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The Courier

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German Delegates to Paris Conference Will Have Full Powers to Negotiate Peace

Italian Delegates Failed to Attend Council of "Big Four"

German Delegation
PARIS, April 22. — The German delegation to Versailles will comprise six high personages, at the head of which will be Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister. They will have full power to negotiate. Marshal Foch was so informed late last evening, ac-

ording to official announcement. The full delegation is as follows: Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister; Herr Landsberg, secretary for publicity, art and literature; Theodore Meibner, general manager of the Marburg bank; Herr Leinert, president of the Prussian assembly, and of the na-

tional Soviet congress; Herr Giesbert, minister of posts and telegraphs, and Herr Schuecking. In all, the German party will number 75. The arrival of the delegates cannot be expected before April 28.

Franco-British-American Alliance

New York, April 22. — A new provision of the peace treaty, intending to make impossible any attempt of the Germans to utilize outside forces to re-establish their military machine, has been approved by the council of foreign ministers. This is a prohibition of the sending by Germany of military instructors to foreign countries.

Good progress is said to have been made in the proposed defensive alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States, under which these nations agree to take immediate military and naval action should Germany break the peace treaty so far as it affects the proposed demilitarized zone east of the Rhine.

Italians Withdrew

New York, April 21. — The Associated Press tonight issued the following report: When apparently the Council of Four was ready to take decisive action on the Italian claims in the Adriatic, including the coast, is-

(Continued on Page 4.)

Express Workers Won Victory Over Canadian Company

HALIFAX, April 20. — An eight-hour day, effective May 1; a wage increase of \$25 per month effective as to February 1, 1919, on the rates paid January 1, 1918; overtime from eight to ten hours per week; upwards of ten hours time and a half; and mileage of 1 1/4 cents for messengers travelling upwards of 6,000 miles per month, were the features of the award given out today by the railway board adjust-

ment board number one, which had been charged with the task of mediating between the Canadian Express company and its employees, member of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees following a seven days' strike, precipitated by the company failing to abide by the decision of the board of conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes act for the purpose of investigating the dispute. The award, which was received at the headquarters of the brotherhood here today, follows, in the main, the majority award of the conciliation board.

The grand officers of the brotherhood here expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the fight put up by the men and the manner in which they conducted themselves during the strike, not a single defection from their ranks being reported.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TORN BY INNER POLITICAL STRIFE

CONDITIONS IN BAVARIA CHAOTIC—BOLSHEVIKI CONTROL VIENNA.

New York, April 20. — The Associated Press tonight issues the following review of the international situation:

Chaotic conditions still prevail at Munich, where the government troops are declared to have been augmented and a battle for supremacy to be in immediate prospect. Sporadic fighting is reported to be in progress in the Bavarian capital.

BERLIN, April 19. — The government troops outside Munich have been augmented by the arrival of 3,000 Wurttembergers. Preparations for a decisive fight are proceeding in the city. Conditions as regards food are growing worse. The food stocks are becoming depleted. The Hoffman government had sent it a limited amount of food for the women and children, but it is reported that the communists seized it. The Spartacans declared this report untrue. They say there is plenty of food in Munich and also assert that the government troops decline to fire on them.

Rioting in Munich with a few casualties including killed and wounded continue to be reported.

BERNE, April 20. — The picturesque Bavarian town of Lindau on Lake Constance, has been besieged since this morning by Wurttemberg troops, according to advices received here. Lindau, the Spartacan centre, is completely cut off both by land and water.

COPENHAGEN, April 20. — The present authorities at Munich, according to advices received here, have liberated and armed Russian prisoners of war, who have been confined in the camp at Puchheim,

on the outskirts of the city. A Russian guard is now patrolling the Munich railroad station.

VIENNA, April 18. — Control of Vienna has been taken over by the soldiers' council. Quiet prevails but communising of the property of those unable to resist has been begun. It is possible there will be no change in the name of the government but it will be Bolshevistic in purpose.

On the outskirts of the city. A Russian guard is now patrolling the Munich railroad station.

VIENNA, April 18. — Control of Vienna has been taken over by the soldiers' council. Quiet prevails but communising of the property of those unable to resist has been begun. It is possible there will be no change in the name of the government but it will be Bolshevistic in purpose.

Early in April the Allied troops were driven back in the Crimea when the Bolsheviki forces captured Perekop. The isthmus of Perekop had been fortified by the Allies for the protection of the Russian naval base at Sebastopol, but the Allies were greatly outnumbered and have been continuously pressed back.

One report said recently that a French squadron was on the way to the Black Sea, presumably with the object of saving the great naval base.

