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The Courier

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Poles Prepare For Military Campaign

Ruthenians Are Fighting at Several Places in Galicia—Bent on Taking Lemberg.—Germans Send Corps to Border.

WARSAW, Jan. 2.—Poland is preparing for a military campaign along her entire Russian frontier. The Bolsheviks will be opposed on the north and east and the Ruthenians of the Ukraine on the south-east. The Bolsheviks have forced the Poles to take up arms by their advance into Polish territory. The Poles and Ruthenians have been at odds since the Ruthenian attempt to take Lemberg in November.

The Bolsheviks are advancing the German army M General Hoffmann retires. The Germans, according to reports reaching here, freely permit the Bolsheviks to advance while blocking the efforts of the Poles to check the Bolsheviks. The Germans are scheduled to evacuate Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, on Jan. 4, but the Poles await permission from Marshal Foch before entering the city prior to the German evacuation.

Bolsheviks Advance Rapidly

The Bolsheviks are advancing rapidly toward Vilna, and are favored by mild weather. Their advance guards are said to be orderly, well clothed and armed. They have committed no depredations except where they meet with resistance. At Pskov, where the Bolsheviks were opposed, they carried out massacres. The Bolsheviks, it is reported also are sending forces to occupy the Baltic ports of Libau and Riga as soon as the Germans evacuate them.

Regarding the situation in Posen, German Poland, General Pilsudski, the Polish commander, indicated to the correspondent that he would follow out there a firm policy of suppressing any German aggressions against the Poles.

Fighting between the Ruthenians and the Poles is reported taking place at several points, especially at Rawaraska, Galicia, where 200 Ruthenians are said to have been killed. The spirit of the Poles opposing the Ruthenians is said to be good and they are equipped with supplies taken from military depots. However, the Ruthenians have controlled Dubno, Sakull and Costel and seem bent on taking Lemberg before the peace conference meets.

BASEL, Jan. 3.—Several German army corps have been concentrated on the border between Posen and Prussia, according to the Nachrichten of Frankfurt, Germany.

First Parliament of Irish Republic

Thus Sinn Feiners Describe Their First Gathering at Dublin.—Next Week's Meeting Considered Illegal Bid No Action Taken to Prohibit It

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The Sinn Feiners will assemble here, probably next week, for what they describe as the "first parliament of the Irish republic." They will declare, it is asserted, that the recent elections show Ireland's self-determination as an independent republic and will demand that Ireland's case be heard at the peace conference. It had been supposed that the proceedings would be limited to this form of demonstration, but this week's principal Sinn Fein organization says: "The national assembly can issue its edicts and the people must obey them."

The belief is expressed that although the holding of the assembly is considered illegal, the government will not prohibit it, and that not only its activities lead to attempts to compel the people to accept its decree will government intervention be demanded.

It has been stated in the London press that Sinn Feiners had ordered certain breweries and other business firms to discontinue paying taxes to England. One of the big breweries, however, asserts that it has received no such order.

It is added, has decided to defend her rights to the province of Posen. Reports from Denmark and Switzerland, Thursday, were that a large force of Poles was advancing into Prussia toward Berlin. Polish cavalry was reported to have reached Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.

Poles Now Control Posen Have Tried and Shot Germans

BASEL, Jan. 2.—The Poles are masters of Posen (German Poland) according to the Vorwarts, of Berlin. They have disarmed German officers and soldiers some of whom, the paper adds, were shot after being tried by court martial. Violent fighting has taken place in the streets between German and Polish soldiers.

The Poles are in control of the Basel Central post office and the telegraph office and have cut communication with Germany. The German authorities in the province urgently demand that troops be sent to their aid.

The soldiers' and workmen's council at Wreschen, east of Posen, and Zlaskow have officially proclaimed their annexation to Poland. The town of Gnesen, thirty miles northeast of Posen, is in the hands of the Poles, according to reports reaching here today. In Southern Posen the Poles have occupied the frontier town of Skalierzow, and destroyed the fortress there. The German garrisons at Ostrowo and Krotoschin, west of the frontier, are threatened seriously.

Panic Among Germans in Danzig

LONDON, Jan. 1.—According to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, reports from Danzig, say that panic prevails among the German population of that city. The newspaper adds that it has become known that a secret meeting of Poles held recently in Danzig was raided by Polish soldiers of the Danzig garrison. Also, that it has been decided that a Polish expeditionary force will land at Danzig and that the Polish troops of the city will join it.

The town will be occupied, the newspaper continued, and the German people and the German government will be faced by a coup d'etat.

