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Forces Under General von Der Goltz in Fierce Struggle With Letts

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The advance guard of Col. Avaloff-Bermond entered and occupied Riga Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, according to the Daily Mail's Helsingfors, Finland, correspondent.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—German troops under Gen. von der Goltz, together with Russians under Col. Avaloff-Bermond, attacked the Letts, thirty kilometers from Riga, and occupied Shlotsk, which is outside of the demarcation line, according to a report issued by the Lettish press bureau at Riga.

The report adds that the attack was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

The forces of Gen. von der Goltz include imperial German forces, with tanks and airplanes, says the report, which adds that the Germans attempted to bomb Riga but were repulsed.

The Letts claim that their losses were small.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Riga as a precautionary measure. Reserves are being formed among those who are unable to go to the front. Soldiers who were starting toward the front were showered with flowers.

The Lettish bureau says the Germans and Russians attacked on the front of Stolai, 30 kilometers from Riga on the shore of the Gulf of Riga, and occupied the coastal town of Shlotsk and also attacked the coastal towns of Dubbeln, 30 kilometers from Riga.

The Letts claim to have inflicted sanguinary losses on the attackers and to have destroyed an armored train at Stolai station and cut up two companies of Germans with machine gun fire. Fighting continues on the whole front.

Another despatch from Riga says the Germans attacked repeatedly during the night in overwhelming numbers and with all modern weapons, but that the Letts successfully counter-attacked.

The despatch adds that both soldiers and civilians are filled with enthusiasm and that volunteers are joining the ranks day and night.

Lettish soldiers who have been fighting with the British and French at Archangel, have just arrived at Riga by steamer and rushed to the front.

While the allied battleships at Riga are preparing, according to this despatch, to open fire on the German force at Riga, German advice from Mitau, 27 miles south of Riga, declare that the Russian and German forces in that vicinity have reached an agreement in regard to the gradual evacuation of the country. This has been telegraphed to the representatives of the entente at Mitau.

Foch's Reprisal Against von Der Goltz

PARIS, Oct. 10.—General Von Der Goltz, the German commander in the Baltic provinces, is persisting in his refusal to evacuate the region, the supreme council has been informed. The council this afternoon received a telegram to this effect from the French mission in the Baltic states.

The reply of Marshal Foch, who was instructed by the supreme council to draw up the entente answer to the latest German note concerning the evacuation of German troops from the Baltic provinces, will inform the German government that the coercive measure contemplated in the entente's early reply, viz., the suspension of the supply of foodstuffs and raw material and the refusal of all financial facilities, will be carried into effect if Germany does not comply with the orders of the peace conference. The German reply had attempted to plead lack of power to force the German soldiers to

comply with its orders and protested against a re-imposition of the blockade.

The note of Marshal Foch will fundamentally state that an international commission will be sent to the Baltic provinces to watch the execution of these orders.

The note, which has been examined by the supreme council, will be sent shortly, probably tomorrow. In the text mention is made of the latest incidents in the Baltic provinces brought to the attention of the council and particularly the German attack against the Lettish forces, of which the Lettish government made complaint to the peace conference.

Warships Ready

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—British and French warships in the harbor of Riga have cleared for action, according to a despatch from Riga to the Lettish information bureau, on account of the attack by German troops under the command of General von der Goltz, upon the Lettish army defending Riga.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—The Letts have recrossed the Duna river in the direction of Mitau and occupied the suburbs of Riga on the left bank of the river, according to a telegram to the Lettish press bureau from Wenden, Livonia, fifty miles northeast of Riga.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—Allied cruisers are aiding in the defence of Riga against German attacks, which for five days have been incessant and stubborn, according to a communication issued by the Lettish foreign office Sunday. Riga is being bombarded by the Germans.

The communication follows:

"For five days the Lettish forces before Riga have been engaged in beating off incessant stubborn German attacks.

"The Germans are bombarding the unfortified town of Riga. Cruisers belonging to the allied powers are participating in the defence.

"The Germans have been repeatedly repulsed in attempts to ford the Duna river."

Letts in Desperate Plight

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—The situation of the Lettish troops in Riga is desperate, according to despatches from Helsingfors. The German and Russian troops are expected to force the passage of the Duna river, which separates the main body of Col. Avaloff-Bermond's troops from the main portion of Riga, at any moment.

The old town of Riga and the port have been greatly damaged, it is stated. Many civilians have been killed or wounded.

Steamer Held Up

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The steamer Lake Fray, belonging to the United States Shipping board and carrying relief supplies to Riga, has been ordered not to proceed further until the situation at Riga clears. The steamer has put into Hango, Finland.

