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The Courier

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Armies of Central Powers Continue Retreat

Spanish Influenza Continues to Spread Rapidly

GAUZE MASKS FOR ALBERTA PEOPLE. EDMONTON, Oct. 21. — Hon. A. G. MacKay, minister of public health, has empowered the provincial board of health to issue an order immediately forbidding any persons to travel on street cars or trains in Alberta without the protection of a gauze mask to be worn continuously.

NINE DEATHS AT MOOSE JAW IN ONE DAY. MOOSE JAW, Sask., Oct. 21. — There were nine deaths at Moose Jaw today, seven from influenza.

200,000 CASES OF SPANISH GRIPPE IN BUENOS AYRES. BUENOS AYRES. — There are two hundred thousand cases of influenza in Buenos Ayres. The medical authorities say that the disease is not Spanish influenza.

of the Central Post Office and fifteen hundred clerks in one department store and one-half of the police force are ill. Reports received from Chile states that there is a grave epidemic, with a large percentage of deaths.

WHAT CAUSES SPANISH GRIPPE

PARIS, Oct. 18. — Dr. Charles Nicolle and his colleague, Dr. Lebaillly, who isolated the microbe causing Spanish influenza at the Pasteur Institute at Tunis, of which Dr. Nicolle is director, announce that the germ is too small to be visible with the microscope.

DEATH TOLL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 21. — The latest weekly municipal vital statement published shows 989 deaths, instead of the average of 721. The increase is entirely due to one cause, other cases not reaching their average. One hundred and ninety-two deaths are attributed to grippe. Fifty-four, instead of the average 17 were due to pneumonia, while one hundred and twenty-four instead of the average fifty were due to bronchial pneumonia and pulmonary congestion, to which grippe victims this year seem greatly liable.

Professor Marchoux, of the Pasteur Institute, says that if every one would wear a gauze veil grippe would disappear in five days.

(Continued on page 4.)

Czecho-Slovak Council Issues Declaration of Independence

COPENHAGEN, October 18. — The Czechs are masters of Prague, according to a Berlin despatch to the Bgrlinske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation, and the Czech flag waves over Hradshin Castle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation was declared formally today by the Czecho-Slovak national council, recognized by the United States and the entente allies, as a belligerent de facto government. The declaration, renouncing allegiance to the Hapsburg dynasty and announcing principles for a foundation of a republic, was issued in Paris and a copy was handed to President Wilson by J. C. Icar, of the council's staff in Washington.

The document is signed by Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the council, as premier and counsel of finance and by other officers of the provisional government. It follows in part: Declaration of Independence of

the Czecho-Slovak nation by its provisional government.

"At this grave moment when the Hohenzollerns are offering peace in order to stop the victorious advance of the allied armies and to prevent the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and when the Hapsburgs are promising the federalization of the empire and autonomy to the dissatisfied nationalities committed to their rule, we, the Czecho-Slovak national council, recognized by the allied and American governments as the provisional government of the Czecho-Slovak state and nation, in complete accord with the declaration of the Czech deputies made in Prague on January 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization, and, still more, autonomy, mean nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our declaration of independence.

"We do this because of our belief that people should not be (Continued on page 5.)

Belgian Coast Clear to Dutch Frontier—King Albert and Allied Troops Possess Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges

British Armies Before Valenciennes—French and Serbs Have Reached Dantzig

PARIS, Oct. 22. — The French war office today issued the following statement:

North of the Oise the night was characterized by great activity on the part of the German artillery. On the Serre front, the French made further progress. They reached the railway northeast of Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques farm northwest of Chalandry. West of Chateau-Perrier there was active artillery fighting.

On the plateau east of Vouziers, the battle diminished in intensity last night. It is confirmed that the attacks made yesterday by the Germans were very violent. We have identified elements belonging to sixteen divisions.

This morning a German attack against La Pardonne farm was repulsed completely.

In the Vosges, French patrols took prisoners in the region of Colbonhomme.

ing our attack yesterday. It terminated attacks to regain the village were repulsed.

"Early this morning the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to drive in our advanced troops in the region of the Chateau-Bavarois road. We secured a few prisoners. East and north of Benain our progress has continued in the face of considerable opposition.

