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Courier-Kalender für 1919“

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Receiver of G.T.P. Railway System Appointed

OTTAWA, March 9. — Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, has been appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system. The appointment follows an official notification which Sir Thomas White received on Thursday from the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, a notification that in view of the fact that the increased rates applicable to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway have not been sufficient to meet the increased operating expenses, it would not be possible for the company, owing to lack of funds, to continue its operations beyond March 10.

In view of this notification, it became necessary that the government should, in the public interest immediately take steps to ensure the continued operation of the system.

Under existing legislation, this could not be accomplished by an application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. The War Measures act, however, was found to provide adequate authority for action by the government and consequently an order-in-council was passed, appointing the minister of railways receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system, which includes the branch lines, telegraph, steamship, hotel and development and other companies. W. P. Hinton, general manager of

the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system, has agreed to conform to the requirements of the order and to facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties required of the minister as receiver. The immediate object of the order, viz. to prevent interruption in the operations and management of the system has, therefore, been already attained.

An important feature of the order-in-council is that which preserves to the government any other and ultimate remedies which it possesses under the provisions of trust mortgages securing issues which it has guaranteed or otherwise as creditors of the system. Similarly, the rights and remedies of other parties are not interfered with.

Mortgage Liabilities

Up-to-date figures place the total liability of the Grand Trunk Pacific at \$290,000,000. This liability is divided as follows:

First, mortgage \$69,000,000, guaranteed by the government.

Second, mortgage \$23,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Third, mortgage \$25,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Fourth, mortgage \$50,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Fifth, mortgage \$33,000,000, representing government loan in respect of which there is no guarantee.

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THREE DAYS OF RIOTING AROUND CAMP IN WALES

LONDON, March 7. — From eight to twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed, from twenty-five to seventy-three wounded, in rioting during the past three days at Rhyll, Wales, according to a Liverpool despatch received here tonight. Great property damage was caused, the despatch adds.

According to latest reports from Liverpool, the riot was started by about two hundred malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused

the trouble were war casualties who had served for three years or more in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed, while men who had seen less service were sent home.

After the destruction of the stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented men, the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday when the cavalry was called, but was forbidden to use its arms. Troops from Chester interrupted the rioters in the march on Abergelge, near Rhyll.

Germany Refuses to Give Up Ships Under Armistice

PARIS, March 7. — Germany has refused the proposition for the use of merchant ships by the allies, made to her delegates at Spa, the armistice commission's headquarters. The counter proposition is made by the Germans that they will release the German shipping in return for a definite assurance that enough food will be sent into Germany to enable the government to withstand the Bolshevik movement.

When the allied commission went to Spa, it was believed that the release of the ships was merely a question of days. It was proposed

to the Germans that in return for the use of the ships a rental be paid, this to be entered to their credit against their food account.

The Germans, however, replied that this would be inadequate and that there must be a guarantee of a steady, uninterrupted supply of food. No country was in a position to supply this food under the German conditions, so the question of credit remains unsettled.

It is said that the Supreme War Council intends to offer easier terms to Germany owing to her need of food.

GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR OLD IDEALS

In the last number of the Sueddeutsche Monatshefte, says the "Times" article, Dr. Josef Hofmiller renounces the whole development of Germany since 1870, and arrives at the conclusion that Germany's defeat will be a blessing, and that, while enemy countries have all the "fortune," Germany will have the "happiness" of returning quickly to the simple life; the rest of Europe will have to go through "a terrible cleansing process" later on. What a blessing for the country that gets out now, freed from large-scale industry and large-scale capitalism! Depicting the true old Germany, Herr Hofmiller says:

Our picture of happiness has nothing in common with the vulgar idea of a fine house, modern clothes, and a smart appearance. A little house, a small garden in front with a few trees in it, a meadow behind, and near by a shed containing a few tools; after the labor of the day to sit on a seat in front of the house and watch the children play until they get sleepy, a friendly evening, a walk across the fields and through the wood on Sundays—that is what we like and what makes our heart warm and our eye bright. Compared with the other peoples, we are Philistines, and the idyll is our dream of happiness.

But for decades past people have preached to us that we must give up this old-fashioned ideal and become an industrial people, a world people, a masterful people—and the devil knows what else. We let industry in, and it laid our beautiful country waste. South Germany does not suit industry, and industry does not suit South Germany; and if there is less large-scale industry in South Germany because we become a poor people, we shall feel ourselves rid of a nightmare. When anybody talks to us of the beauty of the machine, of the poetry of factory towns, and of the artistic stimulus of industry, we know that he is either a fool or a liar.

