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A Paper for the Western Home

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Armistice Between Allies and Bulgarians

PUBLICATIONS IN GERMAN, HUNGARIAN AND RUTHENIAN LANGUAGES PROHIBITED

OTTAWA, Sept. 28. — No more newspapers, tracts, pamphlets, books or any other kind of publications are to be issued in Canada in enemy languages until after the war.

This has been decided upon by the government and an order-in-council has been passed translating the decision into law.

The order-in-council regarding publications in foreign languages requires a license from the secretary of state before such papers, periodicals or works can be published in Canada in German, Magyar or Hungarian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Russian, Roumanian, Ukrainian, Finnish, Euthonian, Syrian, Croatian or Livonian. The importation of such papers or publications to Canada is similarly restricted, but an exception is made in the case of works of a religious or scientific character not containing any objectionable matter.

Authority is taken for the seizing of such plants and the destruction of objectionable matter. The licensing privilege affords a method of close control and regulation.

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Determined to Stamp Out Propaganda Meetings

OTTAWA, Sept. 28. — Stringent measures are being taken by the government to stamp out anarchy and Bolshevistic propaganda and teachings in the Dominion of Canada.

Under the provisions of an order-in-council just passed the following bodies and organizations are declared to be unlawful and it is a criminal offense to belong to them or to attend any of their meetings:—The Independent Workers of the World (I.W.W.), Russian Social Democrats, Russian Revolutionary group, Russian Social Revolutionists, Russian Workers' Union, Ukrainian Social Democratic party, Ukrainian Social Labor party, Social Democrats of the Bolsheviks, Workers of the International Industrial Union, Chinese

(Continued on page 4.)

ALLIES PENETRATE HINDENBURG LINE

Fierce Battle Rages in Suburbs of Cambrai—New Offensive in Champagne and Flanders—Turks Shattered in Palestine

BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 30. — "In spite of the unfavorable weather and strong hostile resistance, important progress has been made today on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle-front."

"The 1st Division south of Bellenglise resumed the attack this morning and gained the high ground around Thorigny, capturing the village and the east end of the canal tunnel of Le Tronquoy, taking many prisoners. Here it joined the troops of the 32nd Division, who during the night carried the defence of the tunnel on the eastern side and captured Le Tronquoy village."

"Continuing its advance today, this latter division made progress on the high ground northeast of Le Tronquoy and east of Nauroy. "On the left, English and Australian troops attacked northward along the spur leading from Nauroy to Gony. Pressing their advance with great determination astride the Hindenburg system, they overcame the resistance of strong forces of the enemy and captured the greater part of the high ground south of Gony, with many prisoners."

"Further north, English troops recaptured Villiers-Guislain, together with the spur southeast of it."

that village. Before midday also they had taken Gonnelleu and reached the Scheldt canal on their front from Vendhuile northward.

"The New Zealanders cleared the west bank of the canal as far north as Crevecoeur. English troops have had hard fighting about Rumilly and north of the village, but have progressed and established themselves along the Rumilly-Cambrai road."

"North of Cambrai, the enemy again resisted our advance strongly, employing considerable forces and counter-attacking frequently and violently. In spite of his efforts the Canadian troops again progressed in this neighborhood, capturing prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

"Successful minor operations were carried out this morning. English troops advanced their line to the west bank of the Laves river between Neuve Chapelle and Picant. At the same time progress was made by our troops southwest of Fleurbaix. Over fifty prisoners were captured in these enterprises."

"In Palestine during September 29, the northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias-Deera area continued. "A large Turkish force, including elements composing the Turkish garrison on the Hedjaz railway between Amman and Ma'an, surrendered at Ziza station."

"This force is said by its commander to number 10,000 men and to be a part of the second army corps of the fourth Turkish army."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 30. — "In spite of enemy resistance we have captured Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Pushing further north, we captured the neighborhood south of Meurival and Veteley. Sixteen hundred prisoners were taken."

"The battle continues today along the whole Champagne front. The enemy was ejected from Ste. Marie-a-Sy. We have passed beyond the village."

"We have taken Aure and also the plateau and woods north of the village. We captured Marvan and our lines have been extended beyond Monthois."

