

The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors, "The Sask. Courier Pub. Co., Ltd.," at their offices: 1835-1837 Halifax Street, Regina, Sask., near the Market square and Eleventh Ave. Telephone 3391. Advertising Rates on Application. Special Representatives: New York: L. Klebahn, 1. W. 34th Street. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korsgren, 1416 Masonic Temple.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Aside altogether from the element of patriotism involved in the purchase of the next Victory Loan, its potentiality as an investment security is of outstanding importance. This is particularly true of the fifteen-year maturity.

Not only is the 5 1/2 per cent. rate of interest which it yields much higher than it was possible for an investor in the securities of any stable Government to obtain in pre-war days, but the Victory Loan is gilded in the fullest sense of the term. True, there has been a substantial increase in the public debt of the country during the past four years, but, on the other hand, there has been even a greater increase in the annual productive value of the Dominion.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, the normal spread between the interest rate on Government securities and first-class mortgages was approximately 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. During the last two or three years the spread has narrowed down to about one-half. To ordinary investors—that is those who have sums of from five to twenty-five thousand dollars to invest—the meaning of this is obvious.

When war ceases, and the money markets of the world again return to normal conditions, the spread in interest yield between Government bonds and loans on mortgages must necessarily again widen, because of the higher character of the former type of security.

The holder of the fifteen-year Victory bonds will, however, still be drawing the high rate of 5 1/2 per cent. on a security of the highest grade. And one, too, that will be free from taxation.

It is as much your duty to save as it is the duty of the soldier to fight. Save! The money wasted to-day will be needed to-morrow.

BANKS WILL HELP SMALL INVESTORS

It is announced that, in order to encourage investors to participate in the 1918 Victory Loan, the Banks will lead subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent. of the amount of the investment in the Loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5 1/2%.

This should have the effect of greatly stimulating the flow of money when the big Drive opens. Many people who were anxious to do their bit towards supporting the boys at the front were unfortunately restricted as to the amount they had available for investment, having immediate or future obligations which called for their ready capital. It is such as these that the Banks are ready to help. On reasonable security these intending investors may receive the cash from the Bank at the same rate of interest the Dominion Government pays for the entire 1918 Victory Loan. They may reduce their obligations to the Banks monthly or quarterly.

The Banks will also accept from small investors for safe keeping without charge the interim securities and later the bonds themselves up to a reasonable amount, for the term of one year.

HON. T. CROTHERS HAS RESIGNED HIS PORTFOLIO

OTTAWA, Nov. 9. — It was officially announced today that Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, who is now en route for California, has handed his resignation to Sir Robert Borden and that it has been accepted. Hon. Gideon Robertson, who has represented labor in the cabinet for some time in the past, in addition to acting as chairman of the Canada registration board, has been appointed minister in succession to Mr. Crothers and was sworn in at noon today.

Revolution in Germany

(Continued from Page 1.)

Red Flags Everywhere

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Describing the situation in Berlin late Saturday, the correspondent of the Handelsblad says:

"Since morning the aspect of Berlin has changed completely. Carriages filled with soldiers and civilians moved slowly through the streets crowded with sightseers, who are not yet able to fully comprehend the new situation.

"Soldiers carrying red flags shout 'Long Live the Republic' and sing the Marseillaise. There are no police, but soldiers are maintaining order. Railway trains are running. On the imperial palace and the palace of the crown prince, red flags were waving. There were hundreds of processions throughout the city.

Battle in Berlin

BASEL, Nov. 11.—Violent struggles occurred in the neighborhood of the Friedrich-Strasse depot, Berlin, where officers with machine guns fired on patrols of revolutionary soldiers. The revolutionaries took refuge in houses, hotels and large business establishments which surrounded the depot and from the roofs fired down into the streets. The combat lasted twenty minutes. Numerous officers have been arrested. Others are hiding in the cellars and subterranean passages of the royal library and cafes.

Combats lasted all night in the Dorotheenstrasse, where several soldiers were killed or wounded.

Herr Eichhorn, minor Socialist deputy in the reichstag, is head of the prefecture of police, with Herr Hirsch, majority Socialist deputy as chief of police. The fighting has been particularly severe near the buildings of the marshal's court, adjoining the emperor's castle. Monarchists took refuge in the marshal's buildings and utilized the underground passages running to the castle, which was in the hands of revolutionaries. Shots were fired upon the entrance to the castle yard.

Dukes make Promises

The four cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubbeck are ruled by Socialists. In the grand duchies of Oldenburg, Baden, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the power of the rulers is gone.

The grand dukes are conferring with delegations and promising all reforms demanded, but their thrones are tottering.

