

FIGHTING IN GALICIA BETWEEN RUTHENIANS AND POLES

Ukrainian Forces Occupy Lemberg

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — Warsaw newspapers say that hostilities have broken out between Polish and Ruthenian-Ukrainian troops. The latter, supported by German and Austrian regiments, captured Lemberg, in Galicia, on Nov. 1. Przemysl is in the hands of the Ruthenians.

An Austrian army, commanded by General Haus, in whose ranks is Archduke William, is reported to be advancing on Rawaruska and Zamost.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4. — A Lemberg despatch, by way of Vienna, reports that armed Ukrainian forces occupied the Lemberg public offices, took possession of the railways and the telephone and telegraph services, and disarmed the soldiers of other nationalities. The Ukrainian national council, it is added, states that it has taken over the administration of eastern Galicia.

INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF DESTRUCTION

PARIS. — The German propaganda service announces that a commission of neutral residents of Brussels has gone to the front to investigate charges of devastation and destruction without military objects during the German retreat in Belgium. Baron von der Lancken, civil governor of Brussels, went with the commission.

GERMANY PREPARES

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3. — Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front and the Germans, fearing the allies will march through Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna despatch to the Politiken.

If Germany Gets Peace It Will Be Due Only to Internal Affairs, Says Reuter's Correspondent

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS. — Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, discussing the enemy's military position, expresses the opinion that if Germany surrenders quickly, it will not be because her armies are beaten, but because of the internal plight of Germany. The German military situation is not hopeless. Ludendorff and Von Scheer are certainly now pledging the Erzbergers and the Scheidemanns that Germany can hold out forever on the line of the Meuse, and meanwhile that the submarines will by next spring have brought England to a more reasonable frame of mind. Whether these arguments will succeed depends on the internal situation, but for those of us who knew Germany before the war, it is difficult to believe any politician of the new school could resist an invitation to dinner from Ludendorff.

The correspondent referred to above was Reuter's representative at Berlin before the war.

BOLSHEVIKI OPEN "FREE LOVE" BUREAU

LONDON. — Russian maidens under the jurisdiction of certain provincial Bolsheviki soviets become the "property of the state," when they reach 18 years and are compelled to register at a government "bureau of free love," according to the official gazette of the Vladimir Soviet and workers and soldiers deputies, which recently published that Soviet's decree on the subject.

Under the decree, a woman having registered, "has the right to choose among men of 19 and 50 a cohabitant husband." The consent of the man chosen is not necessary, the decree adds, the man having no right to make a protest. A similar privilege of choosing from among the registered women is given every man between 19 and 50 "without the consent of the woman."

This provision is desired as "in interest of the state." The opportunity for choosing husbands and wives is to be presented at the end of each month, the decree stated. Children born of such marriages are to become the property of the state. Stringent rules and penalties are laid down for the girls less than 18. The decree further states that it has been upon the "excellent example of similar decrees already issued at Iuga Kolpin and other places."

"A similar project of provisional rights in connection with the socialization of women in the city of Khvelinsk and vicinity," has been published in the gazette of the workers' and soldiers' deputies of that city.

SUBMARINES CALLED IN

LONDON. — German submarine activity reached such a low state this week as to become negligible as a war measure, notwithstanding that as many as more U-boats are lurking in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The British admiralty looks upon this situation as part of the German peace offensive. It is believed by the admiralty that if Germany decides to fight to the end of her resources her greatest submarine effort may be expected late in December and in January.

CHRISTIANIA. — Crews of vessels arriving at Stavanger from Karmo Island report that several German submarines, flying a white flag at their mastsheads, passed the island Saturday bound south, according to the Morgenbladet. The submarines are believed to have been returning home to their bases.

POLAND GETS BENEFIT

AMSTERDAM. — The Austrian authorities in the part of Poland occupied by the Austrian armies have formally handed over the administration to the Polish authorities, says a Vienna despatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Prince Maximilian, the German chancellor, has signed a decree entrusting Mathias Erzberger as deputy imperial chancellor, with control of the war press department, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Full Text of Armistice Terms to Austria.

