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Anarchist Shot at Clemenceau

CONSIDERED HE WAS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WAR—ALTHOUGH BULLET ENTERED LUNGS HOPES ARE HELD FOR STEADY RECOVERY.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Premier Clemenceau, characterized by Lloyd George as 'France's grand old man,' was attacked by an anarchist, Emile Cottin, known as 'Milon.' Seven shots were fired, three of which struck the premier. One bullet lodged in the muscles of the shoulder, penetrating deeply, but so far as it is at present known, not injuring the spine or penetrating the lungs.

At the time of his attempted assassination M. Clemenceau had just left his home to drive in a motor car to the conference with Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, and Col. Edward M. House, of the American peace delegation.

Paris enquires with 'It is nothing.' Latest reports from his attendants are to the effect that his condition was satisfactory and that he was cheerful throughout the day despite occasional fits of coughing. For the present, it has been decided by the surgeons that the extraction of the bullet may not be necessary, and arrangements have been made for the taking of radiographs of the injured parts.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—M. Clemenceau spent a short time in his garden this morning. He had luncheon at mid-day and his appetite was good. After luncheon he rested for a while and then received Marshal Petain at two o'clock.

During the morning he requested to see Inspector Deaudin, who sat beside the premier's chauffeur when Cottin made his attack. The premier received Deaudin in his ante-chamber, shook his hand vigorously and congratulated him on the courage he had shown.

Political Unrest in South Africa

DEBATED ON REPUBLICAN AND DEPUTATION IS ON WAY TO LAY DEMAND BEFORE PEACE CONGRESS

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The decision of the Nationalist party to send a deputation to Europe to interview President Wilson with a view to getting South Africa declared a republic by the peace conference aroused an interesting debate in the assembly. Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the opposition, moved that the house condemn the agitation now being carried on for the dissolution of the union and the severance of the connection now existing between South Africa and Great Britain.

Col. Mentz, the minister of lands, speaking as a former Transvaal republican, declared that as long as Great Britain kept faith he would keep his word given at Vereeniging, but they must show that they intended honorably to stand by the pledges given at the time of the union.

Opposition to the republican movement is gathering in strength. The citizens of Cape Town tonight held the first of a series of meetings of protest throughout the country, resolutions being adopted emphatically condemning the agitation for the disruption of the Union of South Africa and the severance of its connection with Great Britain.

Sir Thomas asked where the liberties of South Africa would be today but for the British navy.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 20.—The assembly today continued the debate on the republican propaganda. Sir Thomas Watt, the minister of the interior, declared that it would be impossible for any League of Nations to treat South Africa with more consideration or more sympathetically than Great Britain had done.

Aliens Will be Employed by Government in West Under Their Supervision

HAMILTON, Feb. 21.—The aliens in the cities of eastern Canada are being sent to the west by the government, Dr. W. A. Riddell, superintendent of the trades and labor branch of the Ontario government, announced to a deputation that waited on him. He said the government was working out a plan by which all enemy aliens would be placed under government supervision, would be employed at work allotted to them by the government and would be controlled and paid such wages as the government decided upon.

The foreigners, he said, would be employed principally in the west on clearing work, and in building highways and railways. Some have already been despatched there. All foreigners in various parts of the country will be under government supervision, until the weather permits work to be started when they will be sent west and kept in camps at the scene of their labors.

NOTABLES ARRESTED

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who was commander of the northern sector on the western front in the final stages of the war, is reported to have been at the head of a monarchist plot that resulted in the assassination of Premier Eisner. The ex-crown prince is being sought by the police.

It is recalled that the last words of Rupprecht when he was leaving Belgium soil to escape into Holland were:

'I do not recognize the Bavarian republic. I renounce and abdicate nothing.'

Prince Leopold Arrested

GENEVA, Feb. 24.—Prince Leopold, former commander-in-chief of the German army on the Russian front, has been imprisoned at Munich, on suspicion of being one of the instigators of the murder of Premier Kurt Eisner.

A list of the persons to be assassinated by the reactionaries is said to have been found, and it is asserted that it has been decided to take twenty hostages among the aristocracy. All the students in the university have been searched.

A provisional ministry has been constituted, consisting of nine members instead of eight. Among the ministers is Professor Friedrich Forster, of the university of Munich. It is said the landtag will reassemble shortly but outside of Munich.

The Borne committee of Bavaria has voted an annual pension of 10,000 mark for the widow of Eisner.

Large numbers of the members of the Bavarian aristocracy have been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with Court Arcovalley who killed Premier Eisner.

Four Russian grand dukes were shot some time ago without having been given a hearing, and that it was understood their summary execution was a result of the killing in Berlin of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Germans Call New Armistice Terms Dishonorable

ERZBERGER CONDEMNED FOR AGREEING TO NEW TERMS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Advises received from Berlin by way of Basle today are to the effect that the Pan-German military party, headed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, bitterly resents the new clauses in the armistice, especially those limiting the German army to the size of a simple police force, the supervision of control of ammunition factories and the demand that Germany pay the expenses of the allied armies of occupation on the Rhine.

