

# The Courier

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Special Representatives: New York: L. Kleban, 1. W. 34th St. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korgreen, 1416 Masonic Temple.

## PREMIER NORRIS ENDORSES POLICY OF NATIONAL THRIFT

Manitoba's Premier Says that War Savings Plan is Good One and Should be Helped.

Premier Norris of Manitoba has been quick to realize the benefits resulting from the preaching of thrift and of saving by the War Savings Plan. His opinion is set forth in a brief, but pointed manner in the following: "I desire to say that the proposed system of saving by the sale of Thrift Stamps is certainly most commendable. It will not only encourage thrift and saving among children, but will impress, to a certain extent, business methods upon their minds. Apart from this it will also raise a large amount for the benefit of the Dominion. It is an excellent idea and should be encouraged."

## DISORDERS IN AUSTRIA

LONDON, Feb. 6. — Disorders continue in the district of Linz in Upper Austria, and the town has been damaged to extent of many millions of kronen according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna dated Wednesday.

## QUARANTINE WHOLE STATE

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 8. — Contrary to a decision of the federal government, New South Wales, on account of the influenza epidemic has established police patrols along the border to prevent overland passengers from Victoria entering New South Wales. The federal director of quarantine says the New South Wales decision raises the most serious issues.

## RUSSIANS SEEK PEACE

LONDON, Feb. 8. — The Russian Soviet government in a wireless message announcing that it is willing to begin conversations with the Entente with the object of bringing about a cessation of military activities, declares it is willing to acknowledge financial obligations regarding the creditors of Russia of Entente nationality.

## INDIANS DYING OUT

THE PAS, Feb. 6. — With 250 deaths from Spanish influenza and many sick and dying all over the north, the Indian race in northern Manitoba is threatened with extinction. Three weeks ago the Indians were free of the scourge, according to reports brought in. The dog muzzlers say that the epidemic has taken 107 at Norway House, 125 at Cross Lake, 20 at Red Earth, and it is taking a heavy toll at Pelican Narrows.

## TWENTY BUILDINGS BURN IN ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 6. — Twenty buildings in the heart of Fairbanks business district, have been destroyed by fire which started early today, and which has not yet been extinguished.

## BIG ADVANCE FOR SAILORS

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6. — Berlin advices received here today say the German shipowners, after a conference, agreed with the sailors' union to pay about 220 marks per month as against a pre-war wage of seventy marks.

## Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint whether for wood, metal, or brick, and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 201 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

## Letters to the Editor

LOREBURN, Sask., Feb. 1919.

The Courier: Kindly publish the following in your valued paper:

We deeply regret that the Courier has been compelled to appear in the English language, as many of the people who have immigrated to Canada from Germany and Austria are not at all or not thoroughly conversant with the English language, and are therefore at the present getting a paper, the contents of which they are utterly unable to understand. The paper is not of any value to us people as it is now. If we didn't cherish the hope, war-measures would be done away with soon, and it would be possible for us to receive the Courier again in his former dress, we surely couldn't think of continuing to be subscribers. Not because that we are opposed to English, surely not,—but we can neither read nor understand it, and it is only for this reason that we would be compelled to reject it, and will be compelled to reject it, if the higher authorities in their wise judgement should find it proper to continue keeping us in the dark. As I understand there are a great many publications in the German language which enter Canada from the States. Why then, if the people of the German tongue in Canada are swamped with literature in the German language from the States, literature which brings hardly any news from Canada, can hardly be of any benefit to the citizens of Canada at large, why then is it not allowed to receive the Canadian German papers, for which a great many of us have paid their subscription price not only for one but for several years in advance. Why not assist Home Industries for which a great many Orators not only during pre-war—but also during war times have loudly agitated so often? The order of the immigrated people whom you can't teach like boys in their teens, need some medium through which they can make themselves conversant with the happenings of the country, which they have adopted as their homeland, they need some medium through which they may learn laws and regulations as they are passed from time to time. You cannot continue to punish them time and again in a democratic country when they fail to keep within the law, not because they

did commit wrong purposely, but in absolute ignorance. The war is over but for the signing of the peace treaty; we all breath easier, but not only the English born have done their best to accomplish what finally has been achieved, also a large percentage of the foreign born, not to forget German and Austrian born population in this country have assisted, and a great many of the latter to a very marked degree. We so-called foreigners know that there are still heavy burdens to carry in times to come. We are not afraid of it, we shall help carry, if our English born fellow-citizens will extend their hands to us in a spirit of assimilation, and intending to treat us as human beings, as people of a democratic country should do. We came over here, because religious and personal freedom, for which we longed, was promised us; we were not driven from our former homes across the sea, we had no other reason to leave the place where we enjoyed our childhood. A great many of us had positions in the old country for the filling of which they were well paid. They knew when they came over here that they would have to work hard, they knew the struggle wouldn't be an easy one, but they never despaired. They set to work and have at the present to their credit that they helped to a great extent make Canada what it is to-day. Before the outbreak of the war this has time and again been readily acknowledged by our English fellow citizens, why not now when the war is over admit it again and have harsh restrictions, which have been laid upon us, abolished? There are agitators who hate everything German. But we have come over here upon invitation, and have proven that we are good citizens. This letter is not intended to further stir-up hatred, it is intended to be an appeal to be fair and just with a class of people, which have no more responsibility for the war as the English born or Canadians themselves here in Canada. Let sound judgement prevail and let us work together for a greater Canada, an aim, which the majority of the German or Austrian born men in Canada had in view from the first moment they entered Canada. When shall we get our papers back in our language? Heinrich Roessler.

