

The Courier

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MAINTENANCE OF MAIN HIGHWAYS

Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways, is sending a bulletin to all the rural municipalities in the province urging immediate action in locating main highways, so that the Provincial Government grant of \$500.00 to each municipality for the maintenance of main highways can be made available. Before all or any part of this sum can be available for any municipality it is absolutely necessary that the municipal council shall pass a resolution setting forth how and where the moneys shall be expended. On or before the first day of June a copy of such resolution, certified as correct by the secretary of the municipality, shall be forwarded to the Department of Highways.

WANT SHORT COURSE AT MOOSOMIN

So well pleased were the people of Moosomin and district with the short course in agriculture given there last winter by the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, that a delegation from the town called on Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister, asking that this course be made an annual event. O. A. Bretz, editor of the World-Spectator at Moosomin was a member of the delegation. The request was favorably considered.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS AND SCHOOL FAIRS

The Boys' and Girls' Club, the school exhibition, and the rural Education Association in every municipality in the province is the aim of Fred Bates, B.A., M.Sc., Director of Rural Education Associations and school exhibitions and J. G. Raynor, Director of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. There are now close to one hundred Rural Education Associations in Saskatchewan and more are being organized every month and there are over twenty-five hundred members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs in the Province.

After many years of work a railroad tunnel under the Pyrenees, between Eastern Spain and France, nearly twenty miles long, has been completed.

German Delegates, [etc.]

(Continued from page 1.) lands and Fiume, the Italian delegates, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, failed to appear at Monday afternoon's session. These ministers had discussed the problem insistently with Premier Clemenceau earlier in the day, and for the purpose of bringing the matter to a close, President Wilson attended the afternoon session. It was then expected that the question, which up to that time was considered almost insurmountable, would be decided, but owing to the absence of the Italian delegates, a discussion of the Italian claims was dispensed with. It is announced that the council will take no further action on the subject pending information as to the future course of the Italians.

The aspirations of Italy as regards the Adriatic seacoast still appear to be the insurmountable question before the Council of Four at the peace conference at Paris.

Allies Want Germany to Send Delegates With Authority to Sign Peace.

PARIS, April 20. — The Council of Four has notified Germany that

the associated powers cannot receive representatives at Versailles who are merely messengers. The German government must appoint representatives with plenipotentiary powers.

Awaiting Invitation. BERLIN, April 20. — The German armistice commission reports that it has not yet received the official invitation for the German delegates to attend the peace negotiations at Versailles.

Announcement was made in Paris on Wednesday that the formal invitation to the German delegates has been forwarded to Berlin.

Peace Plebiscite Probable in Germany.

COPENHAGEN, April 20. — Preparations are being made in Germany for a plebiscite on the question of rejecting the peace terms offered to Germany if such rejection is considered necessary, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Envoys to Receive Terms.

COPENHAGEN, April 20. — Foreign minister Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau of Germany, has announced that three envoys will be sent to Versailles, April 25, authorized to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, according to a despatch from Berlin received here early today.

The delegation will be headed by Minister von Hanid, whose associates will be Herr Von Keller and Herr Ernest Schmidt, legation counsellors. They will be attended by two officials and two chancery servants.

Reparation and Damage Report is Adopted as Read.

PARIS, April 20. — An official statement says that the commission of reparation and damages yesterday unanimously adopted the second sub-committee's second report, dealing with the financial capacity of the enemy states and their means of payment and reparation.

The report is directed particularly to the question of restitution to be made by Germany to the allied and associated powers in connection with, for instance, ships, machinery, rolling stock, plants and livestock.

President's Ship at Brest.

BREST, April 20. — The United States transport George Washington which started from New York for France on the orders of President Wilson has arrived here.

Differences Between Italy and Jugo-Slavia Present Grave Difficulties.

PARIS, April 20. — Failure has again met the efforts to smooth out the Italian and Jugo-Slav situation. Another meeting was held this morning when Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, and Premier Orlando again met David Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau. President Wilson did not attend the meeting.

The Italian statesmen will meet with M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George tomorrow, but President Wilson will be absent again.

If any decision is reached this time it will be necessary to submit it at another meeting at which President Wilson will be present.

The Italian issue over the Adriatic has reached an acute stage where a decision one way or the other cannot longer be deferred and a decision either way is fraught with serious consequences.

