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The Courier

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Winnipeg Under Martial Law

One Killed, Two Shot When R.N.W.M.P. Charge—Soldiers and Mounted Men Assailed With Missiles—Strike Leaders Arrested

WINNIPEG, June 21. — Winnipeg went under martial law at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the Riot Act was read, but not before one man had been killed and two others wounded, by revolver shots fired in their defence by mounted troops. Mike Sokolowski, 552 Henry street, registered alien, was shot through the heart as it is claimed, he was crossing from one side of William avenue to the other, at the time the Royal Northwest Mounted Police made their charge. At the same time Robert C. Johnstone, 548 Ross avenue, a returned soldier, was shot through the left thigh, the bullet entering the right knee.

The other man injured was Jack Barrett, a young fellow, who was looking on and claims he had no other interests than that of a spectator. He is shot through the right thigh. Both men will recover.

The tragic events of this afternoon covered not more than half an hour. At half-past 2 perhaps twenty thousand persons were massed on Main street with their focus at the city hall. For the most part they appeared to be strikers, with among them several thousand returned soldiers, and they were congregated to witness or take part in the "massed silent parade" which it was announced last night at the meeting in the Market Square of returned soldiers, would be put on by returned soldiers at 1 o'clock this afternoon, as a last and final effort to break down the barriers the men claim have been erected against the propaganda of the general strike in Winnipeg.

On the whole this great mass was orderly. It contained many women, evidently of the strikers' families, but no children. Just before half-past two a small riot developed on Market street, just east of the city hall park, around a man who was drunk. Leaders of the crowd besought the men involved to quit, as they would spoil by their rowdiness the whole effect of the silent demonstration.

At twenty-five minutes past two a street car passing on Main street only made its way through the crowd amidst continual "booming" and with great difficulty, the trolley several times being pulled off the line. Evidently regarding the whole thing as a circus, a great stream of citizens in their automobiles passed at this critical moment up and down Main street, by no means adding to the good feeling of what was fast developing into an angry mob.

Sharp at half past two the word passed along and the crowd gathered in the wide thoroughfare of Main street on each of the car tracks—"Fall in."

At that very moment Portage avenue car No. 596 appeared from the north, about half full of passengers, mostly women and children.

As it reached Market street it was greeted by a rolling roar of booming, its trolley was pulled off the

line, and some stones were thrown. Women and children got out of the car and dispersed among the crowd, so far as known unhurt. The conductor and motorman remained by their car, the trolley cord having been cut, it remaining a fixture at what immediately was to become a scene of battle.

Almost simultaneously with this instant the cry went out from the crowd. "Here comes the bloody soldiers," and around the corner of Main street from the south, opposite the Union Bank swept a single line of red-coated Royal North West Mounted Police. They covered the wide street from gutter to gutter, dividing as they passed the delinquent car. Immediately an angry cry was heard from the mob and an occasional missile was thrown at the passing soldiers. A hundred yards behind this first rank came a second rank of khaki-clad horsemen.

The mob surged in on the flanks of the horsemen and a free throwing of bricks, bottles and any other available missile began, many of the horsemen being struck. They rode on, however, north several blocks, and then, after short interval, returned again with drawn truncheons, and dividing up into columns of four on each side of the street, sought to drive the mob back on to the sidewalks.

Except for the efforts of a lieutenant-colonel in uniform and on foot who mixed with the crowd, and sought to deter them from violence, but was lost in the throng, it had now become a passionate mob, determined on teaching the military a lesson. From alleyways nearby, bricks had been torn up and hurled at the backs of the horsemen. They cantered south again and were lost to sight around the corner of Main street.

Left thus to themselves a few minutes, the crowd proceeded to wreak vengeance on the street car. The conductor and motorman fled, but not before every bit of glass had been broken. The doors were smashed open and a few minutes later the car was set on fire, this only after unavailing efforts on the part of the crowd to overturn it.

In a short space of ten or twelve minutes, covered by this narrative, the mob was entirely out of hand and bent only on destruction.

The crowd was finally dispersed after the police drew their revolvers and started to shoot.

