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THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE

As a result of the carving of Europe after the Great War, there will be much to be learned in the geography of that continent as it has been familiar to us. The political geography of Europe has undergone a mighty change, and even those who have followed the allotment and delineation of territories can hardly figure in their mind's eye the various ramifications which the modern map of Europe possesses.

The current number of the National Geographic Magazine contains a very informative and interesting account of the political configuration of the new Europe. As it reminds its readers, for the first time in human experience this effort has been made by victors after a great war to trace the new frontiers in accordance with the racial aspirations and affinities of the peoples involved. But, it is wisely observed, that because of the impossibility of defining exactly the limits of a race, many heart-burnings are inevitable in the new adjustment of European boundaries. The new adjustments may be, therefore, taken to be not as perfect as some may desire, but as near perfect as possible in accordance with the guiding principle that underlies it.

Germany pays the penalty for her inordinate ambition to have her place in the sun by being shorn of territory to the extent of 5600 square miles and nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants by the recession to France of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. In addition to this she has had to surrender control of the valuable Saar Valley coalfield as a compensation for the wanton destruction of northern France during its temporary occupation during the war. In respect to this particular area the Treaty of Versailles provides that fifteen years from its coming into force the inhabitants will be given the right of determination by a plebiscite as to whether they wish to remain under the present control of a Commission of the League of Nations, become part of the French State, or revert to Germany.

Belgium gains a slice of former German territory by being given full sovereignty over the sections of the tiny area known as Moresnet—Neutral Moresnet and Prussian Moresnet—and of the Kreis, or district, in which are the small towns of Eupen and Malmedy. This alters her political frontier in juxtaposition to Germany.

To Poland, now made an independent republic, Germany has been made to surrender a portion of territory with a population of 6,000,000, together with the great seaport of Danzig, on the Baltic, to give the new territory an outlet. This port becomes the "Free City of Danzig," under the protection of the League of Nations. The Memel district, to the northeast of East Prussia, is entrusted to the Allied and Associated Powers pending a final settlement of its sovereignty.

What was formerly known as Schleswig-Holstein, and which belonged to Germany, has been split up as a result of plebiscites of the inhabitants. The people of Holstein and Southern Schleswig elected to become reincorporated into the German State; Northern Schleswig voted to return to Denmark.

The Kiel Canal, the pride of Germany, it may be observed, is thrown open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany, while all its fortifications, together with those of the island of Heligoland, which guarded its entrance, have been dismantled at German expense.

The ramshackle empire of Austria-Hungary, as it was wont to be called, has been properly disintegrated. Boasting an area of 260,000 square miles, and a population of 60,000,000, the Austrian Republic, as it is now known, is reduced to 32,000 square miles, with a population reduced to 4,500,000, nearly a third of whom are crowded into the capital, Vienna. Transylvania, which was part of the old Dual Monarchy, with an area of 22,000 square miles and nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants, has passed to Rumania; Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and portions of Banat to Jugo-Slavia; some 25,000 square miles and 3,500,000 inhabitants of Slovakia have been incorporated in the new territory of Czechoslovakia. Hungary has been reduced from 125,000 square miles, and

more than 20,000,000 subjects, to 36,000 square miles, with 8,000,000 people.

Bulgaria pays as the price of her casting her lot with Germany during the war the denuding of territory formerly known as Bulgarian Thrace. This goes to Greece, which thereby gains possession of the important littoral of the Aegean Sea. To Jugo-Slavia Bulgaria surrenders a strip of territory which includes the town of Strumitsa, also two fragments along the West Bulgarian front, one of which contains the town of Tesarbrod. The estimated area of Bulgaria before the war was slightly in excess of 43,000 square miles, with a population of 4,750,000. The new boundaries give the Kingdom an area of approximately 41,000 square miles.

Turkey in Europe is now scarcely more than a name—a small tract of land (the Chatalja District) west of Constantinople, embracing the area from which the Sublime Porte gets its water. The Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, and the shores of the sea of Marmora, become "The Zone of the Straits," controlled and governed by an International Commission, and a small area, known as the Suva Reservation, (Gallipoli Peninsula) is set aside as a cemetery for the Allies who fell in the attempt to take Constantinople. Greece receives Turkish Thrace, which lies to the southwest of Constantinople.

