALDERMEN						
	Poll 1	Poll 2	Poll 3	Poll 4	Poll 5	Total
Aitken, Robert	44	27	32	27	29	159
BURTON, STEWART C.	159	309	352	455	211	1,486
Eddy, J. W. S.	244	138	91	140	274	887
From, Ambrose C.	111	221	261	316	125	1,034
Gardner, Chas.	343	148	108	173	307	1,079
GRASSICK, JAS.	214	314	421	425	279	1,653
Jolly, Edward A.	154	168	154	142	140	758
MacBeth, Andrew	212	202	233	207	213	1,380
McARA, JAMES	139	297	324	401	213	1,380
McDiarmid, Wm. H.	186	129	72	119	240	746
McINNIS, J. K.	270	283	324	325	288	1,490
McNall, Thos. G.	97	103	111	134	89	534
Smith-Jones, J. O.	205	105	64	128	210	712
Stewart, Wm. J.	76	109	195	229	89	698
Sturdy, Geo.	236	136	82	141	303	898
YOUNG, ALEX.	110	236	271	344	255	1,216
Rejected	53	47	6	26	40	172

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES

	Poll 1	Poll 2	Poll 3	Poll 4	Poll 5	Total
BRYANT, JAS. F.	276	440	466	560	492	2,234
MUIRHEAD, GEORGIA T. (Mrs.)	228	334	375	468	410	1,815
McINNIS, EDW. BRUCE	284	348	336	424	427	1,819
Peake, Geo.	152	116	77	106	192	643
Thomson, Wm. Alexander	163	352	393	513	330	1,751
Rejected	62	56	12	37	26	193

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 4.)
been handed to the government. You will be asked to consider this report during the session.
"Bills have been prepared dealing with the important questions of a minimum wage for women and girls, public employment bureaus and sundry other matters, which

in the opinion of my government require to be met by legislation. All these bills will be submitted to you in due course.
"The accounts for the last financial year and estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year will be laid before you.
"I now leave you to your labors and I invoke the Divine blessing upon your deliberations."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

REGINA BRANCH
O. F. Seeber, Manager

CARD of THANKS

To all citizens who supported me so splendidly during my campaign and who have re-elected me to the office of Mayor with such an overwhelming majority, I beg to express my sincere thanks. I shall certainly try to justify their confidence bestowed upon me.

I would especially thank the people of the East End for the splendid support given me.

Mayor H. BLACK

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the Electors of the City of Regina for the hearty support given me at the polls on Monday last.

James Grassick

Card of Thanks

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF REGINA

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all Citizens who assisted me so splendidly during my campaign and who have helped to elect me as Alderman of the City of Regina.

S. C. BURTON

Card of Thanks

For the hearty support of the Electors at the Polls on Monday last, I wish to express my sincere appreciation.

JAS. McARA

Card of Thanks

For the splendid support given me at the polls on Monday last, I wish to thank the Electors most heartily.

Alex. Young

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

Line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR

at Regina Agency

Cadillac Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

2047 Broad Street, Regina, Sask. Phone 2052 E. T. WILSON, Manager

Poor Crop Outlook in India

DELHI, India, Dec. 2.—The failure of the recent monsoon, with the delay in the advance of the winter rains, is causing anxiety as to the

crop outlook. The controller of food grains has already assumed control in northern Bombay. The harvest conditions elsewhere are poor and in most provinces prices are high.

A CARD

To the Electors of Regina City:

Ladies and Gentlemen—

I thank you for the splendid support you gave me at the polls yesterday. The result as a whole speaks well for the New Democracy. Let me assure you that I will put forth my best efforts towards co-operation in the Council and profitable results for our city. It is only by so doing, that I can require, in some measure, the kindness of the home-making and city preserving people who have honored and encouraged me with a renewal of their confidence. The Good Angel of my home joins with me in this expression of our unfeigned appreciation.

J. K. McINNIS

SCENES IN BERLIN WHEN PEOPLE SAW END OF GREAT WAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

gan. These were started by workmen in the suburb of Moabit in the north end of Berlin. Then on Saturday, November 9, the news spread that the sailors had mutinied in Kiel and were coming to Berlin to start a real revolution. The government attempted to stop the trains and sent out infantry to prevent the sailors from entering the city. The soldiers immediately joined the sailors and instead of firing a shot they helped to make the downfall of the government certain. The only ones who refused to join in the revolution were about 100 officers. They came back to Berlin, commandeered the Bauer and Central Victoria hotels at the corner of Unter den Linden and the Friedrichsstrasse and decided to hold out, expecting help from the armies at the front. The revolutionists surrounded the hotels, placed machine guns in the streets from where they could sweep every window and entrance. The civilian guests had all taken to flight. Word was sent to the officers that the first one to show himself at a window or door would be regarded as giving a signal for the machine guns to open on the hotels. The officers remained inside until Tuesday when they capitulated. This practically ended the opposition to the revolution.

"In the meantime there had been some disorder and rioting in the poorer quarters of the city. A small amount of property was destroyed and a few persons injured by the revolutionists. The majority socialist party was in possession of the public buildings, including the royal palace. While the reichstag held sessions workmen and soldiers formed councils, soldiers and sailors parading the streets in uniform and carrying red flags. There were crowds of agitators who, confiscating military armaments in their hands and they moved slowly through the streets, dragging the crowds and denouncing the kaiser as a criminal who ought to be dethroned.

"Except for a few hours' interruption the railroads and street cars continued in operation as usual though the schedules were disarranged and the cars were overcrowded. Few factories closed down for more than two days.

"The revolution spread to the seaport cities of Altona, Bremen, Hamburg and Kiel. The sailors were discontented and restless, believing that they were being held as the last card in the war—that the navy was to sacrifice itself in a desperate attempt to destroy the American, French and British navies. The sailors were granted leaves of absence but in recent months they were prohibited from entering Berlin or other large cities.

"One-third of the armored ships of the navy were dismantled for the purpose of constructing submarines. The crews of these were virtually held prisoners in camps near the coast. They were rarely granted leave and were not permitted to talk to strangers. An order given out a few hours earlier to prepare the ships for going out to sea immediately precipitated the sailors' mutiny. While the public was ignorant of what the plans were or whether the ships were to sail out into action, the sailors believed that a big naval battle, the final effort of war, was impending. They left the ships and started for Berlin.

"When the revolution got going the sailors and soldiers removed their uniforms and appeared on the streets wearing civilian clothes. Officers wearing the insignia of their rank disappeared. I frequently saw soldiers stop officers remove their epaulets and other insignia and break their swords on the

spot. It was systematically done and without violence. When an officer protested he was quietly arrested and interned.

"After the first year or two of the war the kaiser was seldom seen in public in Berlin. The last time he was near the capital was when he came to Potsdam to organize the government under Prince Maximilian of Baden. He suddenly left again for the front. After the beginning of the war the high speed imperial automobile was not seen dashing over the boulevards of the capital. In fact motoring was prohibited. There were a few taxicabs which charged the exorbitant price of 50 marks (\$12.50) for the shortest ride. Bitterness against the kaiser has increased since the first day of the revolution. The Vorwarts heads an article describing how 200,000 marks (\$50,000) worth of food had been hoarded in the royal palace. 'How William II. Got Through the War'."

LABOR PRESENTS RESOLUTIONS TO CABINET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Other resolutions presented to the ministers recommended government ownership of railways; the creation of a national fund to meet emergencies in case of national disaster; legislation making Dominion election day a public holiday, and abolishing election deposits by candidates; the introduction of higher land taxes; legislation in aid of the co-operative movement in Canada; the passage of an act making the use of injunctions against strikers illegal; the adoption of more stringent regulations covering food and fuel control; the abolition of private employment bureaus, registration of trade union labels and remission of duties on trade union supplies.

Fair Wage Officer.
Other resolutions presented which directly affect workmen included a renewal of the request for the inauguration of the eight-hour day on all public works; the publication of names of government contractors, and regulations of contracts; the appointment of a fair wage officer for the Maritime Provinces; the establishment of minimum wages and adjustment to meet changing conditions throughout the country; protection of car builders and repairers by the erection of suitable buildings; prohibition of the importation of coolie labor and the establishment of a central immigration authority.

