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Raise Blockade Upon Germany

PARIS, July 11. — The Council of Five has decided to raise the blockade against Germany tomorrow, it was announced.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — With the economic blockade of Germany lifted today in accordance with the decision of the council of five in Paris, preparations were under way for the immediate resumption of trade between the former enemy power and the U. S. Trading with Germany, pending ratification by the Senate of the peace treaty and the formal termination of the war will be carried on under a system of blanket licenses to be issued.

LONDON, July 13. — With a view of raising the blockade, the board of trade has issued general licenses under trading with the enemy legislation, authorizing with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany and German-Austria. The licenses do not remove existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany and German-

Austria with respect to pre-war transactions.

Great Britain is preparing to resume her consular services in Germany soon, and to give every facility for British firms to distribute goods there, says the Daily Mail.

Potash Prices Going Up.

WEIMAR, July 12. — The potash syndicate has petitioned the government to grant permission to raise the price of potash 100 per cent, owing to the increased cost of production. The syndicate claims to have a deficit of 46,000,000 marks for the first three months of this year, and declares it would be forced to shut down unless it can increase the selling price.

BERLIN, July 12. — In view of the raising of the blockade, the government's recent action in reducing the price of food, is forcing food traffickers to get rid of hidden supplies. As a result a sharp decline in prices is reported from all sections of Germany.

Peace Treaty Ratified By Germany

WEIMAR, via COBLENZ. — The resolution ratifying the peace treaty was adopted by the German national assembly on July 9, by a vote of 208 to 115.

The text of the ratification resolution introduced in the national assembly consisted of two clauses, reading as follows:

"The peace treaty between Germany and the allied and associated powers signed on June 28, 1919, and the protocol belonging thereto, as well as the agreement relative to the occupation of the Rhineland, signed the same day, are agreed to."

"This law comes into force on the day of its promulgation."

In the debate which preceded the vote of the national assembly ratifying the peace treaty, some strong sentiments against the terms were expressed and ninety-nine deputies abstained from voting on the resolution to ratify the treaty. Most of the ministers were present at the meeting of the assembly and there was a full attendance of deputies. Dr. Hermann Mueller, the foreign minister, in introducing the government bills, explained that hastening of the ratification order would bring about the lifting of the blockade.

"We are about to enter upon a forty years' march through dirt," he said. "I can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfillment of the treaty prescribed for us."

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic centre party, said:

"We agree to the treaty under hard compulsion, to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the fatherland from internal ruin."

Herr Kreising, socialist; Professor Schuecking, Democrat; Dr. Traub, national party, and Herr Kahl, people's party, all spoke, violently protesting the injustice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfillment and declaring that the day of Germany's liberation would come.

These speeches were greeted with such turbulent applause and hand clapping, that the president of the assembly, Herr Fehrenbach, called attention to the fact that hand clapping was against the rules, with similar speeches by other members and similar applause.

The national party introduced an amendment in favor of ratifying the treaty with the reserve that the sanction of the international law experts of repute be first obtained concerning articles 227 to 230, and that a court be created to investigate the responsibility for the war.

In the course of the debate President Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-Lorraine being torn from Germany. He said that the treaty of 1871 simply made good what had been taken from Germany 150 years before. He hoped that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would preserve their German character, customs, etc.

Huge Property Tax For Germany

MUST INCREASE REVENUE BY 90 PER CENT

BERLIN, July 14. — Germany is to quickly return to a peace time financial system, said Matthias Erzberger, vice-chancellor and minister of finance, speaking at Weimar before the German national assembly. Among other things the payments of grants to men who are unemployed will be reduced, it was indicated during his address.

"The empire's needs must be divided henceforth between home needs and indemnities," he said. "This year's expenditures confronting us will amount to about 15,500,000,000 marks. I am firmly resolved to tread the hard path of economy and therefore have given out the watchword that from October 1, 1919, there shall be no more items not detailed and there shall be no more war funds. The war finance system shall cease and a regular budget system must be re-established. The first guiding principle is that there must be no more unproductive expenditures. Therefore, a gradual abolition of non-employment grants must be faced. How are the full requirements for the empire, new states and communes, which may be estimated at 25,000,000,000 marks, to be covered?"

After citing the returns to the

empire from taxation measures prior to and during the war, and estimating the revenue to be derived from new tax bills Herr Erzberger said:

"There still remains a sum of over 10,000,000,000 marks to be covered. The ministry of finance has almost completed the drafting of two important bills levying new taxes which I intend to submit to the house before the parliamentary recess," he continued. "These call for a large single levy on property and a large tax on business turnover, but even if the bills are passed, the money for the payment of indemnities must be obtained in some other way. In the autumn new bills will be introduced in the national assembly with the final object of covering this deficit."