—Frederick William Hohenzollern, oldest son of the former emperor, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Munich Zeitung, has instituted proceedings for a divorce. Frederick was married in June, 1905, to the Grand Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg, a sister of the Queen of Denmark. They have five children, the youngest, Princess Alexandra, having been born in 1915.

—Professor Edward De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, and Milroy and McGarry also Sinn Fein members of parliament, escaped from the prison at Lincoln, according to a dispatch from Lincoln to the Evening News.

—A majority of the government buildings in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, have been seized by Spartacists from Berlin. The governor of East Prussia has declared a state of siege in the Thorn district, and instituted court martial.

—The army group of the east has been dissolved. General De Castelnau has been relieved of his command and will be assigned to other duties.

—The shippers at Buenos Ayres declared an absolute port lock-out because maritime workers persisted in boycotting some vessels. Every hand aboard coast-wise ships was dismissed.

—An officer of the Coast-wise Shippers' association informed the Associated Press that he expected the lockout to continue for a month.

—Military intervention in Russia on a large scale is not to be thought of, declared Arthur J. Ballfour, the British foreign secretary, in closing an interview which he granted the newspaper correspondents a few days ago. The great powers were doing everything they considered could be done, however, he said, in dealing with what he characterized "as a most disquieting situation."

—The council of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill providing for a referendum to decide whether the people of the Grand Duchy wish to change the form of its government to that of a republic.

## GERMANS EXPECTED QUICK PEACE

BERLIN, Feb. 8. — State Secretary Erzberger, in response to a request by a U.S. correspondent, gave the following statement regarding the conditions of the armistice from the German point of view. The German people have of late been showing increased interest in the proceedings at Treves while hitherto the armistice conference has been somewhat overshadowed by the uncertain political conditions.

"The German people," said Herr Erzberger, "expected that the armistice would be a short transition period leading to a peace of right based upon President Wilson's fourteen principles. They were entitled to this hope because before the determination of the armistice conditions in answer to Mr. Wilson's enquiry all the allied governments had agreed to the fourteen points. So far this hope has been fruitless. More than two months of the armistice period have passed without one of these hopes being realized and we do not know when Germany can enter into negotiations for a preliminary peace. At the same time there is a disappearance more and more in the confidence of the German people in a peace of right."

"The hard terms of the armistice which have become heavier by its prolongation showed that some of the enemy states wished to profit by the distress of the German people to procure an advantage which a peace of right would not permit. Thus Britain, through a needless violation of the word and spirit of the determined conditions, secured the seizure of German battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats and had them interned in the British port of Spaa Flow instead of a neutral port. Thus France and Belgium secured extreme indemnities on economic and financial grounds through the armistice, though, according to Mr. Wilson's points, this should have been an affair of the peace conference and not of the armistice commission."

—For refusing to obey an order to protect the front of the Siberian army against the Bolsheviks in the region of Kunder, southeast of Perm, 250 soldiers and ten officers have been tried by court-martial and shot for insubordination, according to a report received here from Kunder. Eight officers and 50 soldiers were taken to Ekaterinburg for trial.

—By a vote of 20 to 14 the Connecticut state senate has refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

—General Von Hammerstein, according to a dispatch from Berlin has been appointed to succeed Von Winterfeldt as the leading delegate on the armistice commission.

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Thus during the armistice France is building Abasco-Legraine into an official French department regarding the fact that, first, the people's conditions must be decided. Even further France is extending frontiers in her favor in order to take away from Germany the vital coal lands in the Sarre basin.

## West Their Prisoners Back

The fact is that German prisoners, after many in the most loyal opinion returned home, the allied prisoners from Germany, are being assembled in northern France to perform the work of slaves in the early spring. Not one sick or wounded prisoner has returned from France. France does this under the name of her weapons through the pressure of the armistice. There is no proof of right or of the war ideals of humanity as expressed by President Wilson that seems able to alter this. Germany has assumed and fulfilled the hardest conditions. It has completely demoralized its army and fleet in order to prove that it desires peace. Each protest that the return of prisoners or the lifting of the blockade or the lightening of Germany's economic life would make possible Germany's renewal of the war, is by this statement of conditions shown to be nonsense and consciously cruel.

## Terrors of Blockade

"The German people feel that the armistice is now clearly a continuation of the war by the adversary. Especially submarine and unnecessary torture in this time of desire for peace is felt to be the lightening of the blockade."

## BRITISH LOSSES IN SHIPPING WERE BEYOND ALL OTHERS

LONDON, Feb. 6. — In urging that immediate steps be taken to rebuild the British merchant marine Archibald S. Hurd, the naval writer, in an article in the Daily Telegraph, said that although the United Kingdom was not involved, Great Britain has paid for victory in the loss of more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping, ten times as much as that lost by either France or Italy. The British losses were 17 times as much as the United States.

