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The Courier

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Red Element Dominates British Labor Congress

GLASGOW, Sept. 12. — Co-operation with international laborites in their campaign to procure Germany's admission to the League of Nations, and for an immediate revision of "the Paris treaty provisions, which are inconsistent with statements made on behalf of the allies at the time of the armistice," was overwhelmingly pledged today by the trades union congress in session here.

The resolution was moved by Delegate Williams, of the transport workers, who is a direct actionist, and who urged it as the first step for the reconciliation of the people's inauguration of a new era of international co-operation and good will.

The champions of direct action today won a clean-cut victory by the congress voting to refer back a portion of the parliamentary committee's report, owing to the failure to explain the committee's reason for refusing a few months ago to call a special conference for the purpose of discussing the advisability of employing direct action to secure the abolition of conscription and other questions.

The vote to refer back was 2,586,000 to 1,670,000 against. Before the vote was taken, G. W. Stuart Bunning, presiding officer, warned the delegates that a reference back of the report would be considered

as a censure of the parliamentary committee.

The result of the vote is attributed to speeches by Robert Smillie, Robert Williams and Frank Hodges, the "big three" of the direct actionists.

Mr. Smillie accused the parliamentary committee of denying to organized labor the opportunity of expressing its attitude on the question. He declared that the government was holding power under false pretences, as it was elected on policies it had since repudiated and the committee had lost the confidence of the trade unionists.

"The trade unionists in Russia today," he added, "are fighting battles on behalf of socialists of the whole world." Mr. Smillie denounced Winston Spencer Churchill in connection with the Russian adventure, as "a Gallipoli gambler and pinch-back Napoleon."

Chairman Bunning characterized this invective as cheap sarcasm.

John Robert Clynes, former food controller, and labor member of parliament, defending the committee, declared that British trade unionists were more divided today than at any time during the war. He counselled the continuance of efforts to achieve reforms through the ballot, not through a strike.

Lower Florida Hit By Hurricane

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 10. — Lower Florida was paralysed today as a result of the violent hurricane that passed over that section last night. Three hundred and twenty frame buildings practically were razed, many church edifices wrecked and five retail stores tipped over. The damage is estimated at more than \$2,000,000.

Shipping off the coast met with disaster. Several small vessels were sunk and others were driven on to the reefs. Tonight a strong wind and rough sea prevented rescue work.

In the little town of Goulds, near Miami, eight buildings were totally destroyed and 13 partially demolished.

Although the property damage was enormous, no fatality has been reported.

The steamer Grampus, with a crew of 125 men, was sunk in Key West harbor and the two-masted schooner U. V. Drew, bound from Tampico for Cuba, with a crew of

seven men, was reported sunk off Key West harbor, where she had put in to escape the storm. Whether or not the crews escaped is not known.

The navy radio station was put out of commission. Fruit and vegetable growers suffered the heaviest losses, the damage around Miami being estimated at half a million dollars.

Havana Was Struck

HAVANA, Sept. 10. — Five persons are known to be dead and several others are missing as a result of the cyclone which swept over the city last night, flooding the greater part of the city with huge waves from the gulf, leaving the streets strewn with fallen trees and debris.

The electric lighting and telephone systems are badly crippled, but it is impossible yet to determine the amount of damage, which is very heavy.

Serious Disturbances in Boston

TWO MEN AND BOY KILLED WHEN CAVALRY CHARGES MOB.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11. — Two men and a boy were killed tonight in turbulent outbreaks growing out of the police strike. There were numerous injuries of a minor nature to members of mobs, police officers and state guardsmen.

The most serious disturbances were in the vicinity of Scollay Square and South Boston. Cavalry charged the crowds and a machine gun was used, one man being killed and several wounded by its fire. At a late hour the mob was still out of control.

Property damage was slight compared to that inflicted by the wild rampage of hoodlums last night.

One of the most serious elements in the complicated outlook was the possibility of sympathetic strikes by labor unions which have declared their support of the policemen's union. Like the patrolmen's organization, most of these unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The crowd early became riotous and cavalrymen were sent to disperse it. The mob surged in and out of the square. Shots were fired and an unidentified man was killed. A woman was wounded in the arm, a middle-aged volunteer policeman was so badly beaten that he was removed to a hospital, and three cavalrymen were hit over the heads by other missiles and also were given hospital treatment. After military reinforcements arrived the square was finally cleared.

