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A Paper for the Western Home

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Sir Robert Borden Returned to Canada

HALIFAX, May 25. — Sir Robert Borden, returning to Ottawa from the peace conference at Paris, gave out a statement after landing from the Aquitania this morning, in which he expressed belief the Germans would eventually sign the peace treaty; his confidence that the returning soldiers would exert a steady influence in the trend of events in the Dominion and his appreciation of the work of the conducting staffs responsible for the comfort of Canada's returning army while at sea; the work of Canadian nurses in England and in the field; the overseas record of General Morrison as head of the artillery, and of Hon. A. L. Sifton, as chief British representative on the inter-allied commission on the international regime of ports, rivers

and waterways, both of whom returned with him, and his regret at having to decline the public reception arranged for him by the citizens of Halifax, owing to the necessity of proceeding to Ottawa with the least possible delay.

The Aquitania arrived in port during the night and at 5.45 o'clock a lighter containing Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, and Col. W. E. Thomson, acting G.O.C. of Military District No. 6, went out to bring the premier ashore. At the landing stage the premier was welcomed by Lady Borden, and together they proceeded to the waiting special at the ocean terminal, where breakfast was served, the party including Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration, and F. B. McCurdy, M. P.

Aviators, Who Tried To Cross Atlantic, Are In Safety Now

LONDON, May 25. — Missing for six days and virtually given up for lost, Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Lt. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, the British aviators who essayed a flight across the Atlantic ocean, without protection against disaster save what their frail airplane afforded, are safe tonight aboard a British warship off the Orkneys.

The London Daily Mail, which offered a purse of \$50,000 for the first flight by a heavier-than-aircraft across the Atlantic ocean, will give Hawker and Grieve a consolation prize of five thousand pounds.

Hawker has sent the following message from the British Warship Revenge to the Daily Mail:

"My machine stopped owing to the water filter in the feed pipe from the radiator to the water pump being blocked with refuse, such as solder or the like shaking loose in the radiator.

"It was no fault of the Rolls-Royce motor, which ran absolutely perfect from start to finish, even when all the water had boiled away.

"We had no trouble in landing on the sea, where we were picked up by the tramp steamer Mary, after being in the water for ninety minutes."

News in Brief

FRENCH WOMEN GET VOTE

PARIS, May 26. — The chamber of deputies today adopted the bill granting women the right to vote in all elections for members of communal and departmental assemblies.

APPEAL FOR MODERATE PEACE

LONDON, May 24. — An appeal signed by a number of eminent professors and others, including the Bishop of Oxford, Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party in the house of commons, and H. G. Wells, John Masefield, Lady Gilbert, George G. A. Murray and Jerome K. Jerome, authors, has been published here urging the reconsideration of the terms of peace on the ground that they believe the spirit of the fourteen points of President Wilson.

The appeal declares that the terms constitute a breach of faith with a beaten enemy, and reduces Germany to the position of a subject nation. It concludes with a statement that on such a basis, "it is impossible to establish any true League of Nations."

TEACHERS FAVOR GERMANY

BASTREL, May 14. — At a meeting at Kaiserstern, in the French area of occupation, more than 500 school masters and school mistresses of the Palatinat adopted a resolution asserting their attachment to Germany.

The resolution also protested

Cabinet Crisis in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 20. — Premier Lloyd tendered the resignation of the ministry to the governor of Newfoundland tonight. Cabinet crisis came to a head after the resignation of Mr. Cashin earlier in the day. When the premier was given to understand that Mr. Cashin was supported in his attitude by the majority of the government party in the assembly, he decided to offer the resignation of the entire ministry.

The assembly adjourned until Friday. The Lloyd government was formed two years ago, as a war cabinet.

against any attempt to separate the Palatinat from Germany.

BRAVE SOLDIER ACQUITTED

LONDON, May 25. — "He was one of the first who volunteered to go out and put up a double apron fence 30 yards in front of our first line," said Sgt. Major Lister, describing a trench incident early in 1916, in giving evidence on Saturday before the Kimmel court martial, on behalf of Private Battista Bertuccio, of Victoria, B. C., who pleaded not guilty to charges of joining in the mutiny. Private Bertuccio was found not guilty.

PREMIER MARTIN HAS GOOD CHANCE OF LEADERSHIP

OTTAWA, May 20. — The provincial Liberal premiers have come and gone and all goes well towards the National Liberal convention. It looks as though Premier Martin is in the forefront of the race for the leadership. Not that he is pushing himself there, but rather because he is young and able and progressive and comes from a part of the country whose progressive ideas coincide with the newer conceptions of democracy.