Germans Issue Denial

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—An official statement is published denying formally the allegation in the Lettish appeal to the entente, that German troops in the Baltic provinces have done everything possible to support Bolshevism and have attacked the Letts from the rear.

The German rejoinder declares this statement is contrary to the truth, and is an abhorrent measure of agitation against Germany.

Germany has not broken the peace, but, on the contrary, has done everything to enforce the terms of peace in the case of misled troops in a portion of the Baltic provinces. It is a matter of record, it is declared, that the Baltic troops (Germans), have not been the attackers, but that their return to Germany has been delayed and hindered by hostile acts of the Letts and Estonians.

The statement avers that it is the Letts who are assisting Bolshevism in every possible way, including measures to prevent Russian troops reaching the front against the Bolsheviks.

Murder in Front of Hotel at Radisson

John Brounch Accused of Stabbing Arnold Garth in Neck. Both Men Concerned Said to be of German Extraction

ARNOLD GAARTH, a returned soldier of Radisson is dead, John Brounch, the father of a soldier, is said to be under arrest, and is held on a charge of murder. This, in short, was the message to reach the provincial police headquarters' office on Saturday evening, a message which announced another murder that is said to end a feud between two men over an incident of recruiting.

According to reports received yesterday, Arnold Garth was stabbed in the neck and the jugular vein severed. Brounch is accused of causing the death of Garth by using a sharp knife.

The story as reported to the police is that Garth, the victim of the affray, had induced John Brounch's son to enlist for service overseas. John Brounch, the father, became vexed at this and is said to have vowed to get even with Garth. Garth returned from service some months ago and on Saturday met

Brounch in the livery stable at Radisson. A quarrel ensued and the two men were separated. Later they met in front of the hotel and, it is alleged, Brounch, during the second scuffle, used a sharp knife, plunging it into the neck of Garth. Garth ran into the hotel, came back with two comrades, but just as he came to the middle of the road he fell dead. Brounch was immediately arrested.

Constable Smith, of the provincial police, took charge of the prisoner and searched him, but could find no instruments on him. Late at night, in visiting the prisoner in the cells, a sharp knife was found, according to the report of the police officer.

The post mortem performed on the body of Garth by Dr. Scratch, revealed that death was due to loss of blood from the severed jugular vein. A jury was empanelled immediately and at the inquest held yesterday returned a verdict that

Garth had died from loss of blood when he was stabbed in the neck with a sharp instrument.

The death of Garth has caused a shock in the town of Radisson and, according to reports, the feeling of the veterans of the district was running high on Saturday night. Both the accused and the deceased are said to be of German origin.

Garth is stated to have walked up to Brounch in the livery stable about 12 o'clock on Saturday night and in a very quiet way asked if he (Brounch) still held rancor against him. Brounch is said to have jumped on Garth who was quite capable of defending himself, and bystanders separated them. About 1 o'clock the two met again in front of the hotel and after the second quarrel, Garth, it is stated, fell dead with a wound in his neck.

Valuable Salt Deposits Found in South Alberta

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—Brine from springs in eastern Alberta having the appearance of mud volcanoes has been found to assay 98.1-2 per cent. salt, establishing Alberta as one of the richest salt producing areas in the world, according to W. O. Saunders, representing the British capital interested in Canada's natural resources, who is en route to England to make his report. He will return to Canada in four months. In the same neighborhood conglomerate deposits were unearthed which contained fine specimens of garnet, agate and other rare mineral products, he declared.

In the eastern section of the province, near the border, Mr. Saunders stated, salt deposits, rising from numerous springs in a shallow lake, were found. These "mud volcanoes" are throwing up brine, 98.1-2 per cent. of which is salt. The lake itself, into which these springs flow, contains 62 per cent. salt as compared with 37 per cent. in Salt Lake, Utah.

POLICE REACH BUDAPEST

PARIS.—The arrival of 1,800 British soldiers, forming part of the international detachment to take over the police service at Budapest after the departure of the Rumanians, is reported in despatches from the Hungarian capital. Two thousand Italian soldiers are also expected.

JUGO-SLAVS FIRE ON ITALIAN SHIP

BARL, Italy.—The report that the Italian steamer Epiro, with 200 Italian troops and other passengers aboard, was fired on by Jugo-Slavs from Rondos Island, near Cattaro, September 30, is confirmed.

Only a few shots were fired against the steamer, then only about 100 yards from the shore, but a cavalry soldier, who is in the hospital with bullets in one shoulder and leg attests to the truth of the incident.