Despite the Easter calm which brought vast crowds to the churches and boulevards, the Council of Four continued its sessions at ten o'clock Saturday morning. The Italian premier, Vittorio Orlando, and the Italian foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, were both present and made it known that the opening of the Italian parliament on Wednesday has necessitated their leaving Paris Monday with definite knowledge of what is going to be done. Baron Sonnino continued to occupy the extreme position, insisting upon the integral fulfillment of the secret treaty of London, giving to Italy the entire Dalmatian coast and islands and also claiming the city of Fiume without internationalization or division with the Jugo-Slavs.

Premier Orlando was rather more conciliating, though a telegram which he had received from the heads of the Italian army de-

clared that the entire army was behind him in upholding Italy's aspirations. Captain Tozzi, of Premier Orlando's staff, said the telegram was the Italian determination to secure adequate protection on the eastern Adriatic coast. He added that if these rights were not recognized, Italy would undoubtedly adopt its own course without reference to the conference, and occupy the regions to which she considered herself entitled.

President Wilson's position was said to be equally determined against any recognition of the secret treaty of London. Reports of a compromise on the basis of Italy getting the Italian quarters of Fiume and the Jugo-Slavs getting their districts, were not confirmed, as it was said that this was the plan put forward to the Italians but not accepted.

Great Britain, United States and France to Form Defensive Alliance.

PARIS, April 20. — President Wilson had a long conference with Premier Clemenceau at the war office Saturday afternoon. Immediately after the president's departure, Premier Clemenceau received Marshal Foch.

From a very high source in the United States delegation it was learned that the United States attitude on the reported alliance between the powers to guarantee the safety of France against attack by Germany was that no alliance would be entered into by the United States that was not consistent with the spirit of the league of nations.

The extent of the guarantee which Great Britain and the United States have given to the French as security against renewed German attacks continues to be the foremost topic in the French press. The French representatives maintain that the guarantee takes the form of an alliance.

The Matin says: "This alliance has already been drawn in the form of a very brief text stipulating that the three powers will give each other mutual support if Germany attacks us again. The signing of the stipulation will occur at the same time as the signing of the treaty."

The United States officials will hold all comment on these reports. It is known, however, that a number of proposals have been brought forward designed to give a more prompt and more effective guarantee of military assistance to the French than the league of nations affords. But none of these proposals had been accepted up to 48 hours ago.

President Wilson's contention has been that the league was enough guarantee in line with his speech before a plenary session of the conference when he said:

"That is a definite guarantee of peace; it is a definite guarantee by the world against aggression; it is a definite guarantee against the thing which has just brought civilization to the verge of ruin."

Preparing to Receive German Delegates.

The final plans for receiving the German delegates at Versailles and for delivering the treaty provided for complete security, although an official communication will be issued after the treaty has actually been delivered, announcing this fact. Except for this, everything will be behind rigidly guarded doors, with military forces occupying all the surrounding precincts.

According to the terms Marshal Foch is said to have received from the secretary general of the conference, the German envoys are to be treated as enemies until the treaty is signed and any communication with them will be subject to prosecution before a court-martial on the charge of dealing with the enemy. The purpose of this is said to be to prevent Versailles from being used as a base for widespread enemy propaganda, but the rigors of this order will probably wear off after the first few days.

Claims of British Dominions to Be Adjusted in London After Peace Has Been Signed.

PARIS, April 18. — Keizer's correspondent says he learns that the British claims for reparation against Germany will include those of the various British dominions and India. At first it was intended that they should be submitted separately. This decision, the correspondent adds, was recently made by the delegation of the British empire to the peace conference.

The correspondent adds that immediately after the Germans sign the peace treaty a meeting will be held in London, when an adjustment of the claims of Great Britain's dominions and India will be made.

Important Points Discussed by Council of Four.

New York, April 18. — The Associated Press tonight issues the following review of the international situation: With David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, again in

his seat after his visit to London, where he defended his actions at the peace conference before the house of commons, the Council of Four Friday renewed its hearing of Italy's claims to the Adriatic seacoast of Fiume and also had under discussion the question of Polish claims on Danzig on the Baltic.

It is understood that Danzig will be internationalized, while the Poles will have a corridor running from that city to their frontier, thus giving them access to the sea.