The situation is much the same as it was at Budapest a few hours after the reds had taken control. The policing of the city has been taken over by the Volkswehr. The parliament building was occupied this morning by two battalions of soldiers after the soldiers' council had placed 5,000 soldiers at the disposal of the government.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Sebastopol in Hands of Revolutionists — Bolsheviki Defeated by Ukrainians, Also on Northern Front

LONDON, April 20. — Sebastopol has been evacuated by the Crimean government, which is proceeding to Constantinople. The government of Sebastopol is now in the hands of the revolutionary committee.

This announcement is made in a Russian wireless dispatch which adds that after negotiations with the Allied command, an agreement was reached for an eight days' armistice, expiring April 25.

One report said recently that a French squadron was on the way to the Black Sea, presumably with the object of saving the great naval base.

Russian wireless advices on April 7 reported the Soviet force advancing in the direction of Simferopol, the capital of Crimea.

LONDON, April 20. — The first Bolsheviki army, operating in the region of Hamel, along the Pripiet river, has surrendered to Ukrainians, according to a statement issued by the Ukrainian Press bureau and forwarded from Vienna to the Central News. Up to the time that the report was forwarded, 20,000 rifles, 35 guns and 200 machine guns had been handed over to the Ukrainians.

ACHAENS, April 19. — The Russian and British troops pursuing the Bolsheviki retreating from Bolshie Cariki today had progressed 20 verst southward. They had captured several prisoners and two three-inch guns which the Bolsheviki were compelled to abandon in their hasty retreat.

LONDON, April 19. — In a successful attack Thursday by Rev-

(Continued on Page 5.)

Letters and Postcards May be Sent to Austria and to Those Parts of Germany Occupied by the British and American Armies

Letters and postcards may now be sent to Austria and to those parts of Germany under British and American occupation. This information has been given out to Canadian Postmasters from Ottawa and all mails, except parcel post packages, can now be sent to these countries and may also be registered, but no guarantee for delivery can be given as yet. In order to give our readers an exact idea as to where mail can be sent in Germany, we will name the principal towns under British and American occupation.

The principal towns occupied by the British Army are: Cologne (Köln), Bergheim, Burscheid, Deutz, Freschen Hein-

bach, Merheim, Munstereifel, St. Vith, Solingen, Worrigen, Berg Gladbach, Bonn, Butzenbach, Duren, Gersund, Hellenthal, Mentjoe, Opladen, Schleiden, Weisdorf, Zulpich, Blankenheim, Botranche, Dahlem, Muskirchen, Godesberg, Malmey, Muehlheim, Rheinbach, Siegburg, Wermelskirchen.

Those under American occupation: Coblenz, Ahrweiler, Andernach, Bernkastel, Brantbach, Daun, Gerolstein, Hohe Acht, Kirchberg, Lutzerath, Morbach, Neurburg, Prum, Rheinbollen, Schweich, Trahen, Waxweiler, Adanau, Algringen, Diez, Halin, Kaisersesch, Koblenz, Merheim, Munstereifel, St. Vith, Solingen, Worrigen, Berg Gladbach, Bonn, Butzenbach, Duren, Gersund, Hellenthal, Mentjoe, Opladen, Schleiden, Weisdorf, Zulpich, Blankenheim, Botranche, Dahlem, Muskirchen, Godesberg, Malmey, Muehlheim, Rheinbach, Siegburg, Wermelskirchen.

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(Continued on Page 4.)

Marshall Foch in Favor of Strong Allied Peace

LONDON, April 19. — The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Paris sends an interview with Marshal Foch, in which the marshal is quoted as declaring that "Our peace must be a peace of victors and not of vanquished."

"We must stay on the Rhine," Marshal Foch said. "Pray impress that on your countrymen. It is our only salvation, and their only safety. We must double lock the door. Remember those 70,000,000 Germans will always be a menace to us; they are an envious and warlike people. Their characteristics are not changed. Fifty years hence they will be what they are today. Do not trust the appearances of the moment."

Marshal Foch then discussed with the correspondent the possibilities of another war. Asserting that what saved the allies at the beginning of the present war was Russia, he asked on whose side Russia would be in the next war. "With us or with the Germans?" The marshal then argued that only on the Rhine itself would it

be possible to arrest the Germans in the event of another attack. He talked long and earnestly about the Rhine and said that some people would object that it would take too many troops to hold the river.

"But it will not take so many as it would to hold a political frontier, for the Rhine may be crossed only at certain points, whereas a political frontier to France can be broken anywhere," he said.

"The next time, remember, the Germans will make no mistake," said Marshal Foch. "They will break through into northern France and seize the channel ports as a base of operations against England. They failed the last time because they did not believe England would come in, and when they found she was coming in, it was too late to change their plan."