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which have gone into effect at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 11th.

MILITARY CLAUSES

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea, and air. 2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. (Within Austro-Hungarian territory limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force, reduced to pre-war effectiveness.)

Half the divisional, corps and army artillery equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungaria since the beginning of the war, withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tavis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terziolo) and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Pollaniscam and Idra. From this point the line turns southeast towards the Schneeburg excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeburg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lisarica and Trivunia and, to the south, territory limited by a line from the summit of the watershed eastward, so as to include in the evacuated territory the water course flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries.

It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Paga and Puntadura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santandrea, Busi, Liss, Lesina, Tergola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Ziorna, Bua, Solta and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces) of the allies and the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories is to be left in and surrendered to the allies, according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

4. The allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territories and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian territories and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right to requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever) they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have

not left Austro-Hungary within the date. 6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

Must Release All Prisoners

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded which cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

NAVAL CONDITIONS

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

3. Surrender to allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the allies and the United States.

All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the river Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defence works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immediately impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the allies and United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

—German authorities have been notified by the Dutch Government that in future no refugees will be permitted to cross the Belgian-Netherlands frontier.

THIS WEEK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa. — "I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sick most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition, kept me worrying most of the time — and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness." — Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2842 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The majority of mothers nowadays, everlastingly, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the results invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression — and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

Official Statements

BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 7. — "We reached La Capelle, south of Maubeuge road, on both sides of Avesnes and have gained the western outskirts of the town. Astride the Sambre river we are in the vicinity of Hapmont.

North of the river, Bavai is in our hands and our troops have made progress east of the town. On the left we have taken Elouges and Hensies and have reached the Conde-Mons canal north of the latter village.

The enemy's resistance stiffened somewhat during the afternoon and considerable machine-gun resistance has been met on certain parts of the front. Some hundreds of prisoners and a number of guns, as well as much additional material have been captured."

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 7. — "Our troops continued to pursue the enemy throughout the day on an extended front between the Sambre and the Meuse. Our armies, breaking down local resistance, made an important advance, which exceeded ten kilometres at certain points and freed numerous localities with their civil population.

The enemy, harassed by our advanced guards, was obliged in the course of his precipitate retreat to abandon guns and considerable material, which it is impossible to enumerate. Everywhere prisoners remained in our hands.

East of the Sambre we reached the eastern outskirts of Nouvion. Further south we have taken Fontaine-les-Vervins and the town of Vervins. Our advanced elements have gone beyond the Serre. We hold Hary and Lo Corrierie. Further east, after having occupied Montornet, we pushed our lines beyond Moquet, Renneval and Dolignon.

An Italian corps, operating in close conjunction with our troops, crossed the Hurtant river and despite stubborn resistance by the enemy, stormed Rozoy-sur-Serre.

On the front north of the Aisne our troops are more than twelve kilometres (seven and a half miles) north of Chateau-Portien on the general line of Chateau-Portien, Doumely, Begny, Herbigny and the railroad between Rethel and Liart. The town of Rethel fell into our hands.

Pushing further north with admirable spirit, our troops reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the village of Dyonne, six kilometres north of Rethel. In this region our cavalry captured a battery of 77's and one of 105's, taking three officers, the gunners and capturing the teams.

To the right we progressed to the general line of Vanzeles, Auboucourt-Sorey, Banthemont, Ecorchal, six kilometres north of Attigny, Guincourt, Jonval and Changy-Jes-Amont.

In the region west of Bar river, after having taken Vendresse and the broken country to the north, we carried our lines as far as Omi-court, which is ours."

Tonight's official statement is as follows: "Our troops continued, without cessation, their pursuit of the enemy during the day. On our left

we crossed and went far beyond the road between Vervins and Avesnes, north of La Capelle. South of here we reached on the west, the railway between La Capelle and Hirson, on the general line of Effry and Origny-en-Thierache.