CONTRIBUTION TO DERGO FUND

During the last few days of July we received through Mr. K. Bartlewski-Canora an amount of \$5.00 without instructions what to do with same. Delay in correspondence and the going astray of one letter caused considerable misunderstanding. However, the matter has now been definitely cleared up. Mr. K. Bartlewski has informed us that the \$5.00 represent a collection made at a social at P. Berndt's home, and that the collection had been made in order to send a contribution to the fund collected by this paper for the poor family Dergo in Regina, which has suffered so much from illness.

The amount is herewith acknowledged by "The Courier" as received. The money has been handed over to Mrs. Dergo, who requested us to transmit her heartfelt gratitude to the noble helpers.

"A Friend" has also contributed \$1.00.

\$5,000.00 IN VICTORY BONDS GIVEN AWAY FREE

Following directly in the footsteps of our last big Victory Bond campaign, comes this remarkable offer from Christie Grant Limited to give away absolutely free \$5,000.00 worth of Victory Bonds. Reading further into the advertisement in this paper, it will be found that this big amount is divided into 50 prizes which will be given away free to their mail order customers in accordance with certain regulations.

Without doubt this is the greatest prize offer ever made in Canada, and it will no doubt attract wide attention, and achieve their desire of increasing their list of mail order customers.

The firm is an unusually progressive one, and their rapid growth in the last few years is convincing proof that they are giving their customers entire satisfaction.

Grain, Livestock and Produce Market

GRAIN

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat—	
1 Northern	224 1-2
2 Northern	221 1-2
3 Northern	217 1-2
No. 4	211 1-2
No. 5	199 1-2
No. 6	190 1-2
Feed	170

Oats—

2 C. W.	78 1-4
3 C. W. C.	75 1-4
Ex 1 Feed	75 1-4
1 Feed	73 3-4
2 Feed	70 1-4

Flax—

1 N. W. C.	3.24
2 C. W.	3.19

Barley—

No. 3	1.03 1-2
No. 4	.98 1-2
Rejected	.87 1-4
Feed	.85 1-8
Rye—	
2 C. W.	1.55

LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg Quotations

Steers—

Choice to prime	\$12.50—14.25
Medium to good butchers	9.75—11.50

Heifers—

Choice butchers	8.75 11.50
Choice stockers	7.25 8.00
Fair to good	5.75 6.75

Cows—

Choice butchers	8.50 10.00
Fair to	7.50 8.00
Medium	6.00 6.75
Canners	4.50 5.25

Stockers and Feeders—

Choice heavy feeders	9.75 10.50
Choice light	7.75 8.50
Fair to good	6.75 7.25

Oxen—

Choice	7.50 8.00
Fair to good	6.75 7.50
Common	4.00 5.00

Bulls—

Choice	7.50 8.50
Good	5.75 6.25
Common	5.00 5.50

Calves—

Choice light	8.00 9.50
Choice heavy	7.50 8.50

Sheep and Lambs—

Choice lambs	12.00 12.50
Choice sheep	8.00 10.00

Otto Lindner, Victim of Influenza.

The Influenza Epidemic which is supposed to be well over, has claimed another victim. Mr. Otto Lindner, son of Mr. Gustav Lindner, Dsley, Sask., died at the General Hospital from pneumonia which developed after a severe attack of the flu on Saturday, December 7th at 4:30 in the morning. He was but a young man of 22 years and previous to his illness in the pink of health. He together with his father had a farm in the vicinity of Dsley.

Mr. Otto Lindner came to our city just recently and took up studies in the Hemphills Motor Schools. It is believed that he contracted influenza while attending the school. His parents and his sister Alma were at his bedside when he breathed his last.

The funeral of the deceased took place Monday last at Dsley. Numerous friends attended the funeral and expressed their sympathy to the grief-stricken parents and sisters. He was the only son and great help to his aged father in running the large farm. He leaves to mourn his loss his parents who are well advanced in age, his sisters, relatives and a host of friends. Young Otto will surely be missed by his friends and neighbors who loved and respected him for his frank, honest, friendly and straightforward way.

WISHED HE WERE DEAD

"For three long years," writes Mr. Josef Schiwe of Indian Head, Sask., "I was afflicted with violent headaches, lame back, and pains in my left side. It was unbearable, and often I wished I were dead. Through the use of Forni's Alpenkrauter I have become an entirely new being. I feel as if a thousand devils had been driven out of me. Again I am healthy and strong. The Alpenkrauter is also highly appreciated by my neighbors." This herb remedy has been in constant use for over a century and is still gaining in popularity. It is not sold through druggists, special local agents supply it. Write to Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co., 2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Alberta and British Columbia News

"The Courier"

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

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Between 5000 and 6000 Subscribers in Alberta and British Columbia.

Edmonton News

MANY REQUESTS ARE RECEIVED FOR SHORTHORNS

During the past year, the Dominion Live Stock Branch at Edmonton, of which Duncan Brown is in charge, has bought about 140 pure bred bulls to be loaned to the farmers of the province. This makes a total of some 400 government bulls that are distributed throughout the province at the present time. It is a remarkable thing that practically all of the requests come for Shorthorn animals and this is what has been supplied. There are a few Herefords and an occasional Angus, but of the other breeds there are only three Holsteins altogether and two Ayrshires.

There are fewer requests for boars and rams than in other years and this is no doubt due to the fact that the price of the selling stock is so high that the farmers can not afford to get themselves fairly good animals. Mr. Brown did not buy over 10 each of the sheep and the hogs for distribution this year.

It has been established, states Mr. Brown, that the value of the education that has been given the farmers in the distribution of these pure bred sires has been as much if not more than the actual cash value of the young stock produced. Farmers who did not realize the difference between the well bred types and the common stuff, have come to see the value of this breeding in the progeny.

WELL KNOWN WOMAN DISAPPEARS DURING COURSE OF A WALK

The provincial police have been asked to assist in the search of Miss Felicia Graham, M.A. of Edmonton, who disappeared last week following an attack of influenza. Miss Graham, one of the most prominent young women of Edmonton, contracted influenza a short time ago and after recovering appeared to be in good health. One morning she left the house to sit outside in the sun, but shortly afterwards came in and announced she felt strong enough to go out for a little walk. That was the last seen of her.

Miss Graham when last seen wore a green dress. She is 5 feet 9 inches in height, good figure, full round face, weighs about 140 pounds, prominent forehead, dark hair, gray eyes, with two centre teeth upper row slightly separated, and has a slight neck mark, the result of poire operation. Any information concerning the young lady will be gladly received by the provincial police.

CITY COMPANIES ORGANIZE TO SELL COAL IN WINNIPEG

Under the name of the Alberta Coal Mines, Ltd., four Edmonton companies have organized for selling purposes in Manitoba. They have been incorporated in Winnipeg, and have established a yard there to handle their business. The four companies so organized for the selling of Edmonton coal in Winnipeg are the Great West, Twin City, Edmonton Collieries and the Humberstone Coal Co.

They have been shipping ten cars of coal a week of late. The Edmonton mines are still lacking orders to keep them at a full time basis and of late have been working little more than half time. It has been according to some of the operators one of the worst falls in the history of the export coal business of this section. The Drumheller mines are scarcely up to their capacity either. In fact their export shipments have dropped from 30 cars of a few weeks since to 24 cars a day on Nov. 25.

BUYS 100 CARS OF HAY IN CITY

W. D. Reesor of Walsh was in the city Thursday in connection with the buying of 100 cars of hay and green feed, for which he has made arrangements. Mr. Reesor carries on extensive ranching operations and has to get feed for 9,000 sheep, 700 head of cattle and 300 horses. He finds it not difficult, however, to get all the hay he requires in this district at a most reasonable price.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE TO ERECT NEW OFFICE BUILDING

Although plans have not been authorized as yet by the head office it is understood that the Canadian Bank of Commerce of this city intend to build a very modern bank structure at the north-west corner of Jasper and Second. The present office will then be used as a branch office. For the present however it is the intention to use the building that is at present on that property and which has up to the present been occupied by the Imperial Shoe Store as a West end branch. This will be used until it has been decided to put up the permanent structure that will serve Edmonton for main office for long years to come, which will be a credit to the city. The site was bought some six years ago but has been rented ever since.

