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# The Courier

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VOLUME 12

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919.

NUMBER 31

### Hon. T. A. Crerar Resigned From Union Government

OTTAWA, June 10. — Sir Robert Borden, in the house of commons on Friday, June 6th, announced the resignation of Hon. T. A. Crerar, as minister of agriculture. In correspondence which Sir Robert Borden read, Mr. Crerar takes the definite stand that he cannot support the budget.

The text of Mr. Crerar's letter to Sir Robert Borden reads:

"My dear Sir Robert: The government, in its consideration of the budget for tomorrow, I take it, definite and final conclusions as to the form it will take. As you are aware, I am not in accord with it and therefore cannot support it either in the house or in the country. Having reached this decision, there is only one course for me to follow, and therefore tender you herewith my resignation as a member of the government. The reasons for my decision shall be given more fully when the schedule is under discussion in the house.

"In view of the fact that the military business of the war, through demobilization, is not yet completed, permit me to say that only strong conviction upon this issue, reached after earnest consideration, impels me to take this course.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the heavy burden and responsibilities you have so courageously faced during the war, and particularly in the last year — worries and responsibilities which I venture to say the people of Canada do not yet fully understand, and also the fine manner in which you have represented Canada overseas in the delicate and difficult negotiations preliminary to the signing of peace.

"Let me also thank you very sincerely indeed for the many courtesies and kindnesses you have shown during the past 18 months, to one quite inexperienced in parliamentary work and in the very intricate and difficult problems of government in this country.

"I am, etc.

"(Signed) T. A. CERERAR"

Sir Robert Borden replied:

"My Dear Mr. Crerar: I have received with deep and unfeigned regret your resignation as a member of the government; but I entirely appreciate the sincerity of the convictions which have immediately led you to take this course.

"It will be my immediate duty to acquit his excellency, the governor-general, with your decision and to request his authority for the acceptance of your resignation.

"During the period of nearly two years in which you have been one of my colleagues, your high sense of public duty, your fine ability, and your indefatigable energy have made your service to the country especially valuable. With in that period problems of an exceptionally difficult character have continually presented themselves and I am most grateful to you and to all my colleagues, for the loyal assistance and earnest effort which on all such occasions have been of invaluable assistance to me in the consideration of such questions.

"Your association with me as one of my colleagues will always be to me a happy memory; and I know that I may express that to you on behalf of all the members of the government.

"I am very grateful for your kind words in respect to my own part in public affairs since it has been my privilege to have you as one of my colleagues.

"With every good wish, believe me, dear Mr. Crerar,

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) R. L. BORDEN."

### Fighting and Unrest Continue in Russia

VLADIVOSTOK, June 8. — Japanese guarding the railroad sector adjoining the maritime provinces have experienced many disturbances in the past ten days. The trains have been fired on and wrecked while stations have been attacked by Bolshevik bands in an attempt to interrupt traffic.

Near Khabarovsk, eleven passengers were killed and twenty-three were injured. More than a hundred Japanese soldiers are reported to have been killed and injured in a week on the Vladivostok-Khabarovsk line.

LONDON, June 7. — An official statement issued by the Russian Soviet government received here by wireless says:

"In the region of Petrograd our troops have retired to the line of Kermovo-Luzhka-Lagunskij."

"The Kronstadt Soviet has decided to evacuate all the women and children and the unreliable bourgeoisie element.

"The submarine which attacked our destroyer in the Gulf of Koper, was sunk by artillery fire. Our troops have retired to new positions thirty verstas (about 20 miles) southwest of Krasnoyarsk."

GENEVA, June 6. — The correspondent has been shown an authentic autograph letter from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, to a Russian comrade here in which Lenin says he is growing tired of the struggle against the superior forces and organization of the allies. The letter which is dated Moscow, May 6, complains also of the growing weakness of Lenin's party, when it says further strength is required.

Lenin adds that the financial situation is becoming worse and coincides with the remark that "we are in great trouble."

LONDON, June 6. — Speaking in the house of commons today, Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of war, said:

"We are endeavoring to wind up our affairs in North Russia, which we hope will have become self-supporting before the end of the summer, enabling us to leave, having honorably discharged our duty."

STOCKHOLM, June 5. — The Bolshevik acknowledgment defeat by the Siberians and Cossacks on the Ural River according to a Helsingfors despatch.

The Bolshevik have been forced to evacuate the town of Uralsk, capital of the Territory of Uralsk.

REVAL, June 2. — Official reports from Estonian headquarters state that there is furious fighting in the Gatchina sector and claim that Bolshevik attacks near Luga have been repulsed and that the Estonians have advanced in the region of Kreutzberg.

There is no mention of Petrograd in the report.