Among the new republics that have arisen in Europe as a result of the war is the Republic of Finland. After having been an annex of the Russian Empire as an autonomous grand-duchy for more than a century, it has acquired independence. One of the most serious controversial issues growing out of the establishment of the Finnish Republic, the article under notice points out, has been the disposition of the Aland Islands in the Baltic. Formerly, the property of Sweden, the 3000 rocky islands, of which, perhaps, 30 are inhabited, were ceded with Finland to Russia more than a century ago. Sweden has long fretted over the Russian ownership of the Aland Archipelago, owing to its strategic command of the entrance to the capital city of Stockholm, and in 1856, by the Treaty of Paris, which brought the Crimean War to a close, the Tsar was prohibited from fortifying the islands. It is maintained by Sweden that a plebiscite has shown an overwhelming majority in favor of Swedish sovereignty. Finland, on the other hands, claims that the islands have been administered as part of a Finnish province for more than a century, and that a majority of the islands lie nearer to the Finnish coast than to the Swedish. The matter of decision now rests with a commission to make an inquiry and to submit recommendations.

In the independent territories which the war has created in Europe are the republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These are Baltic States, the Republic of Czechoslovakia is another, which stretches from eastern Germany to northwestern Rumania. By development of the waterways of the country and the construction of canals, Czechoslovakia, while without a seacoast, will have access to three seas—to the Black Sea by way of the Danube, to the Baltic by way of the Oder, and to the North Sea by way of the Elbe.

The apportionment of territory to the new Jugo-Slav State has been a problem since the first sessions of the Peace Conference in Paris, and with this has figured largely, in recent times, the altercation over Fiume in which has loomed the name of that romantic character, Gabriele d'Annunzio. The matter was finally settled by the agreement reached at Rapallo which is recent history. The population of Fiume is mainly Italian, but the hinterland is almost exclusively Slavic, and the city is the only fully developed and adequately equipped seaport by which the commerce of the Jugo-Slav State has outlet to the Adriatic. Some of the other towns of the Dalmatian coast—Slavato, Cattaro, and Metkovic—have equally good or even better harbors, but they are undeveloped and are not connected with the interior by standard-gauge railways. By the compromise effected at Rapallo, the port of Fiume becomes the "Free State of Fiume," analogous to the status of Danzig. A commission composed of Italian and Jugo-Slav members will settle all technical questions regarding traffic to the port, with due regard to the commercial needs of Jugo-Slavia. Sushak, the Croat suburb of Fiume, is to remain to Jugo-Slavia, but with the privilege of joining its port to Fiume if it desires to do so. By the terms of the Rapallo agreement, the Dalmatian coast and islands become a part of the new state of Jugo-Slavia, with the exception of the town of Zara and two or three islands, the most important of which are Cherso and Lagosta, allotted to Italy.

Jugo-Slavia includes the former Kingdom of Servia and the Kingdom

Do You Know?

- TODAY'S QUESTIONS**
1. What is the meaning of "To give one law"?
 2. What superstition is still carried on by burglars in some parts of Ireland?
 3. What is the dimension of a hairbreadth?
 4. What is the Gregorian Calendar?
 5. What does "kettle" stand for in a "pretty kettle of fish"?
 6. What are Gretna Green marriages?

- SATURDAY'S QUESTIONS**
- TODAY'S QUESTIONS**
1. What is the burden of a song?
 2. Why is the buttercup so-called?
 3. What is the meaning of chintz?
 4. How comes the phrase "Happy as a clam at high tide"?
 5. What were the colors of the crosses worn by the Crusaders?
 6. What was a culverin?

- ANSWERS**
1. The words repeated in each verse, the chorus or refrain. Is the French bourdon, the big drone of a bagpipe, or double-diapason of an organ, used in forte parts or in choruses.
 2. Because the flowers were once supposed to increase the butter of milk.
 3. Spotted. From the Persian, chintz. These cotton goods were originally manufactured in Asia.
 4. Clams are gathered when the tide is out. When the tide is in they are safe from contamination.
 5. Each nation had its special color; white for England; red for France; green for Flanders; blue for Italy; for Scotland a St. Andrew's cross; for the Knight Templars red on white.
 6. A long slender piece of artillery employed in the 16th century to carry balls a great distance.

MACLEOD HAS TRACTOR SCHOOL; WELL ATTENDED

(From Our Own Correspondent)
MACLEOD, Feb. 10.—Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were very attractive to the farmers and the boys. Case & Co. of whom Alex McDonald is their agent at Macleod, held one of their tractor schools. It included all tractors in that it treated in a general way with the gas tractor. The experts took the principal parts of the tractor apart and explained it, showing the way to remove it from the machine and the proper adjustments to make, also the cleaning of all parts.

Asid from the practical illustrations they used lantern slides to illustrate the many small parts. The ploughs and other implements were shown on the screen with the new improvements for the coming season. A full discussion followed each show and the repair parts were taken into consideration and the representatives asked the men to take time in ordering their parts and to give the proper numbers. C. E. Jones was in charge, and his assistants were Hugh Craig and J. C. McFarland.