In Berlin great street demonstrations took place Sunday, the marchers carrying banners with the inscription "Freedom, peace and bread," and singing the workmen's Marseillaise. The Socialist leaders Goehre and Sudkum, who are officers in the landwehr, have issued an appeal to all officers not to provoke useless bloodshed.

VON SOLFF APPEALS TO WILSON.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dr. Solff, German foreign secretary, has addressed a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "The fearful conditions" existing in Germany.

Dr. Solff says, according to a German wireless despatch received here, that he feels it his duty to draw President Wilson's attention to the fact that the enforcement of the armistice, especially the surrender of transports, means the starvation of millions and requests that the president's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

The president, he points out, has declared that he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede its peaceful development.

"The German government has received the conditions of the armistice," continued Dr. Solff. "We had to accept the conditions, but feel it our duty to draw the president's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of a community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace."

"The German people, therefore, at this fateful hour, address themselves again to the president with the request that he use his influence with the allied powers, in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

Kaiser and Crown Prince

(Continued from Page 1.)

Has Large Party

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The former German emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7.30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Daily Mail advices.

Practically the whole German general staff accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party. The automobiles were bristling with rifles, and all the fugitives were armed.

The ex-kaiser was in uniform. He alighted at the Eysden station and paced the platform, smoking a cigaret.

Eysden lies about mid-way between Liege and Maastricht, on the Dutch border.



KAISER TO FIND A HOME IN NORWAY.—It is reported that Emperor Wilhelm is buying an estate at Molde, on the west coast. Molde is at the mouth of one of the hundreds of fjords on the west coast of Norway and is east of the Shetland Islands. The accompanying map shows its location and the sea routes open to the Kaiser.

Has German Navy Been Called Out?

(Continued from Page 1.)

is judgment—the greatest judgment in the world."

A Germano, said the premier, "has a choice today, but will have none tomorrow. She has been ruined inside and outside.

"An army and armament, formidably created," continued the premier "are now hardly an army or an armament at all. Abdication was only part of the way. The great general staff Germany mobilized to frighten us is reaching its natural end at a moment when it is faced by ruin, and can get out only by immediate surrender.

Longer Resists Greater Penalty.—Germany may continue to increase the volume of suffering she has already caused; she may possibly resist a little longer. But the longer she resists the more quickly will her cities become as the fair lands she has so wantonly devastated.

"There will be just terms that will prevent such wantonness again. We will do no wrong if we abandon no right.

"We have no designs on the German people, but we mean to secure beyond all doubt the freedom of our own people. The recklessness that placed the world in such awful agony must expect stern reckoning.

Brotherhood of Joy.—"When the conditions were considered all the representative parts of the empire were consulted. For years we have had a great brotherhood of suffering; we are now going to have a great brotherhood of joy.

"The next few years are charged with the fate for Britain and the empire. Let us banish all factions and lift up this country to a position it never held before. Let the British empire keep its head, and all will be right with the world."

Waited For Great Sea Battle.—The first lord of the admiralty made interesting disclosures. He said that those who were charged with that responsibility waited hourly for possibility of a naval Armageddon. The whole stage was set for a great sea battle. But something was wrong. The arm that was going to try the last desperate gambling stroke was paralyzed.

"The German navy, I am as convinced as I am standing here tonight," said the first lord, "was ordered out and the men would not come." Tonight the German fleet, he declared, was flying the Red flag because it realized it wasn't engaged in a good cause."



Wilhelm II, German Emperor, born January 27th 1859, married 1881 Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, succeeded his father, Emperor Frederick III. June 15th, 1888, abdicated after a rule of over 30 years, on Nov. 9th, 1918.

Revolution in Germany

(Continued from Page 1.)

side of Stockholm and all the guard ships in the Baltic have joined the revolutionary movement.

Revolters in Distress.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The German training ship Schlesien, with four hundred men on board, which fled from Kiel when the sailors' revolt broke out there, has arrived at Marstal in distress. The crew had been unable to obtain waters at other Danish ports. Two German cruisers in control of red forces are watching outside of Marstal. The commander of the Schlesien says that he believes Danzig is the only German port he can safely enter.

In Kiel Harbor.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The crew of the German dreadnoughts Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau and Oldenburg, in Kiel harbor, have joined the revolution. Marines occupied the lock gates at Ostmoor and fought down a coast artillery division which offered resistance.

At Hamburg, Too.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Six more cruisers flying the red flag, arrived at Hamburg last night, says a Wolff news agency despatch received here. The city of Hamburg generally is quiet.

Hesse-Darmstadt.—BASEL, Nov. 10.—Hesse-Darmstadt declares itself a republic.

The burgo-master of Berlin and the prefect of police have placed themselves and their staffs at the disposal of the government.