Ninety-one arrests were made on Saturday afternoon and evening as the result of the rioting. Among those apprehended were six women. All will appear in the police court. Several additional arrests have been made on information supplied by eye-witnesses.

In addition to this, in the course of the week, a score of Strike leaders were arrested and brought to the Stony Mountain penitentiary where they will remain until the date of their trial. If convicted, it is stated, the leaders will face deportation.

Registered aliens in Winnipeg who break their paroles and take part in forbidden meetings and commit any acts of a disorderly nature are being arrested and placed in an internment camp in Ontario. So far more than 20 have been rounded up by federal and city police and other arrests are likely to be made, it was officially announced last night. In two days last week 13 were gathered in, a number that gives some idea of the active work that has been started by the authorities. All are charged with various offences against enemy alien regulations.

Germans Will Sign Peace Treaty Under Protest

Signature To Document Will Probably Be Affixed Thursday. New Cabinet, Headed By Bauer, Had To Be Formed, As Scheidemann Cabinet Resigned

LONDON, June 23. — The German national assembly at Weimar has accepted the peace treaty. The signatures to the document will probably be affixed Thursday.

The Scheidemann Cabinet, which would not take the responsibility of signing, resigned at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. President Ebert will retain his office temporarily. The new cabinet formed is headed by Bauer, the former minister of labor. The other members are:

Minister of interior—Dr. Eduard David.
Minister of finance and vice-premier—Mathias Erzberger.
Minister of economics—Herr Weiser.
Minister of labor—Herr Schick.
Minister of treasury—Herr Meyer.
Minister of posts and telegraphs—Herr Giesberts.
Chief of the colonial office—Dr. Bell.
Minister of national defense—Gustave Noske.
Minister of food—Dr. Schmidt.
No appointment has been made to the ministry of justice.
Herr Meyer, the new head of the treasury department, is a native of Kaufbeuren, Bavaria.

PARIS, June 23.—In declaring its intention to accept and sign the peace treaty the government of the German republic has sent the following note to M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, through Dr. Von Haimhausen:

"The minister of foreign affairs has instructed me to communicate to you your excellency the following: It appears to the government of the German republic, in consternation at the last communication of the Allied and associated governments, that these governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force, acceptance of the peace conditions, even those which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor.

"No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

"The imperial government only too well understands that it faces the allies' terms. Exalted indignation carries away individuals and the community and tries to find vent, but if on assuming my heavy office, I may make a request, it is this: Do not allow the question of acceptance or rejection to become a party matter. Do not misjudge the advocates of rejection as Chauvinists pursuing selfish aims, or the advocates of acceptance as cowardly or traitorous."

"Having expressed regret for the action of the democrats, Herr Bauer formally presented the new ministers and announced that the cabinet's general program would remain identical to that of the Scheidemann ministry."

Coming to the question of signing the treaty or not, Herr Bauer said:

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Two Hundred Killed in Cyclone

FARGO, N.D., June 22.—Approximately two hundred persons were killed by a tornado that struck Fargo Falls, Minn., this afternoon and wiped out three blocks in the business section of the city.

PROHIBITION WILL CEASE WITH PEACE

OTTAWA, June 18. — That orders-in-council prohibiting the importation, manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor shall terminate with the signing of peace, was declared by the senate this afternoon.

"The sale" will not be permitted in prohibition provinces, but the ban on import and manufacture and transport will be removed. Temperance workers are greatly disappointed over the decision of the senate.

"Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unbecoming of injustice of the peace conditions, the government of the German republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed."

"Please accept, Mr. President, assurances of my high consideration."
(Signed)
VON HAIMHAUSEN.

German Premier Discusses Fate of Fatherland

WEIMAR, June 22.—In announcing the decision of the government to sign the peace terms, Premier Bauer said before the national assembly today:

"The Allied and associated powers cannot expect the German people to agree from inner conviction to a peace instrument whereby, without the populations being consulted, living members are severed from the German empire, German sovereignty permanently violated, and unbearable economic and financial burdens imposed upon the German people."

Herr Bauer continued:

"United in Distress."
"The distress of the land and of the people has brought us together. We cannot but refuse co-operation unless we desired to run the risk of leaving Germany to the pray of chaotic state, without government, hopeless of salvation. You will believe me when I say we are not here to stand for the interests of our own party, and still less to satisfy our ambitions."

