

"The Courier"

is the biggest weekly paper of Western Canada, and reaches especially the immigrated population throughout the West.

Subscription price for the regular Wednesday-edition containing from 12 to 28 pages \$2.00 yearly in advance only.

Address: "The Courier", P. O. Box 505, Regina, Sask., or call at our offices and printing plant, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. Telephone 3391.

The Courier
A Paper for the Western Home

"The Courier"

is chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests of the Canadian West.

"Ads" are always successful, as "The Courier" is by far the best medium to reach tens of thousands of families of prosperous farmers, who possess an enormous buying power.

Get their trade by advertising in "THE COURIER"

SWORN CIRCULATION 2028
Advertising rates on application

VOLUME 12

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1919.

NUMBER 52

International Labor Conference Opened

German and Austrian Delegates Admitted. Have Rights and Obligations As Other Members.—Canada Protests Against Proposed Composition of Governing Body.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. — Germany and Austria are to be admitted to the international labor organization, "with the rights and obligations possessed by other members."

A recommendation to this effect from the organization committee was adopted by the labor conference this afternoon with but one dissenting voice.

The debate was spirited and prolonged, but ultimately it came to an ignominious end under the closure rule. The vote for admission stood 71 to 1, the one vote being that of Louis Guerin, French employers' delegate.

The Belgian government delegates voted for admission, not, as they emphasized, because they wished to admit the Germans, but because of economic necessity.

The four Canadian delegates all voted for the motion to admit. On the previous motion to apply closure, however, they divided. Mr. Parsons, employers' delegate, and Mr. Draper, workers' delegate, voted against the motion.

The two Canadian government delegates, Mr. Rowell and Mr. Acland, who were substituting for Mr. Robertson, voted for it. The vote on the closure motion stood: For, 65; against, 10.

Canada has filed a formal protest against the proposed composition of the governing body.

test against the proposed composition of the governing body of the international labor office to be established, under the League of Nations. The point at issue is regarded by the Canadian delegation here as of the greatest moment. It involves the right of Canada, by reason of her industrial importance, to name one of the members of the governing body rather than to take her chance of election as one of the nations of lesser importance, from the industrial point of view.

The international labor office (which will be controlled by the governing body), forms part of the permanent organization created to further application of the labor principles embodied in the peace treaty.

Its governing body is to consist of 24 members. Twelve will represent the governments, six will be selected by the employers' delegates to the international labor conference, six by workers' delegates to the conference. Of the twelve government representatives eight will be nominated by the members of the conference which are of chief industrial importance.

The remaining four will be nominated by the other government delegates to the congress. The governing body will consist of 24 members, comprising which eight nations are of industrial importance and therefore empowered each to name a representative.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

JEALOUS WOMAN COMMITTS TERRIBLE CRIME

LONDON. — How a young wife is said to have gone to her husband, as if to embrace him, and then to have cut his throat, was told at Gloucester.

Neighbors of the couple went in to their house to hear the gramophone. Matthew Rogers, the deceased, when nursing the neighbor's baby, made a remark when his wife resented.

Mrs. Rogers left the room, but returned a little later. Going to her husband, she said: "I love you, my dear."

Then she is accused of drawing a sharp instrument across his throat and cutting his head off.

The wife, who was said to have been jealous, was remanded on a charge of murder.

SHOT SELF AND CHILDREN

SEATTLE. — Mrs. Nell Graham, aged 25, wife of a salesman in a Seattle shoe house, shot her six-year-old son and her four-year-old daughter and then sent a bullet into her own body. The boy died at once. The mother and daughter were rushed to a hospital in a serious condition.

Sinn Fein Defy British

OPEN IRISH PARLIAMENT AND APPOINT CONSUL FOR NEW YORK CITY

DUBLIN, Oct. 30. — The meeting of the Sinn Fein parliament last night was in direct defiance of the government's proclamation and the people are interested to know what the government will do about it. The meeting being illegal, the Irish papers are forbidden to mention it.

A report circulated by the Sinn Feiners says that a national inspector of fisheries will be appointed; that a civil service scheme is being arranged to embrace all local officers and also that national arbitration courts and labor conciliation bodies will be formed.

Estimates for the coming financial period, says the report, were laid before the house, and the necessary votes of credit adopted.

The six Sinn Fein members for Dublin have sent to the United States consul a copy of the alleged instruction for searching the effects of United States seamen. The

NINE KILLED

LOS ANGELES. — Nine persons were killed and forty injured when a Southern Pacific train, south-bound was wrecked near Acton, according to a telegram message received here.

