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The Courier

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WORLD PEACE SECURED

Prince Max, Before Relinquishing Chancellorship, Issued Message "To Germans Abroad"

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(British Wireless Service).—Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as imperial chancellor, he issued the following appeal "To Germans abroad":

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow-countrymen who are outside the frontier of the German fatherland and surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people.

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done.

"The Homeland had displayed unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

"In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces. The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of might.

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build."

New Chancellor's Appeal to German Citizens

BERNE, Nov. 10. (By the Associated Press).—In his address to the people, the new German chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, says:

"Citizens:—The ex-chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, in agreement with all the secretaries of state, has handed over to me the task of liquidating his affairs as chancellor. I am on the point of forming a new government in accordance with the various parties and will keep public opinion freely informed of the course of events.

"The new government will be a government of the people. It must make every effort to secure, in the quickest time, peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty which they have won.

"The new government has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claims to autonomy. The government can solve this problem only if all the officials in town and country will help.

"I know it will be difficult for some to work with the new men who have taken charge of the empire, but I appeal to their love of the people. Lack of organization

would, in this heavy time, mean anarchy in Germany and the surrender of the country to tremendous misery. Therefore, help your native country with fearless, indefatigable work for the future. Everyone at his post.

"I demand everyone's support in the hard task awaiting us. You know how seriously the war has menaced the provisioning of the people, which is the first condition of the people's existence. The political transformation should not trouble the people; the food supply is the first duty of all, whether in town or country, and they should not embarrass, but rather aid, the production of food supplies and their transport to the towns.

"Food shortage signifies pillage and robbery, with great misery. The poorest will suffer the most and the industrial worker will be affected hardest. All who illicitly lay hands on food supplies or other supplies of prime necessity or the means of transport necessary for their distribution will be guilty to the highest degree towards the community.

"I ask you immediately to leave the streets and remain orderly and calm."

Revolution in Germany

William Hohenzollern, the former German kaiser and King of Prussia, and his eldest son, Frederick William, are reported to have fled to Holland.

The revolution which is in progress in Germany, although it seemingly is a peaceful one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former kaiser and crown prince and caused them to take asylum in a neutral state.

The king of the monarchy of Wurtemberg is declared to have abdicated Friday night, and reports have it that the grand duke of Hesse, ruler of the grand duchy of Hesse, has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the government there. Every dynasty in Germany is to be suppressed and all the princes exiled, according to Swiss advices.

Great Cities in Movement.

People's governments have been established in the greater part of Berlin and in other cities of the kingdom and empire. Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and Frankfurt have joined the revolu-

tion. In Berlin there has been some fighting between the revolutionists and reactionaries, in which several persons were killed or wounded. The palace of the crown prince has been taken over by the revolutionists. "Long live the republic," and the singing of the "Marseillaise" have been heard in the streets of Berlin.

Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor and has issued a proclamation, saying that it is its purpose to form a people's government, which will endeavor to bring about a speedy peace.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—The workers' and soldiers' council, in a proclamation to the people, says a provisional provincial government is being formed, which will co-operate with the existing authorities in establishing a new order. Our aim is a free social people's republic. The main task is to secure peace.

"Questions beyond the limit of the provincial administration still belong to the dominion of the state and imperial legislatures. We are

War Ended By Germany's Acceptance of Allied Terms Conditions of Armistice Severe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The world-war ended this morning at six o'clock Washington time (11 o'clock Paris time). The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

This announcement was made by the state department at 2:50 this morning. The announcement was made verbally by an official of the state department in this form:

"The armistice has been signed. It was signed at five o'clock a.m. Paris time and hostilities have ceased at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time."

There was no information as to the circumstances under which the armistice was signed, but since the German courier did not reach German military headquarters until ten o'clock yesterday morning, French time, it was generally assumed here that the German envoys within the French lines had been instructed by wireless to sign the terms.

Forty-seven hours had been required for the courier to reach German headquarters and unquestionably several hours were necessary for the examination of the terms and a decision. It was regarded as possible, however, that the decision may have been made at Berlin and instructions transmitted from there by the new German government.

Hour of Its Ending
Germany had been given until 11 o'clock this morning, French

time, six o'clock Washington time, to accept. Hostilities have ended at the hour set by Marshal Foch for a decision by Germany for peace or for continuation of the war.

Complete Terms of Armistice

WASHINGTON, (1 p.m.)—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at one o'clock this afternoon. The President spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: "In these times of rapid and stupendous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Speaking from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, King George said:

"With you I rejoice. Thank God for the victories which the Allied armies have won and have brought hostilities to an end. Peace is within sight."

The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in commu-

nication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice, which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them.

"The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war. "The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Military Clauses on Western Front

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signing of the armistice.

2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

In Germany, troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and U. S. forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas.

All movement of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

II.—Repatriation.

3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within four-

Has German Navy Been Called Out?