The commission which was nominated at the secret meeting in Danzig has left for Posen where it will meet a Polish deputation.

Will Provoke Conflicts

It is said that the Sinn Feiners will provoke and welcome conflicts with the government and endeavor to make the government's administration difficult. About twenty Sinn Feiners elected to parliament are still interned in English prisons, charged with complicity in German plots.

The immediate agitation of the Sinn Feiners is reported to be directed toward securing the release of these persons. Some of those arrested, including Count Plunkett, already have been liberated on the ground of poor health. The government is said to have decided to release all the interned men, but this report has not been confirmed. Meetings to urge the setting free of the Sinn Feiners will be convened in all parts of Ireland Sunday.

During the elections the government suspended the regulation under the defense of the realm act requiring permits for all gatherings. Today it was announced that the suspension would be continued, so that all of next Sunday's meetings can be held without hindrance. (Continued on page 5.)

270 British Sailors Drowned

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned today as a result of the loss of the British steam yacht Iolara off Stornoway, Scotland. The yacht had 300 sailors on board. They were on their New Year's holiday leave.

The vessel struck dangerous rocks known as the "Beats of Halm," near Stornoway harbor, and only about thirty of them were saved. Many of these were terribly injured in their efforts to reach shore. All of the officers and crew of the yacht were lost.

The Iolara was a vessel of 342 tons. She was built in 1902 and before the war belonged to the estate of the late Sir Donald Currie.

The Iolara was formerly the Amathaea, and was taken over by the British navy at the beginning of the war. The crew was made up of naval reservists and all were residents of Lewis Island, off west coast of Australia. The yacht served in the operations in the Mediterranean and the crew were returning from its first leave since the armistice was signed, when the disaster occurred.

British Soldiers Get Restless

WANT TO BE DEMOBILIZED

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The alleged unsatisfactory manner in which demobilization is being carried out, is creating ill-feeling among the troops in England. In addition to the troubles at Folkestone, Dover and Osterley, the men in other camps, such as Shoreham, Shortland, Grove Park and other places, are making demands for a revision of the system of demobilization.

There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction, particularly among the men of the army service corps, who were transferred from other units, as the corps to which they are now assigned will be the last to be demobilized. Men who had been promised re-employment by their pre-war employers are anxious to be demobilized, as they fear that their positions will be taken before they get out of the army. On the other hand, those of the men who have considerable service, are restless, because the men who have been out of the country, are obtaining their discharge before the veterans.

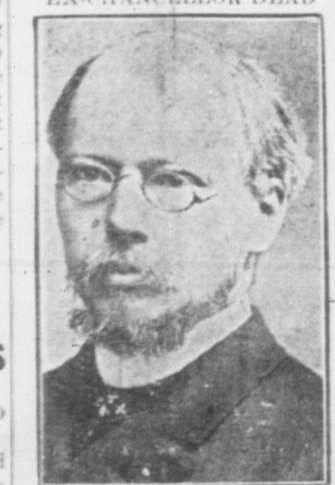
One Camp Broke. The soldiers stationed at Osterley broke camp this morning, as a protest against their transfer from the infantry to the Army Service Corps. (Continued on page 5.)

"Teddy" Roosevelt Dead

OYSTER BAY, Jan. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early today at his home of Sagamore Hill in this village. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart.

The colonel suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's day, but none believed that his illness would likely prove fatal. The former president sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 o'clock last night. Several hours later, about 4 a.m., Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only member of the family at Oyster Bay, went to her husband's room and found that he had died during the night.

EX-CHANCELLOR DEAD



Late Count von Hertling. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5.—Count von Hertling, former imperial German chancellor, died Saturday night. He had been ill for several days.

He was appointed imperial German chancellor in October, 1917. He resigned in the fall of last year and the then Emperor William conferred upon him the order of the Black Eagle and his warm thanks for the self-sacrificing faithfulness with which he had served the country. Von Hertling was born in August, 1843, in Darmstadt.

Soldiers Killed in Big Train Smash

EDMUNSTON, N.B., Jan. 1.—A shocking railway accident, in which there has been variously estimated from three to eight lives lost, occurred yesterday afternoon, two miles from Glendine, on the Transcontinental railway, when a troop train, carrying about 500 troops, left the rails and rolled down the embankment into the icy waters of Long Lake.

War Has Wrecked France's Finances

National Debt Has Grown to Hundred and Seventy Billion Francs—Man Power Crippled.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—After outlining the financial situation of the allied governments and the need for apportionment of war indemnities yesterday, Alexander Ribot, former premier and minister of finance, turned to the problems confronting France.