RHINE REPUBLIC  
ASKS PROTECTION  
OF PEACE CONGRESS

WIESBADEN, Germany. — Dr. Dorten, a former states attorney and head of the provisional government of the Rhenish republic, forwarded two telegrams to the allied peace delegations at Paris. In one he announced that the delegates of the Rhenish republic had assembled at Wiesbaden and proclaimed the Rhenish republic, adding:

"They do not propose to shirk the obligation connected with the work of restoration in Belgium and northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations."

The second telegram was as follows: "Everything is quiet in Mayence. The majority of the population is with us."

Col. Pinot, the French commander at Wiesbaden, received a delegation representing the opponents of the Rhenish republic.

PASS REFORM BILL  
FOR EAST INDIA

LONDON, June 6. — By an unanimous vote the government bill to reform the constitution of India passed second reading in the house of commons last night. The bill was referred to a joint committee of the house of lords and house of commons.

### Austria Protests Strongly Against Allied Peace Terms

NEW YORK, June 9. — The Associated Press issued the following: The peace terms for Austria are again assailed. President Zeitz, before the national assembly, described them as "impossible," and as meaning the death of the country by starvation and Foreign Minister Bauer, in a report on his conference with Dr. Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, was similarly outspoken against the document.

COPENHAGEN, June 7. — Great crowds gathered in the streets of Vienna today and outside the quarters of the entente mission. Shouts of protest were raised after a big demonstration at which the peace terms were announced, according to a despatch received here. The union with Germany was demanded and a resolution was passed calling upon the Austrian delegates to refuse to sign the peace treaty in its present form.

VIENNA, June 7. — The peace terms presented to Austria are impossible and mean the death of the country by starvation, President Zeits declared in his address opening the extraordinary session of the national assembly today. The galleries were filled and the floor contained the large portion of the members of the assembly, including two women. The session was orderly.

Foreign minister Bauer made a report on his conference at Feldkirch with Dr. Renner the head of the Austrian delegation. Bauer, who is not popular either in Vienna or in the country and who is generally referred to as "Bolshevik" was listened to quietly while he read six pages of manuscript.

After declaring that the treaty was a peace of hate, the foreign minister released his personal views or wrath against the Czechs, who he said had taken all of Austria's sugar and other industries. The loss of German Bohemia to Austria, he added, meant not merely the subtraction of 3,500,000 Germans to foreign rule, but the loss of the most valuable parts of German Austria, industrially and culturally.

Dr. Bauer declared that the people of the Tyrol who love freedom above life would never submit to the peace terms and that they, as did the Germans of Bohemia, had the sympathy of all Germans.

He added that seven months ago the Austrian government had submitted to the Italian government the draft of a treaty under which German south Tyrol would remain with Austria constitutionally and economically, but as a neutral military zone. Dr. Bauer said he hoped the Italian government, which up to this time had been unable to enter into direct negotiations would not refuse to discuss the proposal at St. Germain. He said there was danger of an irredenta movement in German south Tyrol, remarking that the German people might hope gradually to win the friendship of Italy, but it would be a misfortune to both if the annexation of German south Tyrol prevented this.

Regarding western Hungary and the frontiers of Carinthia and Styria, the foreign minister added the Austrian peace delegation would propose plebiscites under neutral control.

Austria, he declared must also have direct communication with Italy for commercial reasons.

VIENNA, June 4. — Dr. Otto Bauer the Austrian foreign minister, left here tonight for Feldkirch, where he will meet Dr. Renner, the head of the Austrian peace delegation, who is coming from Paris. President Zeits also has left the capital, but it is said he is going to the country for a rest.

The cabinet is undecided whether to accept or reject the terms so far as they have been received. President Zeits, Dr. Bauer and other members of the cabinet, however, individually are joining the newspaper chorus, which declares that the terms are not acceptable.

There are indications on the other hand that this attitude has been adopted for public purposes only.

### Peace Conference Laboring To Arrive At An Understanding Regarding Germany's Counter Proposals

NEW YORK, June 9. — The Associated Press issued the following:

The new week begins with the German counter-proposals still the subject of discussion. The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent, again went over the proposals Sunday and while various days have been mentioned unofficially for replying to the Germans, no agreement, as yet, has actually been reached. The general belief expressed, however, is to the effect that an understanding may be arrived at by the end of the week, with the possibility of its coming sooner. It is regarded as significant of an early impending agreement that the departure of President Wilson for the United States is reported as probable within ten days or two weeks.

A plan for the solution of the Adriatic problem which has met with the approval of the peace conference, will form part of the decisions taken on the Italian frontier between Premier Orlando and Vice-Premier Colisano.

PARIS, June 8. — The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent held another short session at the "White House" this morning on the reply to the German counter-proposals. While no agreement has been reached by the allies on the reply to the counter-proposals, it is believed that M. Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George will come to an understanding before the end of the week, perhaps Wednesday or Thursday. Nearly all the commissions to which were entrusted consideration of the different German proposals are ready to report and it is expected will turn in their conclusions tomorrow. After the adoption of a general report by the council, it is believed that a compromise will be reached on the time to be given the Germans to decide whether they will sign the treaty.