The council met at the "White House," the residence of President Wilson at Paris. The feeding grounds in Paris that, with the Italians demands now the remaining obstacle to a full agreement, the situation is such that President Wilson will be able to sail home with a signed copy of the peace treaty for submission to congress, which in some quarters in Paris it is believed will be spalled in extra session not later than June 1.

Little opposition to the peace terms is expected from the Germans, according to the latest reports in circulation in Paris, as they are declared to be anxious for a return to peace conditions at the earliest moment possible. It is asserted that there is to be no German text of the treaty—the document to be issued only in the French and English languages.

Heligoland, Germany's great fortress of defense of the Elbe and Weser rivers, is to be dismantled but not destroyed.

It has been decided also that the fortifications along the Kiel Canal will be permitted to remain in existence.

Naval Terms of Treaty.

PARIS, April 18. — The naval terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty, concerning the Kiel Canal and Heligoland, have been revised in several important particulars. It was the original plan to destroy the fortifications of the canal, making it strictly a commercial waterway without defenses. The changes that now have been made leave the present fortifications in existence and provisions have also been inserted permitting of the continuance of the present coast defenses, all of which were to have been destroyed, according to the original plan.

The changes concerning Heligoland, leave intact the present large basin concentrated on an extensive scale for the use of submarines during the war. It was concluded that the use of submarines had now been so restricted that the basin no longer constituted a menace, and the continuance was decided upon as providing a useful haven for the North Sea fishing fleet in case of distress. The fortifications of Heligoland are to be

Letters and Postcards

(Continued from page 1.) chem, Mayen, Nassau, Niederzorf, Hennegau, St. Ger. Sulten, Turbach, Wittlich, Birmer, Altmann, Bender, Boppard, Coez, Hirschbrotzen, Hayngen, Kempnich, Eysberg, Montstagen, Neustadt, Ob. Lahnstein, Remich, Zel. Sauer, Treves (Trar. Saarburg).

AUSTRIA—Unregistered letters and postcards may be forwarded to the following Provinces in Austria: Bukovina, Carinthia, Galicia, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Silesia, Tyrol (Northern Section), Upper Austria.

ROMANIA—To Rumania, only unregistered letters and postcards will be accepted for transmission.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Formerly Bohemia and Moravia.—To this country only unregistered letters and postcards may be sent.

ESTONIA—The mail service to Estonia has again been resumed.

ALSACE LORRAINE—All mail service—letters, postcards and parcel post can now be forwarded to this country. All mail must be addressed to Alsace Lorraine, France.

GERMANY—Service to Germany not occupied by British or American troops is still suspended. All correspondence of a private and domestic nature may be forwarded to this country through the medium of The Cook and Son, Montreal, Que.

(Note—The rules under which this can be done have been published in the "Courier" monthly ago.)

HUNGARY—Service to Hungary is still suspended. All mail can be sent direct to that country. Correspondence of a private and domestic nature may be forwarded to this country through the medium of The Cook and Son, Montreal, Que.

ITALY—Unregistered letters and post cards may be accepted for transmission by Canadian Post Offices. Letters as a province of Austria-Hungary and at present occupied by the armies of the Associated Governments.

JUGO-SLAVIA—Unregistered letters and post cards may be accepted for transmission by Canadian Post Offices.

regated for transmission to Jugo-Slavia which includes Bosnia, Herzegovina, Carniola, Slavonia, Croatia and Dalmatia.

POLAND—Unregistered letters and post cards can be forwarded to all parts of Poland.

ROMANIA—Letter mail service has been resumed to Rumania and letters can be directed to any part of that country.

RUSSIA—Letter mail service has been resumed to Finland, Murmansk, Archangel, Vladivostok and district and Siberia generally, Sempalatinsk, Tschelabinsk, Ekaterinburg and Perm.

Unregistered letters and post cards may be forwarded to all Black-Sea Ports including Odessa, Sebastopol, Novorossk, Ekaterinburg and to the Province of Caucasus.

All mail addressed to destinations other than those above mentioned will be returned to the senders as non-transmissible.

SHENJIAI—Letter mail service with Serbia has again been resumed and all mails may again be sent direct to any part of that country.

TURKEY IN EUROPE—Unregistered letters and post cards can now be sent to any part of Turkey in Europe, but no guarantee for delivery can be given by the postal authorities.

Anybody having any relations in any part of the above mentioned countries can now correspond with them. It is however understood that all correspondence is to be of a private and domestic nature. In all likelihood the letters forwarded to European countries will be censored by the authorities. No parcel post can as yet be sent to any part of Europe with the exceptions mentioned above.