MAD BOAR KILLS BOY OF NINETEEN

Thomas Jeffrey, Jr., aged 19 years, living with his father at Steep Creek, was killed by a mad boar.

According to the reports, young Jeffrey went into the pig sty to feed the animals when a mad boar rushed at him and knocked him down. The vicious animal immediately bit the young man on the neck and severed an artery, causing young Jeffrey to bleed to death.

SINN FEINER SENT TO JAIL

DUBLIN. — Ernest Blythe, Sinn Fein member of parliament, was sentenced by court-martial to a year's imprisonment for having in his possession a document advocating the persecution of the relatives of the police. Mr. Blythe disclaimed all knowledge of the document and characterized its proposals as abominable.

Passenger Steamer Smashed to Pieces

MUSKOGON, Mich. Oct. 31.—With fourteen known dead and six more missing, only time can bring an accurate account of the toll of the great seas which early this morning bodily lifted the Crosby passenger steamer Muskogon, formerly the City of Holland, and smashed her to pieces on the piers at the entrance to Muskogon harbor. The list of dead is being added to almost hourly.

The steamer, a side-wheeler, bound from Milwaukee, after outriding a night of gales, made for the harbor in the early morning darkness, but is said by Captain Miller to have struck the bar at the entrance. The paddle wheels jammed in the sand, checking headway and the great waves threw the ship about and hurled her on the pier. There she hung, momentarily pounding into wreckage, and then slipped off into the deep channel, going down in fifty feet of water.

The vessel lies a storm torn tangle of steel and splintered wood, effectually blocking the harbor entrance. Fifty of the seventy-two passengers and crew guided to safety by a single flashlight in the hands of a coast guard, were tonight known to have been saved from the vessel. It was feared several were caught between decks.

Great Coal Strike Starts in U.S.

Rejunction Restraining All Strike Activities Issued In Court — Miners Ignore Government Steps

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31. — The strike of bituminous miners went into effect tonight with the national headquarters here of United Mine Workers of America silenced by a restraining order issued today by Judge A. B. Anderson, of the federal district court.

No last word, or other message to the members of the union could be issued by the executive board of officers of the organization and they only smiled grimly when this fact was brought to their attention. While the strike order was effective at midnight, most of the men who were following it, quit work with the ending of the day shift. Deputies of Mark Storen, United States marshal of Indiana, were busy all afternoon, serving notice of the restraining order on union officials who had been missed in the general round up at noon, when the meeting of the union's executive board was invaded by the process servers.

Eighteen of the union leaders were served. The visit made effective the order which C. B. Ames, assistant attorney-general, had presented to the federal court and which restrained the defendants from issuing messages, oral or written, that the strike is to be enforced as previously announced from issuing any further strike orders or messages of encouragement, or exhortation or from distributing any strike benefits. The order was so sweeping that Judge Ames explained, after its issuance, that it would prevent any of the men named in the bill from addressing meetings.

377,000 Already Out

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. — Bituminous coal fields of the nation tonight were in the grip of a strike-effective at midnight which leaders of the union miners declared already more than 377,000 of their members out of the works to remain out until the strike had been settled. Thousands more of the miners, whose whole number is roughly placed at 500,000, would be out tomorrow, they said.

Causes of Strike

These are the outstanding facts concerning the coal strike and what led up to it:

United Mine Workers of America, meeting at Cleveland September 23, sounded the first strike alarm by declaring the war time wage agreement ended on November 1. Executive officers, charged with the duty of negotiating a new agreement, were ordered to stand out for three demands and if not granted, to issue a strike call for more than 400,000 soft coal miners in 28 states. The demands were: A five-day working week, a six-hour day and a wage increase of 60 per cent.

At scale committee meetings at Buffalo and Philadelphia, miners and operators threshed over their differences without peaceful settlement. Representatives of the miners contended that the demands were not arbitrary; that the 60 per cent. wage increase was set as a basis for negotiation; that a six-hour day meant the actual time the miners were to work underground.

Werner Horn Sent to Jail for 10 Years

FREDERICTON, N.B., Oct. 31. — Werner Horn, the German who attempted to destroy the St. Croix bridge by dynamiting it on February 2, 1915, was this morning sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by Mr. Justice Barry.

In passing sentence Judge Barry told the prisoner that he had not qualified as a belligerent under the provisions of the Hague tribunal and therefore his offence could not be looked upon as an act of war in the eyes of international law as he had pleaded. The only point in the prisoner's favor was that he had waited until passenger trains had gone over before blowing the bridge, evidently because he did not want to be responsible for causing injury or death to defenceless civilians.

