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Lawless Outbreaks All Over England

CIVILIAN DISTURBANCES BECOMING COMMON AND SERIOUS DAMAGE REPORTED—ONE CITY HALL BURNED AND MANY PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

Labor Issues Bigger Than Any Great Britain Has Had Yet To Face.

LONDON. — Civilian disturbances in different parts of the country have been as destructive as anything committed by the military. At Swindon gangs of youths and discharged imperial soldiers looted twenty business premises and burned the flagstaff outside the municipal buildings. At Luton, where the town hall was burned, further disturbances were quelled by police charges. Men and four women were arrested and further arrests are imminent. At Coventry many shops were attacked; forty persons were injured, some dangerously, and police assistance was sought from Birmingham. At Bilston the mob tore down a wall and used the bricks as missiles against the police. Additional police were summoned from neighboring towns.

LONDON. — The labor expert of the London Times has summarized the present labor situation in Britain as follows: The labor issues maturing in the next few weeks are bigger than any Great Britain has yet had to face. The labor organizations are bigger than they were before the war. Labor ideas are bigger. On the one hand we have organized workers like a strong man with determination. On the other hand the employers' organizations were never better consolidated. Left to themselves a terrific conflict would be inevitable and would be fought as a war of extermination by each side.

It probably would end in the exhaustion of both sides, but there is a third party vitally interested in keeping peace, namely, the general public, whose trustees are the government. The question of destructive industrial war or peaceful industrial reconstruction will be determined by the action of the government. The present cabinet has not yet shown anything like a broad, sympathetic, progressive policy towards labor and independent attitude towards capital, which will be needed if disaster is to be averted.

Whether the government will have foresight and courage to do their duty is premier Lloyd George's secret. The outcry against the state to purchase coal mines and the indecision of the ministers on this test question of their democratic good-will create a strong suspicion that without drastic changes in the composition of the cabinet the government will fail to satisfy labor. Labor, therefore, will await

eagerly the foreshadowed reshuffling of the cabinet before taking extreme steps.

The danger in the present situation is the increasing want of confidence among the workers in the government and in parliament the majority of the British trade unionists still retain some trust in the house of commons and the ministers, but unless the house and the cabinet produce convincing evidence that they intend to give workmen all they can legitimately, respect for the existing system of government will inevitably lessen.

If and when that happens we Britishers shall find ourselves straggling into the face of revolution. Mr. Lloyd George might decide that the present house of commons is too one-sided to carry out real progressive measures. The shrewdest course would be to dissolve parliament and give the working-class electors a clear field for the elections anew.

Of the twenty million British electors, at least fourteen million are workmen and workmen's wives. Labor, therefore, if it chooses, can control the existing constitutional machine. This is the surest safeguard against a violent revolutionary outbreak by any large body of British workmen.

Only when balked by the cabinet and flouted by parliament will the workers attempt drastic action. Meanwhile the public must expect intermittent and sometimes extensive strikes. They are the growing pains of the labor movement.

The strikes have stopped the pumps in the Yorkshire mines for the first time in many years and several mines are flooding. Marines have been called for duty on the pumps in order to save the mines.

LONDON. — Prophecy that the price of food next winter will "climb to a level never dreamed of" was uttered by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British minister of reconstruction, in an address at Crewe recently.

A member of the audience shouted "More Wages." Sir Auckland replied that there would be no money to pay wages because it would have to go overseas to pay for food. The minister warned the public that it was squandering its money in a colossal way on things that did not matter.

"You cannot live like millionaires," he said, "if you are as poor as a churchmouse. This nation is now poor. It is living as if it were wealthy."

Hon. Walter Scott Arrested at U. S. Border For Non-Production of Passport

PEMBINA, North Dakota, July 28. — En route from Victoria, B.C., via Winnipeg to Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, Hon. Walter Scott, ex-premier of Saskatchewan, was promptly ordered from the Northern Pacific train at ten o'clock this forenoon by United States Immigration Officer E. R. Russell, and kept locked up during three and a half hours, until nearly two o'clock p. m., in a strongly barred cell. Mr. Scott alleges that he then liberated himself by breaking through the plastered wall into a hall which led by a stairway into a ground floor office, and thence it was a simple matter to open a window and regain freedom. A jagged hole in the wall confirms the said assertion. The officer later found Mr. Scott in the Northern Pacific telegraph office, and said he should be re-arrested, went out, and returned, together with a man whom he said was a constable, but changed his mind on being shown the draft of a telegram which Mr. Scott was filing, addressed to Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, regarding the incident.

