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The Courier

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Galician Charged With Murder Of Whole Family

Crime Alleged To Have Been Committed April 4, 1916.—Mike Syroishka Was Arrested at The Time, But Freed Owing To Lack of Evidence Against Him.

Mike Syroishka, a Galician of Wakaw, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Sergeant Herreck, Detective division, Regina, and Constable Sulaty, provincial police, Wakaw detachment, and will face trial on the charge of murdering six persons in April 1916.

The arrest, following a long period of tedious work by the provincial police, came as a sensation to the residents of Wakaw and district, for the arrested man, after being held for a few days in 1916 following the murder, was cleared of any suspicion of ill doing.

The charge against Syroishka is that he did murder Prokop Manchur, aged 46; Mary Manchur, aged 46; Antoso Manchur, aged 15; Pauline Syroishka, aged 20; Olga Syroishka, aged 2; and John Mechialuk, aged 38, all residents of Wakaw, on or about April 4, 1916.

The investigations at the time of the holocaust led to the freeing of Mike Syroishka who had been arrested on suspicions. The crime was laid at the door of John Mechialuk, one of the persons partly cremated in the fire which followed the shooting of the six victims.

The story of the crime as given at the time was to the effect that Mechialuk through some connection in a family feud had cleaned up that family and then suicided to make sure the law would not get him.

The Manchur family, with Paulina Syroishka and her little child, had returned from a mass meeting of the Galicians of the settlement. Mechialuk it is alleged had been in hiding in the house and when the proper time for his work came he let loose and shot the three Manchurs, then Mrs. Syroishka and her child and then committed suicide after setting fire to the house.

The cattle of Mr. Manchur had also been shot and the barn set on fire. The barn of Steve Makahone, a son-in-law of Manchur, 400 yards

from the Manchur home, was also set fire to. The story generally accepted after the investigations was that Mechialuk had shot the people in the house first, then went out and shot the cattle, and then gone over to Makahone and there set fire to the barn. He then is supposed to have come back to the Manchur house and shot himself after setting fire to the house.

When found Mechialuk was partly burned and two bullet holes were discovered, one in the chest and one in the forehead. This in the opinion of the provincial police detectives is considered sufficient to place the crime at the hands of some one else, for it is considered a physical impossibility for a man to first shoot himself through the chest close to the heart and then send a bullet through the forehead, especially when it is considered that the rifle was found on the floor with no props, and the body was in such a position that indicated the shots had been fired by another party standing up for the bullets were found imbedded in the wall of the house on a straight line about five feet from the floor.

Besides that, the evidence of Mrs. Makahone, another daughter of Mr. Manchur, was that the Manchur home was caving in from the roof all on fire when she went to save the horses from the Makahone stables. Another point is that Mechialuk had his boots off when found in the burning building and in order to have had his boots off the last fire to be set would have been the Manchur home, while in fact it was the Makahone stables.

Paulina Syroishka, the murdered wife of the accused, had married him in 1910 and about 1913 left Mike because of his cruelties to her. The detectives of the provincial police have secured a great deal of evidence which they claim will establish sufficient reason to send Syroishka to trial for the murders.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE OPENED

Great Crowd Witnessed Brilliant Scene.

Speech From Throne Indicates Importance of Session.

The legislative assembly was Friday afternoon the scene of the most brilliant pageant witnessed since the outbreak of the war in 1914, the occasion being the formal opening by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Richard Lake, of the second session of the fourth legislature.

Fully one thousand visitors, in addition to invited guests, members of the assembly and officials were standing at attention at the hour of 3 o'clock, which marked the entrance of His Honor into the chamber. The ceremony lasted little more than twenty minutes and the assembly was adjourned shortly before 3.30 until Monday.

The scene was picturesque and dignified. A touch of color was added by the scarlet uniforms of the senior officers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and the brilliant dresses of the ladies on the floor of the chamber and in the galleries. A strong military tone was given to the assemblage by the khaki uniforms of over sixty officers from the garrison. In the center of the scene was the lieutenant-governor in his dress uniform, embroidered with gold lace and head-dress decorated with a fine ostrich plume.