At present we can only make hints, but the great wash-up will come. We shall see a war literature which will make our hair stand on end—a war literature very different from the sentimental stuff of the penny-a-liners who looked at the war through opera glasses. Too many people were there who can read and write; they will write well, and we shall read closely. We shall hear about it all about the drill during training, the barracks tone in the field, the refusal of promotion to the old soldiers, the system which makes half boys the masters of tried men, the difference in feeding of men

20,000 SAILORS KILLED BY SUBMARINES

LONDON, March 8. — Replying to a deputation from the mercantile marine service in regard to reparations to relatives of sailors killed during the war, the number of whom the spokesmen of the deputation estimated at 20,000. Premier Lloyd George yesterday paid a tribute to the heroism of the merchant service in saving Great Britain from starvation and the allies from collapse. He denounced German submarine warfare as the most cruel and infamous exhibition of piracy ever seen and announced that the British delegates to the peace conference had been instructed to submit as their first demand full compensation for losses at sea, including compensation for dead relatives.

Germany must pay this before paying the mere indemnity for war expenses. He concluded by urging that claims be immediately submitted to the foreign office.

RIGA RECAPTURED

LONDON, March 7. — German troops on the Baltic coast have severely defeated the Bolsheviks and have recaptured Riga, according to a report received by the Telegraph.

AUTOS FOR EVERYBODY?

LOS ANGELES, March 5. — Henry Ford left for his home in Detroit today after announcing that on his arrival there he would perfect plans for the manufacture by a new corporation, of a cheaper automobile than any now extensively marketed. Mr. Ford said he had designed the car while "resting" at Altadena, near here.

Wilson Sailed For Europe Again

NEW YORK, March 5. — President Wilson went aboard the U.S.S. George Washington at 12.05 o'clock this morning with Mrs. Wilson and other members of his party. The steamer is scheduled to sail for France at 8.15 a.m. today.

and officers, the military bureaucracy, the mass distribution of the Iron Cross to people who did not fight, the payment of pennies to some, gigantic salaries to others, the sending home of food, the stealing of field parcels and gifts for the troops, the tying of soldiers to trees, the tragedies on the lines of communications, the fights for French and Rumanian women, the failure to make full use of the available arms, the squandering of money, the spoiling of food, and the waste of troops. We want to see clearly. If we have lost this war we also want to know why.

Final Disarmament Terms For Germany

PARIS, March 5. — The arrival of the British minister, David Lloyd George, in Paris tonight, is the prelude to the discussion of the main questions of the peace treaty by the council of the great powers, which will begin tomorrow.

The question to be determined tomorrow relates to the military and naval terms of the enemy disarmament as framed by Marshal Foch and the joint military and naval advisers. These were originally framed as terms of the armistice, but are now changed so as to be part of the permanent peace treaty.

Billions For War Damages

Premier Lloyd George and Col. House will have luncheon together prior to tomorrow's meeting, at which the British and United States position will doubtless be co-ordinated, as President Wilson's views on the subject are understood to have been made known by cable and wireless. The subjects of reparation for war damages and the western German frontier will follow the military and naval terms.

It is understood that an agreement has virtually been reached on the amount of reparation to be inserted in the peace treaty. This is far less than either the French or British estimates as originally submitted, but is still a vast sum, running high into billions of dollars.

Buffer State Along Rhine

The western German frontier is also practically settled, one of the main features being a neutralized or "sterilized" strip along the west bank of the Rhine.

GERMAN WORKERS FORGIVE EX-KAISER

LONDON, March 7. — During the negotiations at Weimar with delegates of the Berlin workers, the majority Socialists demanded that work be resumed immediately, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen. The independent Socialists were divided in their attitude.

The workmen, it is added, said that they would waive their demands for the punishment of the former Kaiser, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff.

DEFICIT OF FRANCE RUNS INTO BILLIONS

PARIS, March 7. — Raoul Beret, chairman of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, in opening the discussion of the financial situation in the chamber today, placed the assets of France on the coming March 31 at 159,000,000,000 francs and her liabilities at 181,000,000,000 francs, leaving a deficit of 22,000,000,000 francs.

He estimated the after-war budget would be 18,000,000,000 francs and the revenue 13,000,000,000 francs.

DIVIDE SCHLESWIG INTO FOUR ZONES UNDER PEACE PACT

PARIS, March 4. — According to the Temps, the procedure contemplated for the solution of the Danish claims on Schleswig is as follows:

The Duchy of Schleswig is to be divided into four zones, in the first zone, adjoining the Danish frontier and comprising northern Schleswig, the inhabitants will be asked shortly to manifest by means of a plebiscite their wishes regarding their reunion to Denmark. In the next zone, including central Schleswig with the town of Flensburg, a plebiscite will take place within six months. In the third zone the allies will carry on a military occupation. The fourth zone, the limit between which and the third has not yet been fixed, will extend as far as the Kiel canal, and remain a German territory, unoccupied by the Allies.

Dominion Parliament

W. D. Cowan, Member for Regina, Gave Splendid Address, Favoring Better Care for Returned Men and Supporting Railway Extensions in Southern Sask. — Hon. MacLean Defended Civil Service Commission Against Hocken — Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, Alta., Formerly a Strong Liberal, Attacked Liberal Party and Praised Union Government — General Sir Sam Hughes, Former Minister of Old Borden Cabinet, Directed Scathing Criticism Against Union Government.

