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Gouvier-Kalender für 1919

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Six Branch Lines To Be Constructed Or Established This Year in Saskatchewan

SOUTHERN HALF OF PROVINCE WILL BENEFIT GREATLY BY NEW WORK.

Six branch lines will be constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Saskatchewan this year according to announcement made by D. C. Coleman, western vice-president. The extensions are from Archie to Wymark; from Fortune southeast for eighty miles; from Lanigan to Cumberland House; from Leader to Big Stick-Lake; from its Weyburn-Sterling branch southwesterly, and from its Manitou Lake branch northwesterly to

Whiteford Lake. Applications to parliament include the Western Dominion Railway Co., the Athabasca and Grand Prairie Railway Co., and the Northwest Route Limited. At Harding, Marchwell, Schwitzer, Rutland and Dafeo, new station buildings will be erected.

Additional trackage for handling train movement will be provided at High Bluff, Rosser, Fusiller, Stephen, Melita and Rosetown.

TERMS OF ALLIES WILL FORM AN IMPOSED PEACE

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The task of the peace conference will be done in four stages, the first of which will be completed when President Wilson leaves for Washington next Saturday. This is the stage of the preliminary consideration of every question to come before the conference, with the appointment of special commissions to consider them exhaustively and make definite recommendations.

These investigations, which will occupy the next month, will mark the second phase of the conference. The recommendations will then come before the conference bureau, and after revision, will be considered in a series of plenary conferences.

By the middle of April the conference will be transferred into the peace congress by the admission of representatives of enemy countries. There is no intention to permit a prolongation of the proceedings by reopening discussions with enemy delegates. This is to be an imposed peace.

Signing of Treaty by Middle of May.

The conclusion of the conference and the signing of the peace treaty may be looked for about the middle of May. This is regarded here as a fairly accurate forecast.

Gravity of Relations Between Germany and Poland.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—(British Wireless.)—When the supreme inter-allied war council met in Paris today, one of the questions which it discussed was the gravity of the relations between Germany and Poland, according to despatches from Paris.

The military danger with which Germany menaces Poland, it is felt, may threaten France later on. So far, it is declared, the Germans have turned a deaf ear to the injunctions of Marshal Foch in regard to the evacuation of territory claimed by the Poles. The Germans are holding an army in readiness to march into Poland and are concentrating troops in the east.

The war council is resolved, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch, to compel Germany to carry out the clauses of the armistice and at the renewal of the armistice on February 17, will probably impose such conditions that from the point of view of demobilization and disarmament all the danger threatening Poland will be removed.

A Reuter despatch from Paris says it is declared in well informed French quarters that in view of the German attitude toward the Poles, the associated powers may think it advisable to consider the question of the occupation of the port of Danzig and the railroad from Danzig to Thorn with allied and Polish forces.

Force Germany to Meet Demands. PARIS, Feb. 8.—The supreme war council will meet at Versailles on Friday to take measures to impose on Germany "the full will of the Allies," says the Matin, because of the unwillingness of Germany to carry out the armistice terms except under certain conditions. There has been a change in the attitude of Germany, according to the newspaper, and it is being manifested by arrogance toward the entente.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AT BERNE

25 NATIONS REPRESENTED—WILL INVESTIGATE WAR RESPONSIBILITY—GIVE IDEAS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BERNE, Feb. 5.—Responsibility for the great war will be investigated by a commission appointed by the Socialist conference, in session here, it was decided yesterday. This commission will be made up of two British, two French, one Hungarian, one Austrian and two German delegates, with President Hjalmar Branting, acting as a member. The personnel of the commission has not been announced.

The German Majority Socialists, in opposition to the resolution introduced by Albert Thomas calling for investigation of responsibility for the war, introduced a resolution to the effect that the war had been the consequence of imperialist policy during the last decade, but it was the duty of the Socialists to establish the immediate causes. The resolution says that the causes of the war were the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the general mobilization in Russia and Germany's declaration of war as a result of Russia's mobilization. The German Socialists, the resolution says, demand a full investigation of the facts to establish collective and personal responsibilities but wait for their comrades in other countries to demand a similar investigation in their countries. The German Socialists declare that the entry of German troops into Belgium was a violation of the rights of peoples which nothing that has occurred since has justified.

During the day it was declared by speakers that the "prime object of the conference was to influence the peace conference at Paris." This statement was made by Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, and one of the British delegates.

It was decided during the day that discussions between delegates as to responsibility of the war would not be permitted. It was pointed-out that this subject would lead to nothing but endless addresses by French and German representatives. At the same time it was decided that all speeches would be limited to six minutes.

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Saskatchewan Legislature Prorogued

The rivalry between Saskatoon and Prince Albert for the location of the Co-operative Stockyards centre in the northern section of the province was carried on to the floor of the Legislative Assembly, and finally resulted in a division, when the assembly by an overwhelming majority supported the bill making Prince Albert the site for the northern stockyards.