Lady Lake was present and in the absence of Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. Speaker, Mrs. S. J. Latta took her place, while Mrs. Motherwell took the place of Mrs. W. M. Martin, and Mrs. C. A. Dunning sat beside her.

The judges of the Courts of Appeal and King's Bench were in their places in their robes of office and fifty-seven officers encircled the assembly chamber, filling out behind His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor when he left the chamber.

The side galleries were filled, with many standing at the entrances from where they had an excellent view of the proceedings. The speaker's gallery, part of which was reserved for the government house and premier's parties, was comfortably filled and the usual crowd of interested newspapermen and their wives and friends filled the press gallery.

The lieutenant-governor was met by a guard of honor when he arrived at the main entrance, composed of one hundred men, two sergeants and two subalterns, under the command of Capt. Jenner. The royal salute was given, the guard presenting arms. The 1st Depot Battalion band under Band-

master Gathercole, which was drawn up behind the guard, played the first six bars of "The King."

After entering the main door of the assembly, His Honor was announced by one of the aides and he then proceeded to the throne from which he read the speech from the throne. The departure was made in the reverse order and as soon as His Honor had disappeared, Premier Martin, the speaker, the Hon. R. M. Mitchell, the clerk of the legislature, G. A. Mantle, who had been standing below, returned to their seats, the mace was placed on the table and the assembly was in session.

The speech from the throne reads as follows:

Speech From the Throne
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"It is indeed, with a feeling of relief and gratitude that I welcome you to the discharge of your sessional duties; relief at the termination of the Great War, which for over four years spread death, misery and devastation throughout Europe, and gratitude to Divine Providence for the final triumph of right and justice. It is true that the permanent peace for which

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British Troops Hurried To Cologne To Quell Street Riots

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, Dec. 6.—Fighting in Cologne between republican revolutionists and imperialist adherents has led to the speedy despatch of British troops there to maintain order, on the appeal of the burgomaster.

The British were to have occupied Cologne formally on Sunday, but two urgent messages from that city led to cavalry and machine gunners being rushed there yesterday.

Battle of Berlin.
MUNICH, Dec. 8.—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 180, according to latest Berlin advices received here Saturday. The Radical Socialist group are reported to be defending, with machine guns, three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

The workers' and soldiers' committee has become demoralized and refuses to use arms.

Street fighting is reported by the Cologne Gazette to be going on in Mainz, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Many persons have been killed.

Resigned by Order.
A crowd of armed soldiers last night went to the residence of the minister of the interior and after forcing an entrance, demanded the minister's resignation, which he conceded.

Revolutionists also stormed the newspaper offices, except one. They withdrew several hours later at the earnest request of the Bavarian premier, Kurt Eisner, who hurried to the scene. Herr Auer, the minister whose resignation was demanded, was given two minutes to decide at the point of a revolver.

Proclaimed Republic.
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—The German republic and her first president, Comrade Ebert, have been hailed by an organized demonstration of soldiers and sailors

at Berlin. The Wolf Bureau thus describes the incident: "On Friday evening soldiers and sailors, armed with rifles, demonstrated before the chancellor's palace. Their leaders spoke as follows:

"Germany stands on the brink of a catastrophe. We demand that a national assembly be summoned December 20. The executive council must no longer be able to put pressure on the government. Long live the German republic and her first president, Comrade Ebert."

Ebert Makes Reply.
Chancellor Ebert replied that the administration must remain in the hands of the government. He counselled patience until the congress of the workmen's and soldiers' council should be decided regarding the convocation of a national assembly.

A sailor from Kiel spoke up: "I will put a straight question whether Comrade Ebert will agree to our selection of him as president of the German republic." The chancellor replied: "Not without conferring with the government." The soldiers and sailors then marched away.