"The burdens of taxation will reach an absolutely terrible height. A floating debt of 72,000,000,000 marks is a constant danger and the removal of this debt is one of our most urgent tasks. There are two ways in which to do it—either its conversion into a funded loan, or its extinction by big levies and a heavy property tax. I do not indulge the hope that these two ways will immediately yield the entire liquid amount of 72,000,000,000

Feed Prospects in Alberta Bad

CALGARY, July 14. — Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, stated to the Canadian Press last night over the phone from his farm at Olds, that the feed outlook in Alberta was bad. There will be plenty of feed in the Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake districts, but he believes hay will have to be brought in from Ontario and Quebec. He has asked for a conference in Winnipeg next week of the officials of the three railways, a representative of the Dominion government and himself, to discuss the matter of rates, etc. The minister also fears that much of the livestock in the province will have to be thrown on the market this fall, as the farmers will be in no position to feed it, or to buy feed at high prices.

Leaders of Former Turkish Government Condemned to Die

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14. — Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, were condemned to death by a Turkish court martial investigating the conduct of the Turkish government during the war. Enver and his two leading associates in the Young Turk government fled from Turkey several months ago, and their whereabouts are unknown. Djavid Bey, former minister of finance, and Aluha Metssa Kiazim, former Sheikh-ul-Islam were sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.

Lad Accidentally Shot With A Rifle By His Brother

LEADER, SASK. — Arthur Rossman, 13 years old, step-son of Geo. Frank, was seriously injured Tuesday evening before last, by a rifle in the hands of his brother.

It would seem that the rifle had been a source of some amusement among some youngsters, and during the excitement, young Arthur stuck his thumb to the nozzle of the gun shouting to his brother to shoot—which he immediately did, with the result that the bullet passed through the thumb and entered the abdomen on the left side and embedded itself therein.

Dr. Denovan was hurriedly called and rushed the little fellow into Swift Current to undergo treatment. It is said, the little patient is doing as well as can be expected.

marks. It is the duty of conquered people not only to bow to a state of compulsion, but to achieve an inward conversion as to the necessity of giving up all riches and all that is superfluous.

"Changes in the system of taxation will be speedily submitted to the national assembly and this reform will represent the completion of the whole work."

The world has denied us international justice. All the more passionately and energetically, however, will we work for the home land again, and flourishing in justice, concentrate our care and endeavor upon the poor but just German.

"One of the first requirements relative to the restoration of the life of labor is the establishment of orderly finances. I will have nothing to do with suggestions for the annulment of war loans and a declaration of general bankruptcy. My highest aim is to administer justice in the entire taxation system. The income from capital must be taxed much heavier than the income from work. An inheritance tax and a heavy tax levy on property will be the initial steps that will be taken. The empire's income must be increased nine hundred per cent, and that of individual states and communes one hundred per cent. Such enormous changes require fresh measures."

Hail Damage More Extensive Than Supposed

Damage to the crops in the central portion of Saskatchewan as a result of the hailstorms of a week or two ago, is far greater than earlier reports would indicate. Travellers state that great destruction followed in the wake of the storm. Fields that were struck by the hail and suffered the most, have since been dried out by the sun, and hot winds, and are now as bare as the back of one's hand, and are turning white.

The storm swept east between Findlater and Bethune, and Dilke and Kedleston. Everywhere in this area barns are down, and small buildings have been blown away. The drive shed of an elevator at Dilke and another at Kedleston were destroyed.

Proceeding east, the storm struck Long Lake, near Regina Beach and apparently divided, part going by way of Siltan and the Kirkella line and on east to Duff and Melville, on the Grand Trunk and north to Saltcoats on the C.P.R. The other part went down the main line of the C.P.R. to Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Sintaluta.

The hail company adjusters are all busy adjusting losses and in almost every case the loss is a total one, being 100 per cent. In addition to the hail damage, parts of the country are suffering from drought. At Hanley the crops are suffering considerably, and some farmers are letting their hired help go.

One of the big farmers in the Aylesbury district to be hailed out was Geo. Konkle, who was the first Saskatchewan man to purchase an airplane. Where the crops were not hailed out, they looked very good in the Findlater, Aylesbury, Holdfast, Lumsden and other districts.

Most of the farmers hailed out are busy plowing.

Two Suicides and Shooting at Swift Current

Two suicides and a fatal shooting accident is the toll of death in the district during the past few days. Word has reached the provincial police department of the finding of the body of a Chinaman just outside the C.P.R. yards at Seep-ton. It is believed to be a case of suicide but details have not yet been received.