PREMIER, LLOYD GEORGE AND SIR ERIC GEDDES SPEAK TO PEOPLE OF LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(British Wireless Service).—Premier Lloyd George and Sir Eric Geddes First Lord of Admiralty were speakers tonight at a banquet which followed the Lord Mayor's "Victory" show.

"I have no news for you," said the Premier to the banqueters, who were expecting an announcement from him regarding the possible signing of an armistice with Germany.

"Owing to the rapid triumphant advance of the allied troops and to their relentless pursuit the German envoys have not been able to get through and other means have had to be devised to enable them to cross the line.

"Owing to these circumstances I have nothing to say to you this evening as to the result of armistice negotiations. But for all that it does not matter.

The Issue Is Settled

"The issue was settled in the spring we were being sorely pressed. The channel ports were being threatened and the steel of the enemy was pointed at our hearts.

"It is autumn. The capital of Turkey is now almost within gunfire of our ships. Austria is shattered and broken. The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated.

German Prisoners of War

LONDON, Nov. 12.—According to the terms of the armistice, the return of German prisoners of war is to be settled at the peace conference.

Fleet in Being

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Three German destroyers have anchored out-

Naval Battle Still Likely

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The admiralty has intercepted a German wireless address from the workmen and soldiers' council on the cruiser Strassburg to "All ships, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea." The message refers to the armistice and declares:

"This would entail the destruction of all German comrades, defend our country against this unheard of presumption.

"Strong English forces are reported off the Skaw. All submarines in the Baltic, except those on

outpost duty assemble immediately in Sassnitz harbor."

Sassnitz is a watering place on the east coast of the island of Rugen, Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A supplementary declaration to the terms of armistice was signed to the effect that, in the event of six German cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to the mutinous state, the allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce terms.

Kaiser and Crown Prince Renounced Right to Rule

Both Are Now at Desteeg, near Utrecht, Holland

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the German grand headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philip Scheidemann who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the imperial cabinet, was handed to the emperor. He read it with a shiver. Then he signed the paper saying: "It may be for the good of Germany." The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he got the news of the latest events of the empire.

Both the former German emperor and his eldest son, Frederick William, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

Arrived in Holland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—William Hohenzollern has arrived in Holland and is proceeding to the town of Desteeg, near Utrecht, according to a despatch received by the American general staff today from The Hague.

Desteeg is on the Gudders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine river, about forty miles of Utrecht and 12 miles from the German border. The chateau Middachten, to which the former German emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry Von Bentinck. He is a member of the prussian guards and before the war was attached to the German embassy in London, and a member of the English turf and Royal Automobile clubs. He is 38 years of age. He belongs to the famous Anglo-Dutch-German house of Bentinck, the continental branch of the family of the Duke of Portland. Middachten castle dates back to the year 1617.

(Continued on page 4.)

Conditions in Austria at the Present Time

Italian Booty From Austria Five Billions

Italian Headquarters in Eastern Italy.—The Italian army is gathering in the booty of its great victory. The value of the captured material will eventually reach \$5,000,000,000 it is estimated. It now includes 200,000 horses and 6,000 guns. By a rough count 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners are now in Italian hands. It is said that the defeat of the Austrians in the last drive was ten times more costly to them than the defeat suffered at Caporetto last year, was to the Italians.

Italian troops are now beyond Bolzano and are slowly moving forward over roads impeded by the wreckage of war.

Italians Taking Over Fiume Port

Italian Headquarters.—The Hungarian port of Fiume, southeast of Trieste, has been taken over by the Italians and Admiral Cagni has been named as governor.

The occupation of Fiume was similar to the Italian entrance into Trieste. A citizens' committee was formed at Fiume on October 23.

The committee signed a declaration of rights and declared themselves free from Hungary, expressing a desire to be united with Italy.

Trieste Occupied

ROME.—Trieste despatches announce that Italian warships have entered the port of Zara. The Italian flag was raised by Captain De Boeccar, who has been appointed military governor.

Italians Take Islands

ROME.—Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian islands of Lissa and Lagosta, where the Italian flag has been hoisted, a despatch from Trieste today states.

Atomic Too Busy Celebrating To Do Any Business

ROME.—Business has been virtually suspended here while the city continues to celebrate the victory over Austria. The demonstrations in various parts of Rome are following each other without interval. All the stores are closed and the tramways have been forced to

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Harvest Leave is Again Extended

Colonel J. A. Cross, D.S.O., D.O.C., M.D. 12, has officially announced that harvest leave would be extended to all soldiers now on leave to December 1. The official telegram from Ottawa reads as follows: "Harvest leave is extended to first of December, subject to cancellation in case of necessity."

Colonel Cross stated that notices were being sent out to all men on leave acquainting them with the extension of time, but in case some of these should go astray, he advised

that a soldier on leave presenting this notice on reporting December 1 would be in good standing as the notice would be recognized as official.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 soldiers are affected by the order issued yesterday and these will now have an additional fifteen days after November 15, the day on which leave expired. No soldier now on harvest leave has to report before December 1 unless notified by the military authorities to do so.