"We are less than two miles from Valenciennes and have reached the general line of La Sentraie-St. Amand-Longy-Taintignies. We hold the west bank of the Scheldt and several miles north of Pont-a-Chin, northwest of Tournai."

PARIS, Oct. 21. — "The situation is without change on the Oise front. Between the Oise and the Serre our troops resumed their progress this morning. On the right we occupied Mostreourt-Rochcourt, taking about fifty prisoners; on the left, between Lacey and Villers-sec, we gained ground despite the enemy's spirited resistance. The battle was stubborn.

"On the plateau east of Vouziers, the Germans counter-attacked several times with large effect.

Our troops resisted all the assaults and maintained their positions."

"Eastern theatre: On Oct. 20, thirty-four days after launching their offensive, the French troops recaptured the Dantzig in the region of Wain and took measures to prevent all traffic on the river. An enemy monitor was forced ashore on the north bank under artillery fire.

"The same day allied forces occupied Zastava. Their advanced elements are within ten kilometres of Lomacin on the Morava. Serbian troops are in contact north of Aleksinat and Krastovatz, with German forces strongly entrenched."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21. — The official communication from Belgian headquarters tonight says:

"We continued to press back the enemy and drove him to the Canal de Derivation-toile-Legs between the Dutch frontier near Esde and south of Weersbeke. We took 200 prisoners."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21. — With the American Army in the Field, October 21.

(Continued on Page 4.)

German Government Accepts Wilson's Terms for Armistice

Government Now Responsible To Representatives of People, Constitution of Empire Altered.

LONDON, Oct. 21. — (By Associated Press.) — The official German reply to President Wilson's note was received here today by wireless. The text of the note is as follows:

"Section 1.—In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories, the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgement of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding the guaranteeing this standard.

"Section 2.—The German government suggests to the president that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the president of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people, and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"Section 3.—The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and they are carried out insofar as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under the most strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise

more for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished.

"Section 4.—The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed libeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes, with regard to all those charges, that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"Section 5.—In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

"Section 6.—As a fundamental condition for peace the president prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separate, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German government replies. Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government.

"Section 7.—The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These

conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"Section 8.—The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

"Section 9.—The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace."

"Section 10.—The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakable determination of the German people whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demand their energetic continuance.

"Section 11.—The question of the president—with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal (Continued on page 5.)

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL TO STOP STRIKES EXPLAINED

OTTAWA, Oct. 21. — To correct misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the recent order-in-council prohibiting strikes and lockouts for the period of the war the following statement is given out:

The government's action in passing the order referred to does not in any way restrain labor beyond the point its representatives voluntarily agreed to, namely, that there should be no

strikes or lockouts during the period of the war. Moreover, the regulation applies to the employer as well as the employee. Its prohibition of strikes is not more stringent than its prohibition of lockouts. The penalties are the same in each case. Employers and employees are alike required to comply with the principle enunciated in the government's war labor policy to which labor, both in Canada and the United States, has subscribed. Say Liberty Respected.

The order-in-council applies only to industries which come under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and amendments thereto. No others are in any way affected or concerned.

(a) The order does not prohibit any individual worker from changing either his employment or his employer. His liberty in this respect has not been limited or curtailed in any way. In January and February last two conferences were held in Ottawa and attended by large delegations of labor-men, on the government's invitation. At these conferences labor's co-operation in carrying on Canada's war effort was asked and given. Labor requested in return that it be consulted on important matters of public policy relating to labor and the war, and to be given representation on various committees and boards which might be created.

"That this request has been carried out in good faith is evidenced by the fact that labor has since been given representation, as follows:

- 1. On the war trade board, one representative.
2. On the Canada registration board one representative.
3. Superintendents of registration three.
4. Labor subcommittee of the reconstruction and development committee two.
5. Soldiers' vocational training, one.
6. Advisor to the fuel controller, one.
7. Labor appeal board, two.
8. Canadian railway adjustment board, six.