"We are here for the sense of duty to save to save that which is saveable."

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Germans Sink Their Navy at Scapa Flow By Opening Sea Cocks

LONDON, June 21. — The German officers and sailors, forming the complements of the German ships interned at Scapa Flow, sank most of their fleet today. All the big ships, battleships and battle cruisers, excepting the Bader, and numerous smaller craft, were sunk, while others went ashore in a half-sunken condition.

Eighteen destroyers were beached by tugs, four still are afloat, while the remainder went under. The wholesale sinking of the German ships, which came to Scapa Flow to surrender under the terms of the armistice, was carefully arranged by the officers and crews. All explosives had been removed, and therefore the only means of destroying the fleet was by opening the sea cocks. The ships went slowly down with the German flag, which the crews had hoisted, showing at the mastsheads.

Crews Took to Boats
The crews, composed entirely of Germans, under the terms of the armistice, which did not permit of British guards aboard, took to the boats with the vessels began to sink. While making for the shore

the boats were challenged and called upon to surrender. Some of them ignored the summons and were fired upon, a few casualties resulting.

This stroke apparently was an entire surprise and the first news reached London through a correspondent who was informed by farmers in the neighborhood that they had seen the German ships sinking, with their flags aloft.

The German officers and crews have been made prisoners. None of the officials tonight would offer an opinion as to how they are to be dealt with. The admiralty at first denied the report but later confirmed it and issued an official statement.

Court Martial For Fleet's Loss
LONDON, June 23. — Admiral von Reuter, in command of the German fleet, scuttled and sunk in the Scapa Flow, will be court-martialed for having broken the armistice conditions, says the Daily Mail today. The newspaper adds that details of the trial of the admiral will be arranged by the allied council in Paris.

OVER 60 TRAMPLED TO DEATH IN PANIC AS PICTURE SHOW BURNS
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 21.—Sixty bodies have been recovered from the ruin of a motion picture theatre at Mayaguez, destroyed by fire last night, according to latest reports. The injured number a hundred and fifty, many of whom may die.

Women and children were trampled or crushed to death in the panic that followed the alarm of fire. The frame theatre building was destroyed within 15 minutes.

That he is in favor of the tariff policy advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was a statement made by Dr. D. McKenna, opposition leader, in continuing the debate on the budget in commons on June 26. He further put himself on record as being entirely in accordance with the principles of the Liberal party on the tariff question and explained that in a recent speech, in which he made a reference to the tariff which has been the subject of much comment, he had used the word "protection" when he should have said "tariff."

He was in favor, he said, of encouraging industries which develop the natural resources of the country, by bounty or otherwise. Mr. McKenna said he stood by the Minister amendment, both in its present form and in the more specific form in which it was moved earlier in the session. The amendment expressed in a compact way, he said, the attitude of the Liberal party at present. Mr. McKenna criticized the government in connection with expenditures, the cost of living and labor troubles. He once more expressed the opinion that a court should be established to deal with labor troubles.

Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, who opposed Mr. McKenna, said he would oppose the amendment because the government, in response to the demands of western members, had made tariff changes that will save the people \$5,000,000 dollars per annum.

A successful effort was made by the party whips on June 17 to induce members to limit their speeches on the budget to twenty minutes in order to reach a decision. As a result of the cutting down of the speeches, a score of members were heard before the house adjourned. Speeches included one by Fred Pardee, a former chief Liberal whip, who may be the only member elected as a Unionist east of the Great Lakes to vote for the McKenna amendment. Mr. Pardee declared himself in favor of free foodstuffs and clothing and urged that the duties on agricultural implements be reduced to the lowest possible point.

The supporters of the budget proposals at the morning and afternoon sittings of the house were J. McIsaac, of King's, P.E.I.; Dr. E. T. Meyers, of Kamisley, Sask.; J. R. Wilson, Saskatoon, and E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford, while J. F. Farwell and Dr. H. Deschambres, two Quebec members, favored the McKenna amendment.