Government Again Flatly Refuses

OTTAWA, Sept. 14. — Demanding an assurance that the \$2,000 gratuity will be granted them, representatives of the returned soldiers league of Toronto insisted on an interview with the government on Saturday afternoon, and obtained it, but were turned down cold. They were informed that the country could not raise the money and, moreover, were advised that it would be useless to continue the agitation as the government would not be intimidated.

Winnipeg Strike Leaders Released on Bail

WINNIPEG, Sept. 15. — After twenty-six days' incarceration, the eight strike leaders who have been held in the provincial jail pending their trial on charges of seditious conspiracy, were, at 5.20 p.m. on Wednesday last, in judges' chambers, granted bail. Chief Justice Maghers, who, together with Mr. Justice MacDonald and Mr. Justice Metcalfe, heard the arguments of the court, read the decision of the court.

Bail was granted in the sum of \$4,000 each and two sureties of \$2,000 each.

William Ivens was the first of the eight leaders to be released. His appearance in the doorway of the jail was the signal for cheers from the crowd of workers, numbering over 1,500, who had gathered to greet their leaders. Some one in the crowd started singing "For he's a Jolly, Good Fellow," and the song was immediately taken up. Ivens as well as the other released men were "chaired" and carried around the square.

Flemish Activist Leader Condemned in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13. — The Flemish activist leader, Dr. August Borms, who during the German occupation helped the Flemish separatist movement with the aid of Germany and accepted functions as an activist minister, today was condemned to death following a trial which lasted a week.

The trial resulted in numerous activist demonstrations one, of which occurred after the sentence had been passed. The police arrested three of the leaders.

In February, 1918, the Belgian government ordered the Belgian judges in the occupied territory to prosecute all activists guilty of having announced the fall of King Albert's government and proclaiming autonomy in Flanders.

Heavy Attack on League in U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Characterized as an alliance and not a league, "which will breed wars instead of securing peace," the German peace treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations, was formally reported to the senate today by the foreign relations committee with forty-five amendments and four reservations.

Accompanying the treaty was the majority report of the foreign relations committee subscribed to by every Republican member, excepting Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, explaining the amendments and reservations, all of which, it was declared, were "governed by a single purpose, and that is to guard American rights and sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and general wars."

The reservations propose: (1) The unconditional right to withdraw from the league. (2) Declination to accept any of the legal or moral obligations of the much-discussed article 10, or to accept any mandatory from the league, "except by action of the congress of the United States."

D'ANNUNZIO'S IDEALISTIC COUP MAY HAVE SERIOUS EFFECT ON PEACE.

ROME, Sept. 14. — Premier Nitti, in a statement in the chamber of deputies, today regarding the Fiume raid, announced that the commander of the Sixth Army Corps had been ordered to intercept and disarm Gabriele D'Annunzio's troops, but that these troops refused to obey the commander's order.

The latest advices were to the effect that the situation arising from the coup was serious and the premier declared he was determined to act in a manner to avoid grave conflicts. He deplored what had happened, because for the first time sedition, though for idealistic

Wholesale Raids All Over Ireland

DUBLIN, Sept. 12. — Following closely upon a speech delivered by Viscount French, lord lieutenant and governor-general of Ireland, and Belfast on Thursday, in which it was declared the British government would not hesitate to resort to drastic steps to maintain law and order in Ireland, the authorities announce a number of raids were made today in Ireland.

In the raids some arms and explosives were found. Large quantities of documents and Sinn Fein literature were seized, notably in Dublin, where every copy of the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunn, which explained conditions in Ireland, and correspondence relating to arranging trade relations between Ireland and the United States and other foreign countries fell into the hands of the authorities.

The Sinn Fein parliament was ordered suppressed. An extensive police and military movement against the Sinn Fein has begun this afternoon. The scope and object of the operations were not revealed, but by government forces are reported throughout the country.

There were many arrests and seizures of arms and literature. The search of the Sinn Fein headquarters here lasted two hours. It included even a personal search of visitors to the premises. The documents sought related to the loan of the Irish republic and to the correspondence on which the report of the American delegates who visited Ireland was based.

An exhaustive search was also made of the private house of Count Plunkett and that of the Sinn Fein member of parliament, Michael Staines.

This is the twelfth raid that has been made upon the Sinn Fein headquarters here and no prosecutions have followed.

Raids were carried out in Belfast, Liswin, Derry, Dundalk, Louth and Enniskillen.

(3) Reserving to the United States the exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction.