CAUGHT IN ELEVATOR AND CRUSHED TO DEATH

Robert Campbell, of 10,454 86th avenue, South Side, was instantly killed about 8 o'clock Thursday morning in the elevator shaft in the Tees & Perse building on 107th street, while attempting to control a heavily laden freight elevator. The elevator was moving upwards when it struck Mr. Campbell on the head while he was on the second floor. When the elevator passed he fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of about 40 feet. Life was found to be extinct upon the arrival of the police, and Coroner Dr. Forin, who reached the building a few minutes after the accident occurred.

SURCHARGE ON INSURANCE RATE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Beginning with Dec. 1st the surcharge of 20 cents per \$100 that was added to the base rate of Edmonton's fire insurance after the big fires of last winter, has been entirely removed, according to advice received by the underwriters of the city on Monday morning. An inspection of the fire equipment was made some time since by the Winnipeg representative of the board of fire underwriters and the report submitted by him was sufficiently satisfactory to ensure the entire surcharge being removed.

KILLED INSTANTLY

Robert Campbell, an employee of the fruit firm of Plunkett & Savage, was instantly killed Thursday last when he attempted to board a moving elevator. He was caught between the shaft and the cage and crushed to death. He leaves a widow and grown up family.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS AT REVELATIONS BY BAVARIANS

Berne, Nov. 29. — The German foreign minister, protesting against the publication by the Bavarian government of the documents dealing with pre-war events, says the Bavarian representatives at Berne, on the suggestion of Premier Clemenceau, of France, recommended the publication of the papers on the ground that this confession of Germany's guilt would make the entente nations more ready for peace.

BRITAIN LOST MILLION

LONDON, Nov. 28. — It is officially announced that during the war the forces of Great Britain actually lost nearly 1,000,000 men killed or dead through various causes. Recently it was stated that the British losses totalled 658,704, but this number did not take into consideration men who were reported missing who actually lost their lives but of whom there is no trace, nor did it account for men who died at the front from sickness.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

CHINESE TREATMENT TO CURE INFLUENZA AS TOLD IN CALGARY

CALGARY, Dec. 5. — The Calgary Herald today carries the following special despatch from Roseland, B. C.:

The following statement was made by a prominent resident of Roseland who underwent treatment for influenza at the hands of the local Chinese doctor. He says:

"The treatment is simple and not painful. No bleeding is necessary unless the patient is seriously afflicted, when the doctor massages the body with salt water and Chinese medicine until a black spot develops, which proves, so the Chinese declares, that the germ is in the blood. Should the black spot appear on any of the twenty or more places massaged or treated on the day following treatment, then the blood is removed by a needle piercing the skin. This blood contains the germs. Otherwise, if the black spot does not appear, the germs have been attacked by the treatment and destroyed. The treatment is kept up daily until black blotches appear but seldom over two or three days' treatment is required."

Butte, Mont., is the latest place to report that hundreds of cases in Chinatown there have been treated and not a single death has occurred. A Chinese doctor at Butte claims to have treatment similar to the one used at Roseland.

The Roseland Chinese says he would come to Calgary or elsewhere and hold clinics provided he was compensated, or would treat patients if he were assured of non-interference by members of the medical fraternity.

TO INSPECT STOCK BOUGHT UNDER THE ALBERTA COW BILL

Inspectors under the Alberta Cow-Bill are arranging to leave shortly on their several trips throughout the country. These inspection trips have been held up for the past month on account of the influenza and the first to get started out will be those of the south country where the ban was lifted a little earlier. About the first of the week, one of these inspectors will go out into the Pembina and Lac Ste Anne district and another will travel down to the Vermilion country, inspecting those animals bought under the provisions of the Cow Bill since the last inspection.

WANT TO PUNISH KAISER

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — The Rotary Club passed a resolution, setting on foot a movement for endorsement throughout Canada that the Kaiser and those responsible for crimes committed in Belgium and France be not allowed to escape punishment. The resolution will be passed on to the city and to other municipalities in Canada.

WIFE DIES FEW DAYS AFTER HER HUSBAND

INNISFREE, Alta. — A very sad bereavement befell Innisfree on Sunday evening, Dec. 1st, when another much respected citizen, Mrs. Berta Burns, passed away at her residence. Innisfree has suffered much from the "flu," but this seemed exceedingly sad as Mr. Burns was taken away only a week ago. The shock of Mr. Burns' death and the serious pneumonia complications proved too much for this bright and cheerful young woman. Mrs. Burns came to Innisfree from Grand Valley, Ontario, when but a young girl with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. She was married to Mr. Burns only four years ago and has resided in Innisfree ever since.

The deceased was only 25 years of age, and leaves one child six months old. She leaves to mourn her loss her mother, Mrs. Marshall, and three sisters, Mrs. Manners of Jarrow, Mrs. Evans of Calgary and Miss Alice Marshall. The funeral, which was of a private nature, took place on Monday, December 2nd, in the Innisfree cemetery, Rev. W. H. Hughes, of Vegreville, officiating.

THE "FLU" SITUATION IN ALBERTA

Hon. A. G. Mackay, minister of health, handed out the following statement to the press Wednesday evening:

Another day passes without any report coming from any point not hitherto heard from. Sixty-seven new cases, however, reported Tuesday. Total number of cases reported to date, 28,181.

Dr. Weeks, who has charge of the Beaver River district reported Wednesday that in and around Lac La Biche one or more members of practically every family is down.

Dr. Bruce of Mannville assisted by Medical Student Chesney are still very busy in the municipality of Ukraina, where there are probably one hundred cases. In this municipality there have been 27 deaths in all to date.

Henry Thompson, special constable, of Smoky Lake estimates that there are probably one thousand cases in that district, to which district some days since Dr. Connelly of Mundare was sent, where also are Dr. Lawford, Nurse Thurston and two students.

Dr. Lawford of Pekañ says that the hospital in Pekañ has been filled to capacity until recently with the more serious cases from town and district. Only one new case in the town, however, during the past two days.

In the district near Pekañ there has not been, according to his report, a new case for three weeks.

Two nurses were sent to Ponoka Wednesday, two to Bruderheim, and two leave Thursday morning for Coronation, where Dr. Brookman makes an urgent appeal for help.

Road Inspector Hunter of Grouard reports a serious situation about one hundred miles to the north-west of that town, and he was ordered forward with medicine and supplies at once. He reports Sawridge, Grouard, Swan Lake and other points along the E. D. & B. C., except the Falher district as being well back to normal conditions.

The police send in a report from St. Paul de Metis that there are 45 cases in the hospital, and a trained nurse reached there Wednesday afternoon.

As to Mannville and Vermilion in the past few days there have been a number of new cases and local authorities have placed the ban on tight.

Vegreville—Mayor Holden of Vegreville reports that town pretty clear and the pool rooms will open Thursday.

As to Mundare, the local registrar had evidently reported all deaths in the whole district as of Mundare. Although practically the whole town was down there were only two deaths in the town and everything is clear now.

H. W. WOOD WAITS

CALGARY, Dec. 6. — H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and of the Canadian council of agriculture, said today that it was extremely improbable he would accept the position offered him by the Dominion government as member of the Canadian trade commission overseas. Mr. Wood added, however, he might join the commission after the annual convention of the United Farmers in January.

U. F. A. PROMISES TO CO-OPERATE WITH HAIL BOARD

E. H. Malcolm, chairman of the Hail Insurance board, returned on Thursday morning from attending a meeting of the U. F. A. directors in Calgary. Mr. Malcolm was presenting before the directors the changes in connection with the new Hail Insurance act, and getting the co-operation of the U. F. A. in putting this information before the farmers of the province. Mr. Malcolm was given a most cordial reception and the board has undertaken to send out circulars next week. The U. F. A. boards will co-operate in every way with the Hail Insurance boards and with the municipal councils in the working of the act. The Hail Insurance board is getting out a pamphlet at the present time for distribution to those farmers who come under the act.