Germany and Austria etc.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Soldiers are commanded by Col. Stoenig Wimmer, who takes orders from the soldiers' council, which is either socialistic or communistic.

Col. Cunningham, in the name of the Allies, has issued a proclamation declaring that if there are further disturbances the food supply will be cut off. For that reason serious trouble is unlikely. While it is possible there will be no change in the name of the government, it will be none the less Bolshevistic in purpose.

Men familiar with the situation still contend that it would be easy to handle the situation through limited occupation by Allied troops and also through the guarding of the frontiers of Poland and the Rhine.

They assert that with the help of Gen. Petlura's force the hordes from Moscow could thus be kept out.

BRASIL, April 20. — Despatches received here from Vienna say that the capital was quiet Sunday. M. Aillide, envoy of the French republic, presented the foreign minister with a note, setting forth the plans of the allied and associated powers for provisioning the population by way of Switzerland and pointing out that their efforts would be futile and necessarily interrupted if, by reason of disturbances, the allies were not assured proper conditions for the distribution of food relief.

CONSTITUTION, April 19. — Five policemen were killed and forty wounded, and twenty demonstrators and bystanders were injured during the disturbances in Vienna on Thursday, when a crowd of Bolsheviki sympathizers attempted to storm the Austrian parliament building, according to a Vienna despatch received here.

Archdukes Obtain Sanctuary.

GENOVA, April 19. — An official statement from Berne states that the federal council has authorized four Austrian archdukes, Max, Frederick, Eugene and Charles Etienne, to live in Switzerland on the condition that they shall not engage in propaganda or politics.

Trouble at Bremen, Munich and Brunswick.

LONDON, April 18. A German wireless despatch received this evening, dealing with the situation in Germany says:

"The general strike at Bremen continues, but the unloading of food ships is assured.

"The Communists of Munich, in expectation of heavy fighting, have occupied all the roads leading to Munich and provided themselves with field artillery, stationed field posts all around the town and laid trenches and provided them with machine guns.

"Government troops have advanced to Barchen and are in touch with the Communist defenders.

"General Merker has been instructed to dismiss the existing government in Brunswick, dissolve the workmen's council and form a new government. No resistance is expected."

BRUNNEN, April 19. — (Via Copenhagen.) — Serious fighting between Bavarian communist and government troops occurred Friday near Freising, resulting in losses to both sides, a Munich despatch says.

Berlin Strike Spreading.

BERLIN, April 19. — The strike of metal workers and bank employees spread today to the employees of department stores and specialty shops. Efforts to provoke a general strike are regarded as a renewed attempt of the radical opponents of the government to launch instruction which would paralyze all lines of industry.

Plan Soviets for Saxony.

COPENHAGEN, April 20. — Berlin advices say rumors have been reiterated that a Soviet government will be proclaimed in Saxony.

Hungary to Free People Convicted in Interests of Capitalists.

BUDAPEST, April 20. — The revolutionary government announces that it will revise the sentences imposed on all persons imprisoned prior to the last revolution, wherever it is found that "The prosecutions were in the interest of capitalistic production or to maintain the old worn out social system, the sentences will be annulled."

The government, it is stated, does not intend to bring to trial prominent political persons under arrest, including the former premier, Dr. Wekerle, former War Minister Hazai, and the former Minister of Justice Balogh, and declares that reports that Dr. Wekerle and others were executed are without foundation.

A government decree confiscates all collections of postage stamps exceeding 2,000 crowns in value.

Eichorn Arrested.

BERLIN, April 19.—Official confirmation has been received of the arrest near Holzminden of Eichorn, former chief of police of Berlin, who fled from Berlin during the revolutionary outbreak. It was reported recently that he was aiding the separatist movement in Brunswick.

Bruswick Quiet.

BRUNSWICK, April 19. — The situation in Brunswick is becoming normal, Herr Merges, known as president of the Brunswick free state, was routed out of a garret where he had been hiding and arrested. Other Spartaen leaders are in hiding or in flight.

Wire communication between Brunswick and Berlin has been re-established. A new cabinet has been established in Brunswick made up of four majority socialists, two independents and one democrat.

Dethronements in Germany Affect 278 Persons.

