

# The Courier

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THE Y.M.C.A. "BEAVER HUT" FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN LONDON.

A bed, including bath, towel, soap and kit storage in London costs the Canadian soldier 18c—that is if he goes to the new Canadian Y.M.C.A. "Beaver Hut" in the Strand. A meal costs him the same with the strains of an orchestra thrown in.

Needless to relate our Canadian soldiers overseas are "tickled to death" with their new metropolitan centre. Costing \$100,000 and situated in the most famous thoroughfare in the Empire, the Beaver Hut is run primarily by Canadians for Canadians, although its hospitality is free to all the men of the allied forces visiting London on leave. A voluntary staff of 200 ladies, supervised by Miss Helen Fitzgerald of Fredericton, N.B., attend to the preparation and service of meals. Dormitories, with nearly 200 beds, are under the same efficient care, and the ladies work in four-hour shifts, maintaining a twenty-four hours service. No matter at what hour a tired and hungry Canadian soldier arrives in London he finds an open door, a smiling welcome, and a hot meal at the "Beaver Hut."

After a warm bath, refreshing sleep, breakfast, haircut, shave, and shoe-shine—all indulged in on the premises—he feels like a new man. He has packed up his troubles in his old kit-bag and placed the lot in safe keeping with the clerk at the Kit Storage. It only remains for him to look in at the Information Bureau on the second floor and select one of the many suggestions to be found there for the spending of his leave. He can then set off to enjoy the beauties and hospitality of the Old Country until his time is up and he must return, reinvigorated, to the trenches.

Such an institution as the "Beaver Hut" cannot fail to render a great service to our Canadian soldiers over there. It provides a shelter from, and a counter-attraction to, the many undesirable elements that seek to prey on their loneliness.

## DISTRIBUTION OF COAL WILL BE EQUALIZED

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Regulations for the more uniform distribution of coal needed for industrial uses in Canada just approved provided, that all mine operators in Canada and importers of industrial coal into this country, shall rotate delivery of such coal among their customers in proportion to their requirements so that no one industrial consumer shall at any time have advance supplies on hand while others are under-supplied.

A preference list of coal consumers is also outlined in the regulations. Those preferred consumers include railroads, military and government buildings, public utilities, retail dealers and manufacturing plants chiefly engaged on war contracts. These must be given preference in supply over all other users in the order named.

Drastic provision is also made against the unnecessary hoarding of coal on the part of the industrial users and heavy penalties are provided. Those whose operations require large advance stocks at the end of the present coal year, must obtain special permission from the appropriate provincial fuel administrator.

Provision is made whereby mine operators and importers may require certified statements from their customers as to tonnage of coal on hand and required for each month, so that an intelligent distribution may be made of all coal mined and received in Canada.

## Training for the New Citizenship.

That the spirit of democracy will be stronger than ever after the war is becoming more apparent every day. One's country is to be a huge co-operative enterprise, and every partner is to receive and to give the finest service. The idea of fitting the soldier to take his place as an effective citizen in peace times is entirely new to the world and is one of the many benefits which this terrible war has conferred on the whole world. Good citizenship has come to be recognized as a priceless heritage for which one must prepare and for which one must keep worthy. An evidence of this realization is the establishment of the Khaki University. Originally intended for Canadian soldiers overseas, it has been adopted for Australian troops, and now a still greater outgrowth appears in the step taken by the British Government.

Sir Henry Hadow, Principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle, has been made Director of Education on the lines of communication in France. His own College Council has granted leave of absence to Sir Henry for the duration of the war and through the period of demobilization.

## Government

In every organized society or community of persons like the Dominion of Canada, there must be some machinery, or system of rules, by which the individual actions of the members composing that society, and their relations with one another can be regulated for the good of one and all. The machinery or system of rules which performs this all important work is called *The Government*, which, followed to its old Greek origin, means "to steer the ship." To steer "the ship of state"—that is to say, of a nation or people—means to govern or direct its movements. The instrument of direction has, by the usage of centuries, come to signify "the government." The true object of this directing power is the security of life and property, the well-being and happiness of the whole community. The forms that government takes are numerous. There is no more interesting study than that which traces the development of different stages of government: from the earliest of all, the family, in which the parent rules, down to the composite forms which have grown up in the course of thousands of years to meet the varied conditions of modern society. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that Canada affords the most remarkable example that the history of the world has offered—in fact it has had no parallel—of the various forms of government that can and do exist in a community which is still in a state of dependency—that is to say, still dependent in certain matters on the parent or imperial state—and nevertheless exercises most extensive powers of self-government. In the first place, Canada is under a monarchical form of government, because at the head of her affairs and of the whole empire is a sovereign, not chosen from time to time by popular vote, but wearing the crown by legal right, and removed from all conditions of political conflict. In the second place, Canada is under a *parliamentary* or *responsible* form of government, because the head of her affairs and of the whole empire is a sovereign, not chosen from time to time by popular vote, but wearing the crown by legal right, and removed from all conditions of political conflict. In the second place, Canada is under a *parliamentary* or *responsible* form of government, because the head of her affairs and of the whole empire is a sovereign, not chosen from time to time by popular vote, but wearing the crown by legal right, and removed from all conditions of political conflict.