It is known that M. Clemenceau desires to hold the Germans to a short interval, perhaps no more than 24 hours while Mr. Lloyd George favors giving them a week for consideration of the council's reply.

Pending their consideration of this reply, President Wilson will probably visit Belgium to return for the signing of the treaty.

As soon as possible after that he will embark for the United States.

VERSAILLES, June 8. — Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the chairman of the German peace delegation went to Germany Friday night, returned here this morning.

French Socialists Speak For Germans

PARIS, June 6. — The Socialist group met in the chamber of deputies today and adopted the following resolution:

This motion expresses the hope that all the allied governments will bring amelioration to the peace treaty, giving it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and lasting peace, and furthermore that the situation of Germany and the peoples not forming part of the society of nations be defined more clearly and in a favorable sense.

Italians Claims Being Adjusted

PARIS, June 4. — Italy's Adriatic claims, which have been overshadowed and practically overlooked for several days because of the discussion over the proposed changes in the German treaty, were, at the suggestion of the Italians, again considered today in private conferences between the Italian and United States delegates.

The United States citizens this evening expressed the belief that a compromise formula would be speedily found.

Sharp Protest Made to Allies By Germany

BERLIN, June 3. — The German armistice commission has handed Marshal Foch a note for the allied powers, protesting against French support of the proclamation of a Rhenish republic as high treason against the empire and complaining of Col. Pinot's threats and action at Wiesbaden. The note concludes:

"This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharpest contradiction to the armistice conditions and represents the grossest violation of obligations legally undertaken. The German government makes the sharpest protest against this behaviour."

In response to Dr. Dorten's notification of the proclamation of a republic, the German chancellor, Philippe Scheidemann, has ordered the prosecution of Dorten and other members of his government for high treason and declared all the official acts of the new government void.

GIVE AFGHANS  
ARMISTICE TERMS  
THROUGH AMIR

LONDON, June 5. — The British commander in Afghanistan, replying to the Amir's request for an armistice, has given the following terms:

"The Afghans to move back 20 miles; the British to maintain their present lines; British seaplanes to be allowed to patrol the Afghan lines and the activities of warlike tribes to be discouraged."

Hungarian Soviet Troops Defeated Revolting  
Peasants and Slaughtered Thousands—  
Czechs Also Defeated

LONDON, June 8. — Armed peasants who revolted against the Hungarian communist government and Hungarian troops have been engaged in heavy fighting in western Hungary which resulted in the defeat of the peasants, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Vienna says.

Four thousand peasants assembled Friday near Oedenburg (Sopron), between Zinkendorf and Kollorhoff with the object of displacing the Soviet government in Oedenburg.

They were intercepted on the march near Zinkendorf by the communist garrison from Oedenburg, armed with artillery and machine guns. A bloody battle followed and the peasants were driven back and surrounded in Kollorhoff by the Red Guards.

After a short siege, it is added, Kollorhoff was stormed and many of its peasant defenders slaughtered. A majority of those fleeing from the burning village were shot. Those who were captured were hanged. The entire Oedenburg district has been declared in a state of siege and a military dictatorship proclaimed.

VIENNA, June 7. — A serious revolt against the Bolshevik regime is reported from western Hungary.

Counter revolutionary measures are reported from other parts of the country by farmers, burgoes, and members of the working classes refusing to recognize Bolshevism.

The new Hungarian minister has opened negotiations with the Vienna Socialists regarding the transformation of the Budapest government.

COPENHAGEN, June 8. — Hungarian communist troops have captured the town of Kaschau, in northern Hungary, northeast of Buda-

### Dominion Parliament

The Union ministry was put over a few jumps in the commons on Monday, June 2. In a sweltering temperature the members tackled the question of industrial unrest and suggestions as to its solution were combined with some severe criticism of the way things have been handled. Nothing came from the government to indicate that anything more will be done than has been, which is not saying much. The substance of the plea was that the country should be thankful that it is situated as well as it is.

Some of the strongest criticism came from the government's own side, one of the hopeful things of the Union party being that the whip has few terrors for its followers. Major Andrews, of Winnipeg, who startled the house with a statement that 80 per cent. of the fighters favored the strikers and who admitted that the One Big Union is the sequence of collective bargaining, confessed that he felt half inclined to favor a change of government. Hon. W. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, appealed moderately for relief by way of tariff changes and Burnham, of Peterboro, wanted the tariff left alone, but higher wages assured. The opposition leader's concrete suggestion was the creation of a court representing all the provinces to pass finally on all labor disputes.

On June 3rd parliament did not sit, observing the birthday His Majesty King George.