SMALLPOX AT CAMROSE WELL UNDER CONTROL

CAMROSE, Alta. — Word received from Camrose would indicate that the smallpox which broke out there a couple of weeks ago is well under control. Dr. Norman, provincial health officer, was down at Camrose last week and he has since been in communication with Dr. Nordby, the local health officer, and with the possible exception of one case, there have been no new victims of the disease reported.

There is no very definite idea as to the original source of the contagion in that district, but as Camrose was the last place where there were any cases last spring, it is thought it may have carried through the summer by being concealed.

HOW CATTLE FROM SOUTH WAS DISTRIBUTED

Of the total number of 31,472 cattle that were brought up from the southern dry belt this year, for feeding purposes, 16,694 were sent out to points along the C. N. R. Of the 66,545 sheep that were shipped 19,680 went out to points along the various C. N. R. lines.

Cattle shipments under this free transportation scheme were to the following points:

Edmonton, 15; Fort Saskatchewan, 798; Kitscoty, 5,405; Lloydminster, 3,320; Lavoey, 670; Innisfree, 675; Mannville, 1,100; Islay, 862; Vermilion, 477; Forestburg, 985; Donald, 400; Lamont, 139; Chipman, 145; Vegreville, 36; Minburn, 330; Blackfoot, 65; Lashburn, Sask., 76; Clyde, 371; Tawatinaw, 50; Eckville, 60; Camrose, 80; Hay Lakes, 14; Onaway, 20; Darwell, 200; Red Willow, 150; Kylemore, 50; Wadena, 80; Watson, Sask., 15; Merwin, Sask., 123; Star City, Sask., 13.

Of the sheep, 12,500 went to Ranfurly, 25 to Chipman, 6,400 to Minburn, 165 to Kitscoty, 170 to Islay, 400 to Lashburn, making a total of 19,680 moved out to points on the C. N. R.

The detailed list of those shipped to points along the other lines has not been made out as yet.

This movement of cattle should considerably increase the totals in the next live stock census of Central Alberta.

It will be noted that about 350 went into Saskatchewan for feeding purposes.

GENERAL STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IS THREATENED

A general strike of coal miners in District 18 is threatened according to word from Calgary on Thursday afternoon.

A telegram from the southern city says:

Because two Japanese are being employed in the Galt Coal Company's mines at Lethbridge, operated by the Canadian Pacific railway, officials of district 18, United Mine Workers of America are threatening to make trouble. Reports from Lethbridge say members of the local union are hostile at the action of the mine officials. T. Brown, of Calgary, secretary of district 18, said Thursday morning that unless the Japanese were removed a strike would be called in the mines in which they are employed.

"If that is not efficacious," added Mr. Brown, "then we are prepared to call a general strike of all mines in district 18."

Up to the time of going to press Thursday afternoon the Canadian Press correspondent had been unable to get in touch with Lewis Stockert, head of the mines branch of the C.P.R.

HAD INVADED RHODESIA

BULUWAYO, Rhodesia, Nov. 27. When the armistice with Von Lettow, the commander of the German forces in East Africa, was signed his force was well within the borders of Rhodesia, and the government had called for mounted volunteers to proceed on active service. The demobilization order was received when the south Rhodesia contingent was finally parading.

KAISER ILL WITH INFLUENZA

LONDON, Nov. 29. — The former German emperor is ill with influenza, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PORTUGUESE CLAIM RIGHT OF U. S. CITIZENSHIP

VICTORIA, B. C. — Seeking the rights of citizenship in the United States, 104 Portuguese from the Hawaiian Islands disembarked here from the steamer Niagara.

In addition to her local passengers the Niagara has a large number of saloon passengers destined for Vancouver.

Several years ago large numbers of Portuguese, together with their families, were transported from Lisbon to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations. Having been under the American flag for a number of years, these natives of Europe now claim the rights of American citizenship and are now migrating to the United States.

LEPERS AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B. C. — Afflicted with leprosy, two Chinese will be sent to the lazaretto at D'Arcy Island. The health authorities have had the two men under surveillance for some time past and a few days ago one of them was arrested and examined. It was found that he was a victim of the terrible disease and the other also was taken in charge.

VANCOUVER SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

VANCOUVER, Dec. 6. — This city was shaken violently by an earth tremor at 12:45 this morning. The tremors which appeared to be from north to south were felt for two minutes.

FEAR DISORDERS IN BERLIN OWING TO FOOD SITUATION

BERLIN, Dec. 6. — The food situation in Berlin is rapidly becoming serious. Since Friday, the price of an ordinary meal has increased six marks.

The military governor of Berlin, commanding 10,000 Republican troops, has the only force available to preserve order in case of disorders. On the outskirts of Berlin, correspondents saw thousands of legless and armless war cripples. They are not permitted to enter the streets of the city, evidently for fear their pitiful appearance will inflame the populace.

A STATEMENT OF HUGO PREUSS

BERLIN, Dec. 5. — Hugo Preuss, state secretary in the new German cabinet, in discussing with the correspondent the progress of the revolution today, said:

"We are obliged to rear democracy on the foundation bequeathed us by the old system, which is now gone forever, provided it is not restored through external forces. But the attitude of our enemies, as it now presents itself in some new aspects every day, permits observation that they are treating us just as if William II. were still on the throne. Many brave German democrats are now shaking their heads, wondering whether the exchange of systems will really bring us the blessings of democracy so ardently championed by President Wilson. We need encouragement to this end."

ABDICATION OF KAISER IS SIGNED

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 29. — The formal document of Emperor William's abdication has already arrived in Berlin, according to a Berlin despatch to the Abendblatt.

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KAISER STILL POPULAR

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27. — Gen. v. Der Marwitz, former aide de camp to Emperor William, and later commander of German forces on the Verdun front, has arrived at Treves with a big army and appears to be preparing for a counter-revolution, according to a sensational despatch from Berlin filed there Nov. 21.

Dr. C. H. Grunert

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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.

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

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Manitoba Review

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT SERVICE DEPARTMENT

One of a Series of Articles by different Officers of the Manitoba Government Service.

Storing Ice on the Farm

Farmers who go in for dairying will find a special value in ice for use during the warm weather next summer. The value consists in the way in which it enables the farmer to cool down milk or cream, helping to keep the cream sweet and in better condition until it is sent to the butter factory. Almost every butter factory in Manitoba grades the cream it receives and pays a higher price for sweet than for sour cream. Therefore, ice in the summer is worth money. Also ice will help keep meats, butter and other perishable foods.

As to how to store ice, Mr. L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, offers this advice:—

"The time to put up ice for use in June, July, August and September is during January and February. The building to hold the ice will not cost very much, and the cost of putting up the ice is almost negligible. Few tools are required, and the labor comes during the winter.

"HOW MUCH ICE IS REQUIRED. Where cream only is to be cooled, it is usually safe to allow one half ton of ice per cow, but where milk is to be cooled at least 1 1/2 tons per cow is required. Do not be afraid to exceed this minimum, as it is much better to have too much than too little. In building, allow 45 cubic feet of space for each ton of ice, also leave plenty of room for insulation. Where ice is abundant and cheap, it is very often possible to arrange a temporary makeshift for storing ice. In that case more ice is required, as the loss from shrinkage is much more than if packed in a good ice house.

"THE ICE STOREHOUSE.—The house for storing ice need not be expensive. Although a permanent ice house is better, a cheap building which will keep out sun and rain, or any old building, will serve for the storage of ice, if sawdust is available in which to pack the ice for protection against heat.

"(1) Provide drainage by cover-

ing the area of the ice house with broken stones, covered with cinders or gravel. If the soil is porous, a few inches will do. No other floor is needed.