## Warning Issued of Spanish Influenza

MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER TELLS OF SYMPTOMS AND HOW TO TREAT DISEASE.

Westerners get ready! Spanish "flu" is on the way here. This is on authority of the Winnipeg medical health officer, Dr. Douglas. He says that it is an absolute certainty that the epidemic will come west.

Dr. Douglas declares that there have already been rumors of the advance guard of the enemy having arrived, but up to this morning he had had no definite cases brought to his notice. "But," he says, "it will surely come."

Here is how to tell whether you have the "flu" or not, he says:

### ATTACK IS SUDDEN.

"The onset of this disease is sudden, and individuals may be attacked while on the street or at work. Symptoms consist of chill, headache, elevation of temperature, pains in various parts of

the body, sore throat and prostration. "It is important that affected individuals go home and to bed at once and place themselves under the care of a physician. They should remain in bed until the temperature is normal. Care should be exercised during convalescence to avoid complications, particularly pneumonia.

"The disease is supposed to be carried by the secretions of the nose, mouth and respiratory passages of affected persons or of carriers and is transmitted by direct contact or by the use of articles which have been contaminated by fresh secretions, such as handkerchiefs and drinking cups.

"The discharges of a patient should be thoroughly disinfected throughout the course of the at-

tack and after recovery the sick room should be thoroughly cleaned and aired. General prophylactic measures consist of avoidance of crowded places and an appreciation on the part of the public of the dangers of promiscuous coughing and spitting. People should learn to cover up their mouths and noses and turn their heads away from others when coughing or sneezing."

Dr. Douglas points out that the disease had a world-wide scope in 1889, and that the only reason it is known as Spanish influenza is that the epidemic now sweeping over the universe originated in Spain this year.

## Make Your Application For Title Promptly

Re-Purchased Land at Tax Sale

In order to prevent their rights lapsing it is a necessity of purchasers, who purchased land at tax sales in the fall of 1915 to make their application for title promptly.

Under Section 47 of The Arrears of Taxes Act, Chapter 21 of the Acts of Saskatchewan, 1915, is provided: "any tax purchaser desiring to secure title to land purchased at a tax sale may, at any time within one year after the date of the expiration of two years from the date of the sale, make application therefor to the Registrar for the Land Registration District in which the land lies."

Subsection (2) says: "If the tax purchaser fails to make an application within one year as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all claim as tax purchaser to said land or to such part thereof as may not be applied for, as well as to the amount paid thereon at the time of sale, or for subsequent taxes, and said land, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall thereupon cease to be affected by said sale as if it had been duly redeemed."

Then by Section 37 of the same Act it is provided "for the purpose of this Act the day of sale shall be the day on which the sale was advertised to take place, without reference to any adjournment or adjournments."

In very many cases tax purchasers at the sale for taxes in the different municipalities in the fall of 1915 have not yet made application for title, even where the land has not been redeemed and, as most of these sales were advertised for some date in October, there is a very short time in which to make application.

The Master of Titles is under the impression that very many tax purchasers have in some way got the idea that the title passed automatically to them and that an application to the Registrar is not necessary. This, of course, is not true and unless they make application for title within three years from the advertised date of the sale they lose their rights to the land as well as the money which they have paid at the tax sale.

## Publications in German, Hungarian and Ruthenian Languages Prohibited

(Continued from Page 1.)

National League, and Chinese Labor association. The penalty for belonging to or attending meetings of any of the above formidable organizations is a fine of \$5,000 or five years imprisonment.

In addition, any social union which advocates political, economical, or social changes by means of force, whether included in the above or not, is subject to the same ban; also, no meetings except church meetings in any enemy language or in Russian-Finnish or Ukrainian shall be held in any part of Canada.