Breach between Parties.
BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The rioting of Friday in Berlin, the mysterious raid on the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council and the demonstration by soldiers and sailors on behalf of Chancellor Ebert (when he was acclaimed as president of the republic but set aside the honor), have intensified the existing gaps between the two wings of the Social-Democrats, which seem now more than ever hopelessly divided.

Onlookers were wondering today whether the Ebert and Haase factions have reached the parting of the ways and asking what will be the attitude of the regiments from the front when they arrive home next week.

President Wilson Speeds Across Atlantic

TO ATTEND PEACE PARLEYS — TRANSPORT GEORGE WASHINGTON, ONCE GERMAN LINER, LEFT NEW YORK HARBOR AMIDST CHEERS OF THOUSANDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Bound on a mission, the principal objects of which are the abolition of militarism and the attainment of just world peace, Woodrow Wilson, first president of the United States, to visit Europe while in office, was tonight speeding across the Atlantic toward France to attend the

greatest international conference in history.

On the transport George Washington one-time German passenger liner, manned by a navy crew and with deck guns ready for action and accompanied by a naval convoy, the president left New York harbor today amid a demonstration without equal in the history of the port.

Mr. Wilson took his place on the flying bridge as the great ship moved down the bay. River craft and ships of many nations dipped flags and tooted whistles and thousands of persons bade him God-speed in cheers and flag-wavings from skyscrapers and piers.

Off quarantine, where Staten Island throngs waved and shouted a second farewell and monitors, gunboats and artillerymen at Fort Hamilton joined in saluting gunfire, the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the superdreadnought Pennsylvania and a quintet of destroyers. With her official escort and ten other destroyers which joined the fleet for a cruise to the limit of American territorial waters the George Washington disappeared over the eastern horizon shortly after noon.

The presidential party, outward bound, met some of the American hosts returning from overseas. Two thousand home-coming avia-

tion troops on the Lapland cheered the George Washington as she left her pier, and outside quarantine the Minnekahwa was sighted, steaming towards the harbor with more than 3,000 soldiers and passengers.

In command of Admiral Mayo, the squadron is heading, it is understood, for Brest, the American debarkation port in France. Its date of arrival is uncertain, but a quick passage is not required, as ample time remains for conferences preliminary to the main peace assemblage.

Congress Hears President Formally Announce His Purpose to Attend Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Congress in joint session today heard President Wilson announce formally his purpose to attend the peace conference and give his views on the part the government should play in dealing with after-the-war problems.

Democrats of the house received the announcement with cheers, in which some senators joined; the Republicans were silent almost throughout the address, except when the President referred to the valor and efficiency of America's soldiers and mentioned the names of Pershing and Sims. Threatened

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LABOR PRESENTS RESOLUTIONS TO CABINET

ASK DOMINION FOR LEGISLATION ON BEHALF OF WORKING CLASSES IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The annual interview of representatives of labor with the Dominion government with the object of asking for the adoption by parliament of legislation putting into effect the recommendations of labor as set forth in resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Trades and Labor congress took place this afternoon. Labor's demands on this occasion were made to Sir Thomas White, minister of finance and acting premier in the absence of Sir Robert Borden; Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, the recently appointed minister of labor; Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, and several other members of the cabinet at present in Ottawa. The usual promise of consideration was made by Sir Thomas White.

Pensions for Women.
The requests made of the govern-

ment included a number of recommendations which have been urged in previous years. There was a reiteration of the suggestion that pensions should be provided for widowed mothers and deserted wives, with the additional request this year that pensions be provided for widows and children of sailors and civilians. As in the past the adoption of a Dominion system of old age pensions was asked for as well as for pensions for soldiers and allied reservists. These resolutions call for an increase in allowances of dependents of soldiers to at least \$100 per month; the equalization of pensions for all ranks, and free medical attendance of the wives and children of soldiers still in the service. Federal insurance for soldiers owing to the exorbitant rates demanded by private companies was also asked for.

Want Real Beer.
The desirability of introducing legislation providing a fund against insurance for sickness was urged upon the government, coupled with a demand for national control of medical treatment in hospitals, and the creation of a federal health department.