The teachers of the Macleod public school were entertained by Mrs. Gray in her home on Wednesday afternoon. The whole staff was present at roll call. A very interesting and instructive afternoon was spent. Mrs. Doney and Mrs. J. W. McDonald assisted during the tea hour.

The night school is now very popular, and every seat is filled. Promise of more pupils for the remainder of the term will necessitate moving into larger quarters.

Italy as a result of the war has had her national ambitions satisfied by the acquisition of "Italia Irredenta," which includes the Trentino region, Gorizia, and the Istrian peninsula, together with the seaport of Trieste. It is estimated that the area she has gained is between 15,000 and 18,000 square miles, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Rumania recovers the fertile province of Bessarabia, which Russia absorbed at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, the former Austrian crownland of Bukovina, together with Transylvania, a part of Banat, and other provinces from Hungary. She thus becomes the largest of the Balkan States with an area equal to the combined areas of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria, and with 17,000,000 inhabitants.

To the new map of Europe has to be added what is described as the "nascent republic" of the Ukraine, whose territorial limits are at the present time vaguely defined. It lies northeast across the Dniester-River. With a reorganized and newly mapped Europe, the study of geography to the young becomes a new vocation, and we elders cannot but feel perplexed as to where we stand in our perspective of the map. To one's portion of the population the new status of countries on the new map will, however, form a new delight in the diversion of collecting postage stamps.

SEVEN PERSONS' RESIDENTS FAVOR PAYING HATFIELD

Rainmaker Wins Out in Debate on Irrigation—Subscription List

(From Our Own Correspondent)
SEVEN PERSONS, Feb. 11.—This winter has seen more community spirit than ever before at Seven Persons, making the best of the situation. "Carry on" seems to be the slogan.

The U. F. A. held a social Friday evening and the debate, "Irrigation vs. Rainmaker" was much enjoyed by all. Rainmakers got most points. Much of the land in this vicinity is not suitable for irrigation, being too rolling, and could not be got in shape without a tremendous amount of work for comparatively small areas. The card party at Mr. A. C. McNeil's held on Monday evening was well attended and all report a good time. Mrs. McNeil is just back from seeing her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Turfitt returned to their home in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram are living at the Manse. Mr. Ingram is taking the services at the church pending some other arrangements to get a regular minister or perhaps a student for the summer months. The study at the Manse has been fixed up as a rest room and library and the government books are being circulated from there.

The new school teacher is staying with the Ingram's at the Manse.

The U. F. A. are looking forward to another successful year. J. M. Dinmore, president, H. J. Ingram, secretary.

One of our neighbors has quite a job to get a 1300-lb. horse out of a well into which it accidentally fell and was drowned. Where is the nigger?

Seeders and gang plows are up about \$75, and binders \$60 this year. The sky is the limit, evidently.

Word was received yesterday by Mr. Ratcliff that in a communication received that day from Hatfield, we are assured of his coming. Subscriptions are being taken over a large territory to collect the necessary \$5,000 to deposit in the bank as guarantee of full payment on his completing his contract.

TABER IRRIGATION

(Continued from front page.)

cent. of the total taxes was therefore paid in by the penalty date, which is a highly creditable record.

Surplus of \$8,000

A surplus of over \$8,000 is being carried over, and the irrigation district is in excellent financial circumstances. The assessment for 1920 was on the basis of \$150 per irrigable acre, and this assessment had to be levied in the early spring of 1920 as the opening of the canal was expected for July 1st. Labor shortage, and dust storms filling parts of the ditches, delayed matters however, so that the water was not turned on till Sept. 10th. The district west of Taber getting an initial fall soaking, and a heavy head of water carrying through to the eastern end of the canal near Fincastle. The bogey of a limited water supply has been laid by the announcement of irrigation authorities that the Taber reservoirs have a full year's supply, and then some. The fear that the law was too drastic has been laughed out of court by the tax return, for in a year with no irrigation, and somewhat dry otherwise, the Taber district has its taxes fully paid up. The statement that irrigation bonds are not bombproof, gets a solar plexus, too, from the fact that while financiers have been hesitating as to purchase, banks, and other institutions, interested in the lands as well as the registered owners, have been eagerly offering certified checks for the taxes, to be applied in case the owner did not remit in time. And yet the bonds of irrigation districts are not bombproof.

Wake up financiers!

