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Lloyd George and Coalition Government Win Great Victory

FORMER PREMIER ASQUITH, AND LABOR LEADERS HENDERSON, SNOWDEN AND RAMSAY MACDONALD DEFEATED

Only Woman Candidate Elected Is Countess Markievicz, a Sinn Feiner. — Sinn Fein Dominant in Ireland

LONDON, Dec. 29. — The broad features of the election results announced yesterday are the sweeping victory of the Lloyd George coalition, the complete rout of the opposition, the defeat of the women candidates and the victory of the Sinn Feiners along the line.

That the coalition government would be victorious had been a foregone conclusion, despite the rumblings of rumor between the polling and the counting of the votes, that Labor would make an unexpected show. But that David Lloyd George would command an overwhelming majority in the new house in the proportion of almost five to one had never been contemplated, even by the most sanguine coalitionists. And since coalition, as it now operates, is distinctly more Conservative than Liberal in composition and tendencies, this result of the first election under the extended franchise and with the participation of millions of women voters is most suggestive.

Of fourteen women candidates, only one will be entitled to sit in the house, namely, a Sinn Feiner, Countess Markievicz, who was elected for St. Patrick's division of Dublin city. But as the Sinn Feiners refuse to sit at Westminster, the house will, as heretofore, be made up of males.

The other women candidates, including many of the foremost in the women's movements, were rejected by their constituencies. Mrs. Pankhurst came the nearest to being elected, being defeated only by a narrow margin by a Laborite.

Sinn Feiners, as expected, not only swept Ireland, but gained their seats with enormous majorities, leaving the Nationalist representation in the new parliament a bare seven members. John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, was defeated by Prof. De Valera, Sinn Feiner, by a majority of over 4,000. Joseph

Devlin, however, defeated De Valera for the West Belfast seat. De Valera also was a candidate in the South Down agency.

A prominent feature of the polling revealed by the count, is the comparative smallness of the polls, compared with the registered number of electors.

No figures are as yet available as to what extent the army and navy have voted. It should also be noted that the defeat of the opposition, especially the former Asquith ministers, in most cases, can be attributed in part to split votes in three-cornered contests.

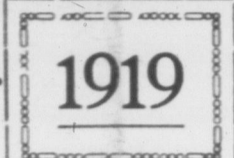
Not only has no coalition minister been defeated, but most of them were re-elected by extraordinary majorities. For instance, Lloyd George's majority is about 12,000, Winston Churchill's 15,000, and Bonar Law's 13,000.

Some Huge Majorities.—Majorities well over 10,000 were quite common among the coalitionists. On the other hand, the Pacificists were almost in every case defeated by heavy votes. The rejected candidates in this group included Philip Snowden, James Ramsay MacDonald, Wm. C. Anderson, Arthur Henderson, George Lansbury, and Chas. Trevelyn, former parliamentary secretary for education.

Among the surprises of the election was the defeat of Herbert Asquith, former premier. He is rejected in company with most of his ablest lieutenants, including Sir John Simon, former home secretary, Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer, Walter Runciman, former president of the board of trade, Herbert Samuel, former postmaster general.

Labor Fared Badly.—Labor fared badly in the elections. Labor had expected to elect at least 100 members, whereas they

(Continued on page 8.)



The New Year

A PSALM OF LIFE

By H. W. Longfellow.

WHAT THE HEART OF THE YOUNG MAN SAID TO THE PSALMIST.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, how'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

TWENTY-SEVEN COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE TABLE AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, Dec. 29. — The personnel of the peace congress is gradually taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the delegations of the various countries will be announced and the delegates will arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly settled as a result of the recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be 27 countries represented by delegations, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers, Great Britain, France, United States and Italy, each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the peace congress to arrive. The non-arrival of the others has been the subject of considerable surprise and adverse comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business but with the personnel of the congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the congress should be put into motion with the least possible delay.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN LONDON CITY

LONDON, Dec. 28. — Speaking today in the historic Guildhall at a ceremonial gathering of Great Britain's most distinguished statesmen, President Wilson reaffirmed his principle that there must be no longer a balance of power, which might unsettle the peace of the world, but that the future must produce a concert of power which would preserve it.

