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VOLUME 12

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919.

NUMBER 34

Germanians Sign Peace Treaty
WORLD WAR FORMALY ENDS

Dominion Parliament

That loans aggregating upwards of \$4,000,000 have been made to returned soldiers, who propose to take up farming, was an interesting statement made in the commons on June 23, when the soldiers' land settlement bill was under review in committee.

Hon. Arthur Meighen dealt at length with the operations of the land settlement board up to the middle of present month, showing that nearly \$9,000,000 has so far been spent on land, and nearly \$5,000,000 on the purchase of stock and equipment. The total number of loans granted has been 4,262, and the average amount has been \$3,393. Applications for certificates qualifying men to go on the land have exceeded 17,000, while over 12,000 have been granted. Ex-soldiers have chosen all the provinces for farming operations, Alberta heading the list with slightly over 4,000, and Prince Edward Island being at the bottom with 241.

There was a spirited debate in the house on Tuesday, June 24, over Major-General S. C. Newburn's bill to authorize an increase in the permanent military force of the Dominion from five to ten thousand men. The minister defended the bill on the ground that a force of 10,000 was none too large for a country like Canada, more particularly in view of present conditions. He intimated that it was not the intention at present to increase the force by more than a couple of thousand.

Opposition to the measure came from Hon. T. A. Crerar, Marquette, Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer; A. R. McMaster, Bromo; W. F. Nickle, Kingston, and other members of the house.

The clause increasing the size of the force was carried on a division of 56 to 34, Messrs Crerar, Nickle, Clark and Johnston being among those who voted nay.

Earlier in the day, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne's bill to amend the Canadian shipping act was given first reading and there was a long discussion on the bill to amend the Canadian grain act, which provides for the constitution of a board of grain appeal.

H. H. Stevens, South Vancouver, said the elevator companies in connection with grain averages have robbed the farmers of the west of millions of dollars. His statements were denied by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Marquette; J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek, and other western members.

At a late hour the house considered the bills relating to the business war profits tax, and the income tax.

The members of the commons made a concerted drive on the order paper of the house on Wednesday with the result that much business was accomplished. With corresponding headway during the next several days, the objective of prorogation, not later than Saturday, July 5, will probably be achieved.

The definite announcement by the prime minister, that the federal franchise act will not be introduced this session, coupled with the intimation that a number of bills now on the order paper are likely to go over, strengthens the probability of an autumn session of parliament.

The bill to increase the permanent force from five thousand to ten thousand men was given third reading.

Estimates voted before the house rose, included the \$25,000,000 covering the soldier land settlement scheme for the current fiscal year

and upwards of \$3,000,000 for Dominion lands and parks.

In the latter part of the evening sitting, the naturalization bill aroused keen discussion.

There was special criticism by the opposition of a retroactive clause in the naturalization bill. "We want no Kaiserism in this country," declared Jacques Bureau, Three Rivers. "It is going farther than the British act," added Ernest Lapointe, Kamouraska.

Hon. N. W. Rowell argued that a certificate of naturalization could not be revoked without judicial enquiry. A motion to delete the retroactive clause was defeated 56 to 39.

Profits of grain elevators were under fire in the house practically all through the day. The bill under consideration was one to amend the Grain Act so as to provide for the creation of a board of appeal against the decision of grain inspectors. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver Centre, strongly attacked the Grain Growers' Grain company, of which Hon. T. A. Crerar is president. In particular Mr. Stevens was critical in regard to "overages." In his opinion, it was a crime that the present condition should be permitted to continue. Fifteen million dollars, he claimed, should be returned to the pockets of the rightful owners or else into the country's exchequer.

Mr. Stevens figures were strongly contested. It was claimed that the elevators were working in accordance with the regulations of the board of grain commissioners. It was stated that the elevators would be willing to do without overages providing they were not held responsible for shortages. Hon. A. K. Maclean moved that the clause respecting overages be modified. The proposal in the bill is that overages not exceeding one-half of one per cent, should be allowed. Mr. Maclean moved that the maximum be reduced to three-eighths of one per cent.

