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SEETHING MOBS CHEERED DAWN OF MUNICH'S SOVIET

Eyewitness Tells of Thrilling Scenes in Streets of Bavarian Capital.

MUNICH, Bavaria, April 12.—A sound like the roar of surf fills the city. This sound has continued for hours, and is growing louder every moment. It is the sound of masses in motion.

The streets lie hidden beneath shuffling feet, and occasionally a human shout relieves the monotonous roar of the walking masses. "Long live the world revolution," cries some one through the streets. The cry is followed by a tremendous cheer that shakes the windows and sends a thrill to the heart. Then silence again and the roar of shuffling feet.

At six o'clock this morning the roar started. The newspapers had across the entire front page of each the proclamation of a Soviet for Bavaria.

In the proclamation was a complete outline of the new Soviet Government. It had been drawn up and completed at 11:22 on the night of April 6, in the throne room of the palace occupied half a year ago by King Ludwig. There had been present forty-eight members of the Majority Socialists, Independent Socialists and Communist parties in the Assembly.

After less than half an hour's debate the forty-eight agreed upon a Soviet program, including independence from Prussia and the former German Empire, an alliance with Russia and Hungary, the confiscation of all private estates, and the socialization of all industries.

This morning, when Munich awoke, the proclamation started from the corners of all public buildings.

Out of the poor districts and from beyond the city limits workers began arriving, dressed in their Sunday best, smoking long pipes and leading complaining children proudly by the hand.

New posters began to appear in pink, red, yellow, scarlet, and white, like the swirl of huge confetti. These posters soon dotted every fence and wall in the city.

The workers gathered about the posters, puffing meditatively upon their pipes. Some, inspired by the astounding news that the fences and walls screamed at them, leaped upon the stairways and began jubilant orations.

Unchecked by the eloquence of these extemporaneous Liebknechts, the masses continued their roaring irresistible way beneath the gestures and shouts of these isolated orators only now and then a woman's high-pitched voice arising above the tumultuous

ALLIES OUTNUMBERED ENEMY TWO TO ONE AT THE FINISH

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Central Powers faced odds of greater than two to one in mobilized troops when Germany gave up the fight last November. The estimated aggregate strength of the enemy powers at that time, according to official estimates made public today by General March, chief of staff, was 7,630,000. The indicated aggregate allied strength on the date was more than 16,700,000.

This situation is disclosed in the figures received by the war department from France giving the present status of the belligerent armies. They show that the Central Powers on March 1 had under arms 1,125,000 men while the allied forces aggregated 13,366,000.

Following is General March's statement: "We have received from France some rather interesting figures about the demobilization of the Central Powers and the demobilization of the entire allied forces to include February. The demobilization has been going on, of course, since then," but the figures show what has been happening over there.

"The total force of the Central Powers on November 11 was estimated at 7,630,000. This had been reduced to include February, to 1,125,000, or to fifteen per cent of their strength. On the same day on which this report was made the strength of the allied forces was 13,366,000 or seventy-five per cent of the strength which they had on November 11.

Turning to demobilization of the American army, General March said that the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war found the restoration of American manhood to civil life more than 40 per cent complete. On returns up to April 1 the army had been reduced to an aggregate strength of 2,055,718. For that force, General March has set a mark of 310,000 discharges per month toward which progress is being made. Actual discharges up to and including April 5, aggregated 1,624,171 officers and men.

"Every state in the Union," General March said, "is now welcoming its returning sons—the finest types of American manhood, clean and virile and deserving the thanks of the American people."

monotone of moving feet, hailing, "Comrades, long live the world revolution." Then cheers follow, which rattle the windows and disturb the cynical complacency of even so superior a bourgeois as Prof. Moritz, of Bonn University.

At 8 o'clock I managed to squirm into the stilly quarters of the central revolutionary council's inner office, into which I finally bribed my way. I found a drawn-faced man sleeping in a chair, his head hanging forward. He awoke with a start as I spoke to him. "I have been awake two nights," he said. "Now, thank God, it is all over and the proletariat of Bavaria is free."

He told me of the events which had preceded the signing of the Soviet proclamation, and of the compromises made by all parties.

"And here," he added, "is a list of the first men chosen for the posts in the new Government."

He gave me the following names and offices:—

Minister of the Interior, Herr Solzmann; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lipp; Minister of Public Works, Herr Hagemeister; Minister of Public Instruction, Herr Landauer; Minister of Transportation, Paul Ukov; Minister of Finance, Silvio Gesell; Minister of Justice, Herr Kobler; Minister of Agriculture, Herr Greiner; Minister of Financial Exchange, Herr Bafe; Minister of War, Herr Koller; First Ambassador to Moscow, Russia, Erich Muhsam; Supervisor of Socialization of Bavarian Capital and Industry, Nurath.

The list was significant in that it did not contain the names of the two most powerful men in the Bavarian revolution, Dr. Max Levien and Dr. Nikisch.