At the evening sitting, critics of the budget included H. A. Fortier, LaBelle; J. A. Campbell, Nelson, Man.; Thos. MacSutt, Saltbours, Sask.; Levi Thompson, Qu'Appelle; W. H. White, Victoria, Alberta, all of whom indicated that they would support the McKenna amendment.

Members who stated that they would vote for the government's proposals included:

T. E. Simpson, West Algonia; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.; H. S.

The debate on the budget concluded at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday and the speaker put the question. The vote on the amendment was taken first, and 16 Unionists voted for it. They were as follows: (Consent) Clark, Malburg, Davis, Levi Thompson, Reid (of MacKenzie), Johnston, Douglas, Buchanan, J. C. Campbell, Fielding Parise and MacSutt.

Two Liberals voted with the government, Messrs. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, and W. D. Haier, of North Waterloo.

The vote stood as follows:
For the amendment 70.
Against, 222.
A government majority of 51.
A vote was then taken on the main motion.

Messrs. Malburg, Knox and Douglas, who voted for the amendment, then voted in favor of the budget. No Liberals voted for it. W. F. Coakshill, the Brandon Conservative protectionist, voted against the budget, as also did the following Unionists: (Consent) Clark, Malburg, Levi Thompson, Johnston, Reid, Campbell, Davis, Fielding Parise and Buchanan.

The voting stood:
For the budget 120.
Against 70.
A government majority 50.
Hon. W. S. Fielding declared himself in favor of the amendment. After warning the government of the danger of the exemption of the war bonds from taxation, these bonds were getting into the hands of the wealthy classes, he said, and they would find that after a time the poor man who paid the taxes would have a rich neighbor paying not a cent.

A. B. McCoig, of Kent, in speaking in support of the McKenna amendment, suggested the nationalization of cold storage plants as a method of reducing the high cost of living.

Supporters of the budget heard up to midnight included: H. C. Wright, of Battleford; J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro; R. H. Butts, Cape Breton South; R. C. Henders, McDonald, Man.; and W. A. Logie, of Northumberland.

Members who indicated that they would support the amendment included: J. F. Reid, of MacKenzie; S. W. Jacobs, Montreal; Albert Knox, Prince Albert; F. L. Davis, Neepawa, and J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek.

Mr. Enjer stated that he was opposed to the budget and entirely in sympathy with a large part of the amendment, although it went a little further than he would wish to go.

Mr. Burnham sharply criticized the position on the budget taken by the Liberal members of the government. Burnham added that he would send them to the senate or high positions. He considered Union government as absolutely impossible and a Unionist party impossible now that the war was over.

Mr. Reid of MacKenzie, said he was opposed both to the amendment and to the budget. He thought that it would have been just as easy for the minister of finance when he was making his tariff reduction of 2 1/2 per cent, to raise it to 5 per cent, and his 5 per cent, reduction to 10 per cent. This would have been acceptable to the west.

While the president of the privy council was making his speech in the house in defence of the Dominion Textile company, said Mr. Reid, a committee upstairs was discovering that the stock of this company had been greatly watered; that the company had made excessive profits; and that it had padded away a comfortable nest egg of a million dollars which did not appear on its balance sheet nor any other papers.

He expressed the view that no income tax could be collected on this sum. Another company, it had been discovered, was making a tidy profit of 72 per cent. By what reason, he asked, were companies such as this protected?

As far as the tariff on agricultural implements went, Mr. Reid advocated its complete removal. The Canadian farmer should not be penalized because these implements were manufactured in Canada. The Canadian manufacturer was able to compete in outside markets. Why could he not do it at home? He should come into open competition with American manufacturers.

Mr. Reid regretted that the government had not brought down a budget which western members would accept in full. On principle he was compelled to vote against it.

He would, therefore, vote for the amendment.

Sir Robert Borden presented the naturalization bill. The purpose of the bill is to consolidate the present Canadian naturalization acts and to incorporate therewith the provisions of the imperial act of 1914 as amended by the Imperial act 1918. Provisions are made under the bill for revocation of certificates of naturalization granted in Canada, where such certificates have been obtained by fraud, where the holder has shown by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty; where the holder during the war unlawfully traded with the enemy; where he has continued to reside abroad for not less than seven years and not maintained con-

(Continued on page 2.)