

# "The Courier"

is the biggest weekly paper of West Canada, and reaches especially the immigrated population throughout the West.

Subscription price for the regular Wednesday-edition containing from 12 to 28 pages \$2.00 yearly in advance only.

Address: "The Courier", P. O. Box 505, Regina, Sask., or call at our offices and printing plant, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. Telephone 3391.

# The Courier

## A Paper for the Western Home

# "The Courier"

is chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests of the Canadian West.

"Ads" are always successful, as "The Courier" is by far the best medium to reach tens of thousands of families of prosperous farmers, who possess an enormous buying power.

Get their trade by advertising in "THE COURIER"

SWORN CIRCULATION 30103  
Advertising rates on application

VOLUME 12

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

NUMBER 41

## Initial Payment for Wheat Raised to \$2.15

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Sir Geo. Foster, acting prime minister, announced at 3 o'clock this afternoon that the wheat board of control has recommended an initial payment of \$2.15 per bushel to farmers for wheat on the basis of No. 1 Northern, Ft. William. The government has approved the price.

## U. S. To Prosecute Dealers Ignoring Fair Price Lists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Indications of the real punch behind the government's campaign to reduce the high cost of living, were given today in unmistakable fashion in many cities.

While Attorney-General Palmer was telling the senate agricultural committee that he intended to prosecute every dealer guilty of selling at higher prices than those listed by the fair price committees

of each county, word came from Chicago, St. Louis and Birmingham of seizures of great quantities of foodstuffs by federal officials, who recently were instructed to proceed under the Food Control act to stop hoarding. In Chicago, 1,282 tons of butter, worth \$50,000 were seized; in St. Louis, 284,180 pounds of coffee, which had been showing rapid advances in price, and in Birmingham, one hundred barrels of sugar.

Mr. Palmer told the senate committee that he believed the great majority of farmers and food dealers were not profiteering, but that the suggested amendment to the Food Control act, extending it to clothing and providing a criminal penalty of \$5,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both, was necessary to make effective the campaign against those who are dishonestly gouging the public. There was a division of opinion among the senators as to the advisability of the legislation, several declaring that the amendment gave the department of justice too drastic powers over commerce, while others questioned the constitutionality of extending the life of the Food Control act beyond the declaration of peace, as has been suggested.

"Given this penalty, we can break the backbone of this profiteering in 60 days," Mr. Palmer retorted crisply, and then you won't have to worry about constitutionality."

Important new developments in the government's fight to reduce the high cost of living came today. One of the most interesting was the announcement by Attorney-General Palmer that the first federal conviction for profiteering had been obtained. District-Attorney Lucey telegraphed from Binghamton, N. Y., that a retail grocer had been fined \$500 for selling sugar at 15 cents a pound. No details were given and the law under which the case was brought was not known here.

## To Cut Cost of Footwear

OTTAWA.—The price of hides for the manufacture of boots and shoes is falling in Canada since the government placed an embargo on exports of hides, skins and leather, at the advice of the chief of living commissioner. The embargo was announced on August 4. By Aug. 6, country hides had fallen 5c a pound and advices received state the price on hides dropped 10c and on calf skins 20c on the Montreal market on one day. "This decline in the price of raw material following the government's action, should, if it continues," says the chief of living commissioner, "obviate the necessity of advancing prices on boots and shoes; and if continued far enough, should cause an actual decline in these prices."

## Airship Service De Luxe Between London and Rio

LONDON.—The Daily Graphic says that the first passenger airship is due to sail from Barrow-in-Furness to Rio de Janeiro some time this month. Twenty passengers and a small cargo will be carried aboard the vessel, which will be fitted out with all the luxury and comfort of an ocean liner. The airship will fly by way of Lisbon, Sierra Leone and thence to Rio. The anticipated flight will take about four days each way, and if successful will be the prelude to a regular service, which will be maintained by Vickers.

Sir Woodman Burbridge has booked three berths, for himself, his wife and a friend, for the round journey to Rio and back. The price of the tickets was £1,000 apiece.

## Prince of Wales Enters Canada

ST. JOHN, Aug. 15.—A royal welcome was extended to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as he set foot for the first time on Canadian soil at eleven o'clock this morning. The weather was not auspicious, rain falling shortly before the prince left his ship, but the adverse conditions in no way affected the warmth of his reception nor lessened the enthusiasm of greetings extended to the heir of the throne.