BELGIUM BREAKS WITH LUXEMBURG OVER REFERENDUM

BRUSSELS.—Economic negotiations between Luxembourg and Belgium have been broken off by Belgium as a result of a result of a referendum in Luxembourg, under which France became Luxembourg's financial ally. The Belgian minister in Luxembourg has been recalled.

BRITISHERS TO SETTLE IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Texas.—Thousands of British subjects will immigrate into Mexico about the middle of October, according to the "Excelsior," a newspaper of Mexico city, copies of which have just reached here. The colonists will settle in Durango and Chihuahua. Arrangements for their passage into Mexico are to be made by General Critchley of the British army.

Kiev Now in Hands of Bolsheviks

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—The newspaper Folkes Dagblad reports that the Bolsheviks have recaptured the city of Kiev. No intimation of the possibility of an impending capture of the great South Russian centre has been received, and though it was recently stated that Bolshevik bands were in this region in the rear of the Poles and Gen. Denikine, these two armies are well advanced beyond the vicinity of Kiev, but are not yet in touch with one another.

Bolsheviki Willing to Make Peace if Allies Withdraw

PARIS.—Geor Tchitcherine, Russian Bolshevik foreign minister, in a message sent broadcast by wireless and received here, says:

"Our intentions regarding peace remain the same as when the Bullitt mission arrived. We are ready to make peace at any moment, provided military operations are stopped immediately and the blockade is lifted. We have not imposed, and we do not wish to impose, communism on anybody."

Win. C. Bullitt, a member of the American peace delegation, in testimony given recently before the senate foreign relations committee, said he had been sent to Russia in February of this year to learn the terms upon which the soviet government would agree to stop fighting and make peace.

The Lenine peace proposals, Mr. Bullitt said, included, among other things, an armistice for two weeks, subject to extension, raising of the economic blockade, immediate withdrawal from Russia of all allied troops, no further military aid to be given to anti-soviet governments and recognition of responsibility for Russia's foreign debts.

FRANCE'S WHEAT CROP

PARIS, Oct. 10.—An official estimate given out by the ministry of agriculture shows that the wheat crop for the current year will be 48,438,170 hundredweight, compared with 61,435,840 last year and 76,936,065 in 1914.

Prince of Wales Becomes Owner Alberta Ranch

WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.—Prior to leaving the west, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at a luncheon in the Royal Alexandra hotel today, made an announcement which brought shouts of applause from his guests. This was that he had purchased a ranch, so that the prince in future will be a part of the big country over which he has just travelled. He told his guests, representative men of the four western provinces, that he had commissioned one of the biggest stock men of Alberta to purchase a good ranch, and on it the prince will put the very best stock obtainable. Besides the idea of developing a ranch, the prince stated that it was his desire to provide employment for a number of his comrades who saw service with him overseas.

Fiume Situation Has More Dangerous Angle

D'Annunzio Transfers The Command to Ceccherini, Who Proclaims Himself Free of Oath to King

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Telegraphing from Lugano, Thursday, the Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"Extremely grave news has been received from Fiume. Gabriele d'Annunzio has transferred the military command to General Ceccherini, lately commanding an army corps at Florence.

"General Ceccherini, who greatly distinguished himself in the war, left Florence for Fiume after issuing a manifesto proclaiming himself free from his oath to the king. The police suppressed the manifesto.

"The government's negotiations with d'Annunzio have failed. The besieging troops are fraternizing with the besieged.

"There is plenty of food in Fiume."

AERIAL LAWS OF NATIONS' LEAGUE ARE ASSENTED TO

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The secretary of the Peace conference today received a copy of the peace treaty ratified by King Albert of Belgium. The international agreement regarding aerial navigation was signed this afternoon by the representatives of thirteen states, among them Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Portugal and Uruguay.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Austrian battleship Franz Joseph, which had been allotted to the Jugo-Slav navy, sank during a hurricane, according to a despatch received from Zara, Dalmatia. She was carrying ammunition for the Jugo-Slav army. Available records do not mention an Austrian battleship of that name.

BRITISH OUT OF MURMANSK

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is officially announced that the last British troops left Murmansk Sunday.

ITALY RATIFIES TWO PEACE PACTS

ROME.—King Victor Emmanuel has ratified the German and Austrian treaties by decree.

The Giornale d'Italia says that each decree contains two articles, the first authorizing the government to execute the treaty fully and the second setting forth that the documents be presented to parliament to be converted into law.

Dominion Parliament in Special Session

Legislation making it possible for a province to have absolute prohibition, either of importation or manufacture, or both, of spirituous beverages, was introduced in the house on October 7 by Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice. Before a province can bring about bone-dry conditions, however, there must be a plebiscite taken under the authorization of the resolution amendment by the provincial legislature. When this has been done, and a plebiscite is duly taken, then whatever the plebiscite provides for will be brought about by proclamation, issued in accordance with the proceedings provided in the Canada Temperance act, of which the bill introduced is an amendment.

