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Progress at Peace Conference Satisfactory

JAPANESE AMENDMENT ON RACIAL EQUALITY REJECTED

PARIS, April 14. — A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the Council of Four says that the questions of peace are so near complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted.

This announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

PARIS, April 13. — Premier Clemenceau told a deputation of the radical Socialist group which called upon him today that the question of reparation by Germany had been settled among the Allies a few hours previously on a basis that would satisfy the desires of the deputation, as these had been presented to him, and the same could be said for the negotiations concerning the Saar valley.

PARIS. — The League of Nations commission has rejected the Japanese amendment on racial equality, according to an authoritative statement issued last night.

Some of the members of the commission voted against the inclusive amendment in the convention and, as a unanimous approval of the commission was necessary, the amendment, which was strongly urged by the Japanese delegates, failed adoption.

Lloyd George Returns to England

PARIS, April 13. — Quietly unexpectedly a meeting of the council of four was held at six o'clock this evening. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London tomorrow.

The British Premier will remain in his home country for a week, and because of his lengthy absence from Paris, he and his colleagues decided to request a final meeting today for the purpose of closing certain phases of the discussion which the premier considered best

MANY KILLED IN RIOTS IN EGYPT

Cairo, April 14. — In two days of rioting here, ended at noon on Thursday, 38 persons were killed and 100 wounded, it was announced in today's official communication. Armenians are chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks, and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In rioting in Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured Saturday morning, while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of seventeen other persons during the afternoon. The text of the statement reads:

There was further rioting, in Cairo yesterday. The mob, armed with knives and hatchets, made attacks largely directed at Armenians. The police report 38 killed and 100 wounded during the 48 hours ended at noon yesterday. The killed include seven Armenians and four Greeks. Military measures were enforced and the night passed off quietly.

Disturbances occurred in Alexandria yesterday. There was a collision in the morning between the troops and rioters in the Karmous quarter in which three were killed and six wounded seriously. In an Armenian disturbance in the afternoon, the mob persistently attacked the troops, who were obliged to fire, killing 17, including a number of Englishers, and wounding a number of others. The public are warned to be in their houses by eight o'clock in the evening.

Five British soldiers including two unarmed Indians, were murdered on Wednesday. The troops were greatly affected, but showed admirable patience. On Wednesday night the Kasr-el-Ain hospital (Cairo) reported receiving 22 killed and 47 wounded civilians. A large proportion of the casualties were due to mob outrages. Disorderly crowds composed of the worst elements began operations in the quarters from which the military patrols had been withdrawn at the request of the civil authorities. They murdered and carried out looting operations of small shops until the troops checked them. The rioters systematically canvassed the houses for Armenians, as was done in the massacres at Constantinople and held up Austrians, forcing them to prove their identity. The terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, which is almost entirely European, whereupon the local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking responsibility.

The Egyptian ministry, newly formed, has not yet met.

"The reinstatement of the civil authorities in the provinces is almost everywhere completed."

LONDON, April 10. — Reuter's learns that some apprehension is felt that the trouble in Egypt, which was fomented at the beginning entirely by Nationalist sentiment, may take a religious turn and that the native tribes may declare a holy war against the British empire.

There is reason to believe that the natives may have been affected by Turkish propagandists, who are in no way friendly towards Britain. Steps are being taken to deal with this possibility.

New Ministry Formed

The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement: "General Allenby reports that a new ministry has been formed in Egypt with Hussein Ruchdi Pasha as president of the council.

"The provinces are quiet, but demonstrations by the peasants have occurred at some places. There were disturbances in parts of Cairo on April 9, the feature being hostility towards Armenians by parties of roughs."

LONDON, April 8. — Replying to a question in the house regarding the situation in Egypt Under Secretary Harnsworth stated that General Allenby's proclamation announced that as order had in great measure been restored, Egyptians wishing to leave the country would be free to do so.

It was understood that an Egyptian ministry was now being formed and that a deputation of ministers would visit England, in response to an invitation already twice given by the British government.

Replying to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Harnsworth stated that he understood that General Allenby's proclamation included permission to come to England for persons originally debarred from that country.

Russia Desires Recognition—Bolsheviks Captured Odessa, Threaten Sebastopol

PARIS, April 13. — Bolshevik Russia is ready, according to reports reaching here, to agree to a suspension of executions and punishments in exchange for recognition. It is also willing, according to the same reports, to agree to the suspension of the campaign to extend Bolshevism and overthrow the existing order in the countries of the associated powers.

It will, however, refuse to call democratic elections or consent to the convocation of a constituent assembly in Russia, and insists on the recognition of the "de facto" government of Russia and acceptance of the principle of soviet rule and its part in any program of negotiations.