"Our national debt has grown from 32,000,000,000 francs before the war to 170,000,000,000 and will continue to grow until the demobilization of the army," he said.

Nearly two million men, the flower of France's manhood, have either been killed or rendered unfit for participation in the activities of the country. This loss in manpower out of about 40,000,000 inhabitants is more keenly felt, since the population of France ceased to grow long before the war.

"We cannot hope to repair these losses as can countries like Russia, Germany and the United States, where the increase in population is steady. These losses, besides being a frightful bereavement to our families, touch the financial settlement of the war directly, since they diminish our producing capacity in comparison with countries whose resources are superior to ours.

"Take the 30,000,000,000 francs of revenue, which before the war was the maximum figure for France, and estimate that it was increased by indation to 40,000,000,000 during the war. Compare that with the 250,000,000,000 francs of revenue received by the United States and gravity of the drain in our producing capacity becomes more apparent. To this one must add the cost of dismantling of the principal industries in the northern part of France.

It is estimated that between fifty and sixty of the soldiers were slightly injured, while Privates Olson and F. S. Winkworth are reported to be seriously injured. The accident is said to have been due to a split rail.

The troop train was composed of two sections, and the first section, carrying about eight hundred men, left here Tuesday morning at two a.m. The second section, carrying about 500 men, followed the first section an hour later.

The first section completed its journey, but the second section left the rails, and the first coach, breaking loose from the tender of the engine, rolled into Long Lake. The rest of the train was in a cutting and the cars all left the track and (Continued on Page 4.)

BRUTAL MURDER NEAR RANA

The peace and quiet of Saskatchewan apparently could not last long without one of those periodical sensational murders, even with the New Year opening. Another crime has been committed, this time it is the death of Ilko Tretiak, alleged to have been caused by John Wovk. The deed equals in brutality the details attendant at the death of Mrs. Beatty by Barney Belcourt.

At a little farm house, six miles northeast of Rama, in the Canora district, the wife of the murdered man lies seriously ill from wounds said to have been inflicted by Wovk, and the fifteen-year-old daughter, followed a period alone with Wovk, according to reports, is in delirium. Three other young children are being cared for by neighbors, while the corpse of the father lies where it fell on the floor of the kitchen.

Started With Argument. At eight o'clock on the night of December 31, John Wovk, who had been staying at the home of the Tretiak family for some time and paying attentions to the young daughter, got into an argument with Ilko Tretiak over the young girl. Without a word of warning, after the quarrel had finished, Wovk is said to have grabbed a loaded gun and, from a distance of about five feet, emptied one charge in the head of Tretiak. He is then reported to have turned the weapon on Mrs. Tretiak, who had fled to her bed room, and succeeded in wounding her so that she could not get from the floor. He then seized the young girl, took her out and drove away.

Corpl. Marshall and Constable Penner, of the Canora detachment, were notified during the night and located Wovk and the girl seven miles away from the scene of the crime. The girl, who had been

badly treated by Wovk, was seriously ill and Wovk, when he saw the police coming, hid in the cellar enjoying seamy to all the household. The young girl, however, gave the officers the clue and within a minute Corpl. Marshall dragged the accused from his hiding place. Constable Penner placed the irons on him and then the girl was taken back to her home where she found kind neighbors attending to her wounded mother.

Resembles Belcourt Case. The details in connection with this latest crime are much similar to those in connection with the death of Mrs. Beatty at the hands of the half breed, Belcourt, whose sentence of hanging has just been commuted to life imprisonment.

Wovk's case will be adjourned for eight days at the first hearing to give Mrs. Tretiak an opportunity to recover from her wounds. These, it was learned, are serious enough to cause death, but good hopes for the recovery are held out by the local physician.

Wovk has confessed to the crime. His preliminary hearing will be on January 9.

According to further information received by Inspector Goldsmith, of the Regina division provincial police force, Mrs. Tretiak is recovering nicely and there is little danger from the wounds which are alleged to have been inflicted by Wovk.

Wovk as he landed at the jail appeared to be somewhat dazed and stupid and seemed to take the recent events in which he is connected, rather seriously. At times he would burst out in a fit of crying and then suddenly would stop and moan.

The young girl whom Wovk is stated to have abducted is recovering from her experience and will be one of the principal witnesses used against him at his trial.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—Seattle cats on January 1 began wearing tags to conform with a city ordinance passed recently. Licenses are sold at \$1.00 a-piece. The King County Humane Society is to take care of the cats whose owners will not purchase licenses.