### Forbidden Possession of Bolshevik Publications

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Warrants have been issued by the secretary of state under the consolidated orders respecting censorship forbidding the possession in Canada of the following publications:

"Defence news bulletin," published by the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago, probably the most widely circulated I.W.W. publication not previously under the Canadian censor's ban.

"Anarchism and communism," a pamphlet printed in the Russian language, the place of publication and identity of the publishers being unknown.

## SOLDIERS ARE VICTIMS.

Practically all the American cantonnments where troops are quartered have been visited by the epidemic, and from some of these military camps men have been sent to Winnipeg during the past few days. As yet, however, there is no trace of the disease in any of the local barracks. Army doctors are watching for it very keenly.

It is known that at least one of the largest departmental stores in Winnipeg has taken the precaution to have its premises treated with eucalyptus oil, which is said to be one of the best preventatives known to the medical world.

pamphlet of the same description. "To the Young Workers," pamphlet printed in the Russian language and published by the union of Russian workmen in the city of New York.

The three last named publications are all of the extreme Bolshevik anarcho-social type. Attempts were being made to circulate large numbers of these publications in Canada.

## BULGARIA WANTS ARMISTICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Certain subsidiary conditions, the Central News says, were submitted by the Bulgarian government. These, however, conflicted in no way with the demands of the Allied command, which demands the Bulgarians accept unconditionally.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies was signed last night, a Saloniki dispatch states. General Franchet D'Esperey, the Allied commander-in-chief in Macedonia, signed for the Allies, and the Bulgarian delegates for their government.

Instructions have been given by the government to General D'Esperey to proceed immediately to the execution of the conditions of the armistice.

### London is Surprised

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The prompt acceptance by the Bulgarian delegation of the terms was a surprise to the newspapers and to the public. The expectation had been that the Bulgarian envoys on general principles would advance terms of their own and endeavour to engage in debate for a time.

The brief and authoritative statement issued here indicated that the allies had virtually issued an ultimatum to Bulgaria. Apparently they were firm in their demands. The chief point now is Germany's action.

Some reports from Germany state that she will try to keep Bulgaria in line by force, but her ability to do so is another question.

### King Ferdinand Wires Austrian Emperor

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has telegraphed to Emperor Charles of Austria, assuring him of his loyalty to the quadruple alliance, according to the Neue Freie Presse, which is quoted in dispatches reaching here.

### Germans Now Rushing Troops to Bulgaria

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Great masses of German troops are on their way to Bulgaria and will pass through Sofia, so the Bulgarians will see that forces are being sent to their assistance, according to an Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen dispatch quoting the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin.

"Malinoff's plan was to give up the territories taken from Serbia, and to demand compensation in Turkish territory," says Wolff.

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says Premier Malinoff's action opens the prospect of grave times, but that a fateful step may be prevented by the intervention of German and Austrian troops, adding, "We must use all the means at our disposal to maintain relations with Bulgaria."

### Turks Want Peace

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 28.—(Havas Agency)—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman government will seek a separate peace. The sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

## New Spanish Grippe Appears on North American Continent

(Continued from Page 1.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Spanish influenza has spread over the country so rapidly that officials of the public health service, the war and navy departments and the Red Cross conferred today on measures to help local committees in combating the disease. Calls for assistance already have been received from several cities.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the house health service, said tonight that latest reports showed that the malady has made its appearance in 26 states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The disease is epidemic in New England, where it first made its appearance, officials in that section are considering drastic steps to curb its spread, including the prevention of public gatherings.

### Appears in West

Influenza has appeared on the Pacific coast in Washington and California, but is not yet epidemic there. It also has been reported in Minnesota and Iowa, but with few cases. East of the Mississippi, however, there are few states where it has not been found.

The disease continued to spread today in army camps, 5,324 new cases being reported to the offices of the surgeon general of the army up to noon. The total reported today was the largest in any one day and brought the total for all camps to 29,002 cases. The number of pneumonia cases reported among the soldiers since the outbreak of the influenza epidemic on September 13, is 2,313 and the number of deaths since that date is 530, with 155 reported today.

### 6,139 New Cases of Spanish Influenza

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—During the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, 6,139 new cases of influenza in army camps had been reported to the office of the surgeon-general of the army. One hundred and seventy deaths, resulting chiefly from pneumonia following influenza, and 723 new cases of pneumonia also were reported.

### Very Bad in Italy.

NAPLES, Sept. 29.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza, complicated by acute pulmonary conditions in numerous cases, has caused many deaths, estimated at about one hundred.