## Offered Throne Of All Russia to a Romanoff

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Bolshevik wireless message received here asserts that after a meeting of Russian monarchists in Siberia the Russian throne was offered to the Duke of Romanowsky, a member of the cadet, or younger branch of the Romanoff family, headed by Former Emperor Nicholas.

The despatch adds that the duke accepted the offer. The Duke of Romanowsky referred to above probably is Prince Alexander Romanowsky, head of the house of Beuharnis and son of the late Duke Georges Maximilianovich and Theresa, Duchess of Oldenburg. He also bears the title Duke of Lichtenberg. The Romanowsky family is connected with the nobility of Italy, Bavaria and France. Prince Alexander is 39 years old.

## German Harvest is Threatened by Lack of Help

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The harvest, contrary to expectations in May and June threatens to be spoiled or badly damaged by the wretched weather which prevailed all summer and the lack of labor which, with the highest wages, it is almost impossible to get. The shortage of fertilizer plays a lesser part. The German grain supply, from which the empire must largely subsist, is at present of low value. It is over-ripe for lack of workmen to harvest the crop, and is beginning to shed its kernels. The summer crop is better and nearly up to expectations. Sugar beets suffered also from lack of workers and it may be necessary to plow up the crop in order to save it.

Potatoes deceived expectations, as they suffered badly from the wet weather. Germany's harvest prospects were better this year, as Food Controller Schmidt told the correspondent in Weimar in June. A record crop was expected, but this hope has fallen because of the shortage of country laborers. The city idlers will not help. The government is making every effort to increase the number of farm hands because their absence may be catastrophic, but has been unsuccessful thus far.

## Free Spending Now Dangerous

LONDON.—"If we continue spending at the rate we are now, it will lead straight to national bankruptcy," was the strong warning given by J. Austin Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons recently. "If we cannot increase production," he continued, "we shall go straight to national bankruptcy. Neither increased production nor reduced expenses alone will be sufficient. We have got to do both if we are to pull through and turn the corner. The balance between expenditure and revenue is definitely and seriously less favorable than when I made my budget statement. Both sides of the account are failing to realize expectations. "The delay in the conclusion of peace involved greater naval and military expenditure, and one or two new blocks of expenditure have been sanctioned."

Mr. Chamberlain cited an additional £20,000,000 for pensions and increased naval pay and £4,500,000 for the police.

## Many Are Idle in South Africa, Nationalists Cause Trouble

Many men are out of work in South Africa since the cessation of hostilities, according to a letter received from Johannesburg by Capt. D. M. Bruce, Winnipeg, from his brother, James Bruce. All the banks and other places of business have employed female help and are likely to keep the women and girls on permanently.

Nationalists are causing considerable trouble throughout the Union of South Africa and have caused a lot of unrest among the natives, Mr. Bruce claims. At one time it was feared that the native employees in the mines were in revolt and several were killed and others imprisoned before the disturbance was quelled. Transportation from South Africa is an impossibility, as no shipping is available and the steamship companies will not book passengers in the meantime.

## YORKSHIRE MINERS RETURN

LONDON.—The Yorkshire miners' council recommended that work be resumed by the more than 200,000 men who have been on strike in that district for several weeks, refusing to accept the settlement reached by the government and miners' representatives.

## DEPORTED 28,000

MELBOURNE.—Altogether 28,000 enemy aliens have been deported from Australia to date.

## GERMAN NOTE OF DEFIANCE

BERLIN.—The German government has rejected the demand of the allies for the recall of General von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the German forces in the Baltic provinces.

## FORM WORKERS' COUNCIL IN SAXONY

BERLIN.—A despatch to the Lokale Anzeiger from Dresden says it is announced there that the Saxony railway will be "democratized." The despatch adds that the government has agreed to the formation in all towns of railway workers' and officials' councils, while central workers' and officials' councils will be established at local administrative railway headquarters.

## GREEKS GATHER ON BULGAR FRONT

PARIS.—Greek troops were reported to be concentrating on the Bulgarian frontier. Their action, presumably, is preliminary to the occupation of Thrace in case the American peace delegates do not agree that the territory be awarded to Greece.

## Greatest Scientist of Germany is Dead

JENA, Germany.—Professor Ernest Heinrich Haeckel, professor of zoology at the university of Jena, and famous throughout the world for his research work supporting the monistic theory of evolution, died here Saturday, Aug. 9. He was born February 16, 1834.

Little has been heard of Professor Haeckel during the war. What news of his actions that reached this country was marked by the same independence of spirit that characterized his life work. The publication of his work on "God and the Immortality of the Soul," in 1915, brought a recurrence of that vigorous criticism by opponents of his theories that has punctuated his long scientific career.