"(2) On posts lay 2x6 inch sills, double and binding at corners. Set up 2x6 inch studs at 24 inch centres, topped with 2x6 inch plates; double sheath outside of the studs with matched siding. Line the inside with rough boards as well as the underside of the rafters. Leave empty space between the studs.

"(3) Before putting in the ice, cover the stones or gravel in the ice house with 8 inches of sawdust.

"(4) Pack the ice directly on the sawdust, leaving a 12 inch space between the walls and the ice. Place the cakes of ice as closely together as possible. Never use saw dust between the ice blocks.

"(5) Fill the 12 inch space between the ice and the wall with dry sawdust. When no sawdust is available, cut hay or straw or chaff may be used, but in this case the space between the wall and ice should be twice as large (24 inches instead of 12). Cover the ice on top with sawdust or long hay; 12 inches of sawdust will do. Hay should be put on two feet thick.

"A loft floor over the ice house does more harm than good, as it prevents circulation of air and keeps the covering damp.

"(6) Bank the ice house above the sill with earth or sawdust to prevent any entrance of air around the stiles.

When the summer comes, and the ice is to be brought into use for cooling the cream, a special cooling box will be needed. This will be a box structure which may be opened and closed easily and where the ice will be kept to cool the cream and other things that are to be cooled.

The Dairy Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, will upon request, be glad to send instructions as to such an ice box, to anyone who has a supply of ice stored away and wishes to use it.

HOMESTEADS TAKEN UP DURING NOVEMBER

WINNIPEG, Man. — During November, 1918, there were 26 homesteads located, according to figures supplied by the Dominion lands office. This is three less than were located in October and 86 less than in November a year ago. The drop is due to the working out of the Soldiers' Settlement act, which provides that only returned soldiers may stake a homestead within a 15-mile radius of a railway. The number of soldiers' grants made in November was 20.

LIQUOR PARCELS CONFISCATED

WINNIPEG, Man. — On Monday, Inspector F. J. G. White, of the liquor license department, found some parcels supposed to contain boots, shoes, clothing and machinery spare parts. All these parcels were consigned to local warehouses, and in certain cases private residences. The parcels examined contained bottles of whiskey, as well as other liquors, and all had been sent from Montreal.

MUST NOT INCREASE PRICE FOR MILK

WINNIPEG, Man. — There can be no increase in the price of milk in Winnipeg, according to an interpretation of the Canada Food board's order respecting the Crescent Creamery company's application to impose higher prices. The order says: "We cannot allow the company to exceed spread laid down under Order No. 9 (21 cents per gallon). Referring to committee's recommendation of increase to producers, we have only power to fix maximum price."

CANADIAN BANKS EXPECT BIG TRADE

WINNIPEG, Man. — Twenty-six bank branches have been opened within the last two weeks in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and many more will be established before the first of the year, bank managers announced today. The new branches are distributed among banks as follows: Royal, 12; Merchants, 10; Imperial, 3; Dominion, 1.

BURGLAR CHASED

WINNIPEG, Man. — Finding a burglar in her home, Mrs. H. A. Wise, overtook him down the street Monday afternoon. She had just returned from shopping, and her children only were in the house when the burglar entered. He escaped with \$600 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Wise later identified Joseph Alfred Valois, alias Dupont, arrested on her description, as the man. Detectives found the jewelry Monday night, but Valois denied knowledge of it.

LABOR MEN VOTE FOR BEER

WINNIPEG, Man. — In response to the suggestion from Trades congress, local labor unions are taking a referendum vote on the desirability of permitting the sale of 5 per cent. beer in the city. Already the Bricklayers, the Carpenters and the C.P.R. and C.N.R. Machinists have responded, and it was stated that in each case the vote had been unanimous in favor of the legalizing of the sale of the liquor.

CHARGED WITH HAVING TWO WIVES

WINNIPEG, Man. — Fresh sensations took place a few days ago in the bigamy cases being heard by Judge Macdonald, when Gus Walters, in the witness box stated that he firmly believed his first wife was married previous to her leaving Rumania and that her husband was still alive.

Gust Walters, a Winnipeg man well known in real estate days, is accused of having married Paulina Waack last August while his first wife was still living. He had married Antoine Horey in 1904, but according to his claims, had not lived with her for the past nine years and had not known her whereabouts. This summer he had married Paulina Waack, who has but turned 14 years of age, with the consent of her parents. The father of the girl laid the charge against Walters.

After hearing the evidence of the crown, Judge Paterson adjourned the case.

A. Campbell is appearing on behalf of the crown, while the prisoner is being defended by B. B. Dubinsky.

"The Courier"

is the leading weekly newspaper of the Canadian West and reaches mainly the foreign population of Western Canada. The section "Manitoba Review" is devoted to news and articles of special interest to the people of Manitoba.

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SEEKS 800 WORKINGMEN

THE PAS, Man. — Oscar Finger, of the Finger Lumber Company, The Pas, was in Winnipeg to get men to help take out 25,000,000 feet of timber for the company's big mills. The trees will be felled in limits along the Carrot river, about 800 men being employed, divided among four camps. It is expected that the demand in western Canada will be heavier this year owing to the cessation of the war and the beginning of the reconstruction era. Mr. Finger sent 25 discharged soldiers to The Pas yesterday and he feels confident that he will secure 600.

MANITOBA BEE INDUSTRY

WINNIPEG, Man. Approximately 1,000,000 pounds of honey were made by Manitoba bees during the past season, said J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, yesterday in discussing the bee industry of the province. The total number of bee-keepers in the province now stands at 921, with 14,736 colonies, averaging 64 pounds per hive, or an aggregate of 944,104 pounds. The average price realized was from 25c to 35c per pound, being from 3c to 11c higher than obtained in eastern Canada, owing to the better quality of local honey. The total value of the Manitoba 1918 output is about \$283,231.

GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Manitoba Grain Growers will hold their annual conference this year at Brandon during the week, commencing January 8; the Provincial Livestock association conference will be held during the same period. A conference regarding livestock and livestock products will be held at the Royal Alexandra hotel on Friday, Dec. 20. The various stockyard companies, livestock exchanges, and other livestock interests will be represented at this conference.

SCHOOLS OPENED

WINNIPEG, Man. — Although the attendance was very small in most cases, all the public and high schools of the city of Winnipeg have been opened after an enforced holiday of seven weeks because of the influenza epidemic. School will go in at 9 o'clock all winter, it is announced, in order that some of the time lost may be made up. This early opening may be made a permanent feature in future.

Quite a few teachers of the staff were absent owing to insufficient time having elapsed from their having had the influenza, or being exposed to it, but enough were on hand, Dr. McIntyre stated, to handle the work.

VICTIM OF MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR

BRANDON, Man. — F. B. Walker, Druggist at Esterhazy, Sask., was brought into Brandon on Monday night, suffering from severe gunshot wounds. It appears that owing to the "Flu" quarantine at Esterhazy the peace celebration had been postponed and took place on Saturday before last. During the celebrations Mr. Walker was shot by a man named Yensy. The weapon used was a shot gun, and the spread of the shot caused wounds in the legs and arms, also slightly injuring the face.

The result of the discharge might have been fatal had not a Mrs. Davidson knocked the gun down as the shot was fired, and thus partially diverted the charge.

The opinion is expressed that the man had gone momentarily crazy with excitement, as his act can be attributed to no other reason.

The doctors have not yet examined Mr. Walker so that nothing definite can be said as to his condition. The injured man refused to lay any charge against Yensy, but it is understood that the police are taking action. Yensy is a Bohemian by birth.

NOMINATION DAY IN UNITED KINGDOM RESULTS IN NUMBER OF SURPRISES

Opponent for Premier
LONDON, Dec. 4 — This was nomination day for candidates for

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Prepared for Women's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where the successful remedy is made improves even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attend the making of this great medicine for women's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are ceaselessly publishing attest to its virtue.

parliament in the general election, and among the surprises was the appearance of an opponent to Premier Lloyd George at Carnarvon from which district Lloyd George holds his seat. He is Austin Harrison, editor of the "English Review," and is standing on the platform of a league of nations and the abolition of conscription.

