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Followers of Liebknecht in Berlin Are Losing

GERMAN TROOPS ARE FIGHTING ON SIDE OF EBERT GOVERNMENT. — CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Jan. 12. — All reports from Berlin, including despatches coming direct from that city, indicate that the government is now definitely in the ascendant. The troops, who after a brave show at the outset, repeatedly have shown themselves accessible to Spartacan persuasions, have now apparently arraigned themselves definitely and decisively on the side of the government.

Hindenburg With Troops. Semi-official advices from Berlin indicate that the insurrection is decreasing in power and it no longer seemed doubtful that the Ebert-Scheidemann government has been maintained by the local troops whose discipline has been strengthened by the presence in the city of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Spartacans appear to have transferred the struggle to the provinces, where they seem to be gaining what they have lost in the capital.

Karl Liebknecht is reported to have proclaimed a "Red Terror" and a dictatorship. The Spartacans declare a general strike "to save the revolution," it has been declared.

Fighting in Munich. While the Spartacan activity in Berlin has developed into guerrilla warfare, with the plundering of food shops as its main purpose, serious fighting has developed in Munich, where the government has forbidden all demonstrations. Disorders in Dresden have been quelled, but in Stuttgart, the Spartacans are masters of the city hall and the municipal council has been dissolved. Strikers in Westphalia region now number 100,000.

Leaders Arrested. George Ledebour and Ernest Moyer, Independent Socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The charge against them has not been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most active leaders against the Ebert government.

The plant of the Vorwarts was recaptured by government troops this morning in heavy fighting. Three hundred Spartacans are reported to have been taken prisoner. More than twenty Spartacans were killed and forty wounded.

1,300 Spartacans Killed. Fighting has been resumed in Berlin, according to advices received tonight from Copenhagen. The Spartacans are said to be still holding a portion of the Tagelblatt building. The Spartacan losses since the outbreak of the revolution are about 1,300 persons killed.

Outbreak in Bavaria. BASEL, Jan. 12. — Numerous persons were killed or wounded in Ratibor, Bavaria, during fighting Friday afternoon. The troubles occurred in various quarters of the town and 500 state railway employees had to be called upon to restore order. A state of siege was proclaimed.

Dresden Saw Blood. Spartacan forces attempted to capture the plant of the Dresden Volkszeitung today, but were repulsed with heavy machine gun and hand grenade fire. The clash resulted in the death of 20 persons and the wounding of several scores. The Spartacan leader, Rhuelo, was taken prisoner.

Have No News. BERLIN, Jan. 11. — For a week the greater part of Germany has been without news from the outside world as a result of the seizure of the Berlin office of the semi-official Wolff bureau by the Spartacans. The German press is dependent upon the Wolff bureau for foreign and home news.

POLES DEFENDING LEMBERG

WARSAW, Jan. 8. — (Delayed) — The Poles are making a gallant defence of Lemberg with limited means, but the Bolsheviki Ukrainians, aided by German guns and German gunners, slowly are destroying the city.

The besiegers are estimated to number 50,000, commanded by former Premier Holubowicz of the Ukraine, who also was chairman of the Ukrainian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk.

Water Supply Threatened. The Ukrainians threaten the water and electrical supply of the city, while food is becoming very scarce. Only a few of the civilians have been able to escape from the city owing to the poor railway service. The Polish troops are being aided in the defence of the city by many citizens of Lemberg, including girls and boys. In November the citizens aided the Poles in saving the city from the Ukrainians.

Cruelties Unparalleled. The archbishop of Lemberg is the authority for the statement that girls taken prisoners by the besiegers are outraged and tortured. The archbishop says that the cruelties of the Bolsheviki have no parallel in modern history.

J. G. Gardiner—North Qu'Appelle and Hon. W. E. Knowles Deliver Eloquent Speeches in Favor of Speedy Repeal of War Times Election Act

Amendments to School Act Providing for "English Only" After May 1st Finally Adopted by Saskatchewan Legislature

The final reading and passage of the government amendments to the School act, including the language clause of the bill, was the first act of the Saskatchewan assembly after the Christmas vacation when the session resumed its sittings Wednesday, January 8.

The language clause provides that English shall be the sole language of instruction in the public schools of the province and that no language other than English shall be taught during school hours, except that French may be used as the language of instruction for children up to and including grade one, but not beyond the first year of a child's attendance at school and that French may be taught as a subject of study for one hour a day where the board of any district passes a resolution to that effect.

Donald Maclean, leader of the opposition, and Premier Martin were the only two members who contributed to debate on the third reading. Mr. Maclean called for a division after presenting an amendment to provide for English as the sole language of instruction and the only language as a subject of study. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority, only seven voting in its favor and the bill was then given its third reading, and will come into effect on May 1.

In addition to the four members of the opposition present at the time, Capt. F. B. Bagshaw, who took his seat for the first time Wednesday as representative of the soldiers in Belgium, and who was not present during the debate on

the question prior to the vacation, Harris Turner and D. J. Sykes voted for the opposition amendment. Col. Cross, representing the soldiers in England, voted with the government members against the opposition amendment.

