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The Courier

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Regina Made Prince of Wales Feel at Home During Two Days Stay in City

At twelve minutes to three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Royal train pulled into the Union Station at Regina and the Prince of Wales who had been awaited eagerly by thousands alighted from the platform of the last car to pay his visit to the capital of the province. It was an ideal weather after the dark cloudy days we experienced during the week.

The prince shook hands with the officials who were present to greet him and for a few minutes talked with the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Martin, Mayor Black and Commissioner Perry. He started for his carriage, and as he appeared on the south side of the station, thousands who lined the route of procession cheered continually. The R.N.W.M.P. escort under Inspector Caulkin headed the parade.

At every point all along the route the Royal visitor was cheered to the echo. Here and there a veteran would be heard above the crowd yelling "Good Old Prince" and immediately the prince would turn in the direction whence the voice came and shake his hands. He had a smile for everybody, and appeared to be interested in everything that was going on around him. When the royal party reached

the Parliament building grounds ten thousand Regians shouted themselves hoarse. Above the din could be plainly heard the thousands of children to the east of main entrance. This particular section made a splendid impression with the members of the royal party who stated this was a unique feature. All the children had little flags which they waved for fully five minutes commencing from the time the prince stepped out of his carriage until he had mounted the platform at the main entrance.

No more beautiful setting for the ceremonies incident upon the Saskatchewan government's and the City of Regina's welcome to His (Continued on Page 4.)

Anti League Senator Nearly Mobbed

ARDMORE, Okla., Oct. 5.—United States Senator James A. Reed was egged from the stage at convention hall tonight as he was being introduced by the mayor in preparation for his speech against the treaty and League of Nations.

The crowd, more than 6,000 strong, went wild as Reed came on the stage, and all light wires to the building were cut. Pandemonium broke loose and cries of derision howled him down, while the audience surged upon the stage. Reed attempted to hold the floor for a few minutes but was forced to make his exit without beginning his speech.

After several minutes of the demonstration a number of women climbed upon the stage and quieted the crowd.

Serious Rioting At Gary

GARY, Ind., Oct. 4.—Serious rioting broke out late today when thousands of steel strikers and others hurled bricks and stones, fought the police, deputy sheriffs and city firemen, injuring probably scores. The local company of militia was notified by city officials to be in readiness for duty.

No shots were fired. The fighting spread virtually all over the south part of the city.

The local hospitals were soon filled with the injured and the city jail, too, was filled with men arrested.

The fighting was of a fierce nature between the squads as well as between individuals, and spread rapidly.

Germans Have Recalled Baltic Forces

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Germany has delivered to General Dupont, commander of the inter-allied mission at Berlin, a memorandum declaring that it has recalled General von der Goltz, commander of the German troops in the Baltic provinces and Lithuania and has stopped pay, supplies and munitions to the German troops there, and is doing everything possible to bring about the withdrawal of the German soldiers in accordance with the demand of the supreme council.

The memorandum insists that Germany has exhausted its means of coercion and requests the appointment of an allied commission to visit the Baltic provinces and verify this fact.

Dominion Parliament in Special Session

Private members' day in the commons on Sept. 29 was productive of debate on several topics, including the conduct of the operations of Canadian forces in France, treatment of returned soldiers and the length of speeches in parliament. In the evening, government business was taken up and the resolution on which the bill relating to the civil service classification is based, was passed.

Retraining and employment of former members of the Canadian forces were the problems before the special committee on bill number ten, on soldiers' civil re-establishment on the same day. The committee held three sessions, and the employment question held attention most of the day.

Private employment bureaus and

other organizations, which draw a certain amount of labor from the existing government bureaus, make conditions much harder to handle. Bryce M. Stewart, of the employment branch of the federal department of labor, stated. He outlined the conditions in the various provinces and said that on the whole the prospects for this winter in regard to employment were such that in a normal year they would not cause any anxiety.

There is, however, an apparent uneasiness in every mind, and this would cause people to feel somewhat more anxious than usual.

The committee was told that there are over 30,000 returned soldiers in the Dominion who are at present unemployed.

Mr. Stewart felt there was bound to be considerable unemployment on the Pacific coast this winter, but could give no estimate of the men who would be out of work. In Alberta the situation has improved and instead of men leaving the province there is an influx. The coal mines are absorbing many men. Saskatchewan was able to hold her own; Manitoba has had a good crop this year, but Winnipeg always has a certain amount of unemployment.

Agriculture and cognate interests were the focus in the commons on Sept. 30. Sir George Foster's resolutions on which are based bills to continue in force for a time after declaration of peace the wheat board and the board of grain supervisors, and the bills respecting salaries of the members of the board of commerce, afforded agricultural representatives an opportunity to put forward their views.

In connection with Sir George's resolution, the minister dealt with fixing the price of Canadian wheat, emphasizing the point that while the Canadian farmers will receive anything above the fixed price of \$2.15, the United States farmers will receive the fixed price only. He held out the hope that there would be a considerable market opening for the Canadian product. The discussion developed into a criticism of Canadian millers rather than the measures under discussion. Donald Southland and others claimed that millers, by supplying farmers with adulterated cattle feed, are doing untold damage to agriculture in Canada. When the board of commerce bill came up for second reading the attacks on W. F. Connor, the assistant chairman, broke out anew.