Mr. Mackenzie, it is believed either spoiled or gravely imperilled his chances, if any, by his recent tariff declaration. In some quarters unjustifiable inferences are drawn from what the temporary leader said, even so, he said enough to displease the progressive element of the party.

Mackenzie King was going strong when the session opened, but he appears to have faded away. He has gone to England but will be home for the convention. George Graham is not seriously in the running, and, on the whole, Premier Martin is setting the pace. Tonight all the Saskatchewan members entertained him at dinner.

DISORDER ENDED AT SMYRNA NOW

PARIS, May 20. — Despatches received from Smyrna this afternoon indicate that the city is now quiet and that the Greeks are taking steps to restore order. In the churches, the Greek priests are recommending just treatment for the Mohammedans and making every effort to prevent a conflict over religious beliefs.

The Italians, who landed troops at Adalia, Vilayet of Konieh, prior to the landing of the Greeks in Smyrna, also disembarked troops at Budrum.

Allies Have Refused German Proposals at Peace Conference

NEW YORK, May 27. — The Associated Press issued the following: As the day for the Germans to give an answer to the peace demands of the allied and associated governments approaches—and the German plenipotentiaries have announced that they will ask no further extension of time beyond Thursday, the limit set by the allies—there apparently has been no change in the sentiment of German government circles that the treaty should not be signed.

"Should I, under the pressure from our misled countrymen, sign this sentence of death?" is an utterance attributed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation in reply to a question as to whether the demands of the independent Socialists that the compact should be duly sealed, seems to be generally the state of mind to exist in the higher walks of German political life.

BERLIN, May 27. — Information has been received from unimpeachable sources that the counter-proposals to be made by Germany to the peace conference will declare in favor of military disarmament, saying that Germany is ready to reduce her forces to 350,000, within two months after the conclusion of peace and by the expiration of another year to cut the size of the army down to 200,000 men.

It will be declared that in spite of internal disorders and the necessity for defending her frontiers Germany thus agrees to disarm ahead of all other powers. It is pointed out that this gives adequate proof of Germany's determination to renounce all militaristic and imperialistic tendencies.

Bolsheviki Regime is Collapsing—Russian Armies Defeated

LONDON, May 26. — A great change has come over the situation in Russia through the successes of the various anti-Bolsheviki forces there. Official and unofficial news of the past few days show that Petrograd is closely threatened by the advances of the Finns and Estonians on either side of the Gulf of Finland, and by that of General Maynard in the region of Lake Onega, while Bolsheviki attacks on the Archangel front have ceased. In addition, the Bolsheviki apparently have been unable to check the advance of Admiral Kolchak's forces west of the Urals.

LONDON, May 25. — A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says it is reliably reported that the Estonians have captured Peterhof, 19 miles west of Petrograd.

A Helsinki newspaper prints a Moscow despatch saying that Nikolai Lenin, the Bolsheviki leader has offered an armistice to Admiral Kolchak's forces west of the Urals.

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OMSK, May 25. — Reports to the Siberian army indicate disintegration of the morale of the Bolsheviki. Mobilized working men and peasants are deserting at the first opportunity, and even the Bolsheviki commissaries are reported to be disheartened many of them declaring openly that they are ready to flee from Russia. Siberian newspapers print resolutions adopted at recent meetings of peasants in the district of Samara. Peasants decided to expel all those with Bolsheviki sympathies to organize special peasant detachments to fight the Bolsheviki and to arm all men between 18 and 50 for this purpose.

Helsinki despatches declare that the Bolsheviki demand for an armistice from Admiral Kolchak has been refused. This coupled with the reports of anti-Bolsheviki (Continued on page 2.)

dary, on which some details remain to be straightened out.

Chinese and Japanese delegates were before the council this afternoon in connection with the Russian question, which continues to occupy much of the council's attention, owing to the proposal to recognize Admiral Kolchak, anti-Bolsheviki leader in Russia.

COPENHAGEN, May 25. — Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian chancellor and head of the German-Austrian peace delegation, has addressed a note to Premier Clemenceau, complaining over the delay of the peace conference in submitting the peace terms, which, he says, "is arousing grave anxiety regarding the maintenance of peace and order in our fatherland."

The note also calls attention to the expense of keeping the delegation abroad, and appeals to the peace conference to open negotiations as speedily as possible.