The chief interest in the debate on Monday, March 3, centred in a speech by H. Hocken, editor of the Orange Sentinel, who vigorously attacked the civil service commission, and declared that the selection of men to fill vacancies in the service before the vacancies are advertised, is a common practice of that body. Mr. Hocken claimed that returned soldiers have been discriminated against, and asserted that the secretary of the commission should be removed.

J. A. Ethier, Two Mountains, advocated the removal of all duties on agricultural machinery, and asserted that the government is afraid to touch the tariff.

George R. Nicholson, Algoma East, said that if there was anything to which men of all classes should direct themselves it should be an effort to break down the unnatural prejudice which existed in Canada on racial and social lines. So long as the Canadian people were divided they could never achieve greatness.

In reference to the War Time Elections act, Mr. Hocken declared that, in his judgment, it would be a calamity to restore the franchise to men who had shown themselves to be enemy aliens during the war.

A three-hour effort by Sir Sam Hughes, in which he vigorously criticized the Union government, was the feature of the debate on the address in the commons on Tuesday, March 4. The ex-minister of militia was even more critical than last session, practically none of the acts of the administration meeting with his approval.

General Hughes said Sir Joseph Flavelle became head of the munitions department, then they found this distinguished citizen getting contracts for meat in the United States and in Canada, and making large profits. Sir Sam asserted that Sir Joseph had got five million dollars a month for contracts.

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ment for an opinion with regard to Mr. Crerar's declaration on the tariff at the Grain Growers' convention some time ago.

Sir Robert Borden, said Mr. Ethier, appeared, as far as could be gathered from the newspapers, to be the most important man at the conference. President Wilson and Lloyd George could both leave the conference and come home, but it seemed that Premier Borden could not be spared.

The Siberian expeditionary force came in for criticism by the speaker, who said that it seemed strange to have the premier trying to pacify the Bolsheviks while a Canadian army was fighting them.

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One Thousand Persons Killed Or Wounded in Berlin Fighting

LONDON, March 9. — One thousand persons were killed or wounded in the fighting in Berlin last week, according to an estimate of the casualties made by the Wolff bureau, the leading news agency of Germany.

Leipzig Strike Over

BASEL, March 9. — The Leipzig strike has been settled and order

has been restored, the Frankfurt Gazette announces. Minister Schwarz, the newspaper adds, has arrived in Leipzig and announced that severe measures will be taken against the present idlers and that order will be maintained by all means at the disposal of the government.

RUMANIAN QUEEN FLED TO FRANCE

PARIS, March 5. — Queen Marie, of Rumania, accompanied by her daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth, Marie and Eilena, arrived in Paris this morning. They received a warm welcome.

ALLIES DRIVEN BACK

ARCHANGEL, March 4. — The Bolsheviks continue to push their offensive against the American and Allied troops on the front, 160 miles south of Archangel. According to reports received at headquarters here this morning the Allies have evacuated the village of Vevesivskawa. The Allies, however, still hold their position at Vistavka and the villages of Maximoskays and Kitsa.

HUNGARIAN ARMY ABOLISHED

BUDAPEST, March 8. — The Hungarian government has abolished the old army organization. A voluntary army of six divisions has been formed.

GERMAN SOIL TO BE GIVEN TO BELGIUM

PARIS, March 9. — The peace commission on Belgium's claims, it is reported, has agreed in principle to the Belgian demand for Malmedy and the surrounding district. In Belgian circles it is expected that this will result in the peace conference approving the handing over of this region to Belgium. The Malmedy district is just east of the Belgian frontier and has been under German domination for a number of years.

Great War Veterans' Drive for Funds to Build Home at Regina Will Be Assisted by German Speaking Citizens of Regina and District

The Great War Veterans Association have asked Messrs. F. X. Kusch, Nathanson and C. E. Eymann to assist in organizing the East-end of Regina City for the purpose of collecting money for the building of a memorial hall and home for our returned Saskatchewan men.

A strong committee will be formed within the next few days, and all East-end organizations, in the first place the churches, will be asked to assist.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—We hope and believe that this move will be heartily approved and helped along by all German speaking people not only in Regina and district, but all over our province.

Our people have willingly and readily done their share whenever they were appealed to by patriotic organizations during more than

four years of war. Now the fearful struggle is over and peace is being re-established. During wartime it has been said very often—and rightly so—that the country will never be able to pay the debt it owes our gallant soldiers. The ones that have returned to us from blood-stained battlefields, from the door of death, ask us to help them to build a home. We certainly shall do our best to give all possible assistance. We also ask our readers to remember that among the returned men there are a very considerable number of our own German speaking boys.

We gladly take this first opportunity to heartily recommend the Veterans drive. When a volunteer collector will call on you we appeal to you to give him not only an attentive hearing, but also a large contribution.

Editor, Courier.