When sentence had been passed, Horn said he wanted to make a protest that, because his Fatherland had signed the peace treaty, he was not punishable, but he was ordered removed to jail and any more protests will have to be made from the Dorchester penitentiary.

After hearing counsel on the question their lordships retired for consultation and when they resumed their seats, the chief justice announced that the application of appellant's counsel to have the case stand until application for leave could be made, was granted counsel, when it came on again to be prepared to argue the question.

Over Six Hundred Vessels Tied Up in New York Harbor

NEW YORK. — An indication of the effect the Longshoremen's strike has had on the port of New York was shown in shipping records of the port, compiled up to noon October 30, disclosing that 625 vessels of which 540 are steamers, were tied up at piers in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island, or were at anchor in the harbor. This is said by shipping men to be the largest number of vessels ever recorded as being in the port on a single day. Of the steamers 53 are passenger vessels, among them being some of the largest liners afloat.

Practically every available dock is occupied and many of the idle ships made fast to the piers are costing their owners or their charterers sums ranging from \$300 to \$1,000 a day, in dock rental. The daily cost of the tie-up was estimated by shipping authorities, based on the shipping board's demurrage rate of \$1 a net ton per day, is more than \$1,500,000.

Appeals of Mennonites Dismissed

OTTAWA, Oct. 30. — The last two cases on the western list, Hildebrand versus the King, and Moersken versus the King, were taken up by the supreme court this morning to be argued together. These cases arose out of the provision, lately enacted in the Manitoba School act, imposing a fine or imprisonment on parents not causing their children to attend school. The appellants, the Mennonites, were convicted by a magistrate of such offence and of causing procedure in Manitoba, a case was started and the case carried by certiorari to the court of appeal.

The stated case, the court was asked if this provision of the School act was intra vires, and if it was, whether or not it applied to the appellants. Both questions were answered in the affirmative and a motion to quash the conviction was dismissed.

The supreme court itself raised the question of its jurisdiction to hear the appeal on the grounds that the case did not originate in a superior court, and that the certiorari arose out of a criminal charge. Also that it did not come within the provisions of section 48, Supreme Court act, leave to appeal by the court below was necessary.

After hearing counsel on the question their lordships retired for consultation and when they resumed their seats, the chief justice announced that the application of appellant's counsel to have the case stand until application for leave could be made, was granted counsel, when it came on again to be prepared to argue the question.

New York's Broadway Cabarets Deserted

Prohibition The Cause — Proprietors Discouraged

NEW YORK, Oct. 30. — The close of the first 24 hours of prohibition enforcement in New York found 47 persons arrested, 1,000 saloon-keepers in Brooklyn announcing the close of their places tomorrow, the opening guns in court battles to restrain law-enforcers from enforcing the liquor dealers from selling.

The reign of prohibition, was in full swing over New York's gay whiteway tonight, and although the lights shone with their accustomed brilliancy and there was no diminution in the size of the crowd on the street, upper Broadway's cabarets and cafes presented a deserted appearance. Even the reinstatement of free lunch, resorted to by many cafe proprietors, failed to attract the usual habitues of the places to the near beer, butter-milk and ginger ale. Many proprietors expressed themselves as "thoroughly discouraged."

Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton Addresses Pulpic Meeting in Regina

"What we need in Canada today," declared Sir Henry Drayton, Canada's minister of finance, addressing a public meeting here on Wednesday evening in the interests of the Victory Loan, "is economy in the home—economy in our own personal expenses—economy in the municipality—economy in the government and production everywhere."

"There ought to be securities such as may be purchased in subscribing to the 1919 Victory Loan, in every home," declared Sir Henry. "To get them it may mean we will have to economize and practice thrift, but it won't hurt any one half as much as it will be a help. It may mean that in so supporting the loan we may be asked to forego some pleasures or luxuries in order that we may do something for Canada."

D. M. Balfour, provincial chairman of the Victory Loan executive presided at the mass meeting which was held in Metropolitan church and which was well attended. Hon. C. A. Dunning was the first speaker, and he was followed by Sir Henry Drayton. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Lake moved a vote of thanks to Sir Henry for his splendid address. Among those on the platform were Premier Martin and Rev. Dr. Robt. Milliken.

Dominion Parliament in Special Session

The Grand Trunk bill again occupied the attention of parliament on October 28 to the exclusion of all other business. Discussion was resumed in committee on clause three of the bill, which makes provision that the agreement to be entered into between the government and the Grand Trunk shall provide for the defining of the company's properties and interests comprised in the system, and such other terms and conditions as the government and company may agree upon.