Below we append a statement of the Taber district for 1920:

Receipts

Cash on hand and in bank	
Jan. 1, 1920	\$ 163.82
Loans from bank	600.00
Arrears and penalties collected	103.30
1920 taxes collected	19,329.20
Sundry	2.35
U. S. premium on remittances	74.65
Overdraft at bank	524.38
Cheques outstanding	34.50
	\$20,832.31

Disbursements

Printing and stationery	\$ 66.59
Bank loans repaid	600.00
Office fixtures	10.15
Bonds, engraving of	250.00
Assessment roll	42.80
Bank interest	12.80
Legal fees	16.00
Stamps	15.00
Maps	5.85
Secretary's salary	755.00
U. S. premium refunded	26.56
Auto mileage, printing sys.	232.00
Tools and equipment	48.25
Directors fees and mileage	220.00
Salaries printing system	386.50
Improvements to structures	
District Engineer's fees	326.20
Expenses, three delegates to Lethbridge	354.66
Sundry	67.75
Balance, bank	31.40
savings ac.	\$17,000.00
Cash on hand	456.00
	17,456.00
	\$20,832.31

TED BUNDAL
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Certified correct:
 H. P. Munro, Auditor,
 January 14th, 1921.



Sir James Craig chosen by the Unionists as successor to Sir Edward Carson. He may be the leader of the party in the new Ulster parliament.

TABER NEWS

(From Our Own Correspondent)
TABER, Feb. 10.—Venice had its mysterious ten, Taber has its mysterious ten, for that number of the Retail Merchants' Association attended the convention and banquet at Lethbridge. Strangers at the depot asked if the whole town was moving: "Not yet, brother, we are only preparing for another burst of progress."

G. Pek, of Pek & Higdon, barbers of Main street, made a recent trip to Lethbridge to interview W. A. Buchanan, M. P., relative to the delay in issuing his naturalization papers. The member, with his usual courtesy, after looking into the case, said that other Taber citizens had drawn his attention to the delay, and he would attend to the matter on reaching the capital for the opening of the session, as the only plausible reason was the multitude of routine details in the department. We understand that there is strong reason for the tonsorial artist's anxiety. Mrs. Pek, who went to Europe some time since, having notified her husband that she has fallen heir to an estate, but taking the firm stand that he must become a bona fide Canadian, as Canada is the land of the future. As Mr. Pek states he is the owner of 100 acres in Northern Ontario, with a possible mine in one corner. We find it advisable to state that we have always been a lifelong friend of Mr. Pek, but what a tonsorial artist wants with so much room, we can't imagine.

The fire brigade was called out to the residence of E. S. Hunterd this afternoon, during the big wind, but the fire amounted to little, the damage done being but a trifle.

D. Hawks returned today from a visit to Saskatchewan, where he recently sold his farm, purchasing one along the river, on the flats, fourteen miles northeast of town. The winter in that province was quite mild, only a little colder than Alberta.

Miss C. Darling and Miss Rita East left for Bellis, Alta., last night, where the former will visit her sister, and Miss East proceeding to Edmonton, where she has obtained a position.

H. T. Lamont, the new manager of the Bank of Hamilton, was a business visitor to Lethbridge today. Mr. Lamont is succeeded at Lomond by D. Towers of Enchant, G. H. Middleton being the new manager in the Enchant branch.

Falling from a hayrack last Saturday, George Nettleton, a local youth, lies at the hospital with a broken arm.

A Fordson demonstration lecture, followed by a second, later in the day, was given by Mr. McGinnis, a Ford expert, in the Ford workshops here yesterday. Nearly thirty occupied the rows of benches provided for the audience at the morning session, and much discussion tookplace among the listeners at the close.

The White Star Cafe on Main street has put up its shutters, the creditors winding up the business.

J. W. Borbridge of Calgary, has been appointed ledgerkeeper in the Bank of Hamilton here. J. W. Martin, Western Canada inspector for the bank, is here checking over the accounts.

An illustrated lecture on "Power Farming" was given by Mr. Blackstock in the Vets' Hall last night.

WARNS RAYMOND AGAINST POISON FROM 'HOPPERS'

Edmonton Authority Gives Particulars; Old Folks Entertained

(From Our Own Correspondent)
RAYMOND, Feb. 10.—Today the "old folks" of Raymond are being entertained and banqueted at the opera house. The pleasure of the day has been slightly marred by the high wind and dust storm. Two hours before noon auto owners were busy conveying the old folks to the opera house. After the luncheon they were entertained by Raymond's best musical talent and dramatic readers. Tonight at 7 o'clock they are the honored guests at the Rex Theatre and later many of them will attend the merrid folk's dance on Raymond's spring floor.

Dr. Talbot of Edmonton, gave a very interesting and practical talk to the veterinary students at the A. C. yesterday. He told of the valuable experiments conducted by the department on the disease "Gastro Enteritis," which has been so prevalent in districts of the western provinces that were infested with cut worms and grasshoppers.