Table showing shipping losses in gross tonnage of merchant steamers sustained during the war.

The United Kingdom and Dominions	2,055,958
The United States	561,398
Belgium	165,981
Brazil	31,279
Denmark	374,302
Holland	229,941
France	867,977
Greece	414,673
Italy	265,265
Japan	30,773
Norway	1,171,760
Sweden	254,901

## 500,000 UNEMPLOYED

WASHINGTON. — Urging the house rules committee to give the right of way for passage of legislation prohibiting immigration for four years, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that 500,000 men in the United States were without

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give him protection against a complete loss on forty acres of land under cultivation. The excess seed-crop rate will apply on all cultivated land under crop of the assured's holding over forty acres. The flat rate only is to be imposed this year, it is understood, but the excess seed-crop average levy will come into force in 1920, based on the indemnity paid out during 1919.

The foregoing is the most important provision in the bill. An other amendment, however, provides that in future anyone reporting hail damage to his crop where there has been no hail or the damage from hail is less than five per cent. of the crop will be liable for the expenses of inspection. This provision is designed to protect the association from those who have in the past attempted to take advantage of free inspection, where there has been no warrant for submitting a claim.

The Saskatchewan "Bill of Rights," in form of a resolution addressed to the Governor General of Canada, was passed by an overwhelming majority of the members of the Saskatchewan Assembly on Wednesday. The house divided on a recorded vote on party lines, Col. Cross and D. J. Sykes supporting the government, the three opposition members present being supported by Harris Turner and Captain Bagshaw.

The resolution was opposed by the opposition and two of the soldier representatives on the ground that the wording of the preamble indicated that one of the questions was directly related to the War Time Elections Act and that in presenting the resolution in the form in which it appeared the Saskatchewan government was constituting itself an adviser to the Governor General of Canada.

The resolution contained many suggestions especially such in favor of amending the tariff laws. Subject to the approval of the local government board Saskatchewan cities will in future be able to capitalize property secured by the municipality under tax sale proceedings, the object being to enable the cities to liquidate school taxes outstanding against such property.

The proposal is to enable the cities to issue debentures in respect of such property to the extent of the outstanding taxes and expenses and a bill to amend the Arrears of Taxes act incorporating this provision was passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature on Wednesday.

Another important amendment in the bill makes provision by which land sold for taxes may be redeemed by any person having an objection against the original owner of the property or by anyone having a lien against the land.

Further enactments were: An amendment to the City act whereby cities of the province are given power to erect a convention hall providing a bylaw shall be first approved by the burgesses by a two-thirds majority. It is done away with the old policy of paying a bounty for wolf pelts, although the existing bounty for pup wolf pelts will con-

## Hon. George Langley in bringing down a bill to amend the Wolf Bounty Act said that the time had come when, in the opinion of the government, there was no need to pay bounties for wolf pelts. The fur of the adult wolves were at the present time in themselves an incentive to the killing of the animals as the market price ran in the neighborhood of \$20 each.

The bill providing for the prevention and control of venereal diseases was also adopted. A suggestion of the relaxation of some of the more stringent clauses for the benefit of residents of the outlying portions of the province where medical assistance is unobtainable did not meet with the approval of the assembly.

The Saskatchewan Assembly was prorogued on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of Lieutenant Governor Lake, who assented to a number of bills passed by the house during its present session.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED

LONDON, Feb. 4. — The House of Commons reassembled this afternoon, and the house was crowded. Sir Donald McLean, the newly elected chairman of the Asquithian party; Wm. Adamson, parliamentary chairman of the Labor party; Robert Clynes, J. Hodge, Wm. Crooks, were among those on the front opposition benches. Behind them were Asquithian Liberals and the Labor party. The opposition benches below the gangway were filled by the overflow of the Unionists from the ministerial benches. The only member of the war cabinet on the treasury bench was Hon. Mr. Law, with whom was the food controller and the minister of education, together with a number of whips.

The Right Hon. Wm. Lowther was re-elected speaker of the house. There will be land and housing bills, a bill for the restoration of pre-war practices in industry, and a military service bill to give legal sanction to the proposals of the constitution of the British army of occupation. Measures are being prepared by the government to prevent "dumping" and to restrict immigration.

## No Sinn Feiners Present

None of the Sinn Feiners elected to parliament from Ireland appeared at the opening session. Apparently the much discussed question of whether the Independent Liberals or the Laborites were to be the official opposition has been settled by a compromise, as both William Adamson, the Labor leader, and Donald McLean, the newly-elected chairman of the Asquithian Liberals, sat on the front opposition benches with their chief lieutenants.

## FRENCH WORK DYE PLANT

BERLIN, Feb. 4. — The French forces of occupation, according to a special despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Frankfurt-on-the-Maine have taken possession of the Hoechst dye and chemical works and French chemists are working with German chemists in putting out dyes and certain chemicals to be exported to allied countries. Shipments of the chemicals to points in Germany have been pro-