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The Courier

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Irish Parliament Formed at Dublin

ADOPTED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND APPEALED TO FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. — PROCEEDINGS IN IRISH.

Committee Appointed to Present Claim to Self-Determination to Peace Conference

DUBLIN, Jan. 21. — Twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein society elected to the British house of commons assembled here this afternoon, and formally constituted themselves the "dail eirain" which is Irish Gaelic for Irish parliament.

They elected Charles Burgess, whose Irish name is Cathal Brugha, speaker. They also adopted a declaration of independence and an address to the free nations of the world and appointed a committee, consisting of Count Plunkett, Arthur Griffiths, and Professor Edward de Valera, to present the claims for Ireland to self-determination to the peace conference at Paris.

The two last named being in British prisons, only the venerable Count Plunkett can proceed to Paris, and then only provided the British government consents to give him passports.

The walls of the hall were quaintly embellished with classic statues in plaster and coats of arms. Past lord mayors have witnessed many more exciting dramas, notably in recent years during the conventions of the Nationalist party, when there were impassioned speeches and hot party contests. That today's proceedings seemed tame by contrast was due to the fact that they were conducted in the dead language of the Irish tongue. This was a tribute to sentiment, but it was deadening to interest. Few of the 2,000 auditors understood the addresses.

Oratory was killed by the process of reading all the speeches, and even some of the delegates had trouble in following them on their manuscripts. The only concession to popular interest was the translation of the declaration of independence and the address to the free nations in English and French.

It should not be inferred there was any lack of emotion or want of feeling of responsibility on the part of the delegates. They evidently felt themselves men playing great parts in a solemn sacrament.

A crowd of perhaps a thousand, including many women and children, wearing green, white and yellow ribbons, pressed around the doors of the Mansion House, watching the delegates enter. Only two policemen were visible but the Sinn Fein had its own police—youths wearing white armbands—to keep order.

TIPPERARY UNDER MARTIAL CONTROL

DUBLIN, Jan. 22. — The Sinn Fein parliament provided only a one-day session. Its members held a brief meeting at the Mansion House this afternoon, but behind closed doors. Afterward Count Plunkett told the reporters that a statement of the business transacted would be furnished to the press later, thus following the precedent of the Paris conference.

A group of a hundred young men gathered outside during the secret session, but no excitement of any kind was shown. The public was far more interested today in the murder of two policemen in Tipperary yesterday at the time the parliament was meeting. This is taken to signify the beginning of a new period of terrorism, which veteran Irish politicians expect will include their assassinations and attempts to destroy government buildings and public works.

The extremists are exceedingly anxious to get explosives. Two policemen were guarding a cartload of gelignite which was being taken to a mine when they were surrounded by masked men.

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Bolsheviki Plan Revolts in Asia

LONDON. — Reuter learns that according to the latest and most reliable news from Soviet Russia the Bolsheviki for a long time past have been organizing a very elaborate propaganda for revolutions in China, India and Persia and are now ready, as soon as the opportunity offers, to send agents, backed by large sums of money, to stir up trouble throughout Asia.

The great obstacle with which the Bolsheviki are faced in their revolutionary plans is the existence of the Omsk army, which at present effectively bars the way to Asia via the Ural front.

If, however, Admiral Kolchak's army becomes weakened, and owing to lack of support and encouragement were to disintegrate, the Bolsheviki plans would very seriously threaten the peace of Asia.

Dangers of Bolsheviki efforts towards expansion on the west are gradually becoming realized, but the danger of their activities in Asia is also very real.

Peasants Hiding Grain.
Ukrainian peasants are hiding grain from the Bolsheviki by burying it in large pits dug in the clay soil. Before the grain is placed in hiding the peasants dry the pits by building large fires in them.

It is reported that large numbers of Germans remain in Kiev and other Ukrainian towns. They have, it is said, no intention to leave, and it is reported they have been offered large sums to fight in Petura's army or in the ranks of the Bolsheviki. Common soldiers are said to be getting 30 rubles and officers from 100 to 200 rubles per day for service.

Kiev is being deserted by all

foreigners, who are, for the most part headed for Kovel, Cracow and Warsaw.

Bolsheviki Met Severe Defeat.

LONDON, Jan. 22. — The Bolsheviki forces in northern Russia have suffered a severe defeat, according to advices received by the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen. The despatch adds that great peasant revolts have been reported from many parts of the country, and that the Bolsheviki commander ordered his troops to surrender the town of Sinoveff without a fight.