These conditions, it is complained, will throw out of work thousands of German officers, from generals downward, while the army of 600,000 volunteers, reported by the German press to have been organized, must be disbanded.

The advice adds that indignation against Matthias Erzberger on the part of the military authorities is increasing.

Fearing Occupation of Germany.

WEIMAR.—With regard to the tension in German ministerial circles over the new demands of the allies under renewed armistice conditions, it appears that the government considered one of the conditions as capable of being construed to mean that the allies, if they found it necessary, might occupy all Germany, and the cabinet is declared to have felt that ultimately there would be such an occupation and that it might be as well to bring things to a crisis now, rather than sign an agreement which is considered as degrading in its terms. These terms, it is

Canada Mourning The Loss Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier

STATELY FUNERAL WAS HELD ON SATURDAY AT OTTAWA—TENS OF THOUSAND PEOPLE SAW REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Ottawa rose adequately to the height of the occasion for the funeral on Saturday of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great tribune and the Bayard of his race in the Dominion. There will be no reproach when posterity asks if the closing hours were commensurate with the life service and its lofty character. Nothing that should have been done was left undone. Nothing was added that would mar the charm and fair dignity of a good life. The closing scenes were such as these privileged to behold them will not willingly erase from their recollection.

The program of the state funeral was minutely carried out. It was stately and noble. These were its deepest characteristics. Yet there was no sign of undue sorrow. There was rather a grand unbidden spontaneity of homage and reverential grief as of members of a vast family.

Almost everywhere along the mile and half route from the Victoria museum to the Basilica, where the funeral service was held, there were drapings of black and purple, graced here and there with the Grecian tribute of unfading laurel. The post office and Chateau Laurier, bearing a name already historic, were exceptionally striking. Over the portico of the latter there were half-masted the flags of the allied nations. At the Basilica, too, the facade was heavily draped in black but the tri-colours of old France and the blue and gold flag of the papal saw flow on church buildings adjacent.

The requiem mass of the Roman Catholic church sung in all the elaboration of ritual, was to music composed by the Abbe Porosi. While unfamiliar compared with

some masses it was full and resonant and was admirably suited to the fine bass and alto voices of the choir and antiphony. Its marvelous dignity was fully apprehended by the large number of Protestants in the nave. The celebrant was the papal emissary in Canada, Monsignor Di Maria, with Monsignor Routhier as priest assistant and three canons of office and of honor. Two funeral orations were pronounced, that in French by Archbishop Mathieu, of Regina, and that in English by the Rev. Father John Burke, of Toronto. The latter compared Sir Wilfrid to a being from superior world only sojourning on earth.

Few people attended the actual interment at Notre Dame cemetery. Lady Laurier, with the nearest mourners, and accompanied by a nursing sister, was at the closing scene. The bereaved lady bore her grief with dignity and reserve. The ritual was performed by Rev. Father LeJeune, of Ottawa.

At Parliament Building.

Official Canada gathered at Memorial Museum, which is the temporary headquarters of the Canadian parliament, but even that spacious building was unable to accommodate all the representatives who had congregated to do honor to the late Liberal leader. Recognizing this, the Great War Veterans' association and the purely unofficial societies remained outside. The scene inside the building was remarkable for the orderliness which prevailed. Perfect arrangements had been made for the reception of the delegates and members of parliament, special rooms had been assigned to each special body.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Dominion Parliament Opened Under Shadow of Deep Mourning

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—Parliament opened today. The note of mourning in hanging epe and half-masted flags was everywhere. There was none of the usual social display. No invitations were issued to the ceremony—usually the social event of the year—there was none present but the governor-general and his staff members of parliament assembled to hear the speech from the throne, judges of the supreme court and a few of the men of prominence gathered here to pay their last respects.

His Excellency and staff arrived shortly before 3 o'clock and immediately proceeded to the senate chamber for the formal opening. Then out of respect, the house adjourned till Tuesday, when full tribute will be paid by leaders of both sides to Sir Wilfrid's memory. Afterwards Major Kedman (Calgary) will move and Capt. Manion (Fort William and Rainy River) will second the formal address in reply to the speech from the throne. The debate will then open.

Franchise Bill Promised. In the speech from the throne, a franchise bill is promised. The bill will, among other things, effectually enable women to vote and confer upon them the privileges of sitting in parliament.

There will also be bills to provide for aid in highway construction; to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land to promote desirable immigration and farm settlement; bills to promote vocational education, to create a department of public health, for the promotion of better housing conditions and for the validation of the prohibition orders-in-council.