"You think the Germans will have no arms for another attack."

"Oh, Oh! How do you know? By the time you found out that they had them, it would be too late."

Dominion Parliament

On Monday, April 14th, W. F. Nickle, Kingston, moved that an address be presented to the King praying that no further titles be conferred on British subjects domiciled or living in Canada, it being understood that the prayer had no reference "To professional or vocational appellations conferred in respect to commissions issued by Your Majesty to persons in the military or naval services of Canada, or to persons engaged in the administration of justice of the Dominion."

Mr. Nickle argued that in a democratic country class distinctions as far as possible, should be done away with and equality of citizenship established. He emphasized the impossibility of distributing war honors in such a manner as to reward those who had earned them. There were women who had lost sons and husbands who would never receive any titular distinction but would go to their graves without any special recognition.

The idea that the King was the source of honors had been exploded, said the speaker. It was well known now that recommendation for Canadian titles were made by

the Dominion government to His Majesty. The question of importance, was, he said, what is the best thing for Canada to do. The whole tendency of modern legislation was to do away with titles. The great mass of the people of Canada were opposed to them. The Dominion now stood on the verge of nationhood and it was important that she should start off in a true democratic spirit by refusing to accept any more of these false distinctions.

R. L. Richardson declared that the country was practically unanimously opposed to titles. He regretted that the question should last year have been made a party issue. When in England, Mr. Richardson went on, he discussed the question of titles with Lloyd George. Lloyd George said that he was opposed to the establishment of hereditary titles and it had been his intention to introduce a bill to end them. Mr. Lloyd George had no objection to temporary titles conferred on men for some distinction they had won and he added: "You may set your mind absolutely at rest, Lloyd George will die as he has lived, a plain man of the people."

(Continued on Page 5.)

Lloyd George's Report to British Parliament

LONDON. — No intervention in Russia; no recognition of Bolshevism, and the fulfillment of his election pledges, including those relating to indemnity from the enemy powers and punishment of the former emperor. These were the outstanding features of the report which Premier Lloyd George brought from Paris and delivered to the house of commons on April 16th.

Every member was in his seat and the galleries were packed with distinguished visitors, among them the Prince of Wales, when the premier entered the chamber, with the cheers of the great crowd outside the parliament grounds still ringing in his ears. He appeared fresh and in buoyant spirits, pausing at times to make humorous remarks with various members.

In the main though the mood of the audience listened with profound attention to his lengthy speech, which lasted almost an hour and a half.

The Laborites vigorously applauded the premier's announcement of non-intervention in Russia and non-recognition of Bolshevism; but remained silent while the statement was made that the Allies would continue to aid friendly elements which were fighting Bolshevism.

At the conclusion of the premier's speech when members and those in the galleries were posing out in quest of belated luncheons, William Adamson, a leader of the labor opposition in the house, rose and characterized the speech of the

(Continued on Page 5.)

UNREST IN INDIA

LONDON, April 19. — The latest review of the situation in India received here today shows no improvement in the Punjab and the region of Delhi. The strike continues at Delhi, the Indian capital, and the shops there remain closed. The people are reported to be maintaining a hostile attitude.

The prevention of seditious meetings act has been put into force at Multan southwest of Lahore, and at Jullundur, east of Lahore. Communication with the northern Punjab has been interrupted.

A serious outbreak occurred early in the week at Chukarkani in Gujranwala district, north of Lahore, and a railway station was wrecked. Mrs. Annie Besant, theosophical and nationalist leader, is added, and issued a statement condemning the extremists.

All Quiet in Lahore

LONDON, April 18. — An official announcement received by the viceroy of India yesterday reported Lahore quiet and the shops opening again. Delhi and Bombay also were reported quiet.

Improvement in Situation in East India

LONDON, April 18. — Improvement in the situation in India is indicated in an official statement issued tonight. At Lahore, three agitators have been arrested and the shops are re-opening. At Gujranwala, north of Lahore, twenty leaders have been arrested. Europeans there are reported safe. In rioting at one of the railway stations the building was burned and one of the staff injured.

At Delhi the situation is unchanged and no further trouble has been reported from Bombay. Normal conditions have been restored in Calcutta.

There are some threats of strikes on the East Indian and Great Peninsula railways.

Slight Disturbances in Calcutta

LONDON, April 16. — The India office tonight issued the following statement regarding the situation in India:

"Official reports are to the effect that all is quiet at Amritsar, Lahore, and Bombay. At Virangam there have been serious disturbances. Government buildings were destroyed and an Indian revenue officer was killed. Good order has now been restored.

