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Peace Terms Given To Austria

PARIS, July 20. — Full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first sections of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2, the final sections were delivered to them at the same place on Saturday without ceremony by M. Dutasta, secretary general of the peace conference.

The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain other minor clauses, which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place. In an accompanying memorandum, the Austrians are granted fifteen days in which to make their final observance, although they have already submitted a large number of notes on the terms previously submitted to them.

Reparation Payments
In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2, the new clause provide for reparation arrangements similar to those of the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian subsection to the reparations clause, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds and the delivery of livestock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separate territory shall be taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit.

Volunteer Army Only.
Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed thirty thousand men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military forces shall be reduced to this number, and a general military service abolished, and voluntary enlistment substituted as part of the plan to "render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of nations." The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of order.

Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced according to detailed schedules, and all supplies surrendered. The manufacture of war material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of the state and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation or exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

Manitoba Crops Are Very Good
WINNIPEG, Man. — Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture, has issued a very optimistic crop report which states that Manitoba farmers will soon be cutting a splendid crop of wheat, other grains and hay. Practically all sections of Manitoba will have an excellent crop. In the Red River valley the rains of the past month have drowned a small portion of the potatoes, and have flooded a small percentage of the lowlands.

No place outside the Red River valley has received too much rain and prospects are that some wheat cutting will start the latter part of July and a general movement during the first week in August.

A little rust appears here and there, but not enough to cause anxiety. The amount of hail damage is small.

Hay prospects were never better and the abundant pasturage is ideal for dairying and livestock raising.

Important Changes Regarding Crown Lands
REGINA, Sask. — As the result of representations made to the minister of interior by E. G. Hingley and W. J. Jaekman, secretaries of the Saskatchewan and Alberta union of municipal associations, important changes are being made at once involving immediate action by the department as follows:

Nothing but all occupants of crown lands held under homestead entry for five years or more that if patent is not applied for within a specified time the entry will be cancelled.

More rigidly enforcing the regulations of the department regarding homestead and pre-emption so that the occupant will be compelled to complete his duties within the specified time or lose his land. Investigation of all school land contracts and if it is found that the payments are in arrears the contract will be cancelled unless payment forthwith.

Peace Treaty Ratified by British House of Commons

LONDON, July 21. — The house of commons tonight unanimously passed the second reading of the peace treaty.

The peace treaty bill passed the committee of the whole without amendment. When the third reading was moved, Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, demanded its rejection as a protest against the premier's reference to Ireland.

Lloyd George, replying, ridiculed the suggestion that his attitude toward Ireland had changed. He said he adhered to his position announced in the general election and was prepared to carry it into effect. The home rulers, he added, could have home rule for themselves if they wished it, but they could not force it on Ulster.

The house then rejected Mr. Devlin's motion by a vote of 163 to 4, and the bill passed the third reading.

Racial Riots Break Out Again in United States

WASHINGTON, July 21. — Rioting between negroes and whites broke out late tonight in the national capital in retaliation for recent attacks by blacks on white women.

Police stations late tonight were swamped with reports of clashes between mobs of whites, largely made up of soldiers, sailors and marines and negroes, in many different sections of the city. At midnight tonight the known casualties totalled ten, including two deaths, and two men probably fatally wounded, while unconfirmed police reports placed the number at a much greater figure. Of the dead, one was a city detective, shot through the breast by a negro woman who was firing indiscriminately from the upper story of her house.

The probable death list in the night's fighting later was increased to four by the death of a second detective who succumbed to wounds received earlier in the night in the fight which resulted in the instant death of his fellow detective.

NORFOLK, July 21. — Serious riots broke out in the negro section of the city tonight. Four persons, including a detective, were shot but no one was killed. All police reserves and a detachment of armed sailors from the naval base were called out to quell the disturbance. Tonight marked the opening of a week of festivities to celebrate the homecoming of negro troops.

Dirigible Exploded Over Chicago

Three Passengers and Seven Employees of Bank Dead

CHICAGO, July 21. — After cruising back and forth across Chicago's loop districts for hours, a dirigible balloon, bearing five persons, exploded late this afternoon, the blazing wreckage crashing through the skylight of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in the centre of the financial district. Tonight the police fixed the list of dead as the result of the accident at ten. More than a score were injured. Three of the dead were passengers on board the dirigible. The others were employees of the bank. The accident occurred at 4.50.

Thousands of people saw the smoke and flames that enveloped the balloon, followed by three parachutes which dropped. Two of the parachutes opened and the third dropped to the street. The dirigible exploded and dropped on the roof of the bank building and the gas tank and parts of the steel frame of the dirigible crashed through the skylight into the bank room, where the tank exploded. The fire which followed the explosion was extinguished, revealing seven bodies, believed to be employees of the bank.