### Grippe Also in South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 29.—Spanish influenza has broken out here, spreading to all the diamond mines and affecting mining operations. During this month it is estimated that there were over ten thousand cases, mostly of natives. Hitherto there is only one death reported.

### Spanish Influenza Spreading Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—More than 20,000 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported from army camps during the forty-eight hours ending at noon today. Pneumonia cases reported numbered 733 and deaths 277. The total of pneumonia cases now is 5,766 and deaths 1,577.

### FORT FRANCES PAPER PRICE \$74 PER TON

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Robert A. Pringle, K.C., paper controller, at the conclusion of the newsprint enquiry today, set new prices for newsprint paper. The price for all the mills is \$69 per ton instead of \$57, with the exception of the Fort Frances mill, which was allowed \$74 per ton, subject to certain deductions for freight rates and duty on sulphite, which charges may be reduced later on.

The new order of the controller is for sixty days or to December 1, and is retroactive to July 1. It was not the price the manufacturers felt they were entitled to receive and Mr. G. H. Montgomery, K.C., told the paper controller, that in all probability the manufacturers would appeal his finding to the paper control tribunal.

The new prices, which go immediately into effect, as they are retroactive to July 1, were announced as follows:

Roll news, in car lots, \$3.45 per hundred pounds. Roll news, in less than car lots, \$3.52 1-2 per hundred pounds. Sheet news, in car lots, \$3.80 per hundred pounds. All prices f.o.b.

## Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd.

208 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. F. BRINGMANN.

If you cannot get your wheat shipped early, you need not worry for the price is fixed for all this season at the prices shown above. No-one can get you more, no-one must pay you less. Everything therefore being equal we fully expect that our friends will give us the preference with their shipments. If an agent wants you to ship to another company, bear in mind it puts no more money in your pocket, and the loss of your business hurts us.

The surprise of the week is the strength and advance in barley. It was reasonable to suppose that it would work back closer to a natural parity with oats. The crop in the United States is large and of good quality. If prohibitive legislation goes through the demand for malting will be negligible, and means the demand in that case would be for export to Europe, and barley would take the place of oats to a large extent.

General conditions are still favorable for a maintenance of comparatively high standard of prices in both barley and oats. However, unless the American barley price advances considerably we shall feel nervous as to whether our Winnipeg price will stay where it is when selling commences. The advance so far has taken even the grain traders members by surprise, and it is impossible to say how high it will go, or whether it will drop suddenly. The market must be taken from day to day as it appears, without trying to guess its course.

## Last Week's Review of War.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of confused retirement. Gouzeau-court and Marceing are in allied hands.

A new offensive was commenced Saturday in Flanders, where Belgians, in conjunction with the second British army, attacked on the front between Ypres and Dixmude. Dixmude and Poelcapelle have been captured, as well as most of the outpost of Houthout. Sunday morning, British and American troops launched a new attack northwest of St. Quentin and the battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe. Further progress is reported on points including in the previous attacks and the number of prisoners taken by the British since Friday morning exceeds 16,000.

North of the Aisne, the French pursuit continues. On the Champagne front they have taken possession of the heights of Bellevue.

In Serbia, the rout of the Bulgarians is complete. The Serbians are racing for Uskub to cut off the enemy's communication, while on the flanks, British, French, Greek and Italian troops are advancing as fast as possible. The number of prisoners taken and war booty are enormous.

In Siberia the Japanese have made great progress in capturing points of vantage on the railway system north of Blagoviestchenik.

In Palestine the Turkish armies have ceased to exist as fighting forces.

The results of the allies' success in Macedonia already are becoming apparent. According to a despatch from Geneva, information has reached Switzerland to the effect that the Germans have already begun to withdraw troops from Rumania.

## GERMANS HAVE STRONGLY ORGANIZED DEFENCES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 26.—The British front seems about to become the scene of trench warfare again. If the British succeed in a general advance it will reflect greater credit than any of their remarkable successes of the past several weeks. They are now fairly up against the Hindenburg line from St. Quentin to beyond Cambrai, and while the line itself is pierced on the front before Cambrai, there is yet such a wilderness of defences barring their path as only the methodical, patient, machine-like Germans are capable of constructing. These mazes are from a mile to two miles deep. Part of the way there is a canal 70 feet wide and probably 50 feet deep, with deep spread trenches before and behind it. Despite their enormous advantages the Germans regard the situation nervously.