

"The Courier"

is the biggest weekly paper of Western Canada, and reaches especially the immigrated population throughout the West.

Subscription price for the regular Wednesday edition containing from 12 to 28 pages \$2.00 yearly in advance only.

Address: "The Courier", P. O. Box 505, Regina, Sask., or call at our offices and printing plant, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. Telephone 3391.

The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

"The Courier"

is chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests of the Canadian West.

"Ads" are always successful, as "The Courier" is by far the best medium to reach tens of thousands of families of prosperous farmers, who possess an enormous buying power.

Get their trade by advertising in "THE COURIER"

SWORN CIRCULATION 20103
Advertising rates on application.

VOLUME 12

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.

NUMBER 44

GOVERNMENT REFUSES WAR VETERANS' DEMAND

TORONTO SOLDIERS THREATENING GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, Sept. 7. — Keen disappointment was expressed by the national officers of the Great War Veterans' association this evening at the refusal of the government to establish a royal commission to determine the practicality of further assistance in the re-establishment of returned soldiers. The final decision of the government was communicated by the prime minister last Friday to the Dominion executive committee and was received with indignation, as the request had been considered "in view of existing circumstances" as quite reasonable.

Acting upon the mandate of the annual Dominion convention held in Vancouver last July, the Dominion executive committee waited upon the premier to urge the creation of the commission advocated by that convention to deal with the widespread demand for a bonus to returned soldiers. Sir Robert Borden stated that the government was not prepared to give favorable consideration to any project which would involve further expenditure than that already proposed for the work of re-establishment, but that the request of the association for a commission would be dealt with at an early date. The executive committee of the veterans then deputed a special committee to remain in Ottawa, awaiting this decision. The premier, however, in his final announcement, stated that it was not consistent with the responsibilities of the government to enquire into facts already within its possession.

Judging from the numerous telegrams which have been received in Ottawa at the national headquarters of the Great War Veterans association and by members of parliament, the numerous branches of the association are not disposed to accept the decision of the government with good grace. Already several prominent members of the Unionist party have interceded with the prime minister for a reconsideration of the attitude adopted by the government.

TORONTO, Sept. 7. — Urgently demanding a gratuity of \$2,000 for every returned soldier, a crowd of about five thousand returned men in Queen's Park here this afternoon pledged themselves "to sleep, eat and drink gratuity" till the Dominion government granted their demands for the \$2,000. The crowd agreed not to accept anything less than this sum, since a compromise would "show weakness" in their demands. The meet-

REOPENING OF TRADE WITH CENTRAL POWERS

BRITISH SHIPS TAKE CARGOES AT HAMBURG AND BREMEN—SHIPPING FACILITIES POOR

LONDON, Sept. 7. — A great deal of curiosity is being evinced by the British public regarding the effect of the reopening of trade with the central European powers which came into effect September 1. Although it has been known for some time that German firms have been sending circulars to British business houses offering articles for sale, it was generally believed some hesitancy still existed among commercial houses with regard to the resumption of business relations with the central powers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. — Exports to Germany totalled \$2,426,742 during July, the first month following the lifting of the allied blockade, the department of commerce announced today.

GERMAN PRISONERS RETURNED

BERLIN. — The first contingent of German prisoners have arrived at Cologne and Deutz, from the British Camp at Calais. The men appear to have been well fed, and they wore good clothes.

Admiral Beresford Dead

LONDON, Sept. 7. — Admiral Baron Beresford died last night while on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Langwell, Caithness, Scotland. Death was due to epilepsy. Admiral Beresford was created a baron by King George in the New Year honours announced Dec. 31, 1915. He assumed the title of Baron Beresford of Metemmes and Carraghmore.

King of Italy Surrenders Crown Lands

ROME, Sept. 1. — King Victor Emmanuel has decided to surrender all the crown properties in favor of the peasants and for national work for former soldiers. Premier Nitti at one of the first sittings of the parliament, which is to be opened Wednesday, will make this announcement.