A striking arraignment of the War Time Elections act was made in the Saskatchewan legislature on Thursday, January 9, by Mr. Gardiner, M.L.A. for North Qu'Appelle, and other speakers on the government side of the assembly, in debate on a resolution introduced by Mr. Gardiner calling for the repeal of this federal measure at the earliest possible moment.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Gardiner reads as follows: "Whereas, during the years past a vigorous campaign was prosecuted for the purpose of bringing settlers to this country, that Canada's unlimited resources might be so developed as to enable her to occupy a fit and proper place among the great Dominions of the British empire, and

"Whereas, grants of land, democratic freedom and rights of citizenship were offered on condition of the declaration of allegiance to the British crown, and

"Whereas, relying upon British honor and the universal acceptance of British fairplay, thousands of men and women accepted the contract freely offered and made Canada their adopted country, and

"Whereas, the great increase in population from this source has nobly played its part in enabling Canada to take a well-merited place among the great food-producing

countries of the world, and thus to play her part in supplying the allied armies with the necessities of life in their gigantic struggle for democratic freedom; and

"Whereas, these new Canadians have lived up to the obligation demanded of them, and

"Whereas, it is a British tradition to adhere to a contract once entered into, and

"Whereas, the enactment of the War Time Elections act violated this contract and defiled the best traditions of British people everywhere, and

"Whereas, in addition to the disfranchisement of British subjects aforesaid, the said act creates an election machinery designed to prevent a proper exercise of the franchise by voters known to hold opinions in opposition to the government in power and to nullify the use of the ballot by them and is therefore fraught with the gravest dangers for the democratic institutions of Canada, and

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this house is of the opinion that the War Time Elections act and any other enactment, order or regulation, having the effect of depriving any loyal Canadian citizen of the privilege of exercising the rights of citizenship should be repealed at the earliest possible moment."

"There are two reasons why a resolution such as that which appears on the order paper in my name should be brought before the legislature even at this late date," said Mr. Gardiner in opening his (Continued on page 5.)

More Tories Than Grits in New British Cabinet

CABINET INCLUDES LABOR MINISTER.

LONDON, Jan. 10. — The new cabinet of Premier Lloyd George was announced tonight. It presents few surprises. The question the British newspapers are asking is whether Mr. Lloyd George will rule his cabinet, or whether his Conservative advisers will dominate him.

The majority of the members of the cabinet in high places are Conservatives, notably Andrew Bonar Law, Earl Curzon, Arthur J. Balfour and Viscount Milner. Only four years ago their party regarded Mr. Lloyd George as the Conservatives today regard the Bolsheviki.

The premier is pledged by his campaign speeches to a number of sweeping reforms: the giving of land and houses to workmen and discharged soldiers. His principal advisers are regarded as representatives of the land-owning interests, who, following tradition, would place barriers in the way of such reforms.

The ministers without portfolios, George Nicoll Barnes and Sir Eric Geddes, have important duties for which there are no cabinet places. Mr. Barnes will represent Labor at the peace conference, while Sir Eric has undertaken the management of demobilization.

One innovation is the selection for the first time of an Indian as a member of the government, Sir S. H. Sinha having the place of under-secretary for India. Another is the appointment of Cecil Bishop Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, to succeed Lord Robert Cecil, as under-secretary for foreign affairs.

The new British cabinet will be headed by David Lloyd George as premier and first lord of the treasury, according to an official statement issued tonight. The other members of the government will be: Lord privy seal and leader in the house of commons—Andrew Bonar Law.

Lord president of the council and leader in the house of lords—Earl Curzon.

Ministers without portfolio—George Nicoll Barnes and Sir Eric Geddes.

Lord chancellor—Sir E. E. Smith.

Home secretary—Edw. Shortt.

Under-secretary—Sir Hamar Greenwood.

Foreign secretary—Arthur J. Balfour.

Under-secretary—Cecil Bishop Harmsworth.

Secretary for the colonies—Viscount Milner.

Secretary of war and of the air ministry (which have been combined)—Winston Spencer Churchill.

Under-secretary—Viscount Peel.

Financial secretary to the war office—Henry W. Forster.

Secretary for India—Edwin S. Montagu.

Under-secretary—Sir S. H. Sinha.

First lord of the admiralty—Walter Hume Long.

Parliamentary secretary—Thos. J. McNamara.

President of the board of trade—Sir Albert Stanley.

Under-secretary—W. C. Bridgeman.

Department of overseas trade development and intelligence—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

Who also is appointed an additional under-secretary for foreign affairs and an additional parliamentary secretary to the board of trade.

President of the local government board—Dr. Christopher Addison.

Parliamentary secretary—Stephen Walsh (Laborite).

Secretary of agriculture—R. E. Prothero.

Minister of education—H. A. Fisher.

Secretary of the ministry of munitions, which is to become eventually the ministry of supplies—Andrew Weir.

Food controller—G. H. Roberts.

Minister of shipping—Sir J. P. Maclay.

Minister of labor—Sir Robert Stevenson.

Home minister of pensions—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.

Minister of national service and reconstruction—Sir Auckland Geddes.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Crawford.

First commissioner of works—Sir Alfred Mond.