Friends of E. Eadie, a well-to-do farmer living near Ernfold, went to his garage on his farm and were horrified to see his body swinging from a rafter. He was quickly cut down but despite medical attention promptly given, could not be revived. No reason can be assigned for his suicide.

Marie Fournier, housekeeper for a farmer named Rodgers, living near Hazenmore, is dead as the result of a gun accident on Wednesday. The facts show that Miss Fournier was in the habit of amusing herself by shooting gophers with a 22-calibre rifle. On Wednesday, a neighbor visited at the Rodgers' farm with some of her children and Miss Fournier took the rifle from a corner in which it was standing to hang it up out of reach of the children.

As she was trying to hang the rifle on a nail on the wall by the trigger-guard, it went off and the bullet entered her right side, lodging near the spine. Dr. Aubin, of Meyronne, was rushed to the scene, but despite his prompt attention Miss Fournier sank and passed away.

POLISH TROOPS ARE WARNED

PARIS, July 10. — Marshal Foch was today instructed by the Council of Five to send notification to the Polish troops to cease action in Lithuania.

The Bulgarian treaty, it is announced, will come up for consideration on July 25.

An inter-allied commission has been named to discuss the military occupation of the Rhine with the German delegation after consultation with Marshal Foch.

Allan Liner "Crampian" Collided With Ice-Berg

Ship Saved But Two of Crew Killed

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 14. — Two men were killed and two injured when the Allan liner "Crampian", Montreal for Liverpool, collided with an ice-berg off Cape Race on July 9. The steamer, with 750 passengers and a crew of 350, arrived here this morning for repairs. The killed and injured were members of the crew, who were asleep in the bow of the steamer when she struck. Virtually all of the passengers were awake, but, although there were more than 500 women and children aboard, there was little excitement and no panic.

That the "Crampian" did not suffer the fate of the Titanic, with considerable loss of life, is believed to have been due to the decision of the captain to strike the iceberg bow on, instead of taking a glancing blow on the side. The berg, which was very large, was encountered forty-five miles off Cape Race in the early evening. When it was sighted through the fog it was too late to clear it, although the ship was proceeding slowly. The captain said he realized that a glancing blow would tear through the ship's side and would sink her.

The course was changed and the "Crampian" struck the berg squarely head on. The entire fore part of the ship was smashed in above the water line, the stem being driven back nearly 40 feet. The vessel was undamaged below the water line, however, as the portion of the berg which she struck proved to be an overhanging shelf.

It was found that the liner was taking no water, and she was headed here.

Mammoth Dirigible Lands in England

PULHAM, Norfolk, England, July 13. — Great Britain's mammoth airship, the dirigible R-34, arrived at the air station here at 6:56 o'clock, Greenwich mean time today, completing her round trip from British Isles to the United States and return.

The voyage from Long Island was without particular interest and was completed in approximately seventy-five hours.

Four Winnipeg Men Tried By Immigration Board

WINNIPEG, July 14. — Discussion of technicalities occupied the whole of the opening session of the immigration board's investigation into the cases of the four aliens, Blumenberg, Charitoff, Almazoff and Schoppel, today. Strong objections against the holding of such an enquiry were made by the three counsel for defence and they advised Blumenberg, who appeared first for examination, to answer no questions whatever. The matter of bail was entered into and Marcus Hyman asked that it be granted the accused. Thomas Celimy, assistant commissioner of immigration, who is the only person authorized to grant bail in this case refused, however, to give it.

The board met in the immigration hall at 2:30 this afternoon and will resume sittings again tomorrow at ten o'clock. Magistrate R. M. Noble is chairman, while the other members are Thomas Gellely and E. T. Boyce, of the immigration department.

The charges laid against the four men, which make them liable to deportation, are taken from section 41 of the Immigration act which reads in part: "By word or act creates or attempts to create any riot or public disorder in Canada, or who without lawful authority assumes any powers of government in Canada or in any part thereof, or who is a member or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government."

A. J. Andrews, K.C., is appearing for the department.

British Parliament on League of Nations

LONDON.—Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, the premier, had a good reception from all sections of the house of commons. His speech was largely impromptu and discursive. He told of the peace conference's efforts to prevent wars in the future, and reviewed some of the striking restrictions put upon Germany in the treaty signed at Versailles.

Discussing the determination of the allied and associated powers to place on trial William Hohenzollern the former German emperor, as the man chiefly responsible for the war, he declared that if such a course had been followed after other wars, "there would have been fewer wars."