The palace of the Austrian delegation at Budapest has been stormed by a mob which threw down the Austrian Escutcheons, according to a Vienna despatch received here.

From New Government.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—The new Berlin government, according to the Wolff Bureau, has issued the following proclamation:

"Fellow citizens.—This day the people's deliverance has been fulfilled. The Social-Democratic party has undertaken to form a government. It has invited the independent Socialists to enter the government with equal rights."

Quieter in Munich.—ZURICH, Nov. 10.—The disorder has subsided in Munich, according to latest reports. The whereabouts of the king is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are few, being confined, for the most part, to officers who resisted.

The Landtag has been dissolved. Only Socialists and deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.

Saxony with Workmen.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—A council of workmen and soldiers has been established at Chemnitz, Saxony, according to the Wolff news agency. The council took charge of military and civil affairs. There were no disturbances. The council proclaimed that its aim was a Socialist republic for Germany.

Another attempt on the life of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made at Flensburg where he was in seclusion in a villa. The result of the attempt is not known, but it is believed that he escaped.

Sonderburg is in the hands of the revolutionists and the red flag has been raised on ships there.

Sonderburg is situated on the Island of Alsen, Schleswig. It is thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg. It has a population of 5,000.

Majority Parties.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—In the new German government there will be only three representatives for the majority parties, namely: Erzberger, Gothein and Richtofen, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company. The other posts will be occupied by Socialists and Independents.

NEW PEOPLE'S PARTY TELLS PROGRAM.—BERLIN, Nov. 9.—(German wireless to London, Nov. 10.)—The text of a statement issued by the new German people's government read:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new German people's government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government.

"The leaders of the deputations of the Social Democratic party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the people's government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the office and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn.

"The business of the imperial chancery is being carried on by the Social Democratic deputy Herr Eberts.

Probable Government.—"It is presumed that apart from the representatives of the recent majority group three independent Social Democrats will enter the future government.

Call For General Strike.—In an extra edition of the Vorwarts, the following call for a general strike was published:

"The workmen's and soldiers' council of Berlin has decided upon a general strike. All the factories are at a standstill.

"The necessary administration of the people will be maintained. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the workmen's and soldiers' council.

"The movement will be guided in common by the Social Democratic party of Germany and the Independent Social Democratic party of Germany. The workmen's and soldiers' council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long live the Social Republic!"

Socialist Leader's Speech.—Deputy Scheidemann, (leader of the majority socialists in the reichstag), in a speech, at the Kiel

ser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. The dynasty has been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people. Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a government in which all shades of social-democratic party are to participate. Only decrees from the government bearing the signature of Herr Ebert have validity. Only orders from the minister for war bearing the counter-signature of the Social Democrat acting as assistant are official."

Deputy Scheidemann exhorted the crowd to keep calm, and to avoid incidents.

Deputy Von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the guard battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause and jubilation accompanied the speeches.

Fighting in Berlin.—BASEL, Nov. 11.—Fighting between revolutionary forces and imperial troops was still going on in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle which began Saturday evening broke out afresh at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated according to despatches from Hamburg.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Public authority in the Prussian North seaport of Danzig is in the hands of a soldiers' and workmen's council formed by both social parties. There were no disturbances Sunday but a general strike has been declared for today.

CROWN PRINCE REPORTED SHOT.—LONDON, Nov. 12.—The former German crown prince is reported to have been shot, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News. Details are lacking.

Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg has asked the Cologne Soviet, in order to "avoid chaos" to send delegates to the main headquarters immediately, according to advices received here. The delegates started for headquarters this morning, it is said.

GERMAN FLEET REVOLTED.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven. At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men and declared a general strike, says the despatch.

The greater part of the submarine crews in all the German naval harbors have joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph company's despatch from Copenhagen.

MILITARY COMMANDER AT KIEL SHOT.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Severe rioting occurred at Kiel Sunday after a meeting of sailors and laborers, which was addressed by an Independent Socialist speaker. Military guards fired upon the mutineers, killing 29. The military commander was shot dead.

STREET PARADES IN STUTTGART.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Thousands of workers from factories and workshops in Stuttgart paraded the streets Monday and demanded the formation of workers' and soldiers' council, says a despatch received from Stuttgart.

Bremen, Schwerin, Tilsit Join Revolution.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution according to a Copenhagen despatch to Exchange Telegraph. Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have arranged for the formation of soldiers' council at Bremen.

Fired at Prince Henry.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Prince Henry has arrived in Flensburg in Schleswig after his escape from Kiel. His chauffeur was wounded by marines who fired upon the prince.