The clause, however, stood over and the bill will again come before the house.

Formal notice of the bill to authorize further borrowing by the Dominion government was given on Thursday by Sir Thomas White.

It authorizes borrowings to an amount not exceeding one hundred millions, in addition to the sums now authorized, but un borrowed by the issue and sale of pledge of the securities of Canada. The purposes for which the money will be borrowed are set forth as follows: paying maturing loans and obligations of Canada; carrying on of public works authorized by parliament; meeting expenditures for general purposes authorized by parliament.

During the morning session the prohibition bill came again up.

The bill was brought in some weeks ago to confirm the order-in-council prohibiting importation, manufacture and inter-provincial trade in alcoholic liquors. The orders-in-council which were passed under the War Measures Act stipulated that they should remain in force for twelve months after the conclusion of the war. Doubt having arisen as to whether they could remain in force after the expiration of the war measures act itself (which terminates on the proclamation of peace). The government introduced the bill which validates them for the post-war period of 12 months.

The bill passed the house in that form, and went to the senate where, however, it was so amended as to

(Continued on page 2.)

Chinese Delegates Refuse to Sign — General Smuts Protests Terms

VERSAILLES, June 28. — The peace treaty was signed this afternoon.

Premier Clemenceau entered the palace at 2.20 o'clock.

At 2.50 o'clock all the delegates were seated except the Chinese, who did not attend. The Germans entered the hall at exactly 3 o'clock. Premier Clemenceau called the session to order at 3.10 o'clock.

Premier Clemenceau put the direct question to the Germans, whether they were willing to sign and execute loyally all the terms. The other delegates did not arise when the Germans came into the hall.

The Germans, who were the first to sign, did so at 3.13 o'clock. The American delegates came next, led by President Wilson. The British followed the Americans.

The document was signed by Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell for the Germans.

China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement.

General Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interest of the allied powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

As Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson after signing emerged from the palace, the great crowd gathered outside swept aside the cordon of troops cheering lustily.

The three statesmen were swept along by the surging thousands. Many soldiers broke ranks and

joined in the demonstration, while guns boomed and low flying airplanes seemed to fill the air.

The German delegates left the hall first, the other representatives remaining in their seats.

High carnival reigned in the boulevards far into the night and scenes enacted at the time of the armistice were repeated, and, indeed, intensified. Dense throngs swayed back and forward, shouting, singing and waving flags.

"Defeated Nation Violated," Says Dr. Bauer

BERLIN, June 26. — Addressing the National assembly at Weimar today in reference to the unconditional signature of the peace treaty, Gustav Bauer, the new premier, said that a "defeated nation was being violated body and soul to the horror of the world."

"Let us sign," he continued, "but it is our hope to the last breath that this attempt against our honor may one day recoil against its authors."

Dr. Bauer added he assumed the national assembly still authorized the signature of the treaty upon which there were protests from the Rightists.

Konstantine Fehrenbach, the president of the assembly, then spoke briefly, saying that he hoped the people would unitedly undertake the great burdens imposed and commending "the unhappy Fatherland to a merciful God."

The sitting was suspended for an hour, after which it was announced that the party leaders had agreed to issue a proclamation, stating that "the nation expects the army and navy, whose honor is chiefly affected by the treaty, to give an example of self-denial and self-sacrifice and co-operate in the rebuilding of the Fatherland."

France Requires Reparation.

PARIS. — France has decided to require complete reparation from Germany for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow. This announcement was made by M. Leygues, minister of marine, to the naval committee of the chamber of deputies. He declared that the act of the Germans affected the peace treaty.

Will Welcome to End of War All Over France

PARIS. — Celebrations over the German decision to sign the treaty of peace without reservations were nowhere more enthusiastic than at Lille and other cities and towns wrested from the Germans. Newspapers printed special editions, cheering crowds paraded the streets and the houses were decked with allied flags. At Toulon, and Brest naval sports war ships announced the news to the people by firing salutes of twenty-one guns. In all the cities government buildings were illuminated.

