

"The Courier"

is the biggest weekly paper of Western Canada, and reaches especially the immigrated population throughout the West.

Subscription price for the regular Wednesday-edition containing from 12 to 28 pages \$2.00 yearly in advance only.

Address: "The Courier", P. O. Box 505, Regina, Sask., or call at our office and printing plant, 1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. Telephone 3391.

The Courier

A Paper for the Western Home

"The Courier"

is chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests of the Canadian West.

"Ads" are always successful, as "The Courier" is by far the best medium to reach tens of thousands of families of prosperous farmers, who possess an enormous buying power.

Get their trade by advertising in "THE COURIER"

SWORN CIRCULATION 20103
Advertising rates on application.

VOLUME 12

8 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

8 PAGES

NUMBER 3

Big Part of German High Seas Fleet Surrendered to Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The German fleet, as specified in the terms of the armistice with Germany, was surrendered today to the allies.

Nine German battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers were led into captivity by the victors in the great world struggle for democracy, and this great fleet is now on the way to the Scottish naval base to await the next event in these epoch-marking days.

Describing the surrender of the great German warships to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, Sir David Beatty, today, correspondents say that after all the German ships had been taken over the British admiral came through the line of the Queen Elizabeth, every allied vessel being manned and greeting the admiral and the flagship with loud and ringing cheers.

The British Grand Fleet put to sea in two single lines six miles apart and so formed as to enable the surrendering fleet to come up the centre. The leading ship of the German line was sighted between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. It was the Seydlitz, flying the German naval ensign.

The first German warships destined for internment by the allies left Kiel harbor on Sunday, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. They included the Bayern, Grosser Kurfuerst, Kronprinz, Markgraf, Koenig Albert, Kaiserin, Seydlitz and Moltke.

There remain to be surrendered two battleships, which are under repair, and fifty modern torpedo boat destroyers. One German destroyer struck a mine in the North Sea, according to information received here late tonight.

The surrendered German fleet will be taken to the Scapa Flow tomorrow. The Scapa Flow is in the middle of the Orkney Islands, off the northeast coast of Scotland. It is a small inland sea, with an area of fifty square miles. It contains many small islands and has numerous good harbors and roadsteads.

There is good anchorage in the Scapa Flow for a great number of large vessels. During the war it was the headquarters of the British home fleet during the naval training season.

U-BOATS ALSO SURRENDERED

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Twenty German submarines were surrendered to Rear-Admiral Reginald W. Tyrwhitt, thirty miles off Harwich this morning at sunrise, according to a Press Association despatch. These are the first U-boats to be turned over to the allies by Germany.

Admiral Tyrwhitt received the surrender of the German craft on board his flagship, a British cruiser.

The surrendered submarines will proceed to Harwich in charge of their own crews. The U-boats will then be boarded by British crews and interpreters, and proceed to Parkston quay, nearby. The Germans will leave the submarines there and board transports for their return to Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Twenty more German submarines were surrendered to Admiral Tyrwhitt off Harwich this morning. This makes a total of 59 submarines thus far handed over. There would have been 21 surrendered today but one sank the night before.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Lenine Tries Hard to Foment Further Revolutions in Europe.

Scores Allies for Heavy Armistice Conditions Imposed Upon Germany

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 24.—Despatches from Russia indicate that Lenine's policy is to create a strong sympathy for the German masses among the Russian proletariat with a view to extending the Russian social revolution to Germany. The Tsarskoe Selo wireless is sending out the armistice conditions imposed by the allies. Indignation meetings are being held at which Bolshevik demagogues invoke the wrath of the heavens upon the United States and our allies for insisting upon the delivery of German railroad trucks and automobiles, though Lenine well knows that this is only in restitution for what was requisitioned in France.

Grumbles at Blockade

The demagogues are working the Russian mobs to a high pitch of indignation with assertions that the allies are continuing the blockade of Germany with deliberate intention of starving the people. Not a word is said or allowed to be printed concerning our assurance that there are being rushed enormous quantities of food to Germany but diplomatic circles here expect that there will be a great upheaval when the Russian people hear the truth and realize that it is the Bolshevik dictatorship which is standing between them and peace with the bread which Lenine has failed to provide.

LLOYD GEORGE VOICES FEAR OF REVOLUTION

LONDON, Nov. 24.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's.)—Premier Lloyd George, opening the provincial coalition government campaign at Wolverhampton, devoted himself to internal affairs, especially on the need of a sound land and housing policy, and general improvement in the living conditions of the people. Slums and consequent wretchedness must, he said, be eliminated.

Paris Sees Grave Danger

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The spread of Bolshevism westward is the greatest danger at present for Europe. Committees of soldiers and workmen in Germany and so-called "green guards," corresponding to the red guards in Russia, exist throughout Austria and Hungary. Before the Italian occupation green guard riots occurred in Fiume, where several hundred people were killed and stores looted.