In Eleven States The crown properties of Italy are larger than those of any other country since the house of Savoy inherited the properties of the rulers of the eleven states into which Italy was divided before the kingdom became united.

During the war the king gave over his splendid royal palace at Caserta, the Castle of St. Elpidio, for the use of his soldiers. His intention is now that the vast lands which he possesses, virtually in every region of Italy, shall go to the peasants who fought in the war, while his palaces, castles and other buildings shall be utilized for philanthropic purposes.

In addition, the king has expressed a desire that this private patrimony be taxed like that of any other citizen.

Soldiers Ambushed By Irish

BELFAST, Sept. 7. — A party of 18 soldiers returning to barracks from church at Fermoy today were attacked from ambush. One soldier was killed and three were wounded. The others were overpowered.

The attacking forces, which appeared to number about 20, used revolvers. They took all the soldiers' rifles, and quickly left the scene in automobiles which were waiting for them.

Formoy lies about 19 miles north-northeast of Cork.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SUSPECTED OF BEING TRAITOR
PARIS. — Orders have been issued for an examination of Ernest Judet, former director of L'Eclair, who is accused of having dealings with the enemy in the purchase or founding of French newspapers with German capital.

SPAIN'S WHEAT CROP SHORT
MADRID. — Spain's wheat crop for the present year will aggregate 36,000,000 metric hundredweight, according to an official estimate. As consumption amounts to 40,000,000 metric hundredweight, it is stated that it will be necessary to buy wheat abroad to make up the difference.

ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION
WASHINGTON. — Withdrawal of the United States from the league of nations two years after ratification of the peace treaty, unless all nations abolish conscription within that time, was provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Jones, Washington, a Republican.

VESUVIUS ERUPTING
ROME. — After loud underground rumblings, Mount Vesuvius began erupting anew, two streams of lava flowing toward the valley. So far the eruption has not been so heavy as to threaten the villages at the base of the mountain.

BELGIAN ROYAL VISITORS
WASHINGTON. — King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will arrive in Washington about October 1 and will be guests of the president and Mrs. Wilson at the White House, probably remaining three days.

TO DEAL WITH PROFITEERS

NEW COURT ESTABLISHED, WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE PROFITS ON NECESSARIES OF LIFE—HAS VERY EXTENSIVE POWERS—ORDERS FAIR PRICES FOR SALE OF SUGAR

OTTAWA. — Last session, as the result of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the high cost of living problem, the Dominion Parliament passed legislation establishing a Federal Court of Commerce and defining its powers, machinery and procedure. It is to consist of three members, two of whom have already been appointed, in Judge H. A. Robson, a distinguished Winnipeg jurist, and W. F. O'Connor, a barrister from Halifax, Nova Scotia, who conducted an investigation into the profits of the Canadian packing companies in 1917.

The duties of the Court of Commerce are to investigate all commercial transactions in which there are possibilities of profiteering and exploitation of the public. It will have very extensive powers of punishment and investigation, and full facilities of laying information before it are provided. Mr. O'Connor has gone to Washington to get the benefit of American experience in such matters. It is expected that some French-Canadian will be added as a third member of the court in the near future.

OTTAWA. — Judge Robson, chairman of the board of commerce, has wired all the provincial attorneys general asking that provincial police be detailed immediately for an examination of conditions in each locality respecting food conditions, the quantities on hand, and the prevailing prices, and to report to the board.

It is asked further that the provinces engage counsel to prepare cases to be submitted to the board in any situation where there is a suspicion of unwarrantable charging inordinate prices. The board will deal with these cases as reported, as it cannot be all over the country at once. It will appoint competent sub-commissioners to investigate specific complaints and will have its order upon their reports. Instructions have been given that all these sittings be public and open to the press, as will be the procedure with the board itself.