In Paris the city hall was brilliantly lighted, and in the square before it and in the open spaces improvised jazz bands appeared and informal balls began only to be stopped by unsympathetic police, who declared that dancing was not authorized, except on July 14. The news was announced in all theatres and motion picture houses, the bands striking up the allied anthems amid the cheers of the audiences.

Woman Murders Two Children Then Suicides

Giving way to a fit of despondency, Mrs. Hannah Hanson, housekeeper on the farm of Ole Weftin, a farmer, living about twenty miles north of Maple Creek, murdered her two children and took her own life on Tuesday of last week.

Apparently Mrs. Hanson first poisoned her 6-year-old girl, Annie May, and then poisoned the baby, Olive, nine months old, then taking her own life. Olive was not dead when found, but despite prompt medical aid, died shortly after. Both Mrs. Hanson and Annie were dead when found.

Two almost empty bottles of strychnine and one partially empty bottle of carbolic acid were found on the floor.

MAIN LINE OF C. P. R. BLOCKED FOUR HOURS

For about four hours traffic was held up on the main line of the C.P.R. on Wednesday afternoon, by a wreck which occurred about one o'clock near Grenfell, Sask. No one was hurt and so far as could be learned, the damage is not extensive. A broken journal on a freight car was the cause of the wreck, and as a result one car travelled on the tigs for about a quarter of a mile. The car was loaded with wheat and four or five hundred bushels were dumped along the track.

Permanent Unionist Party Born

OTTAWA, June 26. — A government caucus which was subsequently described as being of an enthusiastic character this morning, considered the question of the organization of a permanent Unionist party. Sir Robert Borden made a speech favoring the principle underlying such a move, during the course of which it is stated that he expressed a willingness to retire from the leadership of the party at any time it was considered in the best interests of the Unionists that the mantle of leadership should fall on other shoulders.

The feeling of the caucus however, was that the prime minister should remain at the helm.

Owing to the circumstances that the house met at eleven-thirty, it was impossible for many of the members in attendance to give expression to their views, but it is understood that the general majority of those who spoke, favored the consolidation of members, who were elected to support the government into a permanent political party and that definite plans looking to this end will be presented at a caucus to be held later.

While it is recognised that all of the Lib.-Unionists elected to support the government will not join a unionist party, the absentees from today's caucus, included Hon. T. A. Crerar and Dr. Michael Clark, the expectation in government circles is that the majority of them will do so.

Big Blaze at Grand Coulee

LOSS ABOUT \$30,000

Fire, of unknown origin, burned the only general store in Grand Coulee and did \$30,000 worth of damage, when it wiped out the west end of the village, eight miles west of Regina, Thursday night. The general store, a stable, blacksmith shop, pool room and a dwelling house were burned to the ground. Only one house that lay in the path of the fire, escaped. It was owned by T. E. Maxwell the proprietor of the store which was burned.

The blaze attracted farmers for a radius of several miles. Nothing could be done to fight the fire, except pour pails of water from barrels and a water cart and this had no effect. A southwest wind enveloped the nearby buildings, and the 100 villagers stood by throughout the night, unable to save them.

F. J. DIXON, M.L.A. ARRESTED

WINNIPEG, June 28. — F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. for Centre Winnipeg, was taken into custody at the central police station last night on a charge of sedition. Mr. Dixon called at the building and stated that he had been informed that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and that he was prepared to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. He was told that his information was correct and was thereupon taken into custody and removed to the provincial jail.

Winnipeg Strike Formally Called Off

STRIKERS URGE ROYAL PROBE, WHICH IS ACCEPTED BY MANITOBA GOVERNMENT. CONDITIONS IN CITY BECOMING MORE NORMAL.

WINNIPEG. — The general sympathetic strike has been called off. The order became effective Thursday morning, June 26, at eleven o'clock. The decision to call off the strike, was reached at a meeting of the general strike committee in the Labor temple, and was consequent upon recommendations made by the central and executive strike committee.

The meeting of the general committee lasted from seven o'clock until after eleven at night. The strikers were out six weeks.