—Destruction of all capital ships of the German navy, surrendered to the Allies, was recommended to the house naval affairs committee at Washington by Rear Admiral Rodman, who commanded the American fleet in the North Sea during the war. He said the German ships would not be needed; that they were of different

types than those of the Allies, and that it would be a waste of money to pay to maintain them.

—There are 15,000 more British prisoners in Germany than the British records show, so that a number of men previously given up as dead or missing, will return to their homes, it was stated.

—The Luther museum at Wittenberg, Germany, has been looted by robbers. The thieves secured many valuable coins and a number of costly books, including some famous Babylonian bibles.

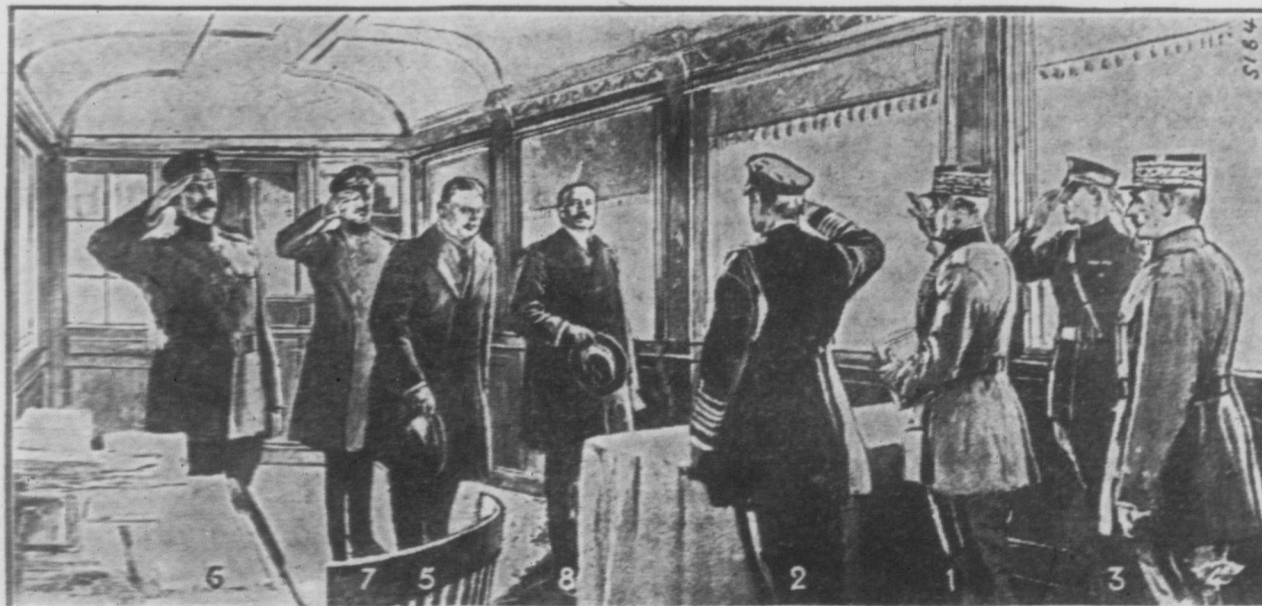
It was the University of Wittenberg that Martin Luther, as a professor, taught philosophy early in the thirteenth century.

—Thirty thousand Independent Socialists and Spartacists attended the funeral of sailors killed in the recent fighting around the royal palace at Berlin. At the same time more than 100,000 Social Democrats demonstrated in support of the government.

—The former German crown prince, mingling with the people at Wieringen, Holland, for the first time, attending a public dance the night of December 31. He neither ate nor drank, fearing, it is believed, that he might be poisoned.

—Reports received from Budapest say the government has commenced criminal proceedings against Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz and other persons on a charge of having misappropriated several million crowns, the fund of the Hungarian potato bureau, while Prince Ludwig was the Hungarian food controller. (Continued on page 5.)

FIRST PICTURE TO REACH CANADA OF HISTORIC SCENE IN FRENCH RAILWAY COACH



This is the first picture to be received in this country of the reception of the German plenipotentiaries inside the French lines in the railroad car of Marshal Foch. The German party left on November 7th, at 5 p.m., reached the French advance post at 9.30 p.m. They spent the night in the Castle of Francport. The following morning they were led to Bethoules, six miles east of Compiègne, where Marshal Foch and allied delegates were awaiting them in a private car. The photo shows the reception of the delegates in the car. They were: (1) Marshal Foch; (2) Admiral Wemyss; (3) An American delegate, probably General Kheddes; (4) General Weygand; (5) M. Erzberger; (6) General Von Gruenell; (7) General Von Winterfeldt; (8) Count Oberndorf.