Following the speech from the throne, members of the commons headed by the speaker returned to the house. But the proceedings here were brief. Formal motions incidental to the opening of the session were presented by Sir Thomas White. There was a motion that the remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier be given Public funeral.

Germany's Idea of Federation With Austria

MUNICH, Germany.—Dr. Hartmann, Austrian ambassador to Germany, who is here on his way to Vienna to report to the Austrian government on the preliminary steps taken toward the annexation of Austria by Germany, has conferred with several prominent Bavarians on certain delicate phases of the question. As a matter of fact, considerable areas now embraced in the Checho-Slovak Republic are regarded as essentially German and those engineering the union are determined that they shall be included. This has aroused the opposition of the Czech government in Prague.

The territory in question includes a number of important towns such as Karlsbad, Marienbad, Aussig, Teplitz and Reichenberg. According to Dr. Hartmann there are 3,500,000 Germans in this district, which consist mostly of the wooded foothills of Bohemia rising from the plain where Prague is situated. He states that only scattering Czechs are there as they always showed an inclination to stick to the plains while the Germans were busy developing the woods on the heights, clearing the land and building up hamlets and farms. These million Germans, he declares, will never submit to what he terms Czech tyranny. The question is one which must be adjusted at the peace conference as this territory is now in the hands of the Czechs and will have no opportunity of voting in the Austrian elections now pending. The advocates of the union of Austria and Germany are confident that the voters will return a large majority of pro-union members to the Austrian assembly.

'Negotiations,' said Dr. Hartmann, 'are paving the way for the union of Austria with the German federation and I am confident that it will be brought about. I have favored it because in it I see the only hope for German-Austria.' It was pointed out to him that the Czechs claimed that Vienna was not fundamentally German. To this he answered a special correspondent: 'This has been proved unsound, Vienna regards itself as German.'

The correspondent asked him what attitude would be taken toward the union by the entente. 'I do not look for any active opposition,' he said. 'While I do not think France will approve the idea I do not anticipate any effort on her part to prevent it. Italy, I believe, will look upon it with favor as it suits her to have a Ger-

man frontier. England's attitude will be one of comparative indifference, while the fact that the majority of the Austrians and Germans vote for the union will probably make it acceptable to the United States.'

Vienna Not So Certain. VIENNA, Austria.—How the people of German-Austria are going about to assure their future existence is indicated in an interview which I had today with Dr. George Gunther, director of an Austrian mining and finance company.

'Austria,' he said, 'cannot remain alone. We do not produce enough food and cannot export manufactured articles as we have no raw material. Therefore, we must join some country which will let us work for it in exchange for good raw material. We should not join Germany, for while temporarily we would get some benefit we would have to suffer in the future, since Germany would want to send us manufactured goods and not food or raw materials. Of those Germany will not have enough for itself and our exchange would always be a loss.'

Kurt Eisner and Two Bavarian Ministers Shot. LONDON, Feb. 21.—Kurt Eisner, the premier of Bavaria, has been shot and killed. The premier was killed this morning by Lieut. Count Arco Valley, according to a Munich despatch received in Amsterdam. The count was wounded severely by a guard, and is reported to be dying.

(Continued on Page 5.)

President Wilson Lands at Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—President Wilson's ship arrived in Boston harbor early this evening and anchored, with all the presidential party remaining aboard. Tomorrow, some time before noon, the president and those accompanying him on his flying trip from the Paris peace conference, will come ashore for brief ceremonies of welcome and a short speech by the president in Mechanics hall, and the whole party will leave for Washington by special train at 4:30 in the afternoon, arriving in the capital Tuesday morning.

President Wilson Lands at Boston

The president will plan to return to France on the George Washington, sailing from Hoboken about March 5, unless something unforeseen occurs.

Liberals Choose Temporary Leader

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—D. D. McKenzie, Liberal member for North Cape Breton, will be the recognized Liberal leader in the commons during the present session. This was decided at the Liberal caucuses today after morning and afternoon sessions, the latter concluding at six o'clock this evening.

A resolution adopted by the caucus and given out later makes it clear that it is not the intention of the Liberals to name a permanent leader until a national convention is held, the same to be called 'at the earliest possible date.' It was also affirmed that the arrangements for the national convention would be made by a committee appointed by the parliamentary Liberal party.

EIGHT LIVES LOST IN FIRE AT HOTEL IN LAURENTIANS

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—Eight people were burned to death when fire broke out last night in a small hotel at Ste. Jovite in the Laurentian mountains. The fire is thought to have started from an over-heated stove.

A Gougal, the proprietor, succeeded in escaping from the burning building, but remembering he had left \$500 in a leather purse under his mattress, went back to get it and perished in the flames.

His wife, finding all means of exit cut off from the stairs, threw her small baby from the window into a deep snow bank and then herself. Both of them survive.