BERLIN, April 19. — A German professor figures out that the abdications and dethronements in Germany include 278 persons. Bavaria leads with one king, one queen, fifteen princes, sixteen princesses, five dukes and one duchess. Prussia has sent thirty-three royalties into exile, including the emperor, empress, twenty princes and eleven princesses.

Bruswick is at the bottom of the list, with only the dual couple and their three children. The two tiny principalities of Reuss, whose area is hardly one three-hundredth part of that of Prussia, have exiled thirty-six royalties. The principality of Lippe, only about twenty square miles larger than the Reuss states, had a royal family numbering twenty-four persons. Most extraordinary is the case of Schaumburg-Lippe, with its area of 130 square miles, where there was nearly one royal personage for every five square miles. These included the reigning prince, seventeen princesses and seven princesses.

Battle in Munich Favors Revolution.

BERLIN, April 15. — The battle in Munich for the central railway station ended in the complete defeat of the government troops, according to Nuremberg advices.

LONDON, April 16. — With rioting still said to be rampant in Munich and strike continuing in numerous parts of Germany, the workmen at Bremen, Germany's big port on the Weser, have called a general walkout which is affecting most of the big industrial works and the street railways.

Another German Strike.

BRUNNEN, April 16.—A general strike has been proclaimed here. It is effective in most of the large works and on the tramways. The gas and electric lighting systems, however, are operating.

How To Avoid Backache and Nervousness

TOLD BY MRS. LYNCH FROM OWN EXPERIENCE

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached, my back ached all the time I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and



backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, as I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. Adeline R. Lynch, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

LABOR PARTY OF BRITAIN IMPERATIVE

The national executive of the Labor party formulated a statement of policy, demanding that the Paris conference put an end to the protracted discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points.

The Labor party also demands withdrawal of the conscription bill, the cessation of military interference in Russia and speedy withdrawal of British troops from that country.

SEVEN U-BOATS LOST

CHEMBOURG, France, April 18.—Seven German submarines on the way here from England in tow have been lost in the storm. Eight of the undersize boats were bound here, but only one arrived safely.

MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN	
Winnipeg Cash Prices	
Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	224 1/2
No. 2 Northern	221 1/2
No. 3 Northern	217 1/2
No. 4	211 1/2
No. 5	199 1/2
No. 2 feed	190 1/2
Oats—	
No. 1 C.W.	75 3/8
No. 2 C.W.	72 3/8
Extra No. 1 feed	72 3/8
No. 1 feed	70 3/8
No. 2 feed	67 3/8
Flax—	
No. 1 N.W.C.	377 3/4
No. 2 C.W.	369 3/4
No. 3 C.W.	354 3/4
Grounded flax	354 3/4
Barley—	
No. 1 C.W.	105 7/8
No. 2 C.W.	101 7/8

LIVESTOCK

Livestock Prices	
Choice to prime	\$13.75 to \$15.50
Medium to good butchers	11.00 to 13.00
Heifers	
Choice butchers	10.50 to 12.00
Choice stockers	8.00 to 9.50
Fair good	7.50 to 7.75
Cows—	
Choice butchers	9.25 to 11.50
Fair to good	8.00 to 9.25
Medium	6.00 to 7.50
Canners and feeders	4.50 to 5.25
Stockers and feeders—	
Choice	9.00 to 12.50
Oxen—	
Choice light	7.50 to 7.75
Choice heavy feeders	9.00 to 11.50
Bulls—	
Choice	8.50 to 9.50
Good	5.75 to 6.25
Common	5.00 to 6.00
Calves—	
Choice light	11.00 to 15.00
Choice heavy	8.00 to 11.00
Sheep and lambs—	
Choice sheep	10.00 to 11.00
Choice lambs	14.50 to 15.25
Hogs—	
Soleats	20.50
Sows	15.50 to 17.00
Heavies	17.00 to 17.75
Stags	14.00 to 15.00
Light	16.00 to 18.00

Montreal Produce

Cheddar—Finest eastern, 24 to 25c.
Butter—Choice creamery, 64 to 65c.
Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 49c.
Potatoes p. bag, car lots, 1.60 to 2.00.

RELIGIOUS ARTICLES

Beads, Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Statues, Religious Pictures, framed or unframed, Medals, Scapular Medals or lockets, Gold Crosses and Chains, Catechisms, Candles, First communion Candles—etc., etc.

GRAVE CROSSES

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