Standing an hour later in a jam of men and women, and looking over a field of faces on the terrace, I realized Levien's name. Ten thousand Communists had assembled under the great statue of Bavaria to protest against the new Bavarian Soviet Republic. These Communists, represented Dr. Levien's following: it was he who carried the revolution forward in March, and made possible today's "victory" by bringing about the disarmament of the White Guard and by arming all the workers three weeks ago.

For a few moments I thought as I stood wedged in between the excited Bavarians, that the masses had come to celebrate the Soviet victory but the first speaker disillusioned me. It appeared at once that the Bavarian revolution was not yet an entire success and that led by Dr. Levien a part of the workers were still demanding the surrender of the Conservative leaders.

"We are the Soviets," shouted one speaker. "We have been held out by men who proclaim themselves leaders of the new Government. They are Landauer, Muhsam, Nikisch, Jaffe."

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATIVES

PARIS, April 12.—(By the Associated Press)—The three delegates, chosen by the Irish Societies of the United States to appeal to the Peace Conference on behalf of Ireland, arrived in Paris today. They are Edward F. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois; Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the National War Labor Board.

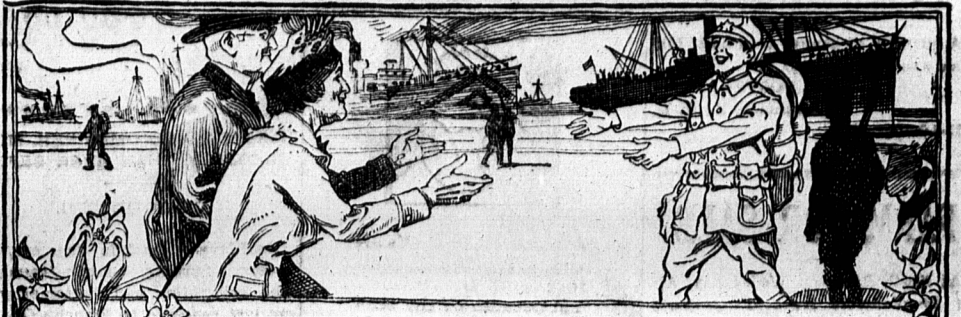
The delegates will ask to be heard by the Council of Four to place before them the case of Ireland, and demand that the question be dealt with according to the principles of President Wilson and the right of self-determination.

They were met at the St. Nazaire station by Sean O'Ceallaigh (John O'Kelly) the delegate of the provisional Irish republic to the Conference, and George G. Duffy, member of the British Parliament for South Dublin. Duffy and O'Ceallaigh told the Americans that the big powers would refuse to hear and receive them, but the Americans were not deterred and will ask President Wilson today to grant them an audience.

DENOUNCES BOLSHEVISM

LONDON, April 12.—Adjournment of the House of Commons was moved to day to call attention to an alleged offer from Nikolai Lenin, through the Americans, to the Peace Conference. Clem Edwards, Coalition Liberal, and other speakers, strongly objected to any negotiations with the Bolsheviks. Horatio W. Bottomley, Liberal, in a vigorous denunciation of Bolshevism as nothing but German propaganda, said that if President Wilson was sympathetically considering a Lenin offer, the sooner he returned to America and took the opinion of the American people the better it would be for the peace of the world.

James Henry Thomas, Labor mem-



What an Easter this will be!

PEACE!—Joyous homecoming and reunion—Spring in the air—and renewed evidence of prosperity and plenty about us—

Happy parents—healthy children—freed from the worry of the years of conflict and the restrictions that have helped to attain the victory that is now ours—

Little wonder that the aim in thousands of Canadian homes will be to celebrate this joyous occasion by a return to old-time festivity. Let your home be one! Let your household, this Easter of 1919, once again freely enjoy its old-time Easter Breakfast—

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Gone are the reasons that for four long years have restricted the enjoyment of this delicately tender, sweetly-flavored, amply-satisfying food product. Once more you need only phone your grocer or butcher in order to be promptly supplied. When you buy, make sure you see the Swift's Premium wrapper and brand. You can seek no better Easter breakfast dish than ham—you can find no better ham than Swift's Premium!



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LENINE ADVISING THE HUNGARIANS

ber, deprecated the discussion as likely to embarrass the Paris negotiations, and said that whatever else was in doubt every one hoped nothing would arise to weaken Great Britain's friendship for the United States, because no body could pretend that there was any other ally whose motives were so pure and clean.

PARIS, April 12.—The American peace delegation has received advice showing that Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, is taking a prominent part in advising the new Hungarian Government. He is communicating by wireless, courier and

airplane, counselling moderation in order to avoid the errors and excesses of the Russian revolution.

The Bolsheviks appear to have hopes that communication can be established between Hungary and Russia, and that Bolshevism will break out in Roumania and Bulgaria. Lenin has promised to send 150,000 men to aid the Hungarians.

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