(4) Absolute reservation of the Monroe doctrine to the judgment of the United States alone.

The principal amendments are proposed to provide: Equal voting power for the United States with Great Britain in the assembly of the league.

Giving to China instead of Japan the province of Shantung.

Relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions declining matters in which it has no concern.

Others concern phraseology.

These amendments and reservations, the majority report says, are submitted to preserve United States independence and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind.

Fears that other nations may not accept an amended covenant the report dismissed with the statement:

"That is the one thing that certainly will not happen. The other nations will take us on our own terms for without us their league

No High Profits Allowed For Retailing

TORONTO, Sept. 14. — A warning against retail dealers profiteering in flour has been issued by the Canadian wheat board. This warning is given in a statement handed to the Canadian Press, Limited, which is by way of reply to a statement made in a public meeting of the Canadian wheat board in this city, that the board had permitted an increase in the price of flour. Following is the statement:

"At the time the board was created, the wholesale price of winter wheat flour was \$10.50 per barrel and over, while today's price quoted in the newspapers is \$9.40. Notwithstanding a decline in the wholesale price of flour, we still find there is no apparent reduction to the consumer, as the average retail prices quoted today are \$12 to \$12.20 per barrel, in half barrel sacks, and as high as \$14 in seven pound packages, or a spread between the wholesale and retail prices of from \$2.60 to \$4.60 which, in the latter case, includes the additional cost providing smaller packages.

"The maximum wholesale price now allowed by the board for winter wheat is \$9.95 in Toronto, or \$10.10 in Montreal. It is the opinion of the Canadian wheat board that the consumer should be able to buy his flour in the city of Toronto under \$11 per barrel, which would allow a reasonable profit to the retailer, and if the prices do not come down at once to this level, it is the intention of the board to adopt measures to bring them down if necessary establishing flour-selling depots.

FATE OF SPARTACAN

BERLIN, Sept. 14. — Hammer, the notorious Spartacan leader at Essen, and chief instigator of the general strike last February and insurrection in the Ruhr district, has been assassinated. His body was found in the woods near Reinseheid, southeast of Dusseldorf.

is a wreck and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperilled.

That the adoption of amendments will necessitate reassembling of the peace conference, the report denies, asserting that the conference will probably be in session for six months more in Paris and might as well be "usefully employed," as "they are now in distributing and sharing southeastern Europe and Asia Minor."

German delegates, the report contends, could easily be brought to Paris and as Germany is not a member of the league, she need not be consulted about changes of the covenant.

Says Wilson Spent Money Like a Drunken Sailor.

During a side debate on the League of Nations today, Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, charged that President Wilson "spent money like a drunken sailor in Europe," and "cavorted around with the representatives of foreign monarchies." Individual economy being an effective weapon against the high cost of living, Senator Norris declared the president might have led the way.

GERVAIS AND ACCOMPLICES ALLOWED REPRIEVE

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Sept. 13. — Sheriff Seath was notified by wire today from Chief Brown at Regina that the minister of justice had ordered a month's reprieve for Dr. Gervais, Victor Carmel and Jean Baptiste St. Germain, sentenced to be hanged here next Wednesday for the murder of James McKay at Steep Creek last November. The reprieve is to October 17.

The case became famous throughout the country because of the brutal nature of the crime and the fact that Carmel and St. Germain were draft evaders and had been living in a dugout at the foot of the steep embankment of the Saskatchewan river throughout the summer.

Tremendous Oil Blaze on Long Island

Tank After Tank of Crude Oil Explodes More Than 50 Persons Injured and Damage Nearly \$10,000,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. — With more than fifty persons injured and the damage already done estimated from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, weary fire fighters tonight still were fighting a threatened further explosion of oil tanks at the scene of the fire which practically wiped out the Stone and Fleming Oil company's plant in Long Island City yesterday.

Five tanks of crude oil were burning today. Should there be a sudden shift in wind from north to northeast, many additional tanks in plants nearby would be threatened, as well as thousands of tons of coal. Firemen are now working in short shifts. So exhausted had they become that when relieved for a brief rest they lay in the streets near the fire zone and went fast asleep. The twenty acres of fire-swept territory looked like a scene in war-devastated Belgium. Few walls were left standing and burning oil continued to flow along the surface of Newton Creek.

The fire, starting early Saturday afternoon, from the explosion of an oil tank in the Stone and

Fleming works a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company on Newton Creek, spread over virtually the entire area of the plant which covers 20 acres, and spread to the Columbia Distilling company's buildings on the same side of the creek, the Peter Cooper Glass works, and American Agricultural Implement plant across the water and the Green Point bridge.