The president's reception at the Guildhall was so spontaneous and hearty that it carried an unmistakable note of friendship and admiration. When he rose to speak there was a prolonged outburst of hand-clapping and cheering, and his talk was frequently punctuated by applause. At the conclusion of his address the audience rose with one accord and cheered, and it kept up the applause and cheering as he passed out.

MONTANA BONE-DRY

Last night at 12 o'clock Montana went bone-dry and a source of some trouble to the police authorities was removed.

Whiskey running which has proved a somewhat lucrative occupation for numerous individuals along the international boundary line will practically stop, for there will be no public place across the border where "Montana, Red Eye or Hooch," as the grog has been familiarly known, can be produced.

This, in some measure, will be sad news to many of the old toppers whose "last hope" was across the border.

The provincial police, in a great measure, will be relieved of a lot of work along the boundary line. Since whiskey has been under the ban in the province the provincial police officers have had a busy time watching ports of entry and trails crossing the Montana border.

GERMAN TROOPS ON POLAND FRONTIER

New Hostilities About to Break Out Which May Have Serious Consequences

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. — German troops are massing on the Poland frontier, according to advices from Switzerland, received here today.

German conservatives are taking this step partly to revive patriotic spirit and to detract attention from the revolution at home, it is said. The press, especially conservative organs, is apparently conducting a well-planned campaign to arouse popular support for an attack on Poland.

All Berlin troops have returned from the front, advices state. Strike troubles continue. Waiters in hotels and coffee houses are demanding 125 marks a week. Miners in upper Silesia and the Ruhr districts are slowly resuming work, but many still are on strike.

Germany is sending troops, munitions and supplies to Russia to the aid of the Bolsheviki, according to authoritative diplomatic advices reaching here today by way of Stockholm.

Obscure confirmation has been obtained of reports that Germans are taking a prominent part in the Red Guard penetrations into Courland, diplomats said.

The advance of the Bolsheviki toward Riga continues without opposition, the advices stated. Courland forces were declared unable to make a stand against the invaders because they have no artillery and insufficient supplies of arms and ammunition.

Seventy thousand Austrians and 8,000 German war prisoners are held in Russia, said Omsk advices to the state department this afternoon.

Some of French Peace Terms Told

FRANCE ADOPTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPOSAL — NO ANNEXATION BUT FIXING OF ALSACE-LORRAINE FRONTIER — INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA INEVITABLE

PARIS, Dec. 29. — The storm which has been threatening in the French chamber for the past four days broke out this afternoon, when Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, amid violent interruptions by the Socialists and counter-demonstrations by the government supporters, outlined France's peace terms.

The minister declared that France is absolutely in agreement that full publicity be given to the proceedings of the peace conference. He announced that intervention in Russia was inevitable but that it would be of a defensive character so far as French troops are concerned, and that if offensive operations were undertaken it must be by Russian troops.

Storm Long Brewing.

It had been evident for the past week that the opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every possible way the budget for 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms, either through Premier Clemenceau or M. Pichon. But it was not expected that the government would do so before Monday. M. Franklin Bouillon, of the committee of foreign affairs, brought matters to a head, however, by a violent attack on M. Pichon and the government's foreign policy.

Since Thursday the government bench had sat in obdurate silence, refusing to reply to any queries, but when M. Pichon ascended the tribune this afternoon he was ready to answer. He declared:

For Open Peace Conference.

"First: That the government was in accord that the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist deputy, Cachin, of last Friday; when he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the peace conference and the discussion given out publicly.

"Second: That the French government had adopted the principle of a league of nations and is now busy working towards its effective

realization, thus replying to the interpellation of the Socialist, M. Bracke.

"Third: That the government does not desire any annexation, but desires the right to fix the Alsace-Lorraine frontiers, to guard against future attack, thus replying to M. O. Franklin.

"Fourth: That the government does not think that the question of diplomatic relation with the Vatican arises at the present moment.