Replying to a series of questions by W. F. MacLean, the minister explained that the present law in Ontario, in regard to such a referendum is being taken, does not deal with the question of the importation or manufacture of liquor. The province, he said, takes the position that they cannot deal with that question. "This," added the minister, referring to the bill he had just introduced, "would be a method whereby, in virtue of Dominion legislation becoming operative by the vote of the electorate of a province, importation into that province or manufacture in it would be prohibited."

Mr. MacLean: "Then Ontario would have to have a special referendum on this question in order to avail itself of this bill?"

Mr. Doherty: "Upon a petition this government would hold a referendum in the area of the province on whose behalf the petition was made."

Hon. Charles Maclellan: "Does the minister provide for this coming into effect on the majority of the total votes cast, or on a majority of the voters on the list?"

Mr. Doherty: "It is a provision of the Canada Temperance act, which I think provides simply for a majority."

Another bill introduced by Mr. Doherty amends what is generally known as the Doherty act, a piece of legislation designed to strengthen provincial legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Second reading was then given to an act to amend the Criminal Code. The amendment provides that no alien shall have in his possession any firearm or offensive weapon without having a permit.

Mr. S. W. Jacobs strongly opposed the bill. Why, he asked, should aliens be thus discriminated against? Was not a pistol as dangerous in the hands of a British subject as of an alien? There should be one law applicable to all alike.

Mr. Maharg also opposed the amendment. It would have been all right, he said, in war time, but not when the country is at peace. If these aliens were fit to live in the country they should not be discriminated against in a matter of this kind.

Mr. I. E. Pedlow thought the bill would work hardship to numerous classes.

POINCARÉ SIGNS DOCUMENT MAKING PACT EFFECTIVE

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Journal Official announced this morning the signing by President Poincaré of the document ratifying the peace treaty with Germany and other acts signed at Versailles June 28, which are to be deposited in the foreign office in accordance with the final clauses of the peace treaty, thereby ending the state of war.

2,000 Die in Great Disaster

UNCHANGED BRITISH SHIP IS CENTRE OF TERRIBLE TRAGEDY OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 10.—Two thousand lives have been lost in the wreck of an unnamed British ship on the Norwegian coast, according to a wireless despatch received here from Helsingfors.

King Signs Treaty

LONDON, Oct. 10.—King George today completed Great Britain's ratification of the German peace treaty. The document ratified by him has been despatched to Paris.

bers of aliens who have perhaps lived sixty years in the country, but had never been naturalized, many were good, reliable farmers, he said.

Hon. C. J. Doherty replied that the bill was designed to make aliens show their good faith by being willing to apply for a permit if they desired to carry firearms. The criminal records of the country would, he thought, show that a large majority of crimes of violence had been committed by newly-arrived aliens.

An amendment moved by Mr. Jacobs, the effect of which was to place all citizens on the same plane with the alien, as far as carrying weapons was concerned, was lost on division by a vote of 34 for and 65 against.

Second reading was then given to an act respecting patents of inventions, and the house went into committee on this bill. The bill provides, among other things, that the minister of trade and commerce (Continued on page 2.)

Turk Throne Totters

ATHENS, Oct. 13.—A despatch from Constantinople says that Proseus, the ancient capital of the Turkish sultans, and only fifty-seven miles from Constantinople, has adhered to the nationalist movement.

Adrianople, the most important town in European Turkey next to Constantinople, has also thrown in its lot with the Nationalists.

NORWAY GOES DRY

CHRISTIANIA.—National prohibition has been adopted in Norway by a vote at a general plebiscite held October 7.

The measure applies only to whiskey, brandy and other strong liquors. Champagne and all other wines and beers are not affected.

BRINGING CHINESE HOME

HAVRE, Oct. 13.—The steamship Celtic sailed for Canada today, carrying 4,000 Chinese homeward from France.

JAPAN TO RATIFY PACT

PARIS.—Ratification by the Japanese parliament of the German peace treaty is not required by the constitution of Japan, according to information from peace conference circles. Signature by the emperor after consultation with the private diplomatic council constitutes the necessary ratification, and this is expected to take place by October 15.

SICILIAN TROOPS FIGHT PEASANTS

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Newspaper despatches from Rome state that about 30 persons have been killed in encounters between armed peasants and troops in Sicily. There were many wounded. The unrest among the peasants is increasing and bands of armed peasants are roaming throughout the rural districts.

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