Reds Attack U. S. and Russian Lines.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 22. — Bolsheviki forces on the northern Russian front attacked American and Russian positions on Sunday last. The defensive outposts were withdrawn, but the Bolsheviki attack on the main position was repulsed.

How Russian Capital Suffers Under Reign of Reds' Diabolical Tyranny

BERLIN, Jan. 23. — According to the account of an escaped Russian, arrests are numerous in Petrograd because of attempts to suppress hunger riots. Under the excuse of breaking up counter-revolutionary plots hundreds of citizens are arrested. The prefecture prison and courtyard in Petrograd are so crowded with prisoners that they are unable to lie down and are hardly able to lift their arms. They are getting little food and water and the unfortunates who suffer terribly cry out their protests. To drown their cries the Bolsheviki chief of police has ordered the automobiles kept running. He is the man who, with his

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Saskatchewan School Trustees' Convention

ABOUT 2,000 DELEGATES ATTENDED. — MANY RESOLUTIONS PASSED. — "ENGLISH ONLY" IN SCHOOLS WITH ENTHUSIASM ADOPTED. — DESIRE EXPRESSED, THAT PROVINCE AND DOMINION CONTINUE UNDER PROHIBITION. — J. F. BRYANT RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

With tremendous enthusiasm and amid the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," J. F. Bryant, chairman of the Regina public school board, was re-elected president of the Saskatchewan school trustees association at the first day's session of the annual convention being held in Regina. Mr. Bryant's unanimous choice as president of the convention is regarded as a tribute to the firm stand that he has taken both this year and last on the question of English only in the schools of Saskatchewan.

Every reference to the language question made at the convention has been greeted with the utmost enthusiasm showing in an unmistakable manner the attitude of a majority of the delegates as to the use of English in the schools. The keynote of the convention has been "English only in the schools."

Moore Jay has been chosen as the next meeting place for the convention in 1920, the choice of the railway city being practically unanimous.

Premier Martin addressed the convention at the afternoon session and was accorded a splendid reception. He touched on the work of the department of education and outlined some of the plans which the department has in contemplation.

The convention, which was one of the largest gatherings of school trustees held in the province, was attended by about 2,000 delegates, taxing the capacity of the convention hall, Metropolitan Methodist church, to the utmost.

Sir Richard Lake formally declared the convention open at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, and delivered a short address in which he referred to the value of the work of the school trustees' association. An address of welcome was also delivered by Mayor Black, of Regina.

Mr. Bryant's address of which we can only give a part was as follows:

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you all and of expressing my highest appreciation of the great honor which you conferred upon me in electing me president of your association. I shall ever remember with feelings of

gratitude and pride that I was elected to this office at the memorable convention held in Saskatoon in February last. I rejoice that I was permitted to attend that convention and to play a part, however humble, in the great cause of "English only" in the schools of Saskatchewan. While considerable has been accomplished in that direction there still remains a great work to do.

I had intended on this occasion to deliver a formal address on the subject of "Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, Its Aims and Its Future," but the program is already so replete with important addresses that I deemed it inadvisable to deliver any lengthy address. I hope, however, if spared to address you on some future occasion on this subject from the floor of the convention.

When we met in convention last year Canada, in common with the civilized countries of the world, was engaged in a life and death struggle. The times were anxious and the future appeared none too bright, although we all firmly believed in the ultimate triumph of our cause. Today by the mercy of Divine Providence victory has crowned our efforts. The "armed manhood of the world's free peoples" has triumphed in the great struggle for righteousness, freedom and democracy. The most wonderful year in the history of the

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Lawlessness in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 27. — Thefts, acts of violence and armed attacks are increasing daily in Paris, according to the Matin, which declares that the demobilization of allied troops is bound to have the effect of further increasing acts of lawlessness. The Matin continues: "Many former prisoners now freed from the army are hurrying to make up for lost time. This band of lawbreakers is now increased by contingents from the armies of our allies. Such a statement need not offend the susceptibilities of our friends beyond the channel and across the Atlantic. A national army means the recruiting of all classes, good as well as bad."

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

"A scandal and a gross waste of public money" was the characterization applied by the Hon. Chas. Dunning to the railway construction of 1915 in Ontario and British Columbia in closing the debate on the railway resolution in the Saskatchewan Assembly on Monday, January 20.