Donald Southland declared that if the board continues to make such rulings as it has made, the movement from the country to urban circles will be aggravated. Referring to Mr. Connor's statement that his hands were tied, Mr. Southland offered the observation that "he was not fettered." Frank Glass thought the members of the board should demonstrate their efficiency and fitness for their duties before their salaries are fixed at the figures proposed.

R. L. Richardson asked the house to give the board a chance to make good. The situation demanded action and the government had done right in naming the board. He thought the farmers were trying to stand pat with their constituencies.

S. W. Jacobs defended the board, expressing the view that it is doing good work.

The bill was given third reading.

Mr. Robb said that the experience of the last two years had shown that the government had not been able to handle wheat to better advantage than commercial bodies trained in the work. There was another feature of the way in which the government had handled the grain and that was the preference which the Grain Corporation gave to the exportation of grain, rather than to products of grain. The government was doing everything possible to smother and destroy milling. Mr. Robb intimated a case where, he said, the government had undertaken to sell wheat to Greece. After making the sale, the government could not get the wheat and commandeered one half of the wheat in the millers' hands in Canada. The result was that less and shorts went up in price. (Continued on Page 4.)

Dark Cloud on European Horizon Still Present

D'ANNUNZIO IS PLAYING WITH MATCHES—PEOPLE OF FIUME STARVING

FIUME, Oct. 3.—"I consider myself in a state of war with Jugoslavia."

Gabriele D'Annunzio thus spoke from the municipal palace of Fiume, Monday. He announced that measures had been adopted to meet any attack from the enemy. Troops had been sent to the first line of reserves, ready to answer any need. Thus far the Italian Red Cross had not appeared on the scene for the purpose of giving assistance to those within the city if necessary.

The national council of Fiume has sent a message to Foreign Minister Tittoni protesting against the blockade of Fiume, declaring it is bringing about starvation in the city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—To allow Italy's claim to Fiume, solely on the basis of its forcible occupation by D'Annunzio's irregular troops, in the opinion of members of the supreme council in Paris, would involve recognition by the entente of Rumania's claims in Hungary; Greece's claims to large portions of Turkey and even possibly Germany's claim to rich portions of western Russia. It is felt that admission by the council of the right of any nation to seize territory regardless of pledges to refrain from aggression, would be regarded as tantamount to an abandonment of the basic principles upon which the peace conference was assembled and as threatening a permanent peace.

Plans already are being considered, it became known here today, to apply strong pressure to bringing about a termination of the dispute over the Adriatic question, as well as in other cases where trouble has arisen jeopardizing the authority of the supreme council and threatening to set at naught its decisions founded upon powers conferred by the armistice and peace treaty.

In Italian circles, it is reported that President Wilson has rejected the proposal of handing Fiume to Italy and has threatened an economic boycott, if Italy persisted in holding Fiume without an agreement having been reached among the powers.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—New appeals for prompt action "to save Fiume from ruin" have been laid before the peace conference and representations also will be sent to United States Senator Lodge by Ruggierio Gothardi, who claims to represent two-thirds of the voters of Fiume, and indirectly more than nine-tenths of them.

Signor Gothardi, with Oscar Battezzin, his secretary, on Thursday presented the views of the business



interests of Fiume to Frank L. Polk, head of American peace delegation, and on Friday went over the situation with Premier Clemenceau. They said they would forward to Senator Lodge complete data on the situation this week.

Gothardi styles himself president of the democratic autonomist party of Fiume.

Signor Gothardi has published a program containing 19 aims for Fiume, including internationalization, universal suffrage, free exports, freedom from international politics, obligatory military service and other reforms. He lays emphasis in his statement that domination by Italy or Jugoslavia would be equally bad, alleging that the former would absolutely ruin commerce, while the latter would create a dangerous situation.

General Offensive Against Bolsheviki

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3.—The order of the day for the Russian north-west army on October 2 stated that after some further preparation, a general offensive against the Bolsheviki would begin, large quantities of provisions and war supplies having been received from England and the United States.

"The enemy," it was added, "has been driven into the marshy districts, where he must perish or surrender."

Denikine's Advance
LONDON, Oct. 3.—The outstanding events of the week in South Russia is the rapid advance of General Denikine beyond Kursk, while he has been continuing progress on

the rest of his front. He is now only about 240 miles from Moscow, where, it is rumored, martial law has been proclaimed owing to fear of raids. Admiral Kolchak also continues to make progress. The Bolsheviki have evacuated to Bolsk.

Give Big Ships To Beat Bolsk
PARIS, Oct. 3.—The supreme council has decided to hand over to Gen. Denikine, operating against the Bolsheviki, the battleship Volia, which had been sequestered by the British navy in the Black Sea.

The Volia, a super-dreadnought of the latest class, displacing 22,435 tons and carrying twelve 12-inch guns, has shared the checkered career of the Russian Black Sea fleet since the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

French Chamber Ratifies Peace

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The chamber of deputies today ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 53.

The chamber then took up the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain.

The Franco-American and Franco-British treaties were unanimously ratified.

Great Railway Strike Settled

LONDON, Oct. 5.—With dramatic suddenness in the quiet of the London Sunday afternoon, it was announced that the great railway strike, which appeared to have brought the country almost to the brink of revolution, was settled and that the strikers would resume work as quickly as possible.

The terms of the settlement are in the nature of a compromise.

Entire Family Killed

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Gas escaping from a broken pipe some time during the early hours Saturday morn-

ing resulted in the death, from asphyxiation, of an entire family, Peter Cardinal, his wife and five children, at his residence, 542 Ri-deau street.