Another striking feature of the nominations was the large number of unopposed returns. Thus, out of 707 members to be elected to the new parliament, 104 have already been returned unopposed — 47 Coalition Unionists, 28 Coalition Liberals, 11 Laborites, 22 Sinn Feiners, one Nationalist, and one Independent.

Among those elected are A. J. Balfour, Wm. Bryce, parliamentary under secretary to the home department; John Robert Lygon, former food controller; Austin Chamberlain, and Will Crooks, Laborite.

The Sinn Feiners elected included Professor De Valera for East Clare, Count Plunkett for North Roscommon, and Wm. Cosgrave for Kilkenny.

The success of the Sinn Feiners in securing twenty-two returns out of a total of 105 Irish seats was another of the day's surprises. They only had six seats in the last parliament.



YOUR HOUR



OF LEISURE



THE HOME DEPARTMENT

I.
A baby's feet, like sea-shells pink,
Might tempt should heaven see
meet,
An angels' lips to kiss, we think,
A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea-flowers toward
the heat,
They stretch and spread and
wink
Their ten soft buds that part and
meet.

No flower-bells that expand and
shrink
Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink
A baby's feet.

II.
A baby's hands, like rosebuds
furled
Whence yet no leaf expands,
Ope if you touch, though close
unpeeled,
A baby's hands.

Then, fast as warriors grip their
brands
When battle's bolt is hurled,
They close, clenched hard like
fighting hands.

No rosebuds yet by dawn imperaled
Match, even in loveliest lands,
The sweetest flowers in all the
world—
A baby's hands.

III.
A baby's eyes, ere speech begins,
Ere lips learn words or sighs,
Bless all things bright enough to
win
A baby's eyes.

Love, while the sweet thing laughs
and lies,
And sleep flows out and in,
See perfect in them Paradise.

Their glance might cast out pain
and sin,
Their speech make dumb the
wise,
By mute glad godhead felt within
A baby's eyes.
—A. C. Swinburne.

The Reformation of a Column Conductor

By Kenneth C. Beaton
(Continued.)

And in the pantry and on the shelves in the basement there were groceries and canned goods and boxes of apples and oranges—so much stuff that we had to build new shelves to accommodate it all. And there were tons and tons of coal and kindling enough for two or three winters.

On Sunday my wife and two or three volunteer workers who otherwise might have been at church bossed a couple of Jap boys and worked themselves tired in a general clean-up. And then on Monday morning we began the process of bringing order out of chaos. By Tuesday night everything was in order, pictures were up, curtains hung, the beds all made and in the living-room there were picture-books and children's toys just as children's mothers leave them so that the children might find them again.

The next day was the second Wednesday from that fateful Sunday. And at five o'clock on the afternoon of that day a large automobile called at a county institution where there had been gathered from the various institutions to which they had been sent the five younger children. Then we went down to the corner where the fifteen-year-old boy sold his papers. After that we called at the places where the two elder girls were employed. At six o'clock we drove up to the new home.

There wasn't much said after we got inside. The little ones went dumb with the strangeness of it all and the older ones were afraid. They were afraid of the tears that seemed ready to well up and overflow every time anything at all was said. Then we had dinner. It had been sent us by the dining-car department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and it was such a dinner as only millionaires eat when they travel.

At the head of the table I carved a roast of beef and at the foot sat Mrs. Beaton. The woman who had brought to me the story of the children was there among the children. And after dinner, with the dishes done, and the little ones in new white beds, we sat downstairs and played the phonograph. And then the three of us with homes elsewhere shook hands with the two big girls and the one big boy and went away and left them there. They're out there yet, the eight of them, and growing up and no longer in need of outside aid. And the kind folks who kept my promise for me have never known their names nor where we moved them to on that Wednesday afternoon.

Three months later I took my column down to San Francisco, to the "Examiner." After I had been there a little while, "Dent" Robert, the publisher of the "Examiner"—dead now, and in his life a splendid man and loyal friend—sent for me one day and asked me if I didn't think it would be a good plan to do some charitable work through my column. As nearly as I can remember I answered him like this:

"I would like to, Mr. Robert, but I must wait until the prompting comes from within. Sooner or later it will come, and when it does whatever we do will be a great success for all of us."

And Mr. Robert understood so well that when I left him after further conversation he slapped me on the back and said:

"You're all right, boy. You've got the real idea."

It wasn't long in coming. A week or two, I think it was, and a letter came from a little girl:

"DEAR K.C.B.," it read, "I am a little girl 12 years old and crippled. I have been to the Exposition once and can't go any more because papa can't afford to hire a wheel-chair, and I am too big to be carried. I liked the California Building best and I wish you would write something about it in the paper so I can put it in my scrap-book."
(Sgd.) "YOUR LITTLE FRIEND"

—And because she was a little girl and crippled I put a sheet of paper in my typewriter, copied her letter thereon and tried to think of something to say about the California Building. But somehow the little girl stood out so that my vision failed to see beyond her. And then

I wrote and said that if she would write to me and tell me who she was and where she lived that I would go and get her, and the two of us, and maybe Mrs. K. C. B., would spend a day at the Exposition grounds. And I told her I knew a man who would lend us his automobile, and another man would be glad to give us \$3, or whatever we needed for refreshment, and I was sure the wheel-chair man would let us have a wheel-chair. And the next morning her letter and my answer occupied my space in the "Examiner."

Exposition day.

At ten o'clock that morning, when I arrived at the office, I found two letters on my desk, each of them containing \$3. One was from a telegraph operator who told me he had read about the little girl in the early edition of the paper at midnight and he wanted me to use the \$3 enclosed on the party we were to have. And there was no name signed to the letter. The other briefly said: "Have the cats on me. Here's three dollars." And again there was no name.

Within an hour after ten o'clock six men in all had each sent in \$3 and three had come with the money in their hands. I had \$27 and I didn't even know the name of the little girl who was to go to the fair with me nor where she lived!

(To be continued.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND EVANGELISM

of the Methodist Church, Toronto, has published a booklet on "Individual Regeneration and Social Reconstruction." As part of the

contents of this booklet may be of general interest we are publishing them for our readers.

(a) The Child in The Mist

The cost to Canada through indifference to child morality is shown in the report that during the past four years 120,000 Canadian children under five years of age have died from preventable causes. On a recent estimate, based on clinics held in Canada and the United States, and upon the estimate of the United States Child Welfare Bureau, Canada would have:

- 15,000 mental defectives
- 25,000 school children with organic heart trouble
- 60,000 children with spinal curvature, or flat feet, or some other deformity serious enough to affect health.
- 60,000 children with tuberculosis of the lungs.
- 80,000 children with defective hearing
- 400,000 with enlarged tonsils, adenoids or cervical glands that need attention.
- 800,000 with defective teeth.
- 1,000,000 school children who require attention to secure physical fitness.

The Dominion Government Report of 1915 shows that 25,153 boys and girls between 10 and 14 years of age are working for hire, mostly in factories. This takes no account of the very serious rural child labor problem in Canada. It is not possible to estimate the number of children who have become misfits or who have gone wrong due to our failure to give the home and community protection through religious guidance, supervised play, vocational training and other

means. We do know that while Switzerland is able to boast of no illiteracy, in many areas we have over 50 per cent illiteracy in Canada, and that a very large number of children do not get more than half a public school education. When viewed in the light of these facts, child welfare furnishes a task large enough in scope to engage the attention of our greatest statesmen.

(To be continued.)

New Books

"THE COW PUNCHER"
(By Robert J. C. Stead.)

It is a book which especially at the present time we would like to see in every Canadian home. Its splendidly drawn girl-characters of the most different types and still each of them attractive in its own way will fascinate our interest and warm our hearts. The hero of the story, Dave Elden, the former "cow puncher" and successful real-estate man in times of high "boom" in its simplicity and honesty stands out clearly against his unscrupulous and cynic partner Caspard.

The closing chapters breathe a profound patriotism of the parent kind, full of enthusiasm to live and die for love of country and duty but without any small hatred against the opponent. A wonderful philosophy speaks to us in the last chapter, the philosophy of suffering, readily and bravely, yet even gladly accepted and melted into the noblest human ideas and capacities: unselfishness, sympathy and service.