The proposed amendment to the City act to require cities to assess improvements at sixty per cent. of their value was withdrawn by the government, the Hon. Geo. Langley in moving the withdrawal stating that the government did not wish to be accused of creating unemployment by placing a handicap on building operations.

The question of providing some more adequate and satisfactory method of transportation across the South Saskatchewan river in the western part of the province than by ferry, is receiving the serious consideration of the government, it was announced by the Hon. S. J. Latta, minister of highways.

Mr. Latta stated that his department was planning to go very carefully this year into the question of the cost of constructing a traffic bridge at some point along the river bank. The announcement was made during a discussion on the estimates, in the course of which, pontoon bridges, tunnels and other methods of overcoming

the difficulty were suggested by various members. A limit was placed on the rate which Saskatchewan cities may levy in imposing an income tax of 20 mills on the dollar, or 3 per cent., by the Saskatchewan assembly on Tuesday of last week in committee of the whole when the amendments were made to the act were under review. Several other amendments were made to the act during the sitting.

The morning sitting was devoted entirely to the consideration of bills before the house and routine proceedings. The bill amending the City act was given its third reading and the bill amending the Stray Animals act and the School Grants act were reported by the committee of the whole house.

One of the amendments in the City act, which was approved, provides for an increase in the fees paid to the aldermen from \$3 for each regular or special meeting of the council to \$5, provided that the total sum paid to an alderman for the year does not exceed \$300.

A new form of oath for an interpreter who is used at the polls at municipal elections was provided in the bill and an addition was made providing that the interpreter swear secrecy as to any information he may gather as to the manner in which any man voted.

"Expropriation will never be applied by this government to lands which are occupied and under cultivation, but it may be applied to vacant lands, if necessary," said Premier Martin Tuesday evening in announcing the policy which the government would probably take if requested to assist the Soldiers' Settlement board in securing lands for soldier settlement.

In making his announcement to the Saskatchewan assembly the premier stated that if this power were exercised the rights of the investor would be respected and a fair price would be paid. The Hon. Geo. Langley, dealing with the same question, stated that taxes and interest on investments would also be recognized.

The bill conferring upon the government the necessary powers to make arrangements by order-in-council to assist the Soldiers' Settlement board was passed, the opposition to the bill, which was shown by some of the members, having disappeared.

A bill to amend the Municipal Hail Insurance act makes provision for bringing into effect the assessment of an excess levy on a seeded acreage basis, thus making the municipal hail insurance scheme a mutual insurance and providing practically positive insurance.

With the new amendments the flat rate of four cents an acre will be continued on all the property held by the assured and this will

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Germany's First Revolutionary National Assembly Meets at Weimar

Chancellor Ebert Warns Allies Not to Drive Germans to Uttermost, Saying Hunger Is Preferable to Disgrace and Deep Privation to Dishonor.—Brands Armistice Terms as Ruthless.

WEIMAR, Feb. 6.—The opening of the national assembly this afternoon was impressive for its solemnity, earnestness and simplicity. Chancellor Ebert's opening speech, the delivery of which occupied half an hour, was frequently interrupted. The Court theatre was thronged long before the appointed time. The Berlin policemen assigned to Weimar kept the huge crowd outside from interfering with the arrival of the delegates and others entitled to attend.

It was a democratic looking crowd, well, though plainly dressed, that shuffled its way through the slush and snow of the streets to the theatre, for everyone walked, save one carriage and one automobile party. Following a brief review of an infantry honor company, everyone sought the interior of the theatre, which was brilliantly lighted and transformed into a creditable imitation of a legislative hall. The orchestra chairs had been shifted to make room for writing desks while the entire first and second balconies holding the press representatives had been so altered that each newspaper man had a small bit of table. The stage had been changed by the addition of a platform on which the future president will sit in an enormous high backed chair, faced with leather, on which the German eagle is emblazoned. It is the old reichstag presidential chair, and with the accompanying seats on the platform and a semi-circular line of chairs at the rear of the stage, is almost the only reminder of the former reichstag, since nearly 300 of the members of the assembly now include twenty-eight women of all ages, scattered about the house.

Women Were Curious. The women were the distinct curiosity of the afternoon and the only mirthful event at the opening of the session was a hesitancy followed by a shrill excited "Yes" of acquiescence as the first woman's name was called. The second woman on the list had not expected to hear her name and showed evident embarrassment, as it was almost shouted out.

The theatre, especially the tribune of the president and the government benches, was fairly buried

in red, pink and white carnations. The rear portions of the first and second balconies and the galleries were thronged with privileged visitors, including neutral diplomats in Germany, who had arrived from Berlin on Wednesday.

During the chancellor's speech, members of the government, from the state secretary to their secretaries, stood grouped about the speaker's tribune, just in advance and below the president's seat on the stage. Up to the opening of the session, photographers swarmed the theatre.