On Wednesday, June 4th, the commons debated until the early morning hours of Thursday, June 5th, the contentious clause of the Consolidated Railway act relating to the rights of municipalities to control their streets. The special committee of the house, it will be recalled, defeated the efforts made on behalf of Toronto and other municipalities to have restored to the bill the clause struck out by the senate relating to the rights of the Toronto and Niagara Power company and which deprived that corporation of privileges granted when it was given a special charter by the Dominion parliament in 1902. The bill, as passed by the senate left the matter in the hands of the Dominion railway board, but this was not satisfactory to Toronto and other municipalities concerned, the fight being for complete control by municipalities of their streets.

The Debate hinged upon an amendment moved by Mr. Mowat, of Parkdale, restricting the power of companies, even if authorized by special act, to invade municipalities for any purpose whatever, without their consent. The opponents of the amendment maintained that the Toronto and Niagara power company should be dealt with by a special act and not by a general act which might affect the rights of other corporations.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, was one of the strongest objectors to the amendment declaring that its adoption would amount to "confiscation of property."

Mr. Mowat's amendment was carried by 56 votes to 52. All the cabinet ministers present voted against the amendment, namely Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. A. L. Sifton, Hon. F. B. Carvell, Gen. Newburn and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

Mr. Mowat then moved another amendment to the effect that any other company purchasing the Toronto electric light and power company would be in the same shoes. This carried on the same division.

A motion by Hon. Dr. Reid, to bring the employees of the railway commission under the civil service commission was carried unanimously. The bill was then reported and now stands for third reading.

On the orders of the day Dr. Michael Clark asked the prime minister in the event of there being any truth in the newspaper rumormongering, pest, from the Czechs after two days of fighting. A despatch from Budapest Saturday announcing the victory, says that the Czechs were defeated decisively.

to the effect that the franchise bill would go over until next session to take up with the cabinet the question of proportional representation during the recess.

Sir Robert Borden promised to consider the matter.

The first after-the-war budget delivery by Sir Thomas White in the commons on Thursday, June 5th, provided to be one of the most important ever presented in the Dominion parliament. It was attentively listened to by a full house while many interested spectators were in the galleries. While the tariff changes announced were not sweeping in character they were much more comprehensive than the majority of the people were led to expect the western supporters of the government state tonight that the administration has gone a considerable distance in the direction of meeting their demands.

The outstanding features of the budget were a reduction in the duties on many agricultural implements from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent. (the rate proposed in the reciprocity agreement in 1911); a reduction in railway rates on agricultural implements; the repeal to the British preferential rate of 5 per cent. and the partial repeal of the intermediate and general tariff rate of 7-1-2 per cent. imposed as a war measure in 1915; a number of other important tariff changes including free importation of wheat, wheat flour and potatoes from countries which do not impose a customs duty on such articles produced in Canada; a heavy increase in income taxation, including the tax on corporations; renewal of the business profits war tax for the current calendar year and a promise of a general revision of the tariff after stable conditions have been restored, and subsequent to a general enquiry by the minister of finance and two or more of his colleagues.

The partial revision of the 7-1-2 per cent. intermediate and general tariff rate makes it no longer applicable to foodstuffs, clothing of various kinds, leather goods, agricultural implements, petroleum oils, bituminous coal, etc. Reductions on ordinary tariff rates include a lowering of 5 cents per pound in the British preferential, intermediate and general tariff rates on roasted or ground coffee, and three cents per pound under the preferential on British grown tea.

The reduction on freight rates on agricultural implements, the minister of finance explained, was brought about as result of negotiations with the railways which were asked to reduce their rates from eastern manufacturing points to prairie points to the rates charged by the American lines, with shorter mileage from Chicago to similar western destinations. The railways agreed to this in view of the government's proposed to give them relief by the abolition of the 7-1-2 per cent. war duty on bituminous coal.

\$17,000,000 DEFICIT.

In order to make up for the estimated loss in revenue from tariff reductions, aggregating probably \$17,000,000, and other anticipated losses in customs revenue, the finance minister proposed a considerable increase in income taxation. The normal rates of four per cent will apply to all incomes exceeding \$1,000 up to \$6,000 on the case of unmarried persons, and upon all incomes exceeding \$2,000 up to \$6,000 in the case of other persons. There will be a normal tax of 8 per cent. upon incomes exceeding \$6,000. The surtax will commence from \$5,000 instead of \$6,000 and will gradually increase up to 65 per cent. on the amount by which a net income exceeds \$1,000,000.

The business profits war tax provisions call for a 25 per cent. tax on profits in excess of 10 per cent. made by business having a capital of \$25,000 to \$50,000. The tax on business having a capital of \$50,000 and over is graduated up to a tax of 75 per cent. on profits in excess of 20 per cent. Exemption is provided for incorporated com-

(Continued on page 2.)