

The Courier

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Whole World Seems Victim of Epidemic

(Continued from Page 1.)

board of health, at a late hour tonight, ordered all stores, with the exception of fruit, confectionery, stationery, book and drug stores to close at 4 o'clock every afternoon until further notice, and passed a resolution requesting wholesale houses and offices to close at the same hour. A communication was also sent to Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, requesting that government offices close at 3 o'clock. These steps were taken as a further effort to check the spread of influenza.

While figures regarding the death rate on Monday were not obtainable, it is known that they were very high. Undertakers, when asked for an estimate, said they were too much rushed to stop and figure up how many funerals they had on hand. An appeal for help came from Mayor Fisher at midnight.

Montreal Deaths From Influenza. MONTREAL, Oct. 14. — Today there was registered the greatest number of deaths since the outbreak of Spanish influenza, totaling 165. The number of new cases reported today was 378, a figure only exceeded by last Thursday with 398. Total cases reported since October 1 and including today, are 2,245 with 553 deaths.

Six more soldiers died today, bringing total deaths among the military to 110 and the number of cases to date to 1,174, of whom only 632 are now under treatment.

Fifteen Cases in Port Arthur. PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 13. — Two deaths were reported here today from Spanish influenza. Captain Edmund Raoult, one of the officers in charge of two hundred French marines, died in the hospital this morning of pneumonia following influenza. Fifteen cases are now under treatment.

Humboldt Physician Dies in East. SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Oct. 13. — Dr. Barry, of Humboldt, Sask., died here yesterday while on a visit. Interment will be made in Morrisburg, Ont.

Many Sick in Earl Grey, Sask. EARL GREY, Sask., Oct. 15. — Earl Grey, a village forty miles north of Regina, has an epidemic of influenza and according to reports a large number of the village people are ill. There is no doctor in the place, the druggist is confined to his house and the people cannot get the common preventives or germicides.

Last Thursday there was not even a case of cold or the ordinary Grippe in the whole village. Yesterday several were sick and there seemed to be no check to the spread of the epidemic.

The situation there calls for prompt action, and if it gets worse an appeal is to be made for medical help without delay.

One death was reported last evening. Mrs. Weisbrod, living between Southey and Cupar, being the first victim of the disease.

From the southern part of the Province of Saskatchewan comes the news, that the epidemic spreads especially rapidly in the Willow Bunch district. It is said that a great many people are sick there and that no nurses nor physicians can be secured. An appeal for assistance has been sent to Regina.

In Regina there were ten new cases reported on Sunday and 15 new cases on Monday. The hospitals in the city are crowded with patients. In that city the grim spectre of death has stalked the R. W. Kerr family for the third time within eight days, when Miss Aurilla Munroe Kerr passed away.

On Sunday, October 6, Hilliard, the only son died, and Thursday, the mother passed away. In less than eight days, one-half the family have been taken off by pneumonia. Another girl is ill, but reports last night were to the effect that she was improving.

The Kerr family is one of the best known and most highly respected in the vicinity and the repeated disasters have had the result of hundreds of expressions of condolence being offered them in their grief.

Miss Aurilla Kerr was 21 years of age and taught school south of Regina previous to her demise.

Further cases which resulted in death in the city of Regina were, Rev. Father Sufta, O.M.I., and A. Dredge Jones, accountant of the Attorney General's Dept. The dormitory at the military camp at Regina is under quarantine.

Influenza at Victoria. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11. — 56 more cases of Spanish influenza were reported today, bringing the total to 183.

Chicago Shows Closed. CHICAGO, Ill., October 14. — All theatres, moving picture shows and other places of amusement will be closed throughout the state of Illinois on and after tomorrow until the present epidemic of influenza has abated, it was announced by state and city health authorities.

President Wilson Declines to Accept

(Continued from Page 1.)

of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decisions with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

It must be thoroughly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied government, and the president feels it his duty to say that no armistice can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolute satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

At the very time the German government approached the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare.

Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July.

It is as follows: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed at least its reduction to virtual impotency. The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it."

The president's words, just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the actions of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will in his judgment depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing.

The president will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial governments of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, ails, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING. Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'affaires ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States.

Press Comments

Most Papers Want Complete Surrender of Germany.