PARIS, April 11. — The advance of the Bolsheviks is likely to force the allies to evacuate Sebastopol on the Black Sea, near the southern extremity of the Crimea, according to the Intransigent.

PARIS, April 9. — The chief cause of anxiety in connection with the evacuation of Odessa by the allies and its occupation by the Bolsheviks lies in the fact that the most fertile regions in southern Russia have fallen into the hands of the Bolshevik forces, giving them immense resources of grain, coal and minerals.

The reason for the allies' retirement was the constantly increasing menace of the Bolshevik soldiery against the allied garrison which was able to maintain its supplies with greatest difficulty. The commander thereupon decided to withdraw his troops, numbering approximately 50,000. The troops retired to Rumania and Constantinople.

PARIS, April 8. — The Ukrainian soviet troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kiev, transmitted by wireless from Moscow under date of April 7. The news has not been officially confirmed.

Bolsheviks Executed

WARSAW. — Thirty-three Bolsheviks were executed at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland, Saturday. They were charged with plotting an uprising, for the purpose of overpowering the weakened garrison and seizing the city.

An allied commission, composed of British, French and United States representatives, is conducting the fullest enquiry and may send a special mission to Pinsk from Warsaw for that purpose. Some reports which have reached Warsaw place the number of executions as high as 250, but Colonel Francis Fronczak, health commissioner of Buffalo, who was in Pinsk at the time for the American Red Cross, fixes the number at 33.

Col. Fronczak said that according to the military officials, 200 Bolsheviks were discovered plotting in a hall on the outskirts of the city Saturday afternoon. The building was surrounded, but a majority of the Bolsheviks managed to make their escape. About seventy were captured and marched to the city market place, where every second one was shot.

Majority of 125,000 For Beer and Wine in Province of Quebec

MONTREAL. — By a majority of over 125,000 votes, the province of Quebec pronounced itself in favor of light wines and beer on the referendum voted on last Thursday, April 10. At least fifty per cent. of the voters went to the polls out of the 400,000 registered.

Some of the figures for cities are as follows:

City	For	Against	Majority
Montreal	63,654	6,507	57,147
Sherbrooke	2,256	1,576	680
Three Rivers	2,197	343	1,854
St. John's	1,340	351	989
Westmount	3,541	2,133	1,408

The referendum was decided on by the provincial legislature to settle the future of the liquor question. In 1918, the legislature passed a total prohibition measure to come into effect on May 1, 1919, for "the duration of the war." The war ending before the act could be applied, the government compromised on the demands made from the liquor faction, who demanded a continuance of complete "wet" privileges and those calling for the enforcement of the act by submitting the question of the sale of beer and wine alone to the electors.

POLITICAL UNREST IN GERMANY INCREASES

Bavaria's Soviet Government Overthrown—Fighting in Munich.

PARIS, April 14. — A proclamation issued by the Bavarian government announces that the garrison at Munich has swept away the soviet forces. Thus the regime of Herr Hoffmann has been re-established, and transportation of Polish troops General Haller's army, across Germany for Poland, will start April 15th.

BURKIN, April 14. — The latest news received here is to the effect that the communists in Munich have not yet been mastered and that heavy fighting is raging in the streets of Munich between Red Guards and troops loyal to the government.

The central railway station, the post office and telegraph office and several other public buildings are again in the hands of the communists, who used heavy machine-guns in their capture.

A number of persons have been killed or wounded.

War Minister of Saxony Thrown Into River Elbe and Shot

COPENHAGEN, April 13. — Herr Neuring, war minister in the government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden yesterday by disgruntled soldiers, to whom the minister had refused a hearing. The war ministry was stormed by demonstrators, who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Wounded patients in the Dresden hospitals, says the Dresden despatch detailing the occurrence, collected in the morning in the theatre square to protest against an order issued by Herr Neuring to the effect that wounded in future should receive only peace-time pay. Five or six hundred men then formed a procession to the war ministry and sent a deputation to see the minister, who refused, however, to receive them.

Humboldt Farmer Done Out of \$3,900

HUMBOLDT, Sask., April 13. — The time-worn wire-tapping swindle with two men, giving their names as A. J. Smith, and G. Minter, who had a "Tip" on the steel market, cost Fred Seckinger, wealthy farmer of Humboldt, Sask., thirty-nine hundred dollars, he told Winona, Minn., police officials.