Russian Intervention.

"Fifth: That intervention in Russia is inevitable.

Upon Russian intervention, M. Pichon explained, reading from instructions issued by Premier Clemenceau to the general commanding, that such intervention was not offensive for the time being, but defensive, in order to prevent the Bolsheviki from commanding the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Siberia. In the future an offensive intervention might be necessary in order to destroy Bolshevism. Such an operation must be carried out by Russian troops, of which 300,000 were at the present time at Odessa.

While M. Pichon was reading M. Clemenceau's instructions pandemonium broke loose on the Socialist benches.

"The war is beginning anew," they shouted. M. Deschanel, president of the chamber, threatened to have one of the most unruly of the Socialist members ejected.

M. Pichon weathered the storm calmly. He refused preemptorily to answer whether the French government was prepared at the present time to make public the names of its delegates to the peace conference. The chamber was again in an uproar, in which it was noted that others joined with the Socialists. The chamber is holding a session this evening, as the budget must be voted before midnight, Dec. 31, by both the chamber and the senate. There were three sessions today and have been held every day this week. But only one vote on strict party lines was taken. This was on Friday when the government did not lose any strength, in spite of the widely advertised onslaught of its opponents.

Situation in Germany Very Unsettled

Rumors Say Ebert Ministry Fallen and Bolsheviki in Control

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Foreign Minister Haase, Minister of Policy Barth, and Demobilization Minister Dittman retired from the cabinet at midnight last night, after the central council had decided against the Independents on a majority of questions the Independents had submitted for consideration. Premier Ebert, Finance Minister Scheidemann and Minister of Publicity Landsberg are now in charge of the revolutionary group.

Another Worse Report.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—The Ebert cabinet has fallen, according to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung. A Liebknecht-Ledebour-Eichhorn cabinet will be formed.

Situation Obscure.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Advices from Zurich are to the effect that the situation in Berlin remains obscured, but that the city evidently is extremely disturbed, and it was thought Sunday might prove a crucial day. Both political parties were said to be making formidable preparations for the announced demonstrations.

The despatches add that serious news is being received from Hamburg, Lubeck, Kiel and Danzig, where revolutionary sailors are masters of the situation. It is also asserted that there have been sanguinary encounters in the Ruhr Basin Region in West Prussia.

Christmas Eve Casualties.

The German propaganda bureau asserts that in the fighting in Berlin on Christmas eve, seventy-six persons were killed. The attacking troops lost 56 men, killed, while six sailors and five policemen, who were fighting with the sailors, lost their lives.

The bureau also announces that the damage to the imperial castle during the fighting was great. More than one hundred shells were fired on the castle.

Some One Faithful.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—The sailors' council of the German admiralty and the marine general staff have issued a declaration that they will be faithful to the government in view of the difficult times Germany is experiencing.

In answer to many questions regarding the 1919 issue of our annual Almanac

"Der Deutsch-Canadische Hausfreund"

We beg to inform our inquirers that the publication of our year-book for 1919 has been considerably delayed, as we had to wait till a license was granted to us by the Ottawa authorities permitting us to publish our Almanac for 1919 in the German language. We have now secured this license and are concentrating work and energy to complete our 1919 "Hausfreund" in German.

In order to enable us to devote most of the time of our staff to this work we are for a few weeks cutting down the size of our weekly paper, and trust that our readers, considering our position, will be kind enough to bear with us. Our 1919 Calendar will be completed in about 2 weeks, and the mailing of copies already ordered will begin within 3 weeks.

As it is practically impossible for the German-speaking people in Canada to obtain, under present conditions, any reading matter in their own language, the demand for our 1919 year-book will be extraordinarily heavy. Already we have orders for several thousands of copies on hand. Considering the circumstances existing, we are printing a very large edition, and we advise our friends and readers to forthwith order by sending us 35c — (price of Almanac 25c, postage 10c).

We can assure them now of delivery within 3 weeks' time.

Sask. Courier Publ. Co., Ltd.

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"DER DEUTSCH-CANADISCHE HAUSFREUND."