Bridgeheads for the spread of these disorders have been constituted in several neutral countries and riots are said already to have occurred in Sweden. Le Temps, Paris daily, prints as a fact that the Olten committee of action in combination with the Swiss union of Syndicalists and under the direction of the Swiss Socialist party has proclaimed a general strike throughout Switzerland demanding the following program:

HISTORIC FUNERAL OF REVOLUTIONARIES AT BERLIN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 24.—With an enormous procession, taking hours to pass a given point, Berlin on Wednesday, gave a historic funeral to the victims of the revolution. Hundreds of thousands of people tried to reach the temple of parade ground, where the coffins were displayed on an enormous estafette.

Speeches were made for the rights of the people and the success of the revolution. Emphatic promises were made that what had been won would be kept. Hugo Haase made a speech in which he dwelt on the future prospects of the new government.

Accompanied by many thousands of men bearing wreaths and crosses the parade passed through the chief streets following the same general route of the imperial parades, at the head of which the Kaiser so often rode.

Good order prevailed throughout, a stop was made before the palace where salutes were fired in honor of the dead. The red flag flying on the palace was at half mast.

Rumors of Serious Disturbances in Germany.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 23.—(Hayas Agency)—All telegraphic communication between Germany and Switzerland has been stopped. It is believed here that there has been some unusual occurrence in Germany to cause this interruption.

Coups by Anarchists

BERNE, Nov. 24.—The results of the Spartacus activity continue to be reported with menacing frequency from various sections of Germany. On top of the report Thursday of events at Kiel (where the extremists usurped the power of the local authorities) come similar attempted coups by followers of Karl Liebknecht, Independent Socialist, at Hamburg and Dueseldorf. The movement failed at Hamburg, but it succeeded at Dueseldorf.

Want Banks Seized

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The soldiers' and workers' council for Greater Kiel has adopted a resolution declaring that all authority be invested in the council until the fruits of the revolution can be safeguarded, according to the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Liebknecht, the radical Socialist. The resolution declared all banks, principal industries and great landed property should be national property.

Hold Kiel Canal

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 24.—German newspapers report that the united workers' and soldiers' councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, Ostfriesland, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein a republic. The capital will be Hamburg.

FACE MURDER TRIAL

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Peter Paulenko and Pete Dohie were committed for trial on the charge of murdering Oni Fryehuck, the Austrian miner. The evidence showed the dead man had been most brutally beaten and kicked to death. The men will stand trial at the next criminal session of the supreme court here.

BRITISHERS KILLED

NUMBERED 658,665

Total Casualties Over Three Million—Colonies and India Included in This List.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—British casualties during the war, including all the theatres of activities, totalled 3,049,991, it was announced in the House of Commons by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary for the war office. Of this number the officers killed, wounded or missing aggregate 142,634, and the men 2,907,357. The total losses in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 2,719,652.

G. G. A. ADDS DEPARTMENT TO OFFICE

Although the central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association commenced with a staff of a secretary and a stenographer and has increased in four years to an office staff of between fifty and sixty, new departments are being continually created, necessitating augmentation of the staff.

Owing to the fact that the trading department has developed business during this period from nothing to a turnover, which by the end of this year will reach \$2,000,000, it has been found again necessary to enlarge the staff of the Trading Department, by the appointment of Murray Hall, of Swift Current as trade organizer. Mr. Hall entered upon his duties a few days ago and comes well equipped in experience, ideas and ideals.

FIRE AT BURLINGTON

HAMILTON, Ont.—Fire on Burlington Beach Saturday night destroyed twelve houses, causing a loss of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. It is believed to have been caused by a spark from a locomotive on the Grand Trunk.

LEAVE EXTENDED INDEFINITELY

First Batch of Draftees Discharged

Saskatchewan soldiers will remain on harvest leave until ordered to report at demobilization centres for discharge, it was announced by Col. J. A. Cross, D.S.O., officer commanding M. D. 12 Harvest leave, which was to have expired on December 1, has been extended indefinitely and notices are being sent to all men concerned.

Orderly Room Staffs at Headquarters of the First Depot Battalion in Sherwood Barracks during the last few days were busy filling out extension forms.

The first soldiers of the 1st Depot Battalion who have already been discharged are the Railway men. Medical, dental and Veterinary students are the next to don their civilian clothes.

GALICIAN FARMER DIED OF WOUNDS AFTER HUNTING

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. Tony Dawiduk, a Galician farmer of the Strong Pine district, 40 miles north-east of Prince Albert, was found dead with a bullet hole through one of his legs near the knee in the Fox Plain district on Wednesday, according to reports which have reached the city. He had gone hunting with a neighbor and they became separated. This was about two weeks ago. The neighbor failed to report the fact that Dawiduk was missing for some days and then he came in and informed the police. In the meantime the body has been found by some hunters from Tate, Sask. The body was frozen when found, indicating that the man had been dead for some time. It is believed that he had bled to death after receiving the bullet wound.