Attorney general—Sir Gordon Hewart.

Solicitor general—Sir Ernest Pollock.

Postmaster general—Albert H. Illingworth.

Paymaster general—Sir Joseph Compton Rickett.

Chancellor of the exchequer—Austen Chamberlain.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland—Gen. Viscount French.

Chief secretary for Ireland—Sir James Lyng MacPherson.

Secretary for Scotland—Robert Munro.

Both Mr. Prothero and Andrew Weir were raised to the peerage on accepting their new offices.

It is announced that until there has been more time to make permanent peace arrangements, the existing war cabinet will be continued. The government intends to submit to parliament proposals for the establishment of a ministry of ways and communications. If these are adopted, Sir Eric Geddes will be invited to head the new department.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—The senate of the California legislature voted to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The vote was 25 to 14.

—During the year of 1918 the packing houses of Chicago killed over fifteen million head of cattle, hogs and sheep.

—Prince Max von Ratibor and Corvry, German ambassador to Spain during the war has left Madrid with his family. He is returning to Germany.

—Vienna has fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviki army, several thousand strong, which drove out the Polish militia. A massacre of civilians began at once.

—A British naval squadron in a sea fight in the Baltic sea has captured Nikolai Lenine's minister of the navy, Easkolinov.

—Food rationing in England is to be abolished March 3, it is learned. However, some system of food registration will be continued for a short period.

—Col. Reinhardt, of Wurtemberg has been appointed German minister of war, a Berlin despatch announced.

—Field Marshal Mackensen has been arrested by French authorities at Budapest, according to a despatch from Innsbruck.

—Hon J. A. Calder, chairman of the repatriation committee of the Dominion government, speaking at the Canadian Club Toronto, denied that there were any indications of a "break-up" of the Union government. He said it would be criminal to hold elections at the present time.

(Continued on page 8.)

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Armistice Terms Made More Drastic

PARIS, Jan. 13. — An official communication issued after the adjournment of the supreme war council today says:

"The meeting reached an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed on January 17. This included naval clauses, financial clauses, conditions of supply and provision for the restitution of material and machinery taken from France and Belgium by the Germans.

"The meeting also continued its discussion of procedure. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the supreme war council on Wednesday at 10.30 a.m. and that the first full session of the Peace Conference will take place on Saturday, January 18, at 2.30 p.m. at the foreign office."

GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG HAS ABDICATED

METZ, Jan. 12. — Luxembourg was proclaimed a republic on Friday, when the Grand Duchess Marie retired from the capital, taking up quarters in a chateau near by. The chamber held an exciting meeting, the clericals quitting the house in a body.

ASSASSIN FIRES AT PADEREWSKI

LONDON, Jan. 12. — Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, has been slightly wounded by an assassin who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Copenhagen reporting advices from Vienna. Several Bolsheviki implicated in the plot have been arrested.

Sinn Feiners Ready to Fight?

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. — A republic now exists in Ireland and every force of the Irish people will be used to uphold it, Dr. Patrick McCartan, known as the "envoy of the provisional government of Ireland," declared in an address at a meeting held here last night to congratulate him, Diarmuid Lynch, and "General" Liam Mellows, all prominent Sinn Feiners, upon their election to the British parliament.

"You have seen the statement of the new English secretary for Ireland that the Irish question will be settled within the next six months peaceably or bloodily," said Dr. McCartan. "We in Ireland are not afraid of shedding blood in our righteous cause and if England attempts to interfere with the establishment of our republic it will be a declaration of war on her part and the blood that will be spilled will be on her hands."

Dr. McCartan declared that before the recent election the people of Ireland had been asked to vote for separation from England. This, he said, accounted for the sweeping victory of the Sinn Fein.

"Ireland," he continued, "tonight is a free nation," and likened that country's condition to that of Poland, but said the Irish republic as yet had not been recognized by any other nation. He asserted that the Irish here had raised a fund of \$5,000,000 to carry out their program.

"Self-determination should be applied to the Irish people as coming within President Wilson's meaning," declared Dr. McCartan. "I believe that President Wilson has the power to insist upon a republic in Ireland, and that he can get the peoples of the world to recognize the republic without further bloodshed."

Two Expresses in Collision; 21 Lives Lost

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 10. — 21 persons were killed and several injured, three seriously, in a rear-end collision on the New York Central railroad near South Byron this morning, when the Southwestern Limited, westbound, crashed into the Wolverine Limited, also westbound, which had stopped to take on an extra engine.

Every person in the rear pullman of the Wolverine was killed. Only a few of the dead bodies have been identified thus far, most of the bodies being mangled beyond recognition.

DUESSELDORF OCCUPIED BY BRITISH

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13. — British troops have occupied Duesseeldorf, which has been in the hands of the Spartacans, according to a report from Berlin.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 20.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13. — Parliament has been called for Thursday, Feb. 20. The necessary order-in-council was passed today after consultation by cable with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues.

MAY OCCUPY SOME GERMAN PORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 13. — At to-day's session of the allied military advisers in Paris, presided over by Marshal Foch, the suggestion was made that the allies occupy some of the German ports, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Paris.