"Italian units operating north of the Aisne, have carried Soupir. Between the Aisne and the Vesle our troops this morning continued their attack, making decided progress on a front of twelve kilometres."

(Continued on page 5.)

Bulgaria Agrees to Evacuate all Territory, to Demobilize, and to Surrender all Means of Transportation

German and Austro-Hungarian Troops Arrive in Sofia

After a sanguinary defeat on the Macedonian front where the Bulgarians are retreating on a 130 mile front and where the Allies are threatening to invade Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarians have asked an armistice for the opening of peace parleys.

The French commander reports that the Bulgarian request reached him through an intermediary, the general commanding the British army in the east forming a part of the Allied command.

D'Esperey's reply, therefore, asked the Bulgarian delegates to present themselves to the British lines, which demand was complied with.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the Entente Allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The Associated Press learns that the military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces, and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia respectively, to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent.

All questions of territorial rearrangement in the Balkans were purposely omitted from the convention.

The allies made no stipulations concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter—one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

that the armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.

German Troops Arrive.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1. — German troops arrived at Sofia, Friday night, according to a Berlin telegram to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, which says "They were received with great enthusiasm by the population."

Vienna newspapers received here announce the arrival of Austro-Hungarian troops at Sofia.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' own terms, it is officially announced today.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—News that Bulgaria had yielded to the Allies' terms was received here today. Reuter's, Limited, states that Bulgaria's surrender was unconditional.

The Serbian legation received announcement of the Bulgarian surrender. No details were made known up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Continued on page 4.)

News in Brief

—The government of Porto Rico has announced that the sugar crop for 1918 is 453,796 tons short, as compared with 503,081 tons in 1917, a decrease of slightly over ten per cent. The prospect for the 1919 crop indicates that there will be a further reduction in the amount of sugar raised next year.

—The Swedish gunboat Geinbild has been sunk by striking a German mine in the Skaggerack with the loss of the chief officer and 18 men, reports the correspondent of the Politiken at the Skaw.

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(Continued on page 5.)

New Spanish Grippe Appears on North-American Continent

Both Canadian and American Military Machines Affected

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—An epidemic of what is supposed to be Spanish influenza is raging at Victoriaville, Que., where the 300 students at the college are reported to be sick. The college has been quarantined for the last week and the scholars being gradually sent home after disinfection. So far two of the teaching brothers have died, Brother Donat and Brother Pierre. A scholar has also succumbed.

Morgan statistics today show that in the course of the last few days nine sailors have died on ships in the harbor of Quebec, apparently from Spanish influenza. The bodies are shipped to homes of the men, mostly in the United States.

Ten More Deaths.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—The epidemic of Spanish influenza in Quebec was the cause of ten more deaths today, six in Victoriaville, one in Arthabaskaville and three in Trois Pistoles. In Arthabaskaville the Catholic college has been closed. There are forty cases in Trois Pistoles.

The sickness is also prevalent in Montreal, Niagara Camp, St. John and other eastern places in Canada. Nearly in every one of these places deaths have occurred.

Spreads in Barracks

MONTREAL, Sept. 28. — Reports received today by General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., in this military district, indicated that the epidemic of Spanish flu at St. Johns (Quebec) barracks had become more serious. The number of hospital cases has increased from 355 reported yesterday, to 450.

It was also reported today that the disease had spread amongst the civilian population at St. Johns.

Spread in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Nearly 3,000 new cases of Spanish influenza in army camps had been reported to the officers of the surgeon-general of the army up to noon today, increasing the total number of cases to nearly 23,000. Deaths reported were 122, due chiefly to pneumonia which followed influenza. The total of pneumonia cases was 290 for all camps. New cases of influenza were reported today from 21 camps in all.

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COUNT VON HERTLING'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY EMPEROR.

Admiral von Hintze, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Also Relinquishes Post.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1. — The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says it understands that both Chancellor von Hertling and the foreign minister, Admiral von Hintze, have tendered their resignations. The emperor has accepted them and has replied to Count von Hertling as follows:

"Your excellency has reported to me that you no longer find your- (Continued on page 5.)

Resigned German Chancellorship



COUNT GEORG VON HERTLING.

BIG DEMAND FOR WESTERN FARM LAND.

