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The Courier

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STORM CAUSES TERRIBLE TOLL IN TEXAS

Death List 500 At Corpus Christi.—Towns Wrecked By Floods And Thousands Rendered Homeless.—City Without Drinking Water.

A mounting death list and extensive property damage is shown in reports coming in steadily from the Texas coastal region, swept by a tropical hurricane from the Gulf of Mexico on Sunday before last. Varying reports placed the death list at from 25 in Corpus Christi alone, to more than 130. The latter figure included reports of bodies recovered in Neches Bay, on which Corpus Christi is situated. Property damage in Corpus Christi alone was estimated at more than \$4,000,000, while many cities and towns along the coast in the vicinity of that place also suffered heavily.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Sept. 18.—Rapid growth of the death list resulting from the hurricane and tidal wave that swept Corpus Christi and nearby points has caused the relief workers and local officials that the total dead would approximate 500 persons. Among the dead identified was Bishop Paul G. Nussbaum, of Corpus Christi.

Darkness fell on the storm-stricken city of Corpus Christi and environs tonight with the list of dead from Sunday's hurricane hovering around the 200 mark and with a heavy rain, which fell almost continuously throughout the day, hampering the work of clearing the debris and increasing the sufferings of thousands of homeless.

All attempts at identifying the bodies had been abandoned because of their conditions and burial parties sent out along the shores of Neches Bay were hurrying the corpses to nearby towns for interment. Heavy rain, which fell to the east of Corpus Christi, was threatening to stop relief trains hurrying here over the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass railway.

The food situation, serious from the outset, took a more acute turn today with the arrival of several hundred refugees from the surrounding country, most of them cottonpickers who have been left destitute as a result of the destruction of all cotton fields in this section.

The city is in distress, and Mayor Boone has sent an appeal for assistance to Governor Hobbs at Austin. The court-house is being used as a morgue. At least a score of persons are afloat in Neches Bay tonight, where they were washed out by the waves. They were clinging to spars and debris, and what few boats were left undamaged by the storm were being used tonight to recover them.

The city is without drinking water. There were no lights or gas tonight and the food supply was insufficient. Unless help reaches here tomorrow morning there will be serious suffering, it is feared. The railroad to the causeway has been washed away, but the town can be reached from the west. Word was received tonight that a train is coming north from St. Louis, believed supplies could be sent from Laredo.

The entire north beach residential section of the city has been swept clean, except the Spohn sanatorium, the United States public health service hospital, which was

May Bombard Fiume

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Fiume has been isolated from the world by the Italian government, which is apparently taking steps to meet the situation that has arisen through the action of captain D'Annunzio in forcibly taking possession of the city and in forcing allied and Jugoslav forces to leave. The veil of the censorship was drawn yesterday and since that time little has been learned of events in the city.

Investigation of the incident has shown, according to advisers, that the plan to seize Fiume originated in Venice, the prefect of which city is said to have been involved.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—After a conference between allied commanders at Abazio, allied warships have left the harbor of Fiume and

First Cargo of German Goods Arrives

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Carrying 350 tons of toys, glassware and sugar beet seed, the Kerr line steamer Jason arrived here today from Hamburg with the first cargo shipment from Germany since the war. The Jason is a supply ship for the Hoover food administration.

have levelled their guns on the town, according to a government wireless report, according to advisers received in Berlin from Vienna. The dispatch stated that it is assumed an ultimatum will be sent demanding that Captain d'Annunzio's forces evacuate the town within twenty-four hours.

BIG STEEL STRIKE IN UNITED STATES

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Clashes between Pennsylvania police and crowds bent on holding mass meetings in the Pittsburgh district today ushered in the strike in the iron and steel industry. The most serious disturbance occurred at North Clairton, 20 miles from Pittsburgh, where the state troops charged a crowd of union men holding a mass meeting, and broke it up. Resistance was offered and it was charged by union leaders that the mounted policemen used

their clubs vigorously and injured a number in the crowd.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—The opening of the strike in the iron and steel industry of the United States found both sides in the bitter struggle claiming the advantage, after the first day's skirmish. The Steel corporation, against whom the union claimed the attack was made, was able to operate most of its plants in the Pittsburgh district, according to officials of that concern.