Attacks Wilson

BERLIN, May 22. — Professor Hans Delbrueck, a member of the German peace delegation, in a statement to the Versailles correspondent of the Tageblatt, attacks President Wilson for having put himself completely in the hands of the French and British by agreeing to deviate from his fourteen points.

President Wilson, the professor added, probably imagines he did us a favor in declining to agree to such demands as the cessation of the left bank of the Rhine and dissolution of Germany into several small

Germany Against Signing of Peace, But Alarmed at Prospect of Allied Advance

NEW YORK, May 26. — The Associated Press issued the following: Opposition continues in Germany to the signing of the peace treaty, while everywhere in the occupied zone the allied and United States troops are ready to advance into the former empire if this step should be necessary. A number of motor trucks have been moved into the occupied areas of the Rhine for use in an emergency.

United States military officers have warned the mayors in the territory controlled by them that they will be held responsible for acts of violence against troops or attempts to destroy American property. It is reported that recently the Germans have shown considerable arrogance toward the troops.

MANNHEIM, May 22. — Alarmed by the belief that Germany will not sign the peace treaty and that the allies will occupy Mannheim, citizens became panic stricken today

and stormed the municipal savings bank. Many persons have fled from the city.

Large crowds later gathered and held protest meetings and other demonstrations which added to the general confusion in the town. An official expression of regret has been published in Berlin, that the people of Mannheim appear to have lost their heads.

COLOGNE, May 22. — It is said that the allied troops everywhere are ready for an immediate advance into Germany, should it become necessary.

Berlin Excited At Machine Guns
BERLIN, May 24. — Down town Berlin was thrown into a state of wild excitement at 4 o'clock this afternoon by machine gun firing in the Unter den Linden. Some persons in the neighborhood fled for safety, but others swarmed to the scene. The shooting was due to a large group of wounded men insist-

(Continued on page 2.)

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Soviet Rule Means Reign of Terror For Budapest — Trotzky and Lenine Encourage Bela Kun

VIENNA, May 25. — Many persons accused of being counter-revolutionists are being executed in Budapest by the Hungarian communists, according to despatches here. The victims usually are shot in front of the Hungarian parliament house in the day time or in the high school yard in the Markstrasse at night.

Several girls, who were accused of making tri-color rosettes for the counter-revolutionists, were executed. The presiding judge of the revolutionary tribunal, which orders the executions, it is said, is a former blacksmith, 22 years of age.

Many bodies of men, women and girls of the better classes have been found on the shores of islands in the Danube below the city. It is reported that they were arrested in the residential quarter of Budapest and were thrown into the Danube by Guards who were taking them to prisons in Budapest.

French colonial troops, the report said, are expected to move on the city from the south. White guards and counter-revolutionists are preparing to cross the river Theiss, where they have taken positions evacuated by the Rumanians who were withdrawn to the Bessarabian front.

VIENNA, May 21. — "Hold out at all costs," is the wireless sent to Bela Kun, Hungarian communist leader, by Leon Trotzky, Russian Bolsheviki minister of war, in a new code arrangement by airplane a week ago so that the allies might not intercept messages.

"Keep on presenting a fair face to the allies, thus fooling them until we are in possession of Rumania."

Nikolai Lenin, Russian Bolsheviki premier, is also sending words of hope to Bela Kun. The Hungarian Red Army hostages and then scatter to the four winds in case the attacks of the Bolsheviki army in East Rumania fail and also if the Czecho advance succeeds.

General Franchet D'Esperey, who is in command of the allied forces in Macedonia, and whose headquarters were transferred to Constantinople, has arrived at Urad from Constantinople for the purpose of directing a new attack on Budapest.

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Dominion Parliament

On Monday, May 19th, the house went into committee on supply on the immigration estimates. The vote first under consideration was one of \$139,767 for salaries, an increase of \$11,650 over the estimate for the previous year.

Mr. Cahill asked what immigration was coming into the country. If there was less immigration, he thought the vote for salaries should be decreased.

Hon. J. A. Calder said there had been a marked increase in the work of the Ottawa office. In addition to bringing people in there had been the duty imposed of watching the border. He thought there was very little change of getting many people from Europe in the near future. Immigration from the U.S. continued however, and this year it was expected that about 75,000 to 100,000 people would enter Canada from the south.

He added that three immigration districts had been formed in Canada—an eastern, a western and a Pacific. In each of these districts a commissioner has been placed in charge to see that the immigration laws were properly carried out.