At four o'clock, A. R. Davidson, of Davidson and McCree, Winnipeg, motored into Pembina, going south. Mr. Davidson kindly offered

him his services to take Mr. Scott back to Winnipeg, or elsewhere, but Mr. Scott expressed the wish to travel to Naves to take the Soo line evening train on to Detroit. Officer Russell forbade this; his order was that Mr. Scott must return to Winnipeg and obtain a passport.

Mr. Scott's statement is to the effect that Officer Russell became angry and overbearing over perfectly truthful answers which Mr. Scott made to the officer's questions at the outset. He alleges that he told the officer that he was a Canadian citizen, that he had had no fixed residence during three years past, and that, if he now followed any business, it was farming. Officer Russell professed to believe that these answers were not truthful and in the end, as stated, ordered Mr. Scott from the train and locked him in the cell.

It is understood here that, regardless of Officer Russell's threat to have him again arrested if he attempted to do other than return to Canada, Mr. Scott made his way to Naves and boarded the south-bound Soo line train, presumably for Detroit.

Sir Robert Borden has been requested already to make protest to Washington against the unmerited indignity to which ex-Premier Scott was subjected.

Big Forest Fire in Michigan

ONE VILLAGE DESTROYED.

DETROIT, July 26. — High winds continued today to drive fires at a rapid rate through pine forests, brush and over prairie lands of upper Michigan, and the northern counties of the lower peninsula. Reports from fire wardens in half a dozen counties, indicated that the situation was more threatening than at any time this year.

In the upper peninsula, forests around Trout Lake and Raeco appear to be the scenes of the largest fires which have been sweeping along unchecked for four days. Railroad men who have passed through the district say the woods for miles along the right-of-way are a seething furnace, and the fires are so scattered that efforts of fire fighters are all but useless. Only a heavy rain, they say, will check the blaze.

One village, Dollar settlement, was destroyed yesterday, a short time after the residents had abandoned their homes. So far as known, no towns in lower Michigan are in peril.

Montana-Idaho Fires Spreading.

SPOKANE, July 25. — Twenty-five hundred forestry men, soon to be increased to 3,000, and hundreds of men in the employ of the Forest Fire Protective association, have failed to hold in check serious forest fires which were raging today, many of them far out of bounds, in northern Idaho and western and central Montana.

Four Montana towns, Thompson Falls, county seat of Sanders county; St. Regis, Henderson and Maiden, were menaced seriously by the flames. The blaze is within a mile and a quarter of Thompson Falls and citizens, ranchers and forest service employees were combating it.

The Mission Creek blaze, on the Canadian-Idaho line, burst its

bounds yesterday and is now burning in timber on the American side, after destroying the camp of the fire fighting crews.

Rain in eastern Montana and northern Idaho has improved the forest fire situation.

Reports from Oregon indicated that 55 forest fires had been started by lightning.

Eleven Boys Drowned at Picnic

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25. — Eleven boys, all members of the Springfield Boys' club, were drowned this afternoon in Big Pond, East Otis, when a flatboat and several canoes in which they were being towed, were tipped over by high waves.

The boys, who were in camp with 42 other boys on an island, had been on the mainland for athletic sports and were being taken back for dinner. About half way across, a high wind came up, causing a wave to partly fill the flatboat with water. When the launch towing them turned to go back to the mainland, other waves quickly filled the boat and it soon sank.

Some of the boys held on to the boat, but when one of the youngsters lost his hold, all of the others on that side of the boat started to rescue him. This caused the boat to turn over and all lost their hold. The boys who were following in canoes, paddled to the struggling mass of humanity, and some of this craft was capsized also, accounting for other drownings.

Santasiero, who was one of four directors in the launch, when he saw the panic among the boys, jumped into the water in an effort to rescue. He was soon pulled down by the struggling boys and drowned with the others.

Minimum Wage Set For Saskatchewan

The minimum wage for experienced females employed in shops, stores and other mercantile institutions in Saskatchewan will be \$15 a week, it was announced, following an all-day session of the minimum wage board. The minimum for beginners is to be \$9.50 per week, with an increase every three months until one year of service has been completed, when the employee is deemed to be experienced and will be entitled to the \$15 scale.

The minimum for beginners will be \$9.50 the first three months, \$10.50 the second three months, \$11.50 the third three months and \$13.50 for the remainder of the first year's service. Out of 659 adult women and girls employed in this class of work in Saskatchewan, 341 are being paid wages ranging from \$6 to \$15 a week, and a very large proportion of these will be automatically increased when the order of the board is put into effect.

The board also set the hours of employment for women and girls in the same classification, providing for a maximum of 48 hours per week. Provision, however, was made for an extension of the number of hours' employment under special circumstances, when permits may be issued for additional hours not to exceed 36 days during the year. Power to issue such permits was delegated to the secretary, Thomas M. Molley, commissioner of labor for Saskatchewan.