Ebert Ovation Short. Herr Ebert received only a brief ovation on his entry. He found himself so heckled by independent socialists that he was forced in the middle of his speech to turn upon them with the declaration that their disorder showed how little evil times had taught them. He spoke loudly, slowly and distinctly, his voice carrying to the remotest parts of the theatre with its perfect acoustic properties. The chancellor's voice shook with emotion as he touched upon points he deemed essential, then boomed high above the discordant shouts of the interdependents when they tried to interrupt and drown him out. He aroused approval when he began by declaring:

"We have done forever with princes and nobles by the grace of God." He said the German people was now ruling itself. There was disapproval mixed with approval when he declared that the revolution would decline responsibility

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FARMERS — GRAIN GROWERS!
This year's convention of the "SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION" is of SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.
Thousands of progressive farmers will attend. You should come too.
All Courier-Subscribers who will attend the convention, either as delegates or visitors, are heartily invited to pay a visit while in the City.
CALL AT OUR OFFICES AND PRINTING PLANT:
1835-1837 Halifax Street
(Near Eleventh Avenue and the Market Square.)
Convention opens Tuesday, February 18th, and lasts till Friday night, Feb. 21.
Hundreds of farmers are coming. You should attend as a visitor, even if you have not yet joined the association. Each district should be well represented.
Welcome to Regina

LITTLE BOY BURNED TO DEATH

WELLAND, Ont., Feb. 6.—Harry Diltz, the four-year-old son of S. M. Diltz, of this town, was burned to death this morning in a fire that destroyed the Diltz home. The father, in a futile attempt to save the boy, was badly burned about the head, face and hands, and the mother was badly burned while escaping from the house with another child in her arms. The child was also burned.

DRINKING OF WOOD ALCOHOL PROVES FATAL

SUBSBURY, Ont., Feb. 9.—One man is dead and three are in St. Joseph's hospital here, while others are sick at a lumber camp near Kashbar, from drinking wood alcohol. A foreigner admits taking the liquid into the camp, and he is under arrest. He says he got it in Montreal.

News in Brief

Former Queen Maria Theresa of Bavaria, died a few days ago at the Chateau Wildenhard, according to a despatch from Munich.

A despatch received from Libau says the Bolsheviks have captured the harbor and town of Windau, in Courland, on the Baltic Sea.

In their advance from Dvinsk, the Bolsheviks have captured Vilkomir, 45 miles north-northwest of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, according to a report from Vilna.

A decret issued by the central Soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of 29 and 15 years. The men will be ordered to prosecute the war in case the proposed conference on the island of Prinkipo fails.

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"NO BEER, NO WORK"

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 6.—A "no beer, no work" slogan was announced today by representatives of 30,000 building trades workers who condemned national prohibition and voted to ask the Essex trades council, comprising many thousand union men in Newark and vicinity, to start a movement for a strike throughout the state July 1, when the temporary war-time prohibition law will be effective. The delegates favored the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

AERIAL NEWS CARRIERS

WEIMAR, Feb. 6.—One of the Berlin newspapers has established, for the session of the national assembly, the first regular airplane delivery inaugurated on the continuation, the morning and noon editions of this paper are to be delivered at Weimar two hours after publication.

Gabrielle D'Annunzio Gets Nervous

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Difficulties were piling up as the peace bureau continued its session today. With national interests clashing on all sides, only level heads and steady hands were preventing a spark from dropping into the powder keg on which the world is sitting. At least this seemed to be the general opinion here as reports were received of new elements cropping out in the disturbances, social or political, which are growing throughout the world.

The Serbians were still bitterly wrangling with the Italians regarding control of the eastern Adriatic ports.

The Montenegrins continued to oppose forcible inclusion in the new Jugo-Slav nation.

Czecho-Slavs and Poles were still fighting over Silesia, although adjustment of this affair appeared imminent.

Austria and Roumania were at swords' points concerning possession of Transylvania.

Germany and Poland were mobilizing against each other.

The Bolsheviks were at war against the rest of Russia. Ukraine was fighting the Bolsheviks.

Baron Rothschild Dead

PARIS.—Baron Lambert Rothschild, a leading Brussels banker, who aided in the formation of the Belgian relief commission, died in Paris. When the Germans occupied Belgium in 1914 and a famine was threatened in Brussels because food was unobtainable, Baron Rothschild went to London and guaranteed to pay for 30,000 tons of foodstuffs. Baron Rothschild himself was held hostage by the Germans at one time because he was slow in paying a tribute of \$2,000,000.

Concessions Demanded

One of these treaties concedes Damascus to the new Hedjaz nation; another—the most serious—awards Italy the eastern coast of the Adriatic in opposition to Jugo-Slav aspirations. Italy further demands certain concessions in Africa to balance British and Belgian possessions there.

Some idea of the acuteness of Italian feeling on the subject can be gained from the poet, Captain Gabrielle d'Annunzio, until recently the allies' strongest advocate in Italy. He declared:

"That the French are drunk on victory and trying to get ahead of everybody." (Continued on Page 5.)