Further east we are along the Thon river, an affluent of the Oise, as far as Leuze, 15 kilometres north of Rozoy-sur-Serre.

On the Aisne front we hold the general line of the outskirts of Signy forest, Wagnon, Vié-St. Remy, Mazerny and La Horgone, realizing an advance of more than sixteen kilometres beyond the Aisne.

On the right, in the valley of the Barr river, our advanced elements have gone beyond St. Aignan-sur-Bar, gaining a footing south of the Meuse, on the heights which dominate Sedan.

We have freed, during the course of the day, one hundred villages and a great number of civilians.

Aviation—Our airplanes, working in liaison with our infantry, attacked, bombed and machine-gunned enemy columns in retreat, utilizing 15,500 kilograms of bombs and 13,000 cartridges."

GERMAN BERLIN, Nov. 7. — "There were infantry engagements on the Scheldt lowlands. On the battlefield between the Scheldt and the Oise we have withdrawn from the enemy. The enemy, who intended yesterday, after the strongest artillery fire, to resume his assaults, attacked positions which had been evacuated.

In a further advance in the evening he was engaged by our rearguard in combats which assumed large proportions in the Mormal forest and southeast of Landreies. In the evening the enemy positions ran west of Bavai, along the eastern edge of the Mormal forest, east of Landreies and east of Guise.

Between the Oise and the Meuse also we have carried out large movements. The enemy followed in the course of the day and west of the Aisne reached the general line of Marie-Dizly-le-Gros-Ecely. East of the Aisne we are in fighting contact with him north of Lechesme and north of Beaumont. Strong enemy attacks near Beaumont and Letanne were repulsed.

South of Dun the Americans advanced across the Meuse under a violent protective fire and penetrated the woods and heights east of the Meuse between Milly and Vilosnes. We threw back the enemy who was advancing on Fontaine, in the centre of the battlefield, and recaptured the Bois-de-L'Epinois. The fighting ended on the ridge of the heights east of the Meuse.

On the east bank of the Meuse we beat off renewed American attacks east of Sivry, and the Bois-D'Etrave."

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — "At four o'clock yesterday afternoon advanced troops of the 1st American troops took that part of the City of Sedan which lies on the west bank of the Meuse.

The bridge leading across the Meuse into the remainder of the city, which is filled with the retreating enemy, has been destroyed and the valley of the river flooded; the railway bridges also have been destroyed. The enemy's principal lateral line of communication between the fortress of Metz and his troops in northern France and Belgium, is by the success of the American army, no longer open to him.

All French territory west of the Meuse within the zone of action of the American army has now been cleared of the enemy by the gallant and dashing advance of our troops.

Since November 1, we have advanced forty kilometres, broken down all enemy resistance, freed 700 square kilometres of France, liberated 2,000 civilians who joyfully hailed our soldiers as deliverers, captured nearly 6,000 prisoners, including an unusually large proportion of officers and great quantities of arms, munitions, stores and supplies."

ITALIAN

ROME, Nov. 7. — "At 3 p.m. Monday our troops had reached the St. Uderno, in the Venosta valley; the Passo-Della-Mendolla, and the defile of Solomo, in the Adige valley; Cebra, in the Avisio valley; Levico, in the Sugana valley; Fiera-di-Prinero, in the Cisono valley; Pontebba Pizzo, Tolmino, Gorizia, Cervignano, Aquileja and Grado.

CAMROSE GIRL TAKEN BY GYPSIES; RESCUED BY SOLDIERS IN EDMONTON

CAMROSE, Alta. — A story of depravity is related in a recent report of one of the city assistant probation officers, while it fully substantiates all that has been said of the pernicious influence of gypsies being allowed to ply their unwholesome trades in the city, and is a reason for no slackening of the efforts for their prohibition.

There is no little human interest in the story, while it reflects considerable credit on one, at least, of our soldier boys.