MENNON, Sask., Sept. 28. — A big boom in farm lands prevails in this district. Farms which could have been bought in 1914 for \$16 an acre are now selling for \$35. One farmer has sold his farm (outfit included) for \$75 per acre. Another one is reported to have refused \$80 an acre for land only. The country just teems with land buyers. These men are mainly from British Columbia and other parts of Canada. The very poor wheat yield this season does not seem to discourage these buyers in the least. They only say, "Oh, two poor years means a bumper next year," and offer another \$10 per acre for a favorite find.

Some of our farmers are forced to sell on account of crop failure for two successive years. Others are selling their stock and taking over jobs for the winter to make their living or pay machinery bills. The old resident farmers can somehow usually stand the pressure of failure, but the blow is falling hardest on the many young beginners who, in answer to their country's call, braved every hardship to make an increase in Saskatchewan's wheat yield only to find bankruptcy facing them after threshing.

RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE RENOUNCES SUCCESSION

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29. — Crown Prince Charles, of Rumania, who was ordered by King Ferdinand to undergo 75 days solitary confinement because he recently went to Odessa and married the daughter of a Rumanian army officer, is reported to have renounced his succession to the Rumanian throne.

LAST WEEK'S REVIEW OF WAR

LONDON, Sept. 29. — The past week has been the most amazing of the war. The allies are advancing victoriously on practically every front. During the week they have taken prisoners far in excess of one hundred thousand of whom nearly forty thousand were captured in the last three days on the west front and fifty thousand in Palestine. They have also taken more than nine hundred guns.

Sir Douglas Haig reports further successes. The town of Cambrai is now under British guns. Here the main Hindenburg line has been pierced and the allied troops are sheltered in commodious German dugouts. The battle is continuing in favor of the allies and the Germans are in the midst (Continued on Page 4.)

HARD FIGHT IN THE CHAMPAGNE IS ANTICIPATED

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The new allied offensive in the Champagne was begun three years almost to a day after the first offensive of the French on the same front, on September 25, 1915.

The French fourth army is conducting the attack in conjunction with American forces, and the front extends to the east and west of the Argonne forest.

"The Fourth Army," says La Liberté, "has held this sector since the first battle of the Marne. The enemy expected the attack. It is even learned that in view of the effect he foresaw, his troops in that sector had been given special nourishment. The struggle, therefore, will be of a different character to those described in recent official communications, which showed the allies almost galloping to victory."

CLAIM ENORMOUS CAPTURES ON WEST FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 29.—French, British, American and Belgian forces in the last three days have captured 40,000 prisoners and 300 guns, it is estimated here. Since July 18, the Allies have captured 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material. This does not take into account the operations in Macedonia and Palestine.

MENNONITES ARE DETERMINED TO LEAVE CANADA

SASKATOON, Sept. 29.—The "Old Colony" Mennonites of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have decided at their convention at Hague, Sask., to send a delegation to the Argentine government with a view to transferring their colonies to South American soil. They have been antagonized by the enforcement of the new School Attendance act in Saskatchewan. Before taking any definite steps they will interview the provincial and Dominion governments to ascertain if they will be allowed to leave Canada. There are about 20,000 Mennonites in Canada, according to official figures compiled in 1903.

CANADAS LOSS BY SUBMARINES DURING AUGUST

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—A loss of nine vessels, valued at \$264,000 and laden with fish worth, \$136,000, through the activities of a submarine off the Atlantic coast, is shown by the fisheries' statement for August, issued from the naval department. Another vessel from Yarmouth, laden with a good catch of fish, was also destroyed by the raider.

Organisation for Victory Loan Drive in Fine Shape

Leads Victory Loan Campaign in Saskatchewan



HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING.

Preparations for a successful Victory Loan Campaign have been practically completed throughout the Province. Following the big meeting at Regina, which elected a most representative executive, headed by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Saskatchewan's young and energetic minister of railways, who holds also the provincial treasurer's office, further organisation meetings have been held in each of the eight divisions into which the province has been divided.

All reports indicate that a splendid enthusiasm prevails, and that Saskatchewan will easily reach its objective. As, however, it certainly seems desirable that on this occasion especially the province should follow its established custom to succeed in doubling its objective, the Victory Loan should receive the heartiest support of all patriotic citizens.