The union leaders at headquarters of the national committee of

the steel workers, declared that they were highly pleased with the answer made by the thousands of organized and unorganized men engaged in the industry.

Secretary Foster gave out figures based, he said, on reports received from union leaders in all steel districts of the country, indicating that approximately 284,000 men out of the half million engaged in the industry answered the strike call. In the Pittsburgh district alone, he said, 71,000 men were out.

United Laws For Labor Throughout Canada Approved By National Industrial Conference

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—After four days of debate, during which the opinions of labor and the employers on most subjects had been well advanced, the work of the national industrial conference is to be speeded up by reducing the hours of debate on each subject. This was decided on this evening, when it was realized that with four days gone, there were yet four items on the agenda untouched.

Those four questions had been handed to committees who had been appointed without any preliminary debate, and when the reports of the committees are heard, there will be an allowance of forty minutes for each side of the house on each subject.

The conference today was unanimous in agreeing on the need for unification of labor laws as between the federal government and the provinces. The first report of the convention was received with hearty applause. Matters which have been debated, and on which reports are to be made, are hours of labor, minimum wage laws, employees' right to organize, recognition of unions and collective bargaining, the establishment of a bureau to promote the establishment of joint industrial councils and a further recommendation of the royal commission on joint plant and industrial councils. The subjects handed direct to the committee are:

The putting into effect of the findings of the royal commission in all work controlled by the government, and consideration of the other features of the commission's report.

Labor features of the peace treaty and consideration of any other proposals which may be introduced bearing on the relations of employers and employees.

The consideration of joint councils in plants and industries and the establishment of a bureau to promote and establish these councils gave rise to an interesting debate this afternoon.

For the employers, it was pointed out that, while certain plans were giving satisfaction, they were originated to meet local conditions, and everyone felt confident that the Witley plan or any other specified plan would prove the panacea for all labor's ills. They were dubious as to whether a bureau would prove a success except insofar as it might collect data on the workings of the plans and have those facts whipped into shape for either manufacturers or workers.

South Africa Also Ratified Peace Treaty

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The house of assembly has ratified the peace treaty.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa, replying during the course of the debate in the house of assembly on a motion for the ratification of the peace treaty, said he did not ask the house to approve, but merely to ratify the treaty. The Germans had been told that if there were parts of the treaty which could not be carried out they had the means of obtaining modification in the League of Nations, in which he foresaw the enemy countries would become members at no distant date.

TWO WELL-DIGGERS SUFFOCATED BY FUMES

TURTLEFORD, Sask.—Louis and Henry Simmonds, two well diggers working in the district of Turtleford, lost their lives recently when they went down a well and were overcome by gas fumes. The report was received from Corporal Evans, of the provincial police, who is carrying on an investigation.

It appears that Louis went down the well to remove an obstruction and in some manner got away from the rope which had been used to lower him down. Henry went down in an attempted rescue but was overcome by gas. A farmer living near went to investigate and made the gruesome discovery, which he reported to the provincial police.

Prince of Wales on National Duties

SAYS SPLENDID ALIEN HUM AN MATERIAL SHOULD BE ASSIMILATED

CALGARY, Sept. 15.—For the first time the Prince of Wales today spoke straight to Canadians of their national duties and national problems. At the civic luncheon he spoke of his enjoyment of the atmosphere of the prairies, his appreciation of the magnificent spirit of the Western Canadian people from the earliest pioneers to the present. Then His Royal Highness went on to say:

"The further I travel through Canada the more I am struck by the great diversities which it presents. Its many and varied communities are not only separated by great distances but by divergent interests. You have much splendid alien human material to assimilate, and so much has already been done toward cementing all parts of the Dominion that I am sure you will ultimately succeed in accomplishing this great task; but it will need the co-operation of all parties, of all classes, and of all races, working together for the common cause, Canadian nationhood under the British flag. Serious difficulties and controversies must often arise, but I know nothing can set Canada back, except the failure of different classes and communities to look to the wider interests of the Dominion as well as to their own immediate needs. I realize that scattered communities, necessarily preoccupied with the absorbing task of 'making good,' often find the wider view difficult to keep. Yet I feel sure that it will be kept steadily before the eyes of all the people of this great western country, whose very success in making the country what it is proves their staying power and capacity."

In conclusion, His Royal Highness said:

"The character and resources of the west of Canada must bring it population and capital, and the influence of Canada in the British commonwealth, must increase proportionately until it is equal to perhaps even greater, than the influence of any other part of the empire. You are going to be called upon to play an ever-increasing part in the future history of the empire, and much will depend on your judgment and upon your use of power. You can look forward to a great future, and I know that you will use your power wisely and well."

Prince Receives Rank of Indian Chief

BANFF, Alta., Sept. 17.—Within 24 hours the Prince of Wales has taken active part in functions (Continued on page 2.)

Masked Bandits Robbed \$100,000 From C.N.R. Express

REGISTERED MAIL LOST

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—Five masked men bound and gagged the mail clerks on the Ocean Limited, Canadian National Railway, near Harlaka, early yesterday morning and robbed the mail car of \$100,000 in paper and silver, which had been shipped from Montreal for Halifax.

The Ocean Limited does not stop after she leaves Lewis until Harlaka is reached. At Harlaka the train had barely pulled out, according to the mail clerk foreman, when the back door of the mail car was crashed in and five masked men, pointing automatics into the faces of the mail crew, shouted the dramatic and business-like "Hands up!" The bandits quickly bound and gagged the clerks, then made a dash to the bags containing the money. At St. Thomas the bandits escaped as the train slowed down. It is believed that they had an automobile hidden in the bushes. It is thought that they made for the United States border and were expected to attempt to enter Maine.

No one noticed anything wrong on the train at St. Thomas and it was only at Cap St. Ignace, the next stop, that the conductor of the train, passing along the platform of the station, grew suspicious about the quiet in the mail van. Making an investigation, he found the back door of the car split open and the five clerks securely tied together.

The post office department has been notified of the robbery by wire and efforts are now being made to trace down the registered mail with a view to discovering the loss.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—It is now well established that the amount of money stolen totals \$100,000 and that the \$75,000 estimate first made was too low an estimate.

Dominion Parliament in Special Session

Edmund Proulx, Prescott, in resuming the debate on Monday, Sept. 15, complained of the high cost of living and argued that the government should remove the duty on bacon.

A. T. Leger, of Kent, N. B., made accusations against officers who are rounding up defaulters in New Brunswick.

W. F. Maclean, South York, discussed his favorite theme of nationalization of railways.

At the evening session H. E. Lavigne, Quebec County, who is mayor of Quebec, accused the government of wasteful expenditures in connection with the N.T.R. terminal.

The proposal put forward by returned soldiers that a gratuity of \$2,000 shall be paid to every man who served at the front and that \$1,500 and \$1,000 shall be given to those who served in England and Canada respectively, will not be considered by the government.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, speaking in the house tonight, stated that the parliamentary committee which will be appointed to deal with the new soldiers' civil re-establishment bill will not take up this matter. He stated that the proposition that every returned man, regardless of his financial situation, shall be paid the gratuity is not in the interests of the country nor the men themselves.

Mr. Doherty's statement came after a large number of members had expressed their views on the matter in a debate precipitated by Col. John A. Currie, North Simcoe, on a motion to adjourn the house in order to discuss the question of gratuities.

