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The Courier

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PEACE CONGRESS OPENED AT PARIS

League of Nations First Subject of Consideration, Next Responsibility for War and Crimes During War and International Labor Legislation

PARIS, Jan. 19. (Assoc. Press)—The peace congress, destined to be historic and on which the destinies of the world are now centred, was opened on Saturday afternoon in the great Salle de La Paix, the proceedings, which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, as permanent chairman of the conference, an address of welcome by the president of the French republic, and the speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and the Italian premier, were characteristic of the nations to come to an understanding, respecting the problems to be decided. When President Poincaré spoke, the entire delegation stood up, and, according to custom, there was no applause. Premier Clemenceau's acceptance of the chairmanship was expressed by feelings of personal gratitude and a definite outline of the great questions immediately ahead.

Three of these larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war, and international labor legislation. The league of nations, he declared, was at the head of the program for the next full session.

United States Bone-Dry After June 30.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Ratification today of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to permanently stop the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in December 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved of a "Dry" America. Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

Under the terms of the amendment the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed.

Under the war time measure, exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from international revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment will also have to be passed by congress.

Only a minimum of unemployment is expected as a result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in distilleries and breweries.

More than half of the territory of the United States already is dry, through state action or local option. Until recently the movement of limited quantities of liquor for personal use was permitted but the supreme court ruled several days

ago that the Reed "Bone Dry" amendment made such traffic illegal.

Western and southern states took the lead in prohibition. In the west, only California and Wyoming still license the sale of intoxicants, and in the south only Louisiana. The remaining wet states form a belt through the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys to New England, the states including Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

As the delegations arrived they were met by fanfares of trumpets and accorded military honors by the troops. The Japanese were among the earlier arrivals and were followed by the Siamese and East Indians, in picturesque turbans.

Referring to the author of the war, he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German emperor and each delegate would receive a copy of that report.

Albert Arnold Acquitted on Murder Charge

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 20. — Albert Arnold, an ex-lieutenant of the German army, and now a naturalized Canadian and a farmer near Drumheller, Alta., charged with the murder of Tip Blaine, a barber and a Victory bond salesman of Drumheller, on the night of November 11, 1918, was acquitted today by the jury, the trial only lasting for the day.

Not half the witnesses that were subpoenaed were called, when Mr. Justice Stuart, on the request of A. A. McGillivray, interrupted the case and stated that enough evidence had been heard to prove that Arnold had been justified in his act. He thereupon charged the jury to this effect, pointing out that the men had already committed an indictable offense by entering the house, and, as Arnold had every reason to believe that the assailants meant to do him bodily harm, he was justified in shooting to protect his own life. He said: "The crown's evidence adduces that these men were rioters and were destroying property. If anyone breaks into another's house, and that man believes that that person means to injure him, he can use any force, even to shooting, to keep him out. There are so many circumstances in this case that are

so obvious that I need not refer to them. There are many good things in this world that become very bad when they are exaggerated. I refer to that of nationality, self-respect and love of one's country are good things to have, but exaggerated self-respect may turn into insufferable egotism. These men went out to Arnold's house, feeling very patriotic, but it is noticeable that they did their fighting in Drumheller and not in France."

The jury, after conferring for less than a minute, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and Arnold was pronounced a free man.

On the night of November 11, 1918, Tip Blaine, in company with about twenty others, went out to the farm of Arnold with the intention of selling him Victory bonds. After breaking nearly all the windows in the house they forced their way into Arnold's bedroom and here the shot was fired, that stretched Blaine lifeless on the floor.

Evidence given by neighbors testified to the high regard and esteem in which Arnold was held. One witness, Nichol, a near neighbor and a returned soldier, said that even when he was in khaki, Arnold never showed by word or deed any unfriendly feeling.

Terrible Disaster at Milestone

THREE LIVES LOST WHEN FARM HOME BURNS TO GROUND.

Three lives were lost as the result of a fire which destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kime, at Milestone, Sask., Saturday morning, when Nurse Jean Parrish perished in the flames and Mrs. Kime and her two-year-old son died as a result of the injuries they received.

SAVED WIFE AND CHILD.

Mr. Kime had gotten up and gone to the barn and shortly after looking toward the house discovered that it was in flames. Upon reaching it he was unable to enter the house. His wife was at the door with the baby in her arms and after rescuing her and rolling her in the snow, Mr. Kime hastened back to save the nurse but she had already fallen in the flames and when neighbors and help arrived her body was a charred mass. The house was a small frame structure of one story. The exact origin of the fire can hardly be determined but the belief is that the lamp ex-

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

A reduction in the increased tax to be levied against trust companies under a bill which was considered before the Christmas vacation was made by the Saskatchewan legislature Tuesday afternoon. In committee of the whole it was decided to retain the provision for increasing the tax on trust companies to 1 1/2 per cent. of the gross income derived from all sources, but it was decided to reduce the tax to one-half of one per cent. on monies handed to the companies for investment as trust funds.

A quiet session marked the deliberations of the assembly on Tuesday. The greater part of a couple of hours was spent during the afternoon considering a number of bills in committee and there was no night session.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE.