Mr. Dunning went on to show that the money which was spent on main line construction in the two provinces mentioned and which could not be expected to bring in a fractional revenue for many years to come, would have been sufficient to ameliorate conditions in all the worst-off sections of Saskatchewan by the construction of revenue-bearing branch lines.

Mr. Dunning pointed out that plans for railway construction were being held up by the federal government's delay in announcing its policy and intimated that if the policy, when announced, is found wanting so far as the needs of this country are concerned, it would be the duty of the Saskatchewan government and legislature to make provision in some way to serve the needs of the people of this province. "I know the responsibility

that I take when I hint at even the possibility of such a thing," said Mr. Dunning, "but the importance of the human factor in this case outweighs all financial considerations."

Mr. Dunning supported the following resolution introduced by George Spence of Notukeu:

"Whereas, additional railway facilities are urgently required in many districts in this province, and whereas, the period of inactivity caused by the war is rapidly passing away, and

"Whereas, the situation in connection with the guarantee of the bonds of railway companies and the encouragement and assistance thus afforded in this province heretofore has been materially affected by the attitude of the federal government, and

"Whereas, the uncertainty of the policy of the federal government in relation to the future ownership and control of railways in Canada makes it impossible for the provincial government or others to make any arrangements for the provision of the required facilities;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this house the

Royalist Revolution in Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 26. — The Portuguese cabinet has resigned.

In an official statement, the government explains that although the monarchist government in Braganza, Lisbon and other places has been overthrown, in still another district the military and civilian element are seeking to revive quarrels among the republicans. Therefore, the ministers, not desiring to weaken the republican forces in the present grave hour, have decided to resign, but will continue their functions until a new government is formed.

Stamping Out Uprising.

The royalist movement in the north, which was restricted to Oporto and Braga, is now being put down by the concentration of republican troops. The movement has been completely stamped out in Lisbon, where some infantry, cavalry and artillery occupied the two forts of Monsanto Hill and Duque, and hoisted the royalist flag Wednesday. These forces surrendered. Troops from Lisbon are now proceeding to the north. A despatch from Lisbon reports that Ayres Ornela, formerly King Manuel's representative, was killed in the fighting on Monsanto Hill.

Mystery of Manuel.

Vigo, Spain, Jan. 26. — Former King Manuel is reported to have entered Portugal at Poeloc Saturday morning, having crossed the Minho river at Caminha. The private secretary of King Manuel of Portugal is authority for the statement that Manuel still is in London, and that he does not intend to go to Portugal.

On the other hand, close friends of the former king, who hitherto had denied rumors that he had left England refused today to comment on the report that he had entered Portugal.

MADRID, Jan. 26. — The republicans have captured Monsanto Hill, with a large number of monarchists, according to a despatch from Lisbon. The remainder of the monarchists are in flight, leaving their artillery behind. Among the prisoners was Ayres Ornela, representative of former King Manuel. Count Monsaraso, of the Itregas, was killed. Republican forces at Coimbra have marched northward and defeated the monarchists at Aveiro.

Portuguese war vessels are bombarding Oporto, which is still in the control of the monarchists.

government of the province should urge upon the government of Canada the necessity of announcing its railway policy at as early a date as possible."

C. McDonald, Prince Albert, resuming the debate on the railway resolution, pointing out that branch lines which ought to be constructed north, northeast and northwest of Prince Albert, would provide facilities for at least 5,000 settlers and would make accessible rich resources in fisheries, lumber and minerals.

W. H. Paulson, Wynyard, said that he had no complaint to make so far as his own constituency was concerned, but was impelled to express his sympathy with the people in other sections of the province which were not so fortunate.

The speaker suggested there should be a change in the program of railway construction. In future, the railway should be required to precede the settler into districts where the quality of the soil warrants a railway, as there would be no question that the settlers would speedily follow.

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PROCEEDINGS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

MOST OF LARGER ISSUES NEARING SETTLEMENT. — BRITISH DOMINIONS SEEK RECOGNITION. — STATUS OF NATIONHOOD DEMANDED. — CONGRESS ASKS ALL FACTIONS IN RUSSIA TO TALK PEACE. — LEAGUE OF NATIONS ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

PARIS, Jan. 21. — Canada, Australia, and the other self-governing dominions of Great Britain have begun an effort for individual representation in the projected league of nations. They claim the right to enter the league with the same status as other nations.

The question is now being discussed by the British and dominion officials, and it will be for the British government to say whether it shall ask peace conference whether it shall accord the dominions individual membership in the league.