**THE WAR-TORN LAND
IN NORTHERN ITALY**

TRENT, Italy, Nov. 28. — The mountain road from Bassano to Trent are filled with war material abandoned by the fleeing Austrians. Caisson wheels, rifles, canisters, helmets and remnants of old uniforms have been piled in the gutters. These are not the only evidence that the enemy passed through here. There are ruined towns, fire blackened walls, destroyed bridges and miles of desert valleys. Even the solid walls of the mountains themselves are pitted with rifle shelters and here and there are clumsy huts.

Occasionally one passes an old man with his family, leading donkeys drawing a cart on which are piled bundles of household goods and followed by a small flock of sheep. These people are returning to the remains of their once beautiful homes amidst the crags. It is old and women and men road workers crowd about fires and eat. They eat little, as during the fifteen days before their departure the Austrians stopped all supplies, drove off the livestock and even stripped the shops of clothing.

In Trent the American Red Cross food station is closed because of lack of supplies. The Austrians took with them more than 8,000 hostages from the Trent region. These are now returning by train from Innsbruck. Two Austrian trainmen who accompany the trains sit in a restaurant in Trent among the Italian officers. One of the Austrians wore a major's insignia.

The Italian army is making a determined effort to repair the roads before winter begins and it is expected to have trains running from other parts of Italy within a few weeks. About 300,000 Italian prisoners will be repatriated. All these must be fed in addition to nearly 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners and 2,500,000 Italians in the re-deemed lands. This is almost impossible in a country so destitute as this is at present. The Italian army must move its material ahead by lorries. The army is planning to feed the people by way of Lake Garda if snow blocks the passes.

Most of the food must come from overseas since Italy is not in a position to do much. The entire valley from Bassano to Innsbruck needs assistance.

**ONLY ENOUGH FOOD
IN VIENNA TO
LAST THREE WEEKS**

LONDON, Nov. 28. — The population of Vienna is reported in a desperate condition from lack of food, according to a message to the Daily Express from its correspondent in Vienna, who claims to have had an official reception there and to have been given special opportunity for investigation behind the scenes.

The correspondent's message, which is dated November 25, tells of the soup kitchens established in the city. Each of the ten, he says, is feeding daily six thousand men, women and children who have to stand in line for hours awaiting admission. Each receives less than a pint of soup, made of rotten cabbage and flour containing a quantity of sawdust. On a Sunday a little horse flesh is added.

Paper Coffins Used
"All these human wrecks, with bones protruding," continued the correspondent, "exist on this soup. Hundreds die daily and are buried in paper coffins, because the wood is needed for fuel." He says, incidentally, that the clerks in the Spanish embassy are dying of starvation.

"Vienna," the correspondent adds, is in a sullen mood. The whole of German-Austria is afraid of Bolshevism. I understand there is barely sufficient food here for three weeks and only enough coal for a fortnight. Unless help arrives quickly, hell will break loose. Already the people are buying rifles and machine guns."

Fuel Held Back
The officials, the correspondent adds, complain that Hungary has food and the Czechs have coal, but that neither will part with its supplies. The officials want the allies to put pressure on these governments. He adds that the leader of the red guard, a young Jew named Kisch, says he wishes to avoid Bolshevism if possible. The Austrian guards originally numbered 7,000, but thousands of them have turned to Bolsheviki beliefs and have been dismissed until now he says only 600 remain.

The giant Cunard liner Aquitania, 46,000 tons, has reached Halifax with 4,000 returned Canadian soldiers on board.

**FORMER CROWN PRINCE
IN GOOD SPIRITS**

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28. — A correspondent travelled with the former German crown prince from Swaelman castle to Wieringen, where he was interned this afternoon. He appeared in good health, frequently smiled, and was well dressed in a sporting suit of brown tweed. He was accompanied by Major von Muelndner and Major v. Zobelitz. They rode in a first class compartment but it was unheated.

Friedrich Wilhelm was discovered by the correspondent at a time when the former crown prince was temporarily alone.

"I am unable to make any formal statement, as my mouth has been closed by orders," the former crown prince said.

"I do not know how long I will stay in Holland, where I have been accorded nice treatment. My future depends on the revolution. I hope to see Germany again, but I must be patient."

"My only knowledge of events is obtained through the newspapers. I have not seen my family for weeks—even my father, who, I am told lives in Holland. I have not heard anything regarding my wife, my children or my friends—but have I friends left?"

The former crown prince was effusive regarding food questions. "The food in Holland is good, but I eat very little," he said. "I wish to retain my slender, sportman's figure. I cannot afford to get fat."

Friedrich Wilhelm hopes to indulge in skating at Wieringen, which is a lonely island where a dented parsonage is the only good house. He has ordered a piano and billiard table sent there. He also plans to dictate his war memoirs.

Given Icy Reception

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29. — The tug bearing the former German crown prince to the island of Wieringen was unable to make the harbor there last night owing to the fog. It turned back and spent the night at Medemblik. When the fog lifted during this morning it started once more and arrived at Wieringen island this afternoon. The crown prince was given an icy reception by the islanders.

Burgomaster Beereboom, who is also the chief of the local police and will exercise direct supervision over the person of the former crown prince, conducted him to an ancient cab in which he was driven to the Costerland parsonage, his place of refuge. He will have the companionship of Majors Maller and White. The officers have taken quarters at a small hotel near-by at Pipolthoef.

Friedrich Wilhelm is not supposed to leave the island except by special permission by the home office at The Hague. He gets a food card the same as an ordinary citizen. In a Bible-class room adjoining the parsonage hangs the picture of the prodigal son.

Kaiser Declines to Talk

AMERONGEN, Holland, Nov. 28. William Hohenzollern's entourage has been asked by the Associated Press if the former emperor has any message to give. The following reply was received today:

"His majesty's suite regrets that it is unable to submit this demand to his majesty."

This forenoon the former emperor, accompanied by his host, Count von Bentinck, and preceded and followed by a guard of rural police, walked to the Rhine, which is a half hour's walk from the castle. He spent some time viewing the count's property there.

Herr Hohenzollern is in constant communication with the German legation at The Hague.

**STOP EMIGRATION
POLICY OF ITALY**

ROME, Nov. 27. — Francesco Nititi, minister of the treasury, declared in a speech today that the government henceforth will make every effort to reduce expenses, increase production and prevent emigration.

**400 DIED EVERY DAY
IN VIENNA EPIDEMIC**

VIENNA, Nov. 30. — There has been a diminution in the violence of the influenza epidemic which resulted at its height in the death of 400 persons daily. The dead were placed on planks and the bodies covered with wrapping paper and sacks, as there was no wood available for the making of coffins and no workmen to construct them had wood been obtainable. All the schools in the city have been reopened.

News in Brief

—Despatches to the Daily Times from The Hague from its correspondent who has made a tour of western Germany since the revolution, says:

The hatred of England is universal from the beggar to the banker, from the infant to the dotard, and the idea of revenge for their defeat by England is implanted already in the hearts of tiny children.

The Germans will neither forgive nor forget. Neither money nor comfort will tell with them henceforth. They have been beaten by England, and they will live and die to smash England, England has never had a deeper enemy than the new Germany.

—King Albert has entered Brussels. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princess Leopold and Charles and Princess Marie Jose. The royal party entered at the Porte de Flandres and proceeded to the Place de la Nation, receiving a tremendous ovation along the streets. Entering the parliament house, King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then passed a review of allied troops which formed a line ten miles long.

—Fourteen million dollars worth of opium purchased by the Chinese government from foreign opium merchants at Shanghai is to be destroyed, according to a cablegram received from Peking.

The opium, which is packed in 1,200 chests, will be burned at Shanghai under a mandate, soon to be issued by the president of China the despatch said. Foreign and Chinese residents of Shanghai will be invited to witness the event.