Five weeks ago Seckinger left Humboldt for Rochester, Minn., where he was to undergo a serious operation at Mayo Hospital. Before the operation he contracted influenza, and it was while recovering from this malady he met Smith, who also had come to Rochester for an operation. They became great friends and Smith confided to Seckinger that he had just made a fortune through his friend Minter. One day while they were talking high finance, Seckinger said, they ran across Minter. It was agreed to let him in on a deal if he could produce \$3,900. Seckinger was convinced the men were honest when he saw Smith hand Minter one thousand to invest for him, so he returned to Humboldt, drew \$3,900 by increasing his mortgage on his \$40,000 farm and returned to Rochester. All three then went to Winona, where Seckinger paid over his money. The men asked Seckinger to wait for him while they went inside a building for a moment. He has not seen them since, he told the police.

HONOR REPORTS SERBIAN REVOLUTION

LONDON, April 13. — A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Budapest dated Saturday says an unconfirmed rumor has been received there that a revolution has broken out in Serbia and that the troops are fraternizing with the Hungarian Red Guards.

Dominion Parliament

Hon. J. A. Calder Introduced New Immigration Bill, Providing Literacy Test and Extending Government's Power to Exclude "Undesirable Aliens"—Estimates Discussed—Railway Policy of Government—Steamship Line Subsidies—Government Not Encouraging Immigration of Mennonites From U. S.—Punishment of Defaulters Under M.S.A. Subject of Discussion—Canada's War Expenditure—Bill Introduced Creating Canadian National Railway Co.—Canadians to Sign Peace Treaty.

Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, introduced the government immigration bill Monday, April 7th. The bill will generally extend restrictions on immigration. The bill extends the time during which immigrants may be deported from three to five years. Officials who may be in charge of government boats will be responsible for the carrying out of the law, just as are officials of ordinary transportation companies.

The prohibited classes are extended. Those who for physical or mental reasons are not likely to be able to earn their own living, will be excluded. A literacy test will be set up, and those unable to read will not be permitted entry. Persons will also be excluded who believe in the overthrow of constitutional government by force or violence, and enemy aliens who have been interned or deported from Canada or any Allied country.

The government's power by order in council to prohibit certain persons from entering Canada is extended.

R. L. Richardson, of Springfield, stated that there had been rumors that the federal government might take over the Edmonton and Dunvegan railway. Strong pressure he believed, had been brought to bear upon the government to do so.

Sir Thomas White replied that while the Edmonton and Dunvegan railway had been brought to the attention of the government in matters relating to subsidies for three or four years past, no arrangements for taking over the road had been completed, nor were there any negotiations at the present time in progress.

Estimates for the public works and trade and commerce departments kept parliament busy during the afternoon and evening sittings on Tuesday, April 8th. Hon. F. B. Carvell was more or less under fire during the afternoon. He gave place to Hon. A. K. Maclean in the evening.

Mr. Carvell came in for some criticism from R. H. Butts, Unionist member for Cape Breton South, in connection with the letting of contracts for airplane stations in Nova Scotia. He complained that Mr. Carvell had let one contract to an undertaker, and another to a group of men who were all Liberals.

Mr. Carvell defended his action in both instances. The undertaker, he said, satisfactorily performed his contract, and as the other, there was no reason why contracts should not go to Liberals, if they were able to satisfactorily perform the work. It was not his custom, in letting contracts, he said, to require as to the politics of those putting in tenders.

Third reading was given to the bill confirming the orders in council, by which the government placed the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the hands of the minister of railways as receiver. The house then went into committee of supply on the estimates of the public works department. The first item under consideration was a vote of \$575,537 for salaries. Hon. Frank Carvell stated that there were only two works put through in Canada last year, which had not been done by contract. In every case where contracts had been let, they had been awarded to the lowest tenderer. (Continued on page 8.)

Bolshevism in Austria and Hungary

PARIS, April 14. — Reports reached the United States delegation that conditions in Vienna are becoming worse. Acts of violence are increasing, but the radical elements are restrained by the need of food from the allies.

The Volkswacht, a popular force, something between the imperial army and revolutionists, is showing increased independence. An important meeting of the soldiers' and workmen's council has been set for April 14, when a Soviet form of government will be discussed.

PARIS, April 14. — Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik premier, has sent M. Semelli, of the school of propaganda, of Moscow, as a delegate to Budapest. Advisers reaching Paris state that Semelli has advised the Hungarian foreign minister, that the Bolsheviks will send an army of 150,000 to assist the Hungarian Bolsheviks.

PARIS, April 9. — The Jugo-Slav press bureau here announces that the Belgrade government has rejected a demand of the Allies intended to obtain the co-operation of a large Jugo-Slav army against the Hungarian communist government. The refusal, it is added, was made on the ground that the Allies have not yet recognized Jugo-Slavs. (Continued on page 4.)