The question is now being discussed of the right of the dominions to separate representation at the sessions is held to be in itself tacit recognition of their nationhood. The new proposal, however, goes further, and it is considered its acceptance will be a formal acknowledgement by the world for the dominions existing autonomously within the British empire and of their equality with other nations. Unofficially it is stated that England will probably approve the plan, although the matter is still the subject of grave discussion.

PARIS, Jan. 22. — An official statement issued by the press bureau this afternoon says:

"The proposals of President Wilson were approved, including recognition of the associated powers of the right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation from the outside. The powers do not wish to exploit Russia."

"The powers recognize the revolution and in no way countenance a counter revolution. They wish to serve Russia unselfishly and invite all organized groups in Siberia or within the boundaries of European Russia as it stood before the war to send representa-

tives to Princes' Islands to meet representatives of the associated powers provided there is a trace of arms meanwhile.

"Such representatives will be expected at the place appointed by February 15.

PARIS, Jan. 23. — The council of the great powers today definitely set four main subjects to be presented at the full conference on Saturday:

First, international labor legisla-

tion. Second, responsibility and punishment for the war.

Third, indemnities, and

Fourth, internationalization of ports, waterways and railways.

These subjects are not to be discussed in detail, but will be immediately referred to committees for study and report.

The American plans of the first topic are already well advanced, while there is no definite information on the second point, relative to responsibility and punishment for the war, the sentiment in American quarters inclines toward a negative attitude, with some suggestions that those responsible, who have fled from Germany, should be returned to their own country for Germany to deal with them.

The third subject, indemnities, will not be presented in the conference with the amounts claimed by each government, but a committee will be charged with the task of assembling these amounts and also of determining the probable maximum the enemy powers are able to pay.

PARIS, Jan. 24. — A series of international events of the highest order took form today at meetings of the councils of the great powers and the military commanders on all the fronts. These may be summed up as follows:

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Ebert is Ahead in German Vote

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN ELECTIONS. — KURT EISNER DEFEATED IN EVERY SEAT.

DEFINITE ELECTION RESULTS

PARIS, Jan. 27. — The Frankfurter Gazette gives as the definite results of the elections to the German assembly: 165 Social Democrats, 91 Centrists, 75 Democrats, 38 Conservatives, 22 National Liberals and 22 Independents.

BASEL, Jan. 23. — Reports from all the twenty-seven electoral districts in Germany returning the full number of 421 members of the national assembly show the majority Socialists having a plurality in the assembly with 164 votes. The next highest number of members was returned by the Christian Peoples' party, the former Centrists, who will have 88 members. The distribution of the members by parties is as follows: Majority Socialists, 164; Christian Peoples' party, 88; Democrats, 77; German National party, 34; minority Socialists, 24; German Peoples' party, 23; Guelens, 4; Bavarian Peoples' and Peasants league, 4; Württemberg Bourgeois party, 2; Peasants and Workmen's league, 1; total 421.

"The course of the elections throughout the German state," says a German government wireless message received here tonight, "has clearly proved that the development of a republican form of government interests the whole German nation. Participation in the elections was strong everywhere and in the sharpest contradiction to the indifference which vast classes, especially among the bourgeoisie, have shown of the occasion of former elections. Especially remarkable was the strong percentage of women among the masses of voters, and the persever-

ance of both the male and female voters to record their votes, despite adverse weather conditions.

"Only from the Rhineland, the mining district of Hambourg, Cassel and a few small places, have there been disturbances due to the violence of Spartacan hands. Everywhere else the day has been quiet both in the provinces and in the large towns.

"The party administration of the Independent Socialists has now appealed to the workers to suspend their protest strike and return to work."

Richard Fischer, secretary of the majority Socialist party in Berlin, at midnight estimated that in the election to the national assembly, majority Socialists would have between forty and fifty per cent. of the votes, the Independent five, the Centrists thirty and the German Democrats from 15 to 20 per cent.

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, failed to win a seat in the German national assembly in any of the constituencies where he was a candidate.

The first work of the national assembly meeting at Weimar on February 6, according to advices from Berlin, will be to elect a provisional government. The assembly will then consider the draft of a constitution which is expected to occupy the remainder of the February session.

The final results in the Cologne-Aix-la-Chapelle district show the election of eight Centrists, three majority Socialists, one Democrat and one member of the Peoples' party.