—Statistics published relative to the work of the British Independent Air Forces show that during the 13 months preceding the armistice, the astonishing number of 709 bombing raids were made by British aviators over German territory. There were 374 raids on large German towns; 209 on German air-dromes established for the defence of the Rhine and 186 on other military objectives. The list of large towns visited shows that 52 were bombed during the period. In all 737 tons of bombs were dropped.

—German troops have occupied Minsk in Lithuania. A half million released war prisoners, the despatch adds, are advancing through the Ural mountains. Arrangements are being made to supply them with food and clothing.

—Bavaria has broken relations with the Berlin government according to a Munich message. The Munich despatch states that a message has been sent to the Berlin foreign office by Kurt Kiser, the Bavarian premier stating that the Bavarian foreign office breaks its relations with Berlin, "owing to the efforts of Berlin to deceive the people by withholding the truth about conditions."

—Vienna advises say that Polish soldiers have occupied the Royal palaces and Belvidere at Warsaw and also the military commanders' quarters. They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and ammunition. Polish officers are directing the German demobilization.

Poles hold the post and telephone stations connecting with Vienna. The German police have been disarmed.

Count Lerchenfeld - Moefering, the German civil administrator, has fled to Brig-Gen. Pilsudski, of the Polish legion for protection.

"We demand the immediate convening of a revolution tribunal for the purpose of passing sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on Von Bethmann-Hollweg," says the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, in commenting on the disclosures made in Munich concerning the complicity of Germany in bringing about the war. "William II must be commanded to return and give an account before this tribunal."

—Preparatory to the public session of parliament at Vienna, the front door and windows of parliament have been repaired and the last vestiges of the glass broken by shots of the red guard, November 12, have been removed.

A plot has been discovered by which the red guard intended to break up the republic and declare the rule of Bolshevism, beginning with a general shooting-up of the city. It is felt that danger is still imminent in Vienna.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the semi-official Wolff agency, has telegraphed the Berlin government asserting categorically that the German army, because of the hard terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting.

The German leader added that even operations against the French army alone would be impossible.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

—Dr. Richard Grelling has wired from Zurich to Chancellor Ebert and Hugo Haase acknowledging himself the author of the world famous books "J'Accuse" and "The Crime," and offering to the new government his co-operation for the peace republic. Dr. Grelling also demands a cessation of his pending trial for treason and the revocation of an order for his arrest issued by the German imperial authorities, and the free distribution of his books.

—Field Marshal von Mackensen, former German commander in Rumania, has arrived in Berlin with his staff, according to a Berlin despatch to the Rheinische Westphalian Gazette. The German troops returning with him met Czechoslovak forces at Sillein, Moravia, and were unable to continue the journey by way of Odeburg and were forced to withdraw from Austria by way of Vienna and Passau.

A demonstration of ten thousand people took place in Hyde Park London, recently, under the auspices of the British Empire Union. A resolution was passed expressing horror and indignation of German brutalities against British prisoners, especially after the armistice and favoring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

—The former German crown prince will take up his residence on Wieringen island in the Zuyder Zee, Holland, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Telegraph. A parsonage on the island has been rented for him and his suite. — Wieringen Island is in the northern part of the Zuyder Zee. It is south of Texel island and opposite the Dutch town of Helder.

—In a proclamation to Saxon people, the new government of Saxony, according to a despatch from Dresden, declares it is striving for the abolition of the old federal constitution and for the union of the Saxon and German peoples in a republic, including German-Austria.

—Reports from the Baltic province of Estonia Wednesday said that Russia Bolsheviki troops on Tuesday captured Pskov, 160 miles southwest of Petrograd. The fate of the volunteer northern army was unknown.

It was also reported that Dunaburg, 112 miles southeast of Riga, had been taken by the Bolsheviki forces, and that Narva, 81 miles southwest of Petrograd, was being bombarded.

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Regina office open evenings from 7 to 10 p.m.

—Information at the disposal of the British government, Foreign Secretary Balfour declared in the house of commons today, is to the effect that the deliberate policy of the Bolsheviki government in Russia is one of extermination by starvation, murder and the wholesale executions of all persons who do not support their regime.

—Refugees from north n France to the number of 150,000 are returning to their homes from Brussels mostly on foot. The refugees say that the retiring German soldiers pillaged their own shops and sold the stolen food and supplies to the inhabitants.

—The Bosnian national government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia asking for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian kingdom under the sovereignty of the Kara-Georgevitch dynasty of which the Crown Prince is the ruling head.

—Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to one and a quarter million tons, according to official statistics. In addition, 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines. One thousand one hundred and twenty lives were lost in these disasters.

—Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, has reached London to attend the peace conference. He was met by a distinguished gathering, including Premier Lloyd George and Colonel Claude Wilkington, representing the King. A guard of honor of the seventeenth Canadian reserve regiment was drawn up on the platform.

—Up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known, the Vorwärts of Berlin says it learns on reliable authority. Four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds there were 490,000 German prisoners in hostile countries.

—Hugo Preuss has been appointed secretary of the interior in the German cabinet, according to an official telegram from Berlin. The post of secretary, of the interior in the new people's cabinet of Germany was assumed when the ministry was formed by Friedrich Ebert the premier.

—General Ludendorff, reputed to have been long the actual directing head of Germany's military affairs, has quit German soil, according to the Frankfort Gazette. It says he has left Sassnitz, Prussia, for Sweden. His titular position in the German military system was that of first quartermaster general.

—A huge airplane, carrying 35 passengers, flew over Paris a few days ago. The machine started from Combes-la-Ville, 40 miles from the capital, and returned without a hitch.

—That during the past month the death of children under five years of age in Montreal reached the alarmingly high total of 1,090, only 15 per cent of these deaths having resulted from the influenza, was the report made at the annual meeting of the affiliated baby welfare stations (English), held recently.

—An official of the Austrian court who was sent to the Schoenbrunn Palace to get some clothing for the former emperor, according to Austrian newspapers, was refused on the pretext that all crown property had been confiscated by the state.

—Twenty-seven mine sweeping vessels passed out of German possession recently, according to a central despatch from Amsterdam. They arrived in Dutch waters from Belgium and were interned.

—The Galician Socialist leader Parynski, has been appointed premier of Poland, and charged with the formation of a cabinet by General Pilsudski, according to a despatch from Warsaw.

—An assembly of representatives of all the south Slav parties at Agram has proclaimed a union of all the south Slav districts of Austrian-Hungary and Serbia and Montenegro.

—The war minister of German-Austria announces that measures of extreme severity will be taken to prevent the transfer into Switzerland of gold or bank notes.

—The German U-boat warfare and mines destroyed 249 Danish ships with a total tonnage of 253,622.

—Wealthy Germans and Austrians, headed by the former royal family, are selling their stockholdings at any price, fearing that the revolution will result, as it did for the wealthy families in Russia, in the loss of their private fortunes.

—A London expert in wireless telegraphy claims to receive radio messages from points as far distant as Paris with the frame of an iron bedstead.

—The grand duchy of Oldenburg has been transformed into a republic, under the directory composed of five Social-Democrats, two Burgeois and two former ministers. The duke of Brunswick and his family have gone to Augsburg.

—The Hungarian government has decided to intern the whole of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of 170,000 men, in accordance with the demand of the French government, it is reported. Von Mackensen has declared he would yield to the decision.

—Former Emperor Charles has been informed by the government at Vienna that he must leave Austria because of the counter-revolutionary movement there, according to a Leipzig despatch to the Politiken.

—Eight more German submarines surrendered on December 1st, making a total of 122 which have been taken over by the Allies.

—Orders-in-council placing restrictions on the issue of passports and the embarkation of women travelling to the United Kingdom have been rescinded.

—Viscount Buxton, governor-general of South Africa, said today that the number of deaths from influenza among Europeans and natives of South Africa was estimated at 50,000.

—Bucharest is burning, according to reports from Berlin received here. Peasant revolts are said to have broken out in all parts of Rumania.

TO RAISE BLOCKADE

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28. — It is semi-officially announced in Berlin, according to a despatch to the Berlin Zeitung, that the Entente powers will probably consider the repeal of the blockade after consulting with President Wilson.

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