GERMANS START IN BUSINESS AGAIN

PARIS. — Germans, through their agents, and by circulars, are offering cutlery, bicycles and other articles on the French market 75 per cent. under French prices, according to a statement during the debate in the chamber of deputies.

Drastic Prohibition Law Passed in United States Lower House

WASHINGTON. — By a vote of nearly three to one, the house, weary of talk on prohibition, passed a bill for its enforcement with provisions and penalties so drastic as to bring from the men who framed it the prediction that it would forever suppress the liquor traffic on United States soil. Exactly 100 members, 52 Democrats and 48 Republicans, refused to support it. Against this even 100, the prohibitionists, putting up a solid front to the very last, polled 287 votes.

The measure now goes to the senate, where many of its restrictions may be modified or stricken out. The cloakroom rumor persisted that all of this legislative effort might end on the shoal of a presidential vote, although the general view was that it would be signed as passed.

Provisions of Measure.

The bill, as it passed the house, provides after January 26, 1920, Every person permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the commissioner of internal revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians, etc.)

After February 1, 1920, the possession of any liquor other than as authorized by the law, shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law.

It will not be required however, to report and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor

in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests.

The possessor of such liquors, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully.

Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent. of alcohol. Any house, vehicle, or other place where liquor is manufactured or sold, is declared a nuisance. No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquors.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes, and wine for sacramental use, may be sold under specified regulations.

Denatured alcohol, medical preparations (including patent medicines) unfit for beverage purposes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts and vinegar are exempted.

Registered physicians are authorized to issue prescriptions under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine.

Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

Sale, manufacture or distribution of compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of liquor is prohibited, together with sale or publication of recipes for home manufacture.

Fatal Race Riots Break Out in Chicago

Nine Dead And a Score Fatally Wounded by Bullets or Missiles

CHICAGO, July 27. — A series of riots in the negro districts today resulted in the drowning of one negro; the reported drowning of a white man; the probable fatal injury of another negro; the wounding of a policeman, and injury to a score of whites and blacks by bullets or missiles. Police tonight said they had the situation well in hand.

The trouble started at the 29th Street beach, where whites and blacks are segregated, and soon spread to State street, the main thoroughfare in the heart of the negro district, which extends about five miles. Shooting started near the beach. There was also some shooting in the vicinity of State street.

CHICAGO, July 28. — Seven persons were killed and more than two score injured, many of them seriously, in a renewal of race riots in Chicago tonight. For more than five hours the five mile area on the south side was a battle ground of scattered battles between policemen and negroes, who fired from rooftops and from dark alleys, and other points of vantage.

The call for troops to quell the outbreaks resulted in four regiments of National Guardsmen being mobilized, but at a late hour tonight they had not been dispatched to the disturbed district and Chief of Police Garrity expressed the belief that the worst of the disorder had passed.

Five of the dead are negroes and two are whites.

A "flying squadron" of blacks mounted a touring car, and riding at full speed through the section sent a volley of shots at a group of whites. One white woman was injured but not fatally. The remainder received sentences from one to twenty years' imprisonment.

The charge against the accused was denouncing compatriots to the German authorities during the occupation of Laon. In many cases the hiding places of French soldiers, who had escaped the German advance, were pointed out, with the result that a large number of the soldiers were executed.

groes were overtaken after a long chase and placed under arrest. Shortly afterward a mob of several hundred blacks formed at 35th street and began stoning a policeman. Gun fire was opened and four of the negroes fell, all mortally wounded.

A white man in the same neighborhood was dragged from a truck and stabbed to death.

Negroes began looting stores of whites in one district shortly after the firing of revolvers by a squad of policemen in an effort to break up a fight over a small purchase of groceries. The police soon emptied their guns. The looting continued until a special squad of police, armed with rifles arrived. They fired low, felling half a dozen blacks.

A white woman was pulled from a street car by a negro. He was soon lying unconscious against the curb. The angry whites left him for dead.

Groups of blacks formed in football fashion and charged against whites with razors and clubs. On one corner the scene was like a miniature battleground. Unconscious negroes and white dotted the street.

Seattle Police Charge Crowd of Bolsheviks

SEATTLE, July 25. — A meeting of I.W.W. in the lower end of the town was dispersed by the police. Crowds jammed the intersection before three radical speakers, who were alleged to be spreading treasonable propaganda. Chief of Police Warren, with 150 patrolmen, headed the raid. It was found necessary to charge the crowd with police automobiles to disperse the meeting.