The minister of justice declared that the government had given every opportunity to the representatives of the soldiers to state their views and had given them every courtesy. "There was no slamming of doors in the faces of any soldiers," he said. The government, after giving consideration of the proposal, had decided it was not feasible and had stated its decision frankly.

Answering Col. Currie, Mr. Doherty said that there was no fixed indemnity which Canada was to receive from Germany. The allied nations were submitting statements on losses suffered by civilian populations, pensions and allowances to soldiers and dependents, and Canada would receive her share of whatever the commission decided that Germany could pay. In regard to the finding work for returned soldiers, the records showed that 16,000 had been placed in the public service and recently they were being engaged at the rate of 40 to 50 daily.

D. D. McKenzie, acting leader of the opposition, who followed, charged that Mr. Doherty and Mr. Rowell had deceived the returned soldiers and the public. The latter had told them the veterans could be heard by the house committee.

(Continued on page 2.)

No Further Increases in Prices Will Be Permitted

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 19.—W. F. O'Connor, vice-chairman of the board of commerce, announced here today that the board would permit no increase in the price of any commodity, the maximum in high prices having been reached. With reference to the milk situation in Hamilton and Toronto, where increases are impending, Mr. O'Connor said:

"Nothing that an attempt was being made by the producers—a daring procedure in the face of the law—to enhance the price of milk by agreement. I communicated with Judge Robson and Mr. Aeland, the other member of the board, who are now in Winnipeg, and asked that an order be passed forbidding any increase in milk prices, and giving me full power over the milk situation in Toronto and Hamilton. Any farmer, dairy company or vendor who advances the price will now be liable to a fine of \$2,000 daily, and two years' imprisonment."

and now the minister of justice qualified that statement to a great extent and said they would only be heard on certain matters. As a result, we had been living in a fool's paradise and the member for Calgary had withdrawn his motion for a royal commission, only to find that the committee was not to cover the ground he had expected it to.

Apart from Col. Currie, the proposal that all returned soldiers should receive an additional gratuity of two thousand dollars did not receive much support from returned fighting men who are members of the house of commons.

Captain R. J. Manion, who won the Military Cross in France, and Major D. L. Redmond, who was wounded at Ypres, both thought that the seven or eight hundred million dollars involved in the proposal would be more than the country could undertake to pay, but both favored additional aid for men who really needed it.

Canadian soldiers, Col. Currie said, had broken the Hindenburg line and kept the Germans running. It was, therefore, important to enquire what Canada was to receive. The peace treaty, Col. Currie described, amid considerable laughter, as resembling a Hamburg steak. It was not well to enquire into it too closely. Under it France would get the Saar Valley and Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium an indemnity, Italy would get territory. All the colonies who fought alongside Canada were receiving something. In addition to an indemnity, South Africa was getting an empire greater than the whole United States, and Australia was getting German colonies. The United States was getting all the loose change in the world. But Canada had got nothing and Col. Currie argued that she could very well look forward for special consideration from Great Britain.

If Australia got an indemnity of \$300,000,000, it was estimated that Canada should get a billion dollars.

Debate on the address—dragging along at intervals since the opening of the session—concluded in the house on Wednesday. Its final stage was marked by a reply by Hon. N. W. Rowell to the famous charges made against him in the house by Mr. Murphy, 18 months ago. Mr. Rowell declared the accusations to be false and untrue. He denied that he had ever received a cent for acting as leader of the Ontario opposition, and asserted that he had accepted the position at financial loss. It was a falsehood, too, he said, that he had taken part in a conspiracy to supplant Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He declared further that he had not clandered the Roman Catholic church in Quebec, as had been charged, but had nothing but praise for members of the Roman Catholic church who had gone to the front and served faithfully in the trenches.

Mr. Archambault strongly criticized the government for its policy.

(Continued on page 2.)

Hon. Frank Cochrane Died

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, former minister of Railways and Canals, died at his Apartment in the Roxborough at 3.30 this morning.