UNDESIRABLES ARE DEPORTED DAILY
WINNIPEG, July 21. — Immigration officers are daily deporting undesirable aliens from the country and prosecuting offences committed against the Immigration act, it was officially stated at the immigration offices today.

A new amendment to the immigration laws, it was pointed out, now provides for a fine of \$200 or three months' imprisonment for supplying false information to the immigration officers at the port of entry into Canada.

MUNITION DUMP BLOWN UP
PARIS. — A number of persons were killed or injured when a large munition dump was blown up at Lebourget, seven miles northeast of Paris.

Debate Over Peace Treaty in U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON. — Shantung stands out as the first big objective in the senate offensive to the peace treaty. Through Shantung, it now becomes evident that the opponents desire to strike at the covenant of the League of Nations. So far as the United States is concerned, the granting of the German concessions in this Chinese province to Japan is the most unpopular act of the solomons who sat at Paris.

It strengthens Japan, the dark cloud on the horizon of foreign relations. It weakens China, in whom the United States has of late years taken a rather paternal interest—an interest that is largely a direct corollary of the Nipponese bugaboo. A reservation to the treaty on the Shantung clause would be the cleaving of a breach in the administration defense. There is a deep seated inclination not confined to the proponents of the act to have the treaty ratified as soon as possible. But if one reservation should be appended, they argue, others would not increase the delay greatly, and thus in attacking in full force the disposition of German rights, privileges and property in China they hope to win through the covenant which also forms a portion of the treaty.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, put across the barrage in the second set speech of the debate, stating that he was a firm believer in the principle of a league to prevent war. He criticized the covenant as lacking the essentials required to preserve peace, especially as it did not provide sufficiently for disarmament. He gave the impression that he would almost support the covenant were "it not that the peace treaty contained 'the germs of wickedness and injustice that violate at the beginning the principle that must control if we are to have a permanent peace.'"

In this phrase he described the Shantung agreement which he interpreted as giving Japan control over the Chinese nation, turning over to her 36,000,000 Chinese, with railroads, mines, cables, and the privilege of exploiting this rich province with no stipulation as to period of occupation. This was Japan's price for driving Germany out of Kia-Chow.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NO LIMIT TO ALIEN LABORERS
LONDON. — The clause of the alien bill restricting the amount of alien labor to be employed by any person, company or firm in the country to ten per cent. of the working staff, was rejected by the committee of the whole in the house of commons.

RANTZAU GIVEN POST IN VIENNA
VIENNA. — Count von Ulrich Brockdorff-Rantzau has been accepted by the government as German minister to Austria.

TURN DOWN ITALY AT PEACE CONGRESS
PARIS. — The Inter-Allied council has refused Italy's request that Austrian concessions at Tien Tsin, China, be transferred to her.

EXPENSIVE AUTO TIRES
VIENNA. — Automobiles which have been without tires for weeks in Hungary, according to reports from Budapest, have been equipped with new tires said to have been obtained by smuggling two carloads of French and Italian make into the country. The tires were sold for \$250 each.

LOSSES OF NATIONS
PARIS. — The total losses of the various belligerents during the war made public by Deputy Louis Martin, had a staggering effect upon French public opinion. France, in four and one-half years of war, lost one man in every 26 inhabitants; Great Britain, exclusive of Dominions, lost one in every 66 of the population; Italy, one in every 79 inhabitants. Germany's losses work out as one man in every 35 inhabitants; Austria-Hungary, one in every 50; Russia, one in every 107 inhabitants. These figures have been drawn up according to the most recent census.

"GRETCHEN" GETS VOTE
AMSTERDAM. — The first chamber of the Dutch parliament has adopted a motion to introduce woman suffrage in Holland. The vote was 34 to 5.

CAN TRADE WITH GERMANY
WASHINGTON. — General licenses covering import and export trading with Germany were issued by the war trade division of the state department, with the approval of Acting Secretary Polk. Except in certain limited cases, provided under the treaty of peace, trading between the United States and Germany may be commenced at once.

ZEPPELINS START CARRYING TRADE
NEW YORK. — A Zeppelin freight and passenger trans-Atlantic service to start about October 18, between New York and Hamburg, with Boston, Chicago, Berlin and Duesseldorf as ports of call, was announced in advertisements in German language newspapers and one United States trade paper published here.

Haas Khars, an importer, who inserted the advertisements, said that he had been designated by an American banker to act as agent for an overseas dirigible freight and passenger service.

FRENCH SUFFER FROM TUBERCULOSIS
PARIS. — Twenty-five thousand French soldiers died from tuberculosis during the war, and 120,000 men were exempted from service because of the disease, it was stated in the Senate, during the discussion of a bill to establish tuberculosis sanitariums.