Many missiles were thrown at the police, chiefly fruit taken from a fruit stand nearby. Several patrolmen were struck and sustained bruises. Half-a-dozen arrests were made for resisting the police.

At the time of the arrival of the police, banners were thrown across the streets, calling for supporters for the Soviet government in Russia. Three speakers were mounted on platforms at the street corners, but disappeared when the police appeared.

For an hour afterward police in pairs patrolled the streets of that section, dispersing small crowds that gathered.

NEWS IN BRIEF

800 NATIVES KILLED

LONDON. — Eight hundred natives were killed and 1,600 wounded during the recent disturbances in Egypt, according to despatches from General E. H. Allenby.

The casualties to European and other civilians were:

Killed, 31; wounded, 35.

The casualties to the military were:

Killed, 29; wounded, 114.

The death sentence was imposed on 39 natives; detention for life, 26. upwards of 1,000 were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The military courts have been dispensed with, the sentences which they imposed being reduced by three months.

THREATENS LONDON WITH COAL FAMINE

LONDON. — A decision by the government that not more than 200 pounds of coal may be delivered to a private residence weekly threatens to a stoppage of coal deliveries in London, except in urgent cases. Coal dealers say they cannot deliver such small quantities as it would take 20 trips to deliver the usual load of two tons. Much of the trucking in London is dependent on coal.

LOCUSTS EATING CROPS

RIO JANEIRO. — This city and vicinity is suffering today from a plague of locusts. Clouds of locusts from the south swept in upon the towns massed in such dense swarms that in some places they almost obscured the sun. Damage to the crops and to vegetation in general in the interior is feared.

WILL FORMALLY REFUSE TO SURRENDER EX-KAISER

GENEVA. — It is reported from Bern that the Dutch Prince Consort, who is travelling in Switzerland, has declared in private conversations that Holland will formally refuse to surrender the former German emperor to the allies if asked. Holland, however, would not hinder him from voluntarily appearing before an allied or neutral tribunal, or from returning to

Radical Proposals Adopted by Political Party at Calgary

CALGARY, Alta. — The afternoon session July 25, of the farmer's political party was packed with vital action. Policy was declared on many important problems, and officers elected.

The constitution was finally completed and adopted. One of the most important resolutions was that dealing with the method of the trial of the Winnipeg aliens. The convention demanded the restoration of British justice in Canada by resumption of trial by jury for all offenders. The convention also called for repeal of the amendment to the Immigration act, which gives immigration officers power to deport British subjects born outside Canada, without trial.

The convention also endorsed the \$2,000 gratuity scheme for soldiers, asking the minister of education to advance money to keep the schools open in drought-stricken areas. A most radical proposal was adopted in resolution form, as a method of compelling attention to the farmers' demands for tariff reform. It was proposed that, what amounts to a boycott, be instituted against Canadian goods which are manufactured under protection of the tariff.

Germany, as, according to Dutch laws, the former monarch is considered simply a political exile.

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY IN GERMANY

WEIMAR. — No member of a family that at any time has ruled Germany is eligible for the office of president of Germany. The national assembly has thus ruled by adopting a motion of one of its members, Frau Angnus.

NOTED CHILDREN'S DOCTOR KILLED

LONDON. — Dr. Nikolas Berend, widely known as an authority on children's diseases and a member of the University of Budapest faculty, was killed during the last attempt to overthrow the soviet government in Budapest, according to a Vienna despatch.

President of Manitoba Grain Growers Resigns

BRANDON, Man. — R. C. Henders, M.P., president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, at a meeting of the board of the association held in Brandon July 23, tendered his resignation of the presidency in the following terms:

"This certifies that I, R. C. Henders, do hereby and now tender my resignation as president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, believing that my position has been misunderstood and my motives entirely misjudged. I, therefore, feel that my presidency of the association ought to terminate.

"Sincerely Yours," (Signed) "R. C. Henders."

Resolution in Reply

In this connection the board of the association, after thorough discussion of the whole question of the budget and the vote of the western members of the house of commons, passed the following resolution:

"We, the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, while deeply regretting the circumstances which have necessitated the resignation of our president, R. C. Henders, and while we fully appreciate the long years of faithful services rendered our organization, yet, after careful consideration, we cannot in any degree accept his attitude on the tariff in the recent budget debate and vote. We, therefore, repudiate his stand, accept his resignation and reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the farmers' platform." (Signed) "W. B. Wood, Secretary," "J. L. Brown, Vice-President."

Eight French Informers Sentenced to Death

PARIS, July 28. — Sentences were delivered this afternoon in the case known as "The Laon Informers" after a trial of more than sixty days.

Of the 28 persons accused, eight were condemned to death, two of them being women; three others were condemned to death by default, six were acquitted, and the