Need Early Peace

"It cannot be denied or concealed that the situation becomes more difficult and more dangerous every day, says Theodore Wolf in the Tageblatt, in referring to a statement attributed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding alleged French plans for the permanent occupation of German territory.

Herr Wolf declares that all south Germany is dissatisfied with conditions in Berlin and is beginning to consider the question of leaving the capital to its fate. He points out that the reported Polish aggression against the eastern border of Germany may have fatal results in regard to the provisioning of Berlin.

Hold Early Peace

(Continued on page 4.)

Bandits Shoot Two Law Officers.

Murderers Who Had a Deliberate System of Dug Out Constructed, Captured After Hot Pursuit

PRINCE ALBERT, Nov. 25.—James McKay, Jr., of this city, a sheriff's officer, was murdered at Steep Creek and his body along with his car thrown down a 60-foot embankment into the Saskatchewan river. The place is forty miles east of here near LaColle Falls power dam.

The crime was committed on Friday afternoon before last when McKay went to make a seizure under instructions of the sheriff at the farm of a man known as Dr. Gervais. The victim was shot from an entrenched dugout by two men who are believed to be evaders of military service and are said to have come to the Steep Creek district about the time the Military Service act was put into force, from Montreal.

Charles Horseley, a soldier of the posse hunting the Gervais bandits, was shot from ambush by the bandits on Wednesday last as he was attempting to enter a dugout covered by a brush protection.

Discovery of the crime was made when Sergt. Kistruck, of the provincial police, was sent out to make a search for Mr. McKay, whose unexplained absence had commenced to cause anxiety at his home and at the sheriff's office.

Sergt. Kistruck was not long in the district until he discovered traces of Mr. McKay's car and following the clue, eventually interviewed a boy who told him the story of the crime. Both body and automobile had been thrown over, evidently in the hope of conveying the impression that McKay had run over the river bank in the darkness.

The boy says that there are five bullet wounds in the body and that he was forced to assist in throwing it into the river.

Story Told by Boy Witness

The boy who gave information to Sergt. Kistruck claims that the shooting took place on Friday afternoon before last when McKay arrived at the Gervais place. He got out of the car and was approaching the house when the fusillade of shots was opened upon him from a dugout. When he was first struck he sought hold of a nearby tree and was able to sup-

(Continued on Page 4.)

CONVENTION OF LIBERALS TO BE HELD

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Announces Gathering at "Not Far Distant Date"—Criticism of Borden.

LONDON, Ont.—Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at a banquet tendered in his honor here by Western Ontario Liberals, announced his intention of calling a national convention of all Liberals in the Dominion at a "not far distant date," to consider problems confronting the country now that peace seems assured.

The opposition leader declared that any statement of the policies the party intends to pursue would be premature at this date, and intimated that such a pronouncement cannot be expected until the peace terms have been signed.

Sir Wilfrid was accorded a remarkable ovation by the 200 guests present and the banquet was in the nature of a celebration of the leader's 77th birthday.

In his speech, Sir Wilfrid took occasion to score the government in connection with the administration of the Military Service act, laying especial emphasis on the promise that farmers would be exempt from the provisions of the act and the subsequent revocation in view of the serious situation in France. He declared that Sir Robert Borden and other members of the government who recently left for England might have found better use for their time by staying at home and deciding on some policy regarding soldiers returning from overseas.

The proposed league of nations was not so much a dream as some people imagined, he said, and was confident that something definite along these lines would be arrived at in the peace conference. In this connection he referred to the friendly relations which have existed between Canada and the United States for the last 100 years, al-

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS START WORK

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Most of the large industrial plants in and about Berlin already are working. No unemployment is reported as a result of the cessation of war industries work. Sigismund Bergmann, who is said to have once been connected with Thos. A. Edison, and to have been one of the founders of the General Electric company in the United States, but who is now one of the leading industrialists in Germany, said today:

"On the second day of the revolution we started in to work on peace orders, of which we have enough booked to keep our 60,000 employees busy for two years. This holds good for virtually every plant of importance in Germany.

"The country has been literally worn threadbare in all lines. Just as we have been turning our garments inside out we have helped ourselves along with a multitude of substitute devices in other directions.

"We are badly in need of rolling stock, agricultural implements, turbines, and a thousand other things in the line of heavy steel construction. Our houses need new roofs and new paint. We must start in making everything afresh, from the clothes-pin to the automobile. We also are a ready market for finished products."

Herr Bergmann was not apprehensive of disturbances if the food situation holds out.

"If the 5,000,000 or more men now returning from the front are given three square meals a day and steady work," said Herr Bergmann, "there will be no Bolshevism in Germany. The German working man will not think of mischief so long as he has a comfortable fireside and something to eat."

though there has been disputes between the two nations they had nearly always been settled by negotiation.