Peace Celebration in London Greatest Since "Jubilee"

LONDON, July 20. — Land, sea and air forces of the British empire and her allies marched on Saturday in the triumphal victory parade to mark the return of peace. Several million persons watched the gorgeous spectacle, the reception growing as each new excitement stirred their emotion. When British contingents came in sight, the applause became a steady roar. The patriotic fervor had its climax in the great demonstration along Pall Mall and about the pavilion before Buckingham palace, where King George, Queen Mary, Premier Lloyd George, the cabinet ministers and diplomats reviewed the parade. London has not witnessed such a celebration since the late Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897.

Buckingham palace was decorated on its exterior for the first time in history. Huge flags of the allies floated from the upper windows and a wide streamer of purple and gold stretched across the facade. The royal pavilion, erected close to the beautiful Victoria memorial monument, added color to the striking scene. King George, from his seat on the scarlet dais, had a clear view through a colonnade of ornate white pillars, reaching for more than half a block from the Admiralty arch.

Nineteen thousand allied soldiers—picked men from famous combat divisions, the names of which are written in the pages of history—marched in the procession. The line of parade was more than six miles long and required over an hour to pass a given place. Marshal Foch, leading the French forces, was given a hearty reception. So also were Gen. Pershing and the United States troops and other allied leaders and their contingents. The tremendous cheering that greeted each national force was virtually continuous.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was taken ill and had to be removed to his home in Kingston in a motor car after the victory parade. Many had noticed that Marshal Haig looked ill while riding at the head of his men.

Moroccan Bandits Raid Spaniards

MADRID. — Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, according to an official communication issued, again has attacked the Spanish position at El Arish, but was repulsed after a long and bitter fight. The bandit, realizing that the Spanish forces had cut off communication between his camp and Tangier, decided to attack, and the communication said it was carried on furiously.

Raisuli suffered heavy losses, leaving many dead or wounded on the field. The communication adds that the Spaniards also lost heavily, but that they are pursuing Raisuli, who is fleeing into the mountainous country.

British Airship Wrecked

LONDON. — The British airship N.S. 11, which left Pulham on July 15 on a 48-hour cruise, is believed to have been struck by lightning and the crew of twelve lost.

The N.S. 11 was engaged in mine sweeping operations. Wreckage of the airship, which was of the non-rigid type, and which had been engaged in observation work near Cromer for the mine sweepers, was washed ashore at Cromer.

The airship exploded and crashed into the sea in flames, half an hour after midnight Tuesday. According to eye witnesses of the disaster, a second explosion took place as the aircraft was falling into the sea, where the mass of wreckage floated on the surface and burned for some hours afterwards.

Violent Storm Played Havoc in Old Quebec

QUEBEC, July 20. — One of the most violent electric storms that ever visited this district swept over the city Friday night, causing wholesale damage to property and tying up public services for a considerable time.

The heaviest damage reported was caused at Beauport asylum, just outside the limits of the city. A large chimney, 150 feet in height, was struck by lightning and swayed by the terrific force of the wind. It crashed down through the building occupied by female inmates and cleaved it almost in two. The inmates at the time were in another part of the building, but Sister St. Prudence, who happened to be in the building when the crash occurred was instantly killed.

As a result of the collapse the part of the building which was used for dormitories and the chapel, as well as the grounds, suffered heavily and the damage is estimated at many thousands of dollars. Not a half mile distant from the asylum another large chimney connected with the Borne leather factory was also struck and collapsed, while a barn nearby was overturned by the wind.

At Loretteville the lightning struck the church, destroying the organ and causing damage estimated at about \$10,000. The Kent House at Montmorency Falls was also struck and damaged.

Valparaiso Hurricane Destroys Five Vessels

VALPARAISO. — Five small vessels were destroyed or blown ashore and heavy damage was caused by a hurricane which blew over this port Saturday and Sunday. All but one of the crew of the German steamer Sais were drowned. The Sais was washed ashore and destroyed. The German ship Pelikan of 1,933 net tonnage, sank at its moorings in the harbor. Two repair ships, Maipu and Chiloe and the government steamer Collico were pounded to pieces against the breakwater. The German steamer Westphalen was badly damaged and three other German steamers are in dangerous conditions.

No estimate of the damage is available, but many small craft were damaged and much merchandise was lost.

The three other German vessels Steamer Tanis, of 6,000 tons and the sailing vessels Betschilla, of 2,072 tons and the John, of 1,974 tons, were reported swept ashore and broken up, in a Valparaiso despatch received Sunday.

AUSTRIA STANDS ALONE

PARIS. — The Austrian government has given up, at least for the time being, the idea of a union with Germany. Dr. Otto Bauer, the secretary for foreign affairs, declared in a speech delivered last week at the congress held by the council of workers, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Temps,