Professor Haeckel was one of those who signed the circular demanding the retirement of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany in the fall of 1916. The circular arraigned the chancellor for his conduct of affairs, and attacked particularly his attempts to reach an agreement with England at the beginning of the war, his early attitude on Belgian neutrality, and his submarine warfare policy.

## Allied Success Near Archangel in North Russia

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Six Bolshevik battalions were destroyed in a successful Anglo-Russian attack on the Dvina river on Aug. 10. More than 1,000 prisoners, 12 field guns and many machine guns were captured. The Anglo-Russian front on the Dvina was pushed forward 12 miles. The official statement reads:

"In North Russia, Anglo-Russian troops, on August 10, attacked the Bolshevik forces on the Dvina with great success. All the objectives were gained. Six enemy battalions were destroyed, the troops being either killed, captured or dispersed. More than 1,000 prisoners, 12 field guns and many machine guns were captured. Our line on the Dvina was advanced 12 miles to Thadinova and Borok."

Borok is on the east bank of the Dvina about 12 miles southeast of Tulgas. It is about ninety miles south-southwest of Archangel.

## More Trouble In Ireland

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Rioting and looting occurred in this city during the past night and early this morning. Troops charged the mobs, but did not fire any shots. The soldiers, however, were met with a volley of stones when they attempted to break up a Nationalist demonstration. The monetary loss from looting and from damage to property is estimated at thousands of pounds by police authorities. The trouble started when Nationalists set fire to a large number of tar barrels which had been collected beneath an arch over which was displayed a picture of Edward De Valera, president of the Irish republic, and sang the "Soldier's Song." Unionists responded by singing the National Anthem.

One force of troops kept the crowds apart, while other detachments attempted to clear the streets, charging upon throngs repeatedly.

Bricks and stones were hurled at the charging troops, one soldier being seriously hurt. The Nationalists were finally driven back to their own quarters. Windows were smashed and shops were looted by the crowds, and the city was in darkness the entire night. More rioting is feared tonight.

Although several revolver shots were heard during the rioting, no reports of any one having been injured have been received. The troops declare that none of them fired any shots and when they drove back the crowds they advanced with their bayonets raised in the air.

The soldiers used in suppressing riots between Nationalists and Unionists in Londonderry last night and early today were withdrawn from the scenes of the disorder at 4 o'clock this morning. A number of rioters were injured during charges by the police and soldiers. A police inspector was knocked down and kicked severely during a baton charge.

## Nationalist Injured

BELFAST, Aug. 16.—Ten Nationalist excursionists were injured during a fight Friday with Orangemen at Lisburn, County Down. Serious rioting also occurred at Coal Island, County Tyrone. The trouble at Lisburn took place after the Nationalists had attended a "Lady Day" celebration at Louth. In the riot at Coal Island several policemen and military officers were injured severely.

## FRENCH DEMOBILIZING

PARIS.—Demobilizing of the military organization built up by France during the war is proceeding and when it is completed the organization will be the same as in 1914, before the outbreak of the war. The French army, if present plans are not changed, will comprise the 21 corps of 1914 and the two corps created during the war.

## SKETCH OF NEW LIBERAL LEADER'S CAREER

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King is to-day the new leader of the Liberal party, with authority to carry the banner which Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid down. He attained to that responsible eminence after having overborne and driven from the field two of the veteran followers of the Old Chief, and after having vanquished in single combat thereafter the ranking veteran of that gallant old aggregation known as the "Cabinet of All the Talents," which Sir Wilfrid formed after his victory of 1896. But two bouts at the ballot drove Hon. George P. Graham and D. D. MacKenzie from the field, with visibly diminishing support. The final combat was a more equal one, but youth served as before and the older contestant was overthrown, and gracefully acknowledged defeat by pledging fealty to the new young chief and by appealing for similar fealty from all those who had honored the defeated contestants with their support.

The new Liberal leader has been in the public eye since he was a young man of twenty years, and has a varied and successful career. He was born in Berlin, Ont., (now Kitchener), on Dec. 17, 1874, the eldest son of John King, K.C., and the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, the fiery little Scot in whom centres so much of the personal interest of the Rebellion of 1837. Young King graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895, winning, in 1893, the Blake scholarship in arts and law. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1896 and M.A. in 1897; fellow in political economy, University of Chicago, 1896-7; in Harvard university, 1897-1900, holding a travelling fellowship in Europe during part of that time. He was appointed instructor in political economy at Harvard in 1900.