In July last after full discussion and with the approval of representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and of the Dominion Trades and Labor congress, the government declared its war labor policy by order-in-council of July 11, which was outlined the principles to govern relations between capital and labor during the war. Among these principles were the following:
1. That there should be no lockouts or strikes during the war.
2. That workmen should have perfect freedom in the matter of organizing and of collective bargaining.
3. That recognition of any union should not be made the subject of dispute.
4. That disputes should be referred to boards of conciliation.
5. If board's recommendations unsuccessful an appeal should be had.
6. The appeal board to be chosen jointly by the manufacturers' association and the union.
7. The board to be selected two members, one from each side, to be chosen to have right to vote a majority.
8. The decisions of the appeal board to be final.
(Continued on page 5.)

Boats At Zeebrugge Have Made Escape?

LONDON, Oct. 22. — Speaking in the house of commons today, James Thomas MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, said there was good reason to believe all German destroyers and those boats which had their base at Ostend and Zeebrugge have escaped to German ports.

Every possible step was taken to intercept them, he said, but he added that seeing that passage could be made at night and that Dutch territorial waters could be used, there was no certainty that the measures taken would prove efficacious.

Archbishop of Cologne

Calls on People to Offer Public Prayers

BASEL, Oct. 21. — Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has issued a pastoral letter in which he says dark hours have come for Germany, threatened by an enemy superior in numbers and shaken to the foundations of the state by internal changes. He calls upon his people to offer public prayers.

Deep discontent is spreading everywhere among the German people, the cardinal writes, and they not only give expression to their state of mind by silent prayers, but write disheartening letters to the men at the front impairing their courage and power of resistance. The cardinal invites all Catholics to rally around the emperor. In all Protestant churches of Prussia public prayers have been ordered for the protection of Germany from the misfortunes which threaten her.

Allied Successes are Increasing in Northern Russia

LONDON, Oct. 18. — Allied forces have occupied the town of Kadish, in the province of Archangel, and have advanced for a distance of six miles to the south of that place along the Archangel-Vologda railway, according to an official statement tonight on operation in North Russia. The text of the statement says:

"On the Murmansk front, allied forces operating from Kola, on the White Sea, 300 miles south of Murmansk, have now cleared Central and Southern Karelia, and the evacuation of the region is well advanced."

COAST STILL HIDES BIG GERMAN GUNS

LONDON, Oct. 21. — The operations on the Belgian coast are described in a thrilling narrative issued by the admiralty. There had come a rumor from up the coast that the Germans had removed their heavy batteries with which the coast was armed, but in the afternoon when a reconnaissance was made at the head of West Deen, mile after mile of big guns were seen and blazed at the slowly crawling screen of smoke within which the ships had massed themselves.

Shells of all calibres from six to eleven inch roared out from the coast and plunged into or burst upon the sea and sent leaping fountains of water. Only one burst was near enough a ship as to drop fragments aboard her, and between the sports the smoke-making water launches dragged a swelling veil of water behind it moved unharmed, the long ranging from the rails with launch net scooping up fish killed by the explosion.

Seager Wheeler Captures Many Prizes

EDMONTON, Sask., Oct. 22. — Five first prizes, five second and four third have been captured by Seager Wheeler, of North-West, Sask., at the well publicized exposition now going on at Kansas City. Among these prizes is the big C. P. R. award of a trophy cup valued at \$500, the sweepstakes cup for Red Spiring wheat, first for bromegrass, wheat, oats and barley, and second for wheat in dry farming section, in addition to four seconds and three of lesser importance.

Branch of Moose Jaw, was first in wheat (Illinois wheat). Best of Prairie, gets second in yellow oats, and Warren, of Moose Jaw, third in wheat, while Bolivar, of Outlook, was third for potatoes.

Seager Wheeler again wins the biggest trophy going in the world competition for wheat in the C. P. R. cup.

The telegram announcing these awards was sent by W. E. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan.

H. E. Stoddy, of High River, Alta., was second in the competition for wheat. The champion of hard spring wheat.

Notik Thangier, of Carleton Place, Ont., was first prize and occupant of the big prize for state vegetable collection, and Williams first for country vegetable collection. Western Canada captured a total of 104 prizes.

Cal. Harvest Here. WINTERED, Minn., Oct. 21. (Special.) — Cal. Harvest, who is still accompanied by Mrs. Harvest and Miss Harvest, passed through the city tonight on their way to the