At the same time flames carried across the stream by blazing oil, threatened the plant of the Standard Oil company on the opposite bank.

Following a series of explosions the fire spread so rapidly that, in addition to the three-score fire companies a signal was sounded summoning back all members of the department who had gone off duty. Despite the constant danger of explosions which they faced, the fire fighters stuck to their posts, retreating only when the heat became intolerable. In the front lines the men worked on 20-minute shifts, refusing to relinquish the fight, in spite of the severe burns.

Austria Has Signed Peace

ST. GERMAIN, Sept. 10. — Austria's signature of the peace treaty today and the departure of Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, and head of the peace delegation, for Vienna in an endeavor to brace up the unstable government, have caused a feeling of relief in conference circles where there has been great uneasiness lest the Vienna government should fall before the completion of the treaty.

The Bulgarian treaty probably will be handed to the Bulgarian delegation on Friday at the French foreign office, where arrangements have been made for an informal ceremony, the Bulgarians having expressed discontent in the proposed simple delivery of the treaty by the secretary of the conference.

Probably 21 days will be granted the Bulgarians to make observations on the treaty.

Dr. Renner's cheerful acceptance of the treaty which, he had frankly denounced as impossible of

acceptance and the dignified good nature he displayed throughout the day's ordeal when he alone faced the peace conference and signed the document which seals the fate of the old Austria-Hungarian empire and precludes the union of the old Austria-Hungarian empire and remaining fragment of the dual empire with Germany, proved the transcending feature of the ceremony and excited the imagination of all the allied delegates and spectators.

The feeling of friendliness among Austria's former enemies inspired by Dr. Renner's sportsmanlike conduct, augurs well for Austria and is generally commented upon as assurance that Vienna with its two millions of population and the four millions in the remaining bit of old Austria, comprising the present republic, may reasonably expect amelioration of the treaty terms in the near future if they make an honest effort to live up to them.

Dominion Parliament in Special Session

"What," asked T. A. Vien, Liberator, in the house of commons, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, "is the difference between a nation and an autonomous colony?" and it was Canada's status in the empire which largely formed the battle ground of continued debate in the peace treaty. Opposition members pursued their argument that approval by the Dominion parliament made no difference to the treaty. The Canadian parliament, according to Ernest Lapointe, could not dot an "i" nor cross a "t" in the treaty but was yet bound by all its provisions. Canada's place in the League of Nations, he argued, had been granted, not by reason of any growth in her status, but as part of the British empire.

Hon. N. W. Rowell followed. He dealt in detail with criticism of the league covenant. He spoke of the "Rip Van Winkle attitude" of the acting leader of the opposition. The five nations of the empire had made war, declared Mr. Rowell, then why should they not be consulted in the making of peace?

At the evening sitting, Lucien Cannon, Dorchester, described the treaty as severe in its economic clauses. He would have liked to see Ireland given the same rights as other nations in Europe.

"Supposing," said Mr. Lapointe, "trouble should arise between Great Britain and the United States, what would the position of Canada be?" Mr. Lapointe argued that proposed changes in the Canadian constitution should be submitted to the referendum of the people before being put through.

There seemed to be no disposition on the part of the government of the United States to decrease amendment, said Mr. Lapointe. The United States proposed increasing her military strength four times. Great Britain had sent Admiral Jellicoe on a tour of inspection, so that he could advise the overseas dominions how best to increase their naval strength. "When the

(Continued on page 2.)

Denikine Administers Defeat To Bolshevik Force

LONDON, Sept. 14. — The war office announces a decisive victory over the Bolshevik forces at Tsaritryn by Gen. Denikine, in which 9,000 prisoners, 11 guns and 100 machine guns were taken. Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed.

The announcement says: "The right wing of Wrangel's volunteer army was engaged for the past week in a stubborn defence of Tsaritryn against Bolshevik, attacks from the northeast and south. The main attack was supported by an armed flotilla on the Volga and continued for three days. The enemy was finally defeated, leaving 9,000 prisoners, 11 guns and 100 machine guns. Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed."

The whole Amur territory from Khabarovsk to Hoenggyed in eastern Siberia, has been cleared by the Bolshevik, according to a wireless report from Moscow. It is stated that the Bolshevik forces, aided by 200,000 Chinese troops, attacked the White Guard.