Revolt of German Soldiers in Russia.—STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9.—Forty thousand German soldiers are reported to have revolted in Ekaterinoslav district, 250 miles northeast of Odessa. They are said to have shot their officers and to be marching on Kharkoff, waving red flags.

Artillery Firing in Hamburg.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—A revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to a despatch from the correspondent of the Politiken at Vamdrup. Violent artillery firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter

WHAT OCCURRED IN BERLIN SATURDAY.—BERLIN, Nov. 9.—(German Wireless to London, Nov. 10.)—With regard to incidents of November 9 in Berlin the semi-official telegraph bureau, working under the control of the workmen's and soldiers' council issued the following report:

"This morning at nine o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike.

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. As a preliminary, the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily.

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

"The military occupants of factories mingled with the workers as they left the works and treated with them in common.

"The Only Clash."—So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called Cockschafer barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers but only two officers fired.

"Three persons were killed and one man injured. This is to be regretted.

"The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

VON REVENTLOW ESCAPES WRATH.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—Count Von Reventlow, whose pan-German writings have appeared during the war in the Tages Zeitung of Berlin, has fled to Denmark. He declared to a correspondent at the frontier that the situation would be much worse in Germany when the soldiers returned from the front. General anarchy is expected.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposal of the new people's government at Berlin, says a despatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Prussian minister of Hamburg has been arrested at his home in that city, according to a Basel despatch sent on Sunday but delayed in transit.

Germany Hoists Red Flag.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The revolution in Germany is today at all intents and purposes an accomplished fact.

The news of the revolt spread throughout the whole empire, but fourteen of the twenty-six states including all the four kingdoms and all important states are reported securely in the hand of the revolutionists.

Frontier Garrisons in Revolt.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—German garrisons along the Dutch frontier are reported in revolt. Officers are being disarmed and are being treated roughly in some instances. Many of the guardsmen threw down their arms and have gone home.

Thousands of Dutch workmen are streaming homeward from Krupp, at Essen.

Saxon King Dethroned.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—King Friedrich Augustus of Saxony has been dethroned according to an official telegram from Berlin.

Prince Eitel Tries Suicide.—PRAGUE, Nov. 11.—Many rumors

tional rumors became current here as a result of the signing of the armistice between the Allies and Germany.

These reports were to the effect that Prince Eitel Fredrick, the second son of William II, was prevented from committing suicide and that the Empress was dying. Three German generals are said to have committed suicide.

Fighting in Berlin.—BASEL, Nov. 11.—Fighting between revolutionary forces and imperial troops was still going on in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle which began Saturday evening broke out afresh at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated according to despatches from Hamburg.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Public authority in the Prussian North seaport of Danzig is in the hands of a soldiers' and workmen's council formed by both social parties. There were no disturbances Sunday but a general strike has been declared for today.

CROWN PRINCE REPORTED SHOT.—LONDON, Nov. 12.—The former German crown prince is reported to have been shot, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News. Details are lacking.

Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg has asked the Cologne Soviet, in order to "avoid chaos" to send delegates to the main headquarters immediately, according to advices received here. The delegates started for headquarters this morning, it is said.

GERMAN FLEET REVOLTED.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven. At Kiel the workers have joined the navy men and declared a general strike, says the despatch.

The greater part of the submarine crews in all the German naval harbors have joined the revolution, according to an Exchange Telegraph company's despatch from Copenhagen.

MILITARY COMMANDER AT KIEL SHOT.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Severe rioting occurred at Kiel Sunday after a meeting of sailors and laborers, which was addressed by an Independent Socialist speaker. Military guards fired upon the mutineers, killing 29. The military commander was shot dead.

STREET PARADES IN STUTTGART.—AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Thousands of workers from factories and workshops in Stuttgart paraded the streets Monday and demanded the formation of workers' and soldiers' council, says a despatch received from Stuttgart.

Bremen, Schwerin, Tilsit Join Revolution.—LONDON, Nov. 10.—The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution according to a Copenhagen despatch to Exchange Telegraph. Dr. Karl Liebknecht is said to have arranged for the formation of soldiers' council at Bremen.

Fired at Prince Henry.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Prince Henry has arrived in Flensburg in Schleswig after his escape from Kiel. His chauffeur was wounded by marines who fired upon the prince.

Revolt of German Soldiers in Russia.—STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9.—Forty thousand German soldiers are reported to have revolted in Ekaterinoslav district, 250 miles northeast of Odessa. They are said to have shot their officers and to be marching on Kharkoff, waving red flags.

Artillery Firing in Hamburg.—COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—A revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to a despatch from the correspondent of the Politiken at Vamdrup. Violent artillery firing was in progress in the streets of the city when the correspondent's informant was deported, the latter