Even as an undergraduate he had manifested a deep interest in labor matters, and he spent much of his time attending labor meetings, visiting the homes of the workers, and evidencing an interest in their welfare. During the period of his travelling fellowship, and while in Italy, he received a cable from the Canadian capital offering him the editorship of the Labor Gazette, as well as the position of deputy head in the Labor department. This was in 1900.

Thus, at the age of twenty-six, a vast field of work was opened out before the young politico-economist, a work for which his sympathies and training singularly fitted him. He soon became an interesting figure in Canadian public life and won the confidence of men of both parties.

Success as Conciliator  
In the period in which his office presented to him the task of lessening industrial strikes, his record was one of successes as conciliator. The work of ending strife between employers and employed was a never-ceasing one for the deputy minister. In 1903 he was secretary of the Royal commission which enquired into industrial disputes in British Columbia, and he was appointed, in 1907, as chairman of the Royal commission which inquired into disputes between the Bell Telephone company and its employees. In each case, one of the first results was the prompt settlement of an irritating dispute that threatened the most serious inconvenience to the general public. In 1906 he was made a C.M.G.

He was Royal commissioner to settle claims of Japanese residents in Vancouver arising out of anti-Asiatic riots, in 1907, and in the same year he conducted an inquiry into the methods by which Oriental laborers had been induced to come to Canada. In the following year he was again in British Columbia conducting, in the capacity of Royal commissioner, a settlement of the claims of Chinese residents of Vancouver arising out of the anti-Asiatic riots. A few months later he was investigating industrial disputes in the cotton factories of Quebec province.

In 1908 he was sent to England as representative of the Canadian

government to interview the British authorities on the necessity of legislation by the Imperial parliament to prevent false representations to emigrants, and to interview British authorities on the subject of emigration to Canada from the Orient—from India, in particular. In 1909, he was appointed by the Imperial parliament as one of the British commissioners on the Aiti-Opium commission, which met at Shanghai, China.

Ideas Regarding Labor Trouble  
The Canadian Industrial Disputes act, which was put upon the statute book while King was deputy minister, represented his ideas of the method of preventing labor troubles on public utilities, but as it was fathered in parliament by Rodolphe Lemieux, it carries his name and is popularly known as the Lemieux act.

In September, 1908, he retired from his position to accept a Liberal nomination in North Waterloo his native constituency; and it was announced that he would be made the head of the new Department of Labor as soon as legislation was passed bringing it into existence.

Mr. King's candidature was launched at an immense meeting at Berlin (Kitchener) at which Mr. King's pending promotion was announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. King won the seat from J. E. Seagram, Conservative, who had held it for many years, by a majority of 263. In June, 1909, Mr. King became first Canadian minister of labor. His appointment was well received the newspaper, Victoria Colonist, predicting for him a successful political career and seeing in him a future prime minister. He was returned by acclamation. In the same month he received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard university, and made up on this occasion a notable speech reviewing the century of peace between Canada and the United States.

Took Part in 1911 Campaign  
Mr. King held office as minister of labor until the defeat of the Laurier government on the issue of reciprocity in 1911. He took a leading part in the campaign, addressing some eighteen meetings during the last month. Over one of his speeches a bitter partisan controversy arose. Speaking at a German-Canadian audience, on Aug. 20, in North Waterloo, Mr. King made use of these words:

"Mr. Borden was prepared to take from the treasury of the country, and would have taken it if he had been at the head of the government, enough money to build two Dreadnaughts, to send that money to England telling them to sink it in warships. The amount of money he (Mr. Borden) was prepared to send there, to take out of the treasury to build warships to fight Germany, was more than was being spent on the whole service which the Liberal government was constructing and which, when built, would remain around our shores as a protection and not as Jingles might want to use it."

The words were at once seized upon by the Conservative press and were made the subject of heated attacks upon Mr. King, who was accused of appealing to the German sentiment which was strong in North Waterloo.

SOME OPINIONS OF NEW HEAD OF LIBERAL PARTY  
Vancouver Sun  
"The lower tariff feeling of the Liberal convention in Ottawa does not find any considerable echo in Vancouver Liberal circles. Local Grits are disposed to approach a discussion on the tariff with caution as it is realized that the free trade sentiment in British Columbia would pass through the eye of a needle with room to spare."  
"J. H. Falconer, president of the Vancouver Centre Liberal association, in discussing the matter, declared that although the party would be bound by the Ottawa convention in matters of general policy, it was realized among Vancouver Liberals that, aside from the (Continued on Page 4.)"