The representatives of labor again registered their objection to 2 per cent. beer, and asked for an increase in the alcoholic strength of this beverage.

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WANT ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION THROUGHOUT EUROPE

DUNDEE, Dec. 9.—The British representatives at the peace conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

Winston Spencer Churchill made this announcement in a speech here tonight.

Want Prohibition in Canada Continued

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—Continuation of prohibition until decided by referendum was urged on the government this afternoon by a delegation representing the Dominion prohibition committee. The committee's delegation was composed of Judge Lafontaine, Montreal; G. A. Warburton, Toronto; Dr. J. G. Shearer, Toronto; Dr. T. A. Moore, Toronto, and D. B. Harkness, general secretary, Winnipeg. The delegation requested that the order-in-council be embodied in legislation and six months' notice given of vote being taken after returns of troops from Europe.

CANADA REGISTRATION ACT IS SUSPENDED

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The Canada registration act has been suspended though the registration board will remain a while to wind up business. It will no longer be necessary to carry registration cards, nor will young men have to register on coming of age. With the war over the act has accomplished its purpose.

SCENES IN BERLIN WHEN PEOPLE SAW END OF GREAT WAR

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 6.—We were told by Germans in Luxembourg that for weeks they had realized that they were losing the war. They knew that the high command was unable to carry out its promises and that the armies, instead of capturing Paris, were being driven back. The people then found that they had been deceived. Bulletins issued by the newspapers announcing submarine sinkings and air-

plane raids on London and Paris aroused flutters of encouragement but these were counteracted by reports received by word of mouth from refugees. The newspapers never published accounts of the raids on the German cities in the Rhine valley.

"Once the word was circulated that there were armistice proposals," said Burgomaster Wirtz, to a correspondent, "outbreaks began."

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SPIRIT OF GERMAN NATION

Shown in Editorial of Frankfurter Zeitung Welcoming German Troops in Homeland

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The somewhat chastened though not repentant spirit in which Germany's shattered and tattered legions are streaming home from the western front is revealed in a remarkable editorial article in the Frankfurter Zeitung of November 19, which has just reached London. It is probably the first honest and thoroughly outspoken utterance printed in a German newspaper since August, 1914. Following are outstanding passages:

"Our soldiers are coming back from the war. All the roads from the west are thickly filled with their columns and all the railway bridges across the Rhine are choked with long trainloads of them. Covered with mud, of tattered exterior, their heads bowed with fatigue and burning with misery; thus they come back to us, our sons and brothers, 2,000,000, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 in number. We cannot greet them with ringing cheers or garlands of flowers whose glaring colors would only hurt their eyes and hearts:

"But we greet them, nevertheless. We greet them with waving banners of honor, with simple homegrown evergreen and with a quiet, firm handclasp which shall bid them welcome and say to them how glad we are to have them home again and which above all shall express our thanks to them. We greet you German soldiers. Germany has lost her war but you have won yours. You have rescued Germany's honor and thus giving

our fatherland the opportunity of rising again and building anew.

"That is the Germany which has lost the war. We are all of that Germany and you, too, or such of you as were private citizens before the war. All of us tolerated others to conduct our affairs for us. We all thought and believed that our interests began and ended where we happened to be looking after our private affairs. We let the state take care of itself. We said 'Let the Kaiser, the chancellor, the Reichstag, the bureaucrats and the police run the state for us. Now we see how they ran it. The system under which we allowed ourselves to be governed, was too narrow for our gigantic twentieth century conditions and today it lies in ruins.

"Long before the war our foreign policy broke down and when the time came it proved unable to prevent our being drawn into a murderous war against the whole universe with only a couple of second-rate allies on our side. This had much to do with the fact that after four years of brave resistance our war leadership also broke down. Thus, Germany has lost this world war because we were content to let others manage our affairs for us. But you German soldiers should not be ashamed even today. When later you take your grandchildren on the knees and tell them of the events of the past four years then you shall not be ashamed of this war."