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DISORDER AND CRIME CHARACTERISE SITUATION IN RUSSIA UNDER BOLSHEVIKI RULE

IMPATIENTLY AWAITING ALLIED TROOPS ALONG VOLGA

OLOVANNAYA, Trans-Baikalia.—If the allies intend to combat the German forces in Russia and to save the Russians from falling under the German yoke, it is absolutely essential that troops be sent immediately to the present eastern front along the Volga. This is the opinion of Gen. Gaida, the commander of the Czech-Slovak fighting on the Volga, who has arrived here from the west.

Along the Volga, the Czech-Slovak, aided by newly organized Russian units, General Gaida, their commander, said, are attempting to press westward against greatly superior enemy forces which increase daily owing to the mobilization of released Austro-German prisoners. The Bolshevik Red Guards, he added, would have stopped fighting but for these prisoners, who were ordered to enter the Bolshevik ranks by Berlin when it became known there of the situation in Siberia.

There is unbounded enthusiasm throughout Siberia owing to the deliverance from Bolshevik rule through the activities of the Czechs. East of the Ural mountains, volunteers are flocking to the Siberian army. Twenty thousand men already are under arms. The 1918 and 1919 classes have been ordered mobilized and are making a splendid response.

General Gaida said he believed it would be fatal if the present enthusiasm in Siberia was permitted to die out. In a few months Russia would possess an army capable of driving the Germans to the frontier if the allies will send troops to aid the Czechs in their work of reorganization.

With the territory freed from the Bolsheviks by the Czechs are between 300,000 and 400,000 Austro-German prisoners. Formerly they roamed about the country at will, but they now have been placed at useful work. To guard the prisoners and protect the railways, lines of communication and important towns a considerable por-

tion of the Czechs forces east of the Urals are required. It is declared that there is sufficient food and supplies in Siberia for the maintenance of a large army. The winter period is quite suitable for military operations in south Russia from the Volga to the Ukraine.

"We are all impatiently awaiting the arrival of allied troops," declared General Gaida, "and the moment when we shall fight side by side on a far larger scale than previously on a new Russo-German front."

Refugees From Petrograd Say Crime Rampant.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—Numerous refugees arrived today from Moscow and Petrograd, having left Petrograd on Sept. 13. They say that the Russian capital is entirely in the hands of anarchists and that conditions are worse than ever before. There is no police protection or any other means to preserve order and persons are openly murdered in the streets, or held up and robbed, and there is no risk of punishment for the criminals.

Armored gangs break into the houses, stealing and murdering in their search for provisions, money and clothing. Several of the refugees in this way lost all their property, even their clothes. The report that large sections of the town have been burned, they say, is exaggerated, but very serious fires have destroyed certain quarters and the conflagrations often spread quickly, as there is no organized fire department, but only volunteers are available.

Serious Lack of Munitions

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Czech-Slovak forces in European Russia are being hard pressed by the enemy, largely owing to lack of munitions and stores. Within the last ten days the Bolsheviks assisted by a considerable number of Germans have succeeded in occupying Volk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The fall of Kazan appears to have been

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Allies Strike Successfully in Macedonia and in Palestine

Serbians Advance 40 Miles on Macedonian Front—General Allenby Occupies Nazareth in the "Holy Land"—Japs Progress in Siberia—Comparative Quiet on Western Front.

BRITISH

LONDON, 23, Sept. — "As a result of attacks and continual pressure by British and Greek troops, in conjunction with the French and Serbian advance farther west, the enemy has evacuated his whole line from Doiran to the west of the Vardar. He has set on fire the Hudova station at the Cestovo and Tike and Titanti dumps, and his troops and transports are crowding along the road northward, heavily bombed and machine gunned by the Royal air force.

"We have reached the line of Kara Oghular, Hamzali, one kilometre south of Pogdanec, and west of the Vardar, are advancing on Mrzentsi in touch with the Greeks at Gurincheh."

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 23. — "Eastern theatre, Sept. 21. — The success achieved by the Allies in Macedonia is taking the character of a great victory. The French and Serbian armies are making rapid progress in the centre toward the middle Vardar valley and are advancing on the whole front of 150 kilometres between Monastir and Lake Doiran. The enemy is in precipitate retreat and is being pursued vigorously by all the Allied troops.

BULGARIAN

SOPIA, Sept. 23.—Bitter fighting is taking place between the Cerna and the Vardar, while near Doiran the activity has diminished, according to an official statement from the Bulgarian war office today. The statement read: "In the defile between the Cerna and the Vardar, bitter fighting is continuing. Since the Anglo-Greek attacks of the last few days against our positions near Doiran were repulsed with losses by our valiant troops, the fighting activity on this front has diminished in intensity. In the valley of the Struma, patrol engagements took place in No Man's land."

SERBIAN

SALONIKI, Sept. 23. — "In a vigorous advance, forcing the retirement of all Bulgarian and German fresh reserves, the Serbian army on Sept. 21, had reached the Vardar river. It has already begun to transfer certain detachments to the left side of the river, and by that means cutting the principal railway line which connects the Serbian town of Skopje (Uskub) with Saloniki. Some of the Serbian troops have crossed the Cerna river and have cut the road at Deoanville, Gradsko and Prilep, the principal communication of the German-Bulgarian army.

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 23. — "By a successful local operation this morning northeast of Epehy we captured a German strong point which had been stubbornly defended for the past three days.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 23. — "South of St. Quentin our troops have reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

TWO SIBERIAN CITIES TAKEN BY THE JAPS.

LONDON, Sept. 23. — Blagoviestchensk, capital of the Siberian province of Amur, and Alexievsk have been occupied by Japanese cavalry, according to information received by the Japanese embassy. Two thousand Austro-Germans were taken prisoner. They laid down their arms at Kokka.

BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 22. — During the night our troops east of Epehy, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, renewed their attack and again made progress, capturing little Priel farm and other organized points of resistance. A number of

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Great Britain Most Enthusiastic Over American Success

LONDON.—The assault on the St. Mihiel salient dominates the news columns of the papers, which feature it with the "biggest headlines. The opening blow in Marshal Foch's great offensive scheme claims attention in any case, but this one has a special attraction as the first stroke of the independent American army under direct American command, and as such is hailed as one of the milestones of the war.

That the blow thus far has succeeded so well and brought such a large haul of prisoners affords an opportunity for congratulations by the press. "The day adds a glowing page of glory to American history," says the Graphic, "and it will be a proud recollection for America that her sons had a lion's share in wiping off the battle map a salient which persisted there for almost four years."

resources of the allies, which foreshadows the future course of the war."

The Daily Mail describes the incident "as one of the great moments of the war."

The enemy, says the Times, has very good reason for disentangling himself without delay. He is in a sack, and the strings are being drawn on both sides. Unless he can repel one or the other of the American forces he must resort, with all speed, to "the elastic defence" he has been practicing on the Marne and Somme, or run the risk of having the strings drawn and the neck of the sack closed. The stroke is well constructed, and the Americans may be trusted to deliver it with their usual vigor and determination.

Canada's Message to General Pershing

OTTAWA. — Sir Robert Borden has sent the following congratulatory message to General Pershing: "On behalf of the government and people of Canada, I send warmest congratulations upon the magnificent victory which has just been won by the gallant army under your command, and which, I am confident, is only the prelude of still greater achievements that will ensure an enduring peace through the triumph of our common cause."

Allies Unanimous in Condemning Austria's Diplomatic Move for Peace.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF U. S. REPLY TO AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary of State Lansing made public today the official text of the communication he sent to W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish minister, in charge of Austro-Hungarian interests, conveying President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian peace proposal. It follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Sept. 16, communicating to me a note from the imperial government of Austria-Hungary, containing a proposal to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding these principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all points which need to be precisely defined.

"In reply, I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the president, who now directs me to inform you that the government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government.

"It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

President's Reply Meets Approval of All Parties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Austria's peace offensive is a closed incident so far as the American government is concerned. The president's action—including the precedent-setting brevity of the reply and the promptness with which it was delivered—drew expressions of approval during the day everywhere in the capital, among officials and throughout the allied diplomatic corps. Similar responses from the other nations at war with Germany are expected to follow quickly.

In the senate Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader and the ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, voiced the feelings of congress on the subject in a prepared speech heartily approving the president's course as both wise and right. The United States, the senator said, can talk peace only to a Germany beaten and deprived of power further to harm a wrong-

ed world. On the house side, Representative Foss, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, spoke in approval, declaring that the quick reply might "jar upon diplomatic ears, but is justified as a rebuke to the double dealing of our enemy."

The Times Sees in Austrian Note Confession of Defeat.

LONDON.—The Times, accepting President Wilson's rejection of the Austrian proposal as final, now explains that what it saw in the proposed discussion was mainly another opportunity to re-state the allies' unshakeable resolve to enforce peace on their own terms. It concludes:

"The proposal is rejected; it remains for the allies to carry on the war with the utmost vigor. The enemy grows weaker, his resistance faint.

"The proposal sent forth by Austria is virtually a confession of defeat. Had the allies consented to a conference, they would have proposed their own terms. They will now impose terms by forcing the foe openly to acknowledge the defeat to which he indirectly confesses."

No Possibility of German Colonies Being Returned Says Balfour

LONDON.—In his address voicing his personal views that such a conference as Austria-Hungary suggested in its peace note, would be useless, Foreign Secretary Balfour expressed his opposition to the re-

(Continued on page 4.)

Prisoners Taken By Americans Number Nearly 20,000

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The prisoners taken by the Americans in the St. Mihiel operations number nearly 20,000, according to Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris, among them being 5,320 Austrians. Premier Clemenceau, who paid a brief visit to Marshal Foch Friday, informed M. Hutin that 2,100 inhabitants were still in St. Mihiel when the Franco-American troops entered that town, and that the Germans had only taken away 76 of the French, for the most part young persons, the night before they evacuated.

American Steamer Buenaventura Sunk; Sixty-four Missing

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 22. — Three officers and 22 of the crew of the American steamer Buenaventura, have arrived here. The vessel was torpedoed last Monday. Three boats with 64 of the crew are missing. The Buenaventura was proceeding from Bordeaux, where she had unloaded a cargo of petroleum for Philadelphia.

The vessel was of 4,881 gross tons and belonged to the United States Steel Products company.

Canada Will Adopt Allied War Bread

Twenty Per Cent. of Wheat Substitutes Must be Used.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Canada has adopted the allied war loaf. Twenty per cent. of substitutes must be used with wheat flour. Announcing this policy an official memorandum says: "The Canada Food board, after full consideration of the matter, has adopted the policy of the allied food controllers' resolution as far as wheat products are concerned and will use the allied loaf. This means that 20 per cent. of substitutes must be used with wheat flour in making bread. The government heartily approves this policy. While the crops in Europe and the United States have been, considering everything, excellent this year, and while there is a sufficiency of food in sight to meet our requirements for the next twelve months, nevertheless there is the greatest need for conservation, particularly in flour and wheat, for the purpose of creating a reserve sufficient against widespread unfavorable harvests of other unfavorable conditions next year. The government, therefore, hopes the people of Canada will heartily and loyally assist to this end by using in their households the amount of substitutes required under the regulation."

Alexander F. Kerensky, former Russian premier, told the inter-allied conference in session that the members of the old constituent assembly were meeting secretly in Russia and attempting to create a government for the whole of Russia.