"There were slight disturbances in Calcutta on the eleventh and twelfth. The military was called out and fired on the crowd and six persons were killed and twelve wounded."

GERMANY'S ANSWER LOOKED FOR MAY 6

PARIS, April 16. — The entente delegates to the peace conference believe that Germany will require at least one week after receiving the peace treaty before it can be digested and an answer prepared and also that the delegates will need about four days for travel between Berlin and Versailles and return. Consequently they express the opinion that it is hardly likely that Germany's answer will be available before May sixth.

Fate of Napoleon Proposed for Former German Emperor

PARIS, April 18. — The plan of the council of four to have Belgium prosecute the former German emperor on the charge of responsibility for the war, is meeting with objections which again are bringing up the whole subject for revision. Those who have the matter in hand divide the question of war responsibilities into two distinct classes, the first class includes military and naval offenders, like General Ludendorff and von Tirpitz, and those accused of various excesses against the usual rules of warfare. The second class includes former Emperor William, former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and others whose offense is chiefly of a political nature.

Concerning the first class, that of military offenders, it is known that there is no court-martial suitable to undertake such military trials, but it is pointed out that every country has its own system of court-martial for military offenses committed within its borders.

This had developed the suggestion that these countries combine

their courts-martial and act under a military procedure modified from all the separate military codes. A joint court-martial would thus be constituted, capable of dealing with offenders of the first or military and naval class.

Concerning the political offenders it is stated that a tribunal is not necessary and would be ineffective, owing to the legal immunity of political offenders. Therefore, it is maintained that the action against Napoleon furnished a precedent for the determination of the allied course as a general measure of policy.

In the case of Napoleon, there was no trial but he was confined on the Island of St. Helena as a general measure of policy for the tranquility of Europe. Some such general policy is designed to reach ex-emperor William and other political offenders with Belgium or another country against which the political offenses charged were committed, acting for the purpose of securing the extradition of the individual as a preliminary to putting the general policy into effect.

Holland Suffers Mob Law

THE HAGUE, Holland. — The frontier guard along the German border has again had to be strengthened because of the efforts made by Bolshevists to smuggle arms and munitions to Holland. Ten Germans were arrested and twenty who were trying to come into the country were turned back. Every traveler who enters Holland is searched in Amsterdam. There is much interest in Amsterdam due to the demobilized soldiers, who, without a recognized leader come together daily and parade through the principal streets. While the police are engaged in trying to disband them other disorderly crowds raid shops elsewhere. Jewelry valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars have been looted. In almost every case the windows are first smashed and then when the storekeeper runs out to see what is happening he is caught and held by the mob while

his shop is ruined. Others hastily put up their shutters when they see bands of men and boys approaching.

Parades Forbidden

The disorderly bands cannot entirely of youths from the south of Amsterdam. Although the soldiers are not Bolshevists they are of the sort of element that would first join a revolutionary movement. Drastic measures are now being taken and all parades are forbidden. As soon as a crowd forms it is dispersed by mounted police. Many of the demonstrators being well armed the government has issued orders that all soldiers demobilized must give up their weapons and munitions. If this is not done, they will be excluded from the pay which is being extended to demobilized men who cannot find employment.

Hungary At War With Rumania and Jugo-Slavia

LONDON, April 21. — Bela Kun, Hungarian foreign minister, accompanied by other members of the government, has left for the front.

BUDAPEST, April 21. — The news of a Rumanian advance has caused intense excitement. Following upon vehement speeches at meetings on Saturday of the soldiers' and workmen's council the government issued a series of impassioned appeals to the public to arm themselves and complete the revolution.

The proclamation to the munition workers says that every factory must now work only for the front, there must be no holidays and no rest so long as "international profiteers are strangling the proletarian revolution."

All reserve officers and soldiers have been ordered to join the Red Army immediately, only the wounded and invalids being exempted.

BUDAPEST, April 20. — A war of defense on behalf of what has been acquired by the communist dictatorship here was decided upon at a meeting today of the central council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. A resolution was adopted declaring that half the workmen in all the factories shall be armed to defend the authority of the proletarian government against the Rumanian and Jugo-Slav troops, who have been incited by the western bourgeoisie against the Hungarian soviet republic.

The resolutions were received enthusiastically by the populace and large processions paraded through the city.

Workmen of Petrograd Rise Against Bolsheviki

WARSAW, April 21. — Report of workmen in Petrograd was reported today in advices to the state department from "The Russian Frontier." The workmen's organization in that city, the advices said, adopted resolutions last Friday, demanding the re-establishment of the constituent assembly, the freedom of the press, and the right of private ownership of property.