The opposition made its chief fight against the bill on the point that the agreement to be made should be submitted to parliament for ratification.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. S. Fielding and other Liberal speakers asserted that it was unwise to give the Grand Trunk shareholders opportunity to ratify this agreement and to deny the right of parliament.

Mr. King maintained that the course proposed was contrary to the principles of constitutional government.

The announcement by Hon. Arthur Meighen that Sir Walter Casels, chief justice of the exchequer court, had promised to be the third member of the board of arbitration which will fix the amount to be paid by the government for the Grand Trunk, was an important development in the debate on the Grand Trunk bill in committee on the commons on October 29.

The bill as drafted provided that one arbitrator would be named by the government and another by the company and that they would name the third.

In view of Sir Walter Casel's decision, Mr. Meighen had the bill amended.

Asked by Hon. Mackenzie King to express an opinion as to how long the arbitration proceedings would last, Mr. Meighen expressed the view that they could probably be concluded in nine months.

After several days discussion in committee the Grand Trunk bill was reported before six o'clock the evening of October 30 and the house rose in order to allow ministers to attend the dinner being given by the government in honor of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium.

An amendment by Hon. W. S. Fielding to the third reading of the Grand Trunk bill summarizing the opposition objections to the measure and calling for an enquiry into the whole matter by a commission, was a startling block in the way of a formal third reading of the bill in the commons on October 31. The Liberals did not want to go on with the bill on the ground that it was Friday and many of the members were absent, but the government insisted. The debate lasted until well into the evening and was adjourned until Monday, when it is expected that this and other amendments will be disposed of and the bill given third reading.

The arguments advanced on third reading were of necessity largely a repetition of those already heard in the house. Mr. Fielding and other members again asserted that the wisest men in the country were divided on the question and that the government was not justified in putting the deal through.

NEWS IN BRIEF

GERMANY WILL NOT HAND OVER SHIPS

BERLIN. — The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says semi-officially that the reply of the German government to the note from the supreme council at Paris, demanding the surrender of German ships sold to Holland during the war, will probably be in the negative. The note will declare that the government is unable to endorse the legal arguments of the entente that the sale of these ships, which are now in German waters, was invalid.

EXPLOSION CAUSED BY OLD WAR BOMBS

ROME. — The large hydro-electric station at Padua collapsed with a deafening crash into the Piavego canal Friday. The disaster is attributed to the erosion of the granite foundations of the station which were undermined by the explosion of three Austrian air bombs during the war. The damage is estimated at 3,000,000 lire. As a consequence of the collapse the city is without lights.

BIG CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Parents with children are to be especially invited to become participants in a scheme for the construction of a co-operative apartment house, which is to be erected here at a cost of nearly \$600,000. It will be the largest of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world. Children are to be provided with everything in the way of playing accommodation.

ITALY TO END ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF LAND

ROME. — A decree has been issued permitting for four years the occupation of unclaimed land by the Agrarian associations for the purpose of extending the cultivation of cereals, pulse, and potatoes on the payment of a yearly rental to the land-owners, to be fixed by mutual agreement or arbitration. It is hoped thus to promote cultivation and also put an end to arbitrary and illegal invasions of land by the peasants which have occurred very frequently of late.

ARGENTINA TO HAND OVER GERMAN SHIPS

BUENOS AYRES. — The six German merchant ships which took refuge in Argentine ports during the war, will be delivered to the allies in good condition. This decision is the result of diplomatic negotiations extending over several months to determine the fate of the interned steamers.

EXPLOSION ON JAPANESE BATTLESHIP

TOKYO. — The hulls of one of the entire Japanese navy, in which the emperor participated, were marred by an explosion on the battleship Hyuga in Tokyo Bay. Fourteen men were killed and thirty injured.

ALLIES PUT STOP TO ELECTRODS IN SILESLIA

PARIS. — The supreme council, upon recommendation of the committee on Polish affairs, requested the German government to abstain from holding municipal elections in upper Silesia, before the arrival of the allied mission entrusted with the supervision of the plebiscite.

SHAH IN LONDON

LONDON. — The Shah of Persia, who has been in Paris since the early part of October has arrived in England. It is announced that his visit will be a lengthy one.

BELGIAN ROYALTY LEAVE AMERICA

Old Point Comfort.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and their son Leopold, Duke of Brabant, have sailed to America on October 31, sailing on the steamer George Washington, which weighed anchor at one o'clock from Hampton Roads, bound for Belgium.

PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTING ALIENS

WINDSOR. — A protest against deportation of ten Winnipeg aliens who had been interned at Camp Kapuskasing, Ontario, was telegraphed to Ottawa by T. J. Murray, attorney for the prisoners. He obtained the opinion that the men were probably to be sent to Austria.