Secrete Poison

These pests secrete a poison on the vegetation which if taken into the stomach, by cattle, causes "gastro enteritis." Last year about 2,000 cattle died from this disease and it was proven conclusively that it was from districts that were infested with cut worm, army worm, or grasshoppers. The disease can be successfully treated with tannic acid in 1 dr. doses, 3 times a day, in about a pint of warm water or milk.

He described the symptoms and cautioned the students to be on the look out for this disease in their districts where grasshoppers were in abundance last year.

Opera Annual

The officers, directors and shareholders of the Opera House Co. held their annual meeting on Feb. 8th. The annual report read by the secretary was accepted; the balance sheet showed a substantial sum on the credit side. Mr. George Court, as manager, has proven an energetic, efficient worker. He was presented with a check for \$100 and a vote of thanks for his good work during the past year. The old officers and directors were again sustained for the ensuing year.

D. E. Cameron of the University of Edmonton, will be visitor in Raymond at the A. C. on Feb. 14. He will deliver a public lecture at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the college. His subject will be "Heredity."

Supt. A. E. Myers of Edmonton was inspecting the A. C. school on Wed. Feb. 10th.

J. W. Evans and T. O. King report an enjoyable time at the School Trustees' Convention held in Calgary last week. T. O. King was elected vice-president of the School Trustees' association of the province.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronda Dahl are home again after a two months' visit in Vancouver and Portland.

J. F. Anderson, Jr. is a regular attendant at the I. H. C. tractor school in Lethbridge this week.

Mrs. Leroy Anderson and little son from Barnwell, are guests at the home of Mrs. Anderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fairbanks.

The many friends of Mrs. J. W. Evans spent a pleasant afternoon at her home on Monday at a thimble and crochets party. At tea time delicious refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Finch are in Raymond visiting at the home of J. H. Wall.

At the dance in the Opera House last Friday, among those from Lethbridge were Miss Ursula Elton, Miss Ruth Wilcox, Mesrs. Robert and Ralph Harvey, Arthur Green and Charles Ureanbach.

Z. N. Skouson was a visitor in Calgary over the week end.

DROPS DEAD

AMHERST, N. S., Feb. 14.—George Stone, 36, dropped dead from heart failure last night on his way home from church.

PICKED UP IN PASSING

FOR THE BUSY MAN

Sleeping sickness has caused five deaths in Boston within a month.

Estate of Lewis Levl, New York, late president of the Manhattan Shirt Co., is valued at \$2,050,108.

Judge Gary says U. S. Steel Corporation has not considered the question of wage reduction.

Peugeot Automobile Co. of France, will form a company to manufacture their cars in the U. S.

Bread is selling retail in Belleville, Ont., at 6 cents less a loaf than a week ago.

High exchange and decreasing prices have caused refusal of \$40,000,000 of U. S. goods by Argentine merchants.

Dun's reports 340 commercial failures in the U. S. last week against 326 the previous week and 132 the same week last year.

Magistrate Leman of Moose Jaw, will be called upon to decide an interesting point of law in connection with the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, when he gives judgment in a case tried before him recently in which it was brought out in the evidence that the accused, who was charged with drinking liquor in a public place, was drinking from a Government-sealed bottle secured on prescription of a doctor. This brought up the question of whether or not it was unlawful for a person to whom a prescription had been issued, to drink the liquor when and where he pleased.

DIVORCED HUSBAND SHOTS EX-WIFE, THEN TURNS GUN ON SELF

NELSON, Feb. 13.—A shocking double tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock at Yank, on the Crow's Nest Pass line, when A. F. Broadhagen, who arrived at 4 o'clock on the westbound train, went to the Commercial hotel and shot his former wife, Mrs. Todd, who was employed there, and then turned his revolver on himself. T. C. Lawson, the proprietor of the hotel, rushed into the kitchen on hearing the shots to find both persons dead. Broadhagen was the divorced husband of Mrs. Todd.

GOT WRONG MEDICINE

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Ethel Rosnik died at her home here Sunday morning supposedly from having taken a dose of Barium sulphate instead of Barium sulfate, as prescribed by her physician, Dr. M. A. Pollock. An inquest will be held. The prescription, it is said, was filled at a local druggist.

A Senator Whose Proposed Bill is Causing Consternation



Hon. James W. Fordney, of Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives which is now engaged in framing a general tariff measure for submission to congress after Mr. Harding's inauguration.

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE OF WALES
CHEWING TOBACCO

"The Tobacco with a heart"

Canada's standard since 1858