It was the intention to make such an example of Germany as to discourage others from "ever again attempting to repeat this infamy."

There was a significant passage when the premier first mentioned the league of nations. Many of the members cheered, but "seemingly nearly an equal number burst into laughter. 'I beg of you to try it. I beg of you to take it seriously,' he protested. Proceeding, he declared: from the horrors of war, it would be a great achievement."

One member shouted "Nobody wants it."

The premier paid special tribute to work of the British expert advisers, which, he said, had been the object of the admiration of the nations at the conference, and ended with an appeal for the Victory Loan, with one of his typical asides—"Don't demobilize the spirit of patriotism."

Speaking of the territorial terms of the treaty, he said the territory taken from Germany was a matter of restoration. It was restoration of Alsace Lorraine, he said taken forcibly from the land to which its population was deeply attached; it was a restoration of Schleswig-Holstein, the taking of which, he described, as "The meanest of Hohenzollern frauds, robbing a helpless country in the presence they were not doing it and then retaining the land against the wishes of the population;" a restoration of "Poland torn to bits by Russian, Austrian and Prussian autocracy and now reunited under the flag of Poland." And, he added, "They are all territories which ought not to belong to Germany."

"I do not think anyone can claim the terms constitute injustice to Germany," the premier said, in discussing the reparations clauses, "unless they believe justice in the war was on the side of Germany. Having regard to the uses Germany made of her army there is no injustice in scattering and disarming it. If the allies had restored the colonies to Germany after the evidence of ill-treatment of the natives, and the part the natives have taken in their own liberation, it would have been a base betrayal."

"Therefore the entente decided that the man who undoubtedly had the primary responsibility, in their judgment at any rate, should be tried for the offences he committed."

Germans Must Ask Holland To Give Up Kaiser

BERLIN, July 14.—The Tageblatt says it learns that the allied and associated powers will not ask Holland to give up former Emperor William for trial, but that they will request Germany to demand from Holland that he be delivered up.

The same procedure, the newspaper adds, will be taken with regard to German statesmen who fled to neutral countries. It says 167 persons will be asked for, including leading generals, admirals, the

in breaking treaties he was bound to honor and by that means bringing on the war.

"It was an exceptional course, and it is a pity it was, because had it been done before there would have been fewer wars. The Allied countries unanimously decided that the tribunal, an inter-Allied one, should sit at London for the trial of the person chiefly responsible for the war."

"Those guilty of submarine outrages ought to be punished, for the officers should know that they would be held personally responsible for offences against the laws of war."

Premier Lloyd George argued that it was not vengeance "to take every possible precaution against a recurrence of the war, and to make such an example of Germany as will discourage ambitious rulers and peoples from ever again attempting to repeat this infamy. The German people approved the war, and therefore it was essential in the terms to show that such wasn't good policy."

The premier's reference to the United States and England agreeing to aid France if she should be attacked, was loudly cheered. After referring to guarantees in the treaty, such as disarmament, which he declared should not be a "scrap of paper," the premier spoke of the bill dealing with the United States and British guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France, saying he did not suppose any section of the house would oppose that.

"It is entered into with the approval of the league of nations," the premier asserted. "Within living memory France twice has been invaded by Germany. With her population of 40,000,000 facing a hostile population of 60 to 70 millions, France had legitimate reason for feeling nervous apprehension when the British and American armies left. I do not agree that the treaties show lack of faith in the League of Nations. After all the league would have no value unless it had behind it strong nations prepared at a moment's notice to stop aggression."

France was quite prepared, said the premier, to reconsider at the proper time the occupation of the Rhine. There was an understanding with France. But the moment Germany carried out her undertaking regarding disarmament the east of the army of occupation should not exceed two hundred and forty million marks a year.

There was a scene like those which frequently occurred in the suffragette days during the debate after the premier's speech. A woman in the gallery shouted:

"There is no need to send men to Russia, the war is over."

Attendants carried her out struggling and crying that her son was being sent to Russia.

Another woman took up the cry, and while she was being dragged out, two men had a fist fight. The galleries were then cleared.

NEW BALKAN LEAGUE

BERLIN, July 14. — Premier Venizelos, of Greece, has taken the initiative for the formation of a new Balkan league, according to a despatch to the Tageblatt, from Vienna. It does not seem possible, the message adds, for Rumania to join such a league at present.

VICTORY DAY IS DECLARED HOLIDAY

OTTAWA, July 9. — Saturday, July 19, has been officially fixed as a public holiday for the celebration of peace. The date coincides with Peace Day throughout the Empire.