According to the story a young girl at Camrose was unhappy with her relatives. She became intimate with a band of gypsies and in August left her relatives and joined them. From that time until October she lived with the gypsies, telling fortunes and taking part, says the story, in the "grossest immorality."

To show the devices used by the gypsies to cover their tracks, it is stated that one of the boys of the band, aged eleven, was married to one girl, and the head woman of the band designed the girl, with whom this story is concerned, as a wife for another of the younger boys.

Her release from this unhappy position came at Edmonton through the observation of a soldier. Passing by one of the booths on Jasper avenue, where the gypsies were always lurking for their prey, the soldier saw the girl and became impressed with the conviction that she was not a gypsy. Going into the place he spoke to the old woman in charge, and was also able to convince the girl that he was a friend.

When opportunity came the girl whispered to him that she wanted to escape. Wishing to help and also to implicate the gypsies by securing witnesses, the soldier secured two of his friends to go to the booth next night.

Following this he went to the place himself, demanding the release of the girl and also her money, as she was supposed to be paid at the rate of \$15 per month. He was roughly handled in response, but being a strong man he got away and the girl with him.

He took the girl to the guard room at the armories, and there she was kept until the probation officer was sent for and took her in charge. Proceedings have been instituted against the gypsies.

Unreserved Credit

Auction Sale

of Stock, Implements and Household Furniture on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1918, on the N.E. 14 of Section 21, Township 22, Range 17, 7 miles south-west of Cupar, Sask., commencing at Ten o'clock a. m.

P. Weisbrod, having rented his farm south-west of Cupar, has given T. J. Shore instructions to sell his entire Stock, Implements and Household effects by auction as he intends retiring from active farming. As this is going to be a credit sale the buying should be good, as everything must go regardless of anything.

Horses Bay mare, 12 years old, 1500 lbs.; Bay mare, aged, 1400 lbs.; Black team mare, 5 and 6 years, 2500 lbs.; Gray team mare, 5 and 6 years, 3000 lbs.; Gray horse, 8 years old, 1500 lbs.; roan mare, 6 years old, 1200 lbs.; Bay mare, 6 years old, 1200 lbs.; Bay mare, 4 yrs. old, 1200 lbs.; Bay horse, 4 years old, 1100 lbs.; Gray mare, 4 years old, 1100 lbs.; Bay mare, 6 years old, 1000 lbs.; Bay horse, 6 years old, 1000 lbs.; 3 Yearling mares; Yearling horse; Bay mare, 2 years old; Black horse, 2 years old; 6 Spring colts.

Cattle, Hogs and Poultry Red cow, 6 years old, in calf; Red and white cow, 5 years old, in calf; Red and white cow, 3 years old, in calf; Red cow, 3 years old, in calf; 2 Spring calves; 15 Spring and summer pigs; 50 hens.

Implements, etc. Frost & Wood 8ft. binders; McCormick 8ft. binder; Cockshott 22 single disc drill; Sylvester 18 shoe drill; 3 wagons with triple box; Truck wagon; Water tank and pump; 6 Section harrow; Harrow cart; Feed Cutter and Maple Leaf Grain Grinder; Deering mowing and rake; 12 inch Cockshott gang plow; 14 inch Cockshott gang plow; Walking plow; Buggy; Cutter; Owens fanning mill; 6 Sets of work harness; Set driving harness; Set Adams bobbleighs.

Household Furniture Range; 4 iron beds; Dining room set, desks, table, sideboard; Base Burner; Organ; Kitchen Cabinet; full set of kitchen utensils; and many other articles generally kept around a farm too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under, cash; over that amount credit will be given on furnishing approved joint lien notes bearing interest at 5 per cent due October 1st, 1919. 5 per cent discount for cash on sums entitled to credit.

Be sure and come early as these goods must be sold without reserve. P. WEISBROD, T. J. SHORE, Proprietor, Auctioneer.

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