Mr. Cahill asked if the minister could tell the religious sects of the sixty thousand immigrants brought into Canada last year. What proportion of these immigrants were Hutterites, Mennonites or Mormons.

Mr. Calder replied that the immigrants coming into Canada were not classified according to religious sects but by nationalities. The number of Hutterites was considerably smaller than one was led to believe by newspaper reports.

W. D. Euler asked if the minister could tell where these Mennonites now in the west had come from.

Mr. Calder said that he thought the majority had emigrated from the State of Kansas or that vicinity. The chief objection to the Mennonites was that they objected to sending their children to the public schools. He had gone into touch with these people and could state that they were good citizens of industrious temperament.

Mr. Calder explained that when the first Mennonites proposed emigrating to Canada, the government of that day had practically promised that they would have their own schools. Some of them took the ground now that they had a right to insist on the government observing that agreement. As far as he was concerned he took the ground that the government which made that agreement had no right to do so.

Major W. D. Cowan declared that what this country needed was a vigorous policy of immigration. This applied not only to the western provinces but to the provinces which were more thickly settled as well. He expressed surprise that some people in the east were willing to "sit down and twiddle their thumbs," leaving the development of immigration to look after itself. The west did not propose to do this. Out there they knew we had a great country and that what was required was a larger population. He hoped the minister would compare his policy of trying to attract a good class of immigrants.

Hon. J. A. Calder expressed the opinion that this department was the most important of all government departments, and that it should have been established long ago, with a responsible minister at its head. Why, he asked, had Canada only eight million people and the U.S. 115,000,000? It was true that a branch of the interior department had been devoted to immigration but ministers in charge of this department had been unable to give the time to this branch which it required.

As far as expenditures went, the minister said that the immigration problem would never be satisfactorily settled, if Canada pursued a niggardly policy. New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, all realized the value of foreign immigration and were spending much larger sums than Canada on attracting it. He agreed that mistakes had been made in the past. Settlers had been allowed to

take up land all over the country with little regard to the location of the railways. However, when the land was there, it was difficult to prevent people from settling where they wished. He hoped that the provincial governments would shortly be ready to co-operate with the federal government, so as to secure the largest possible results in immigration.

Mr. Frank Cahill emphasized the importance of keeping immigrants in Canada when once they were here.

Mr. Calder agreed that the emigration from Canada was very heavy. In order to keep immigrants, conditions must be such that they would live in happiness and contentment. The fiscal policy of the country also had a bearing on this question.

Mr. Lemieux said there were in the U. S. at least two million French-Canadians. He hoped the government would do something for the repatriation of both French and English Canadians.

Mr. McKenzie said he charged the minister with knowledge of the fact that immigrants came into this country under the pledge that when they became British subjects they would always be dealt with as British subjects. It was the pledge of the King but the minister was a party to breaking that royal pledge to them when the franchise was taken from them. He said he would give no quarter to any disloyal person and was just as bitter as anyone against those who were traitors to their country but there were thousands of people in 1917 against whom no long black mark could be made as regards their loyalty; they had taken their oath of allegiance and they had kept it, yet Mr. Calder, with his knowledge of the west had taken away from them what was dearer to them than anything else, their right as citizens to take part in elections.

The item carried and the house took up a vote of \$575,990 for the salaries of immigration agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries.

On Tuesday, May 20th, the Consolidated Railway bill was under consideration and its 400 non-contentious clauses were passed. The more controversial clauses were considered, but those of a really contentious nature, such as the power clause, were left over.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Mackie, East Edmonton, advocated the giving of annual passes to judges on the ground that their remuneration is inadequate, but Hon. J. D. Reid could not see why the railways should be asked to make good salary deficiencies. R. L. Richardson opposed the principle of free transportation for judges.

The commons spent Wednesday, May 21st deliberating the methods of the government bill validating, with modifications, the orders-in-council passed under the War Measures act relating to prohibition in Canada. The discussion took place in committee and was for the most part based upon an amendment moved by Hume Cronyn, which would have permitted the manu-

(Continued on page 3.)

Premier Borden's Empire Message

LONDON, May 23. — Prior to his departure for Canada, Sir Robert Borden wrote the following Empire Day message, which Reuter's has circulated to the British press:

"During nearly five years of desperate struggle, the Britannic nations have fought in a cause which transcended even the destiny of British Empire. With the dawn of peace and in the task of reconstruction, it behoves them to make the Britannic commonwealth worthy of that wider and higher ideal. The stern fight which their stubborn valor won was but the prelude to this greater and nobler task."