At the suggestion of Lieut.-Col. Cross, representing the soldiers in England, an amendment was made to the bill exempting certain property from seizure and sale under execution proceedings and as a result in future the home property of an execution debtor to the extent of \$3,000 will be exempt from seizure, instead of \$1,500 as heretofore.

An explanation of an item of \$32,000 expenditure under the Hospitals act, the Hon. Mr. Langley explained that this was due to the influenza epidemic, to cover the 50 cents per patient granted for temporary hospitals as well as the additional 50 cents per day for patients in the regular hospitals.

The following resolution was passed: "Whereas, the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada have taken no action toward setting the price on the 1919 wheat crop; and

"Whereas, the government of the United States of America has set a price for the 1919 wheat crop of that country; and

"Whereas, the uncertainty of price is causing great uneasiness among our grain growers; and

"Whereas, the government of Canada, through the immigration department, is endeavoring to induce settlers from the United States to settle in Canada; and

"Whereas, the fact that a price has not been set on the 1919 wheat

Youngest Son of King George Died

LONDON, Jan. 19. — Prince John, youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham last night. He had been ill for some time. The prince was the prime favorite of all classes and the idol of the servants and tenants at Windsor. It was said he was the favorite brother of Princess Mary. The prince was born at Sandringham July 1, 1905.

An official bulletin issued this evening says: "Prince John, who since infancy had suffered epileptic fits, which lately had become more frequent and severe, passed away in his sleep following an attack at 5.30 p.m. Saturday.

The funeral of Prince John will be held at Sandringham on Tuesday and will be strictly private. It is understood that his death will not affect plans for the marriage of Princess Patricia of Connaught, which is fixed for February 27.

ploded, and that the nurse had rushed into the flames to assist Mrs. Kime.

Mrs. Schulman Guilty of Murder of Her Husband

Graama Schulman was on Friday found guilty of the murder of her husband, Alex. Schulman, on Sept. 28, 1918, and sentenced by Mr. Justice McDonald, at the Yorkton sittings of the court of King's Bench, to hang on April 22 next.

Mrs. Schulman is the first woman to have been convicted of murder and the first woman sentenced to hang in the Province of Saskatchewan. The crime occurred at Calder last September, when Schulman was murdered by a shot from a rifle while he slept. Frank Ratka, the hired man, is to be charged with the murder, also, but it was learned yesterday that his counsel, Mr. Patrick, would ask that his case be sent over to the next sittings of the court because it might be possible that the jury which tried Mrs. Schulman might be prejudiced against the accused.

One of the most damaging admissions was made in the witness-stand by Mrs. Schulman when she stated that she had arranged with Ratka to commit the deed some time previous to the murder.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg Shot

WERE THE MAIN AGITATORS IN THE SPARTACAN UPRISING IN GERMANY

Conditions May Now Improve in Much Troubled Fatherland.

BERLIN, Jan. 17. — Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to a side entrance, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Fraulein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd which was intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street the machine was halted by a second mob and when the presence of Rosa Luxemburg became known a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the automobile and carried off.

It is supposed that it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

TROOPS SHOT LIEBKNECHT. In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops, and the car was headed for the Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten the machine was halted by a punctured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to haul another automobile and continue toward the prison. While waiting, Dr. Liebknecht made an attempt

IRISH MEMBERS INVITED TO ASSEMBLY OF IRISH REPUBLIC

DUBLIN, Jan. 16. — The Sinn Feiners have fixed upon next Tuesday for the assembly of an Irish Republican parliament. Only urgent matters will be dealt with in the absence of imprisoned members of the organization.

The Sinn Fein intends to summon its own parliament and has already held two preliminary meetings. They treat the last election as an act of self determination and look upon all persons elected, regardless of party, as members of the Irish republic assembly. Accordingly they have issued invitations to their own members as well as the Carsonites and Nationalists, but no one of the other party members is taking any notice of it.

Thirty-four of the Sinn Feiners elected are imprisoned in England and Ireland, while Patrick McCarten, Liam Mellows and Diarmid Lynch are in the United States. The situation has delayed the calling of the national assembly.

When the assembly is called the question is whether the government

German Armistice Extended For One Month

PARIS, Jan. 17. — The German armistice has been extended one month by the commissioners, who have concluded their session at Trier (Trier). The clauses offered by the allies concerning agricultural implements, Russian prisoners of war, naval conditions and the restitution of material taken by the Germans from occupied countries was signed by the enemy delegates.

Erzberger Appeals

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17. — The meeting between Marshal Foch and the German delegates was featured by protests by Mathias Erzberger, representing the Germans, against the status in which Germany was left during the period of the armistice. The "financial and economic dictatorship of the Entente" was the theme of his main protest.

"When will you raise the blockade," Herr Erzberger asked. "The food conditions in Germany are daily growing worse, and hunger will produce a mental state which the allies cannot desire. Your people themselves are not proof against a world revolution.

"Will the Entente," he continued, "undertake binding obligations respecting the return of the German prisoners of war? When will you be in a position to conclude a preliminary peace? Germany has asked six times for negotiations for a preliminary peace, but has received no reply."

BERLIN, Jan. 16. — Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice, Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agricultural (Continued on page 5.)