The strike bulletin, this time called "The Enlightener," which was issued by the central strike press committee at noon on Wednesday of last week, gave out the following:

"General sympathetic strike called off for Thursday 11 a. m. Conditions: The provincial government has appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation regarding reinstatement of workers."

The Provincial Government asserted first, that the calling off was unconditional, but the following day Premier Norris said:

"The government now proposes to appoint a royal commission vested with full powers to ascertain the causes and affects of the strike and matters incidental thereto in the hope that the problems of labor and the difficulties of employers may be better understood, and that a sound and fair basis may be found on which matters in dispute from time to time may hereafter be adjusted."

"This step will, of course not affect in any way any court proceedings."

"The commissioner we have in view is Mr. H. A. Robson and we are at present in communication with him."

"The conditions in the city are steadily becoming more normal."

Recommend Deportation

WINNIPEG. — Twenty-eight alien enemies, arrested during the riot on Saturday, June 21, have been recommended by the police for deportation. Crown Prosecutor Graham has announced in police court.

The men will be kept at the central police station and the provincial jail until their cases are investigated by a board of immigration officials.

Arrested Returned Soldier

Comrade Martin, who took a prominent part in the pro-strike returned soldiers' mass meetings, when it was decided to hold a "silent parade" which precipitated the riot, has been arrested by the city police.

NEGRO LYNCHED AND BODY CREMATED

ELLISVILLE, MISS., June 27. — Traced for ten days in southern Missouri by posse, which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, negro, confessed assailant of an Ellenville young woman, was captured, desperately wounded in a cane brake, was rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree and burned to ashes. His victim identified him and witnessed his execution.

CROP REPORT

General Rains Come In Nick of Time—Crops In Some Places Lost.

Reports from many provincial points indicate that drought has done its deadly work in a number of places and in some districts the crop is regarded as a failure, while in others it is away below the average. Since these correspondents filed their despatches, it has rained heavily in many places in Saskatchewan. The rain, where it has been heavy, will have gone far towards changing entirely the crop prospects, especially if followed by a few days of cool weather with some showers. It should be remembered in sizing up provincial crop prospects that a number of important districts report excellent crops far ahead of former years. In addition, the recuperative powers of the Saskatchewan wheat crop are remarkable and all farmers can quote from experience seasons where at one stage the crop looked to be almost a total loss following a dry June, but recovered in July when the delayed rains fell and by harvest yielded a reasonably fair return.

Considering the province as a whole, the crop situation in Saskatchewan is serious. Rain is urgently needed in practically all districts in the province. Local showers were general last week but in some districts not sufficient moisture fell to ensure a good crop. The next ten days will be critical. If they bring rain and plenty of it, the present light crop may yet prove a good one.

These seem to be the features to be learned from reports received in Regina during the week by the government, railway officials, implement dealers, wholesale grocers and

the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company.

All of South Needs Rain

Practically all the territory south of the Canadian Pacific railway requires a lot of rain. From Gainsboro west to Oxbow and Alameda and within ten miles of Estevan and also on the Luxton line around Manor and Carlyle, the grasshopper has done much damage. Outlook, Eyebrow, Craik and Bradwell also report the grasshopper plague. On the Soo line as far south as Yellow Grass, the crop is fair. In spots from Yellow Grass south, it had been very dry, particularly around Weyburn until Thursday when rain fell. The Assiniboia line running west from Weyburn is very dry to Pangman, but some points west are in better condition. The crop looks very poor through to the Shannavon, Govanlock and Expanse districts. The district west adjacent to the main line C.P.R. has had more moisture than the southern part and looks better, but from Moose Jaw west rain is badly needed. In the immediate neighborhood of Swift Current, the crop is very poor. Down the Vanguard line southeast of Swift Current and east of Morse and a circuit of 18 miles north of the railway crops are heading to a failure. In the entire district, it has been exceedingly dry. On the line from Swift Current to Empress, with the exception of 35 miles adjacent to Swift Current, the crop is satisfactory and will be brought along well if rain comes during the next few days.

Better in Northeast.

In north-eastern Saskatchewan, (Continued on Page 4.)