MONTREAL. — The board of commerce on September 3rd made and issued its order concerning the sugar enquiry. The order, in addition to providing shipments by the refiners in combination of two thousand tons of sugar for the purpose of western fruit growers, dealt with the recently promulgated embargo upon the export of sugar. It further provided for fair prices for

HALF BRITISH NAVY OBSOLETE SAYS LORD FISHER

LONDON, Sept. 2. — A protest couched in vigorous language in today's Times by Lord Fisher on naval expenditure has evoked interesting comments. Lord Fisher declared against alleged incredible and ruinous waste in the navy which now costs one hundred and forty million pounds sterling annually as compared with thirty-four million in 1904, notwithstanding that the German fleet does not exist. Lord Fisher declares that half the navy is already obsolete and should be scrapped and says that the other half will be equally useless in a few years because of internal combustion engines and oil.

Lord Fisher concludes: "If the nation don't sack the spendthrifts, the day of crumbling is not far off."

Twenty-four Lost on S 19 Sunk by Mine

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 7. — The British destroyer S-19 struck a Russian mine Wednesday. The captain, another officer and 90 men were saved. It is feared that eight officers and sixteen men were lost.

Italian Troops Enter Hungary
PARIS. — Italian troops are on their way into Hungary, according to reports received here. No details of the movement were given.

UKRAINS TO PROTECT JEWS
LONDON. — The Ukrainian authorities declare that the Ukrainian national government has taken measures to prevent all attempts at persecution of Jews in territory occupied by its troops.

AUSTRIA WILL SIGN PEACE TREATY

VIENNA, Sept. 6. — The national assembly by a vote of 97 to 23 today decided to sign the peace treaty. The assembly, however, protested against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself."

Renner Will Sign Treaty
PARIS, Sept. 7. — The Austrian delegation at St. Germain has informed the French peace mission that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation, had been charged with signing the document. Dr. Renner is now on his way to Paris. His signature will be affixed to the treaty at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Germans Were Opposed
The German nationalists voted against signature of the treaty, while some members of the south Tyrol party abstained from voting. The vote was taken after adoption without dissent of the government's resolution of protest, presented by the Christian Socialist, Hanser, declaring the territorial clauses of the treaty violate grossly the national claim to self-determination and the basis on which the armistice was concluded.

"We raise once more our voices against a peace founded on brute force. As one man we decline the dividing-up of our peoples into free and unfree, as is done by this peace. We further declare that the 4,000,000 Germans forced under foreign rule will for all time insist on self-determination as the only basis by which the modern state may be founded.

The resolution also declares that union with Germany is an absolute necessity and expresses the hope that when the hatred of the war dies down this union will be consummated. It ends by placing responsibility for steeping Europe in revolution and confusion on the shoulders of the entente and looks to the league of nations to repair the wrong done.

Dominion Parliament in Special Session

The speech from the throne, as delivered by the governor-general the day Parliament re-opened, was brief. It opened with reference to the warm welcome which the Prince of Wales is receiving at all points he has visited and emphasized that the ties between the Motherland and the Dominion were never closer nor firmer than today.

The programme of the session, so far as outlined in the speech, is confined to ratification of the peace treaty, the adoption of measures rendered necessary by the return of the peace treaty, and the making of such financial provisions as may be required "in connection with the peace treaty and for other purposes."

On the first day of the sitting it was noted that J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, took his seat on the cross benches. W. A. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, was seated near him, also on the cross benches. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, watched the proceedings from the public galleries.

Sir Robert Borden described in detail the provisions of the treaty with the accompanying covenant of the league of nations and the labor conventions. He spoke of Canada's new status in the family of nations as exemplified in representation at the peace conference and on the council of the league.

On behalf of my country," Sir Robert declared amid cheers, "I stood firmly on this solid ground, that in this, the greatest of all wars, in which the world's liberty, the world's justice, in short the world's future destiny were at stake, Can-

(Continued on page 2.)