New York, Oct. 15. — Arrayed behind President Wilson in all its force stands the press of the United States. From all sections of the country this morning comes a constant flood of editorial approval of the president's attitude toward the Teuton peace proposals, and unanimous insistence that no peace plea emanating from Germany shall be considered unless it contemplates full and complete surrender.

New York Tribune. "Victory in this war is but a means to justice, and by justice we mean death to the kaiser and to the authors of all that unspeakable criminality committed in his name. If this be not the verdict of the American people, we do not know them. Our answer is that the will of the people is greater than all circumstances."

New York Journal of Commerce. "It is perfectly safe to assume that the president will not advance one step further until he can get an answer to the vital question of whether he is dealing with the legally accredited representatives of the German people. Germany will be driven to her knees before any such will be forthcoming."

New York Times. "Surrender, not an armistice, must be the condition precedent to any talk about peace. Surrender of all German arms and munitions of war. Unconditional surrender—must be followed by the punishment demanded by justice. An American pen forever has stilled the rattling of that terrible German sabre. This swash-buckling emperor has brought down upon himself the wrath of certain other instruments of the Lord who have simply prepared themselves to make his remaining way short and its end exemplary. The president has spoken a word of command, not counsel."

New York Herald (German). "The principal point in Mr. Wilson's note is that part in which he insists on a change of government in Germany. If the German military party thinks to win by camouflage, they are hopelessly mistaken. Mr. Wilson's note will find thunderous applause wherever it will become known."

The Fatherland Party. LONDON, Oct. 8. — The Fatherland party in Germany, after the meeting of the Reichstag on Saturday, held a meeting and passed resolutions to resist by every possible means the peace offer of Prince Maximilian, the new imperial chancellor, according to a Zurich despatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

Londoners Parade Streets. LONDON, Oct. 14. — London's streets, parks and public places were crowded with people today. All wore their best clothing and the crowds had an almost festive aspect. They exhibited the general cheerfulness of the people of Paris. Such cheerfulness has long been unknown here. The people believe peace with victory is near.

Calgary Labor Upholds Right to Walk Out. CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 13. — At a very large mass meeting of Calgary labor men held today for the purpose of discussing the recent order-in-council prohibiting strikes, the following resolutions were passed with only one objector, he objecting because they were not strong enough.

"Whereas press despatches announce that to strike is an unlawful act, and,

"Whereas the right to strike is the foundation of industrial liberty, and,

"Whereas it was agreed at the Ottawa conference that no such legislation would be enacted without consulting labor as an acknowledgment of labor's contribution to the war,

"Therefore be it resolved that this mass meeting of wage earners request the removal of the order-in-council if the government desire industrial harmony."

Calgary, Oct. 14. — The C.P.R. yardmen of Alth joined the strikers at noon today and the yardmen at the station are expected to join them at any moment; this will mean the tying up of through freight and passenger traffic, the strikers maintain.

Are you saving for Victory Bonds?

are only two personages in an armistice, namely—the conqueror and the vanquished. The one orders, the other obeys," it concludes.

German Comments.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14. — The Cologne Gazette of Saturday, referring to the suggested evacuation of German-occupied territories, gives testimony as to what such action means to Germany. The newspaper says:

"What are Siegfried positions and towns and villages? The main thing is that the German front be maintained continually. Even though, confiding in President Wilson's love of peace, we consent to the evacuation of occupied regions, then our battle prepared army, our intact fleet and our strong nation at home guarantee that the German people cannot be forced into unconditional surrender."

Only military reasons could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions, says the Cologne Gazette in commenting on the American reply to the German peace offer. It is possible Germany may require counter-guarantees, for example, the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the allies.

Basel, Oct. 12. — The trend of feeling in certain quarters in Berlin is indicated by articles appearing in the Lokal Anzeiger and the Deutsche Tages Zeitung. Both these papers assert that Germany is in nowise disposed to evacuate territory without compensation.

A despatch received here from Berlin, says the conservative party in the German Reichstag has published the following declaration concerning the German reply to President Wilson's question.

"Our army are still far in enemy country. Before an honorable peace and the integrity of the Empire's territory is guaranteed, an abandonment of German soil may be fatal and is irreconcilable with German honor."

Numerous patriotic societies await with us a declaration from the German government saying it will not yield upon these points. The German people are resolved to defend the sacred soil of their country to the last man."

Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 12. — In an extraordinary out-spoken article, the Frankische Tagespost flatly demands the abdication of the German Emperor. It declares that the responsibility for the present situation rests on him and says that as the military system is about to collapse, he must be the last of the military monarchs.

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Official Statements

(Continued from Page 1.)

Eastern Front. — Serbian. troops, supported by the allies, endeavored to liberate their territory. Greek forces are taking part in the operations. The Serbians continue the occupation of eastern Macedonia, evacuated by the Bulgarians.

"During a brilliant action in which they took Prizrend and Mitrovitsa: the French troops captured a certain number of prisoners. They captured hospitals, where there were numerous sick and wounded, among whom was the Austrian administrator-general in Albania. They have besides, captured important stores and a somewhat considerable amount of railway equipment."

BELGIAN.

HAVRE, Oct. 15. — "On the whole front the Franco-Belgians continue to advance. On the left the Belgians have progressed several kilometres to the north of the line of Handzeane - Cortemarck, reached yesterday. In the centre, the French have taken the plateau of Hoogled, Gits and Gitsberg."

French cavalry has crossed the Roulers-Thorout road and is advancing toward Lichtervelde. The Franco-Belgian troops have captured Winkelhoek and Lendelede and reached the Courtrai-Ingelmunster railway.

The French and Belgians have taken 7,000 prisoners and eighty guns."

ITALIAN.

ROME, Oct. 15. — Albania—Durazzo is in our possession. After having forced, on the afternoon of October 13, the enemy's defences on the heights of Paljama and Sasso Bianco, Italian troops on the morning of October 14 penetrated the city, capturing prisoners and material.

More to the east our columns advancing from Elbasan along the Tirana, having overcome on October 13 lively resistance of hostile rear-guards in Kraba, again are continuing their march toward their objectives.

BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — "On the British front south of the Lys river only local actions have been reported. Our patrols and advanced detachments have been active, enabling progress to be made at certain points and the securing of a number of prisoners."

Local fighting has taken place in the region south of Wezmarquart, as a result of which we captured several prisoners."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 14. — French troops have captured the town of Roulers in Belgian Flanders and also 2,500 prisoners, according to the official announcement tonight.

In conjunction with Italian forces, the French captured and passed beyond Sissone and south of Serre and occupied the village of Monceau-les-Leups.

BELGIAN.

HAVRE, Oct. 14. — On a front of more than twelve miles between the Handzeane canal and the Roulers-Meni road, Belgian and French troops today captured a number of towns, a large number of guns and quantities of materials, according to an official communication issued tonight by the Belgian War office.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. — "In Flanders the enemy attacked on a wide front between Dixmude and the Lys. We have stemmed the thrust."

"On the Oise and west of the Oise and on the Aire and west of the Meuse attacks by French and Americans failed."

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Oct. 14. — "In the region north of Nish, withdrawal engagements continue, the civil population taking part. The enemy has manifested strong pressure in the Morava valley."

BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — "East of the Scheldt canal, we gained possession of Montreoult village and reached the outskirts of Lieu-St. Amand."

"In the Douai sector our troops are now within a few hundred yards of the town and have captured the Faubourg d'Esquerehin, the Douai prison and the greater part of Fleers. East of Annay, we have progressed along the south bank of the Haute canal towards Courrieres."

"During the day local engagements between out and the enemy's advanced detachments, have con-

tinued along the line of the Selle river. Our bridgehead positions in the neighborhood of Solesmes, have been enlarged and progress has been made on the west bank of the river about Hauzzy."

"There has been no local fighting in the region of Lieu-St. Amand. We captured a number of prisoners."

"Early this morning our advanced troops crossed the Senece canal at Aubigny-au-Bac and captured nearly 200 prisoners and maintained their positions in the face of strong counter-attacks."

"Northwest of Douai we have continued to advance. We hold Courcelles-les-Lens and Noyelles-Godault and are approaching the line of the Haute Deul canal on the whole of the front between Douai and Vendin-le-Vieil. A number of prisoners were captured in our operations on this sector."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 13. — "The battle begun in Champagne on Sept. 26 has ended in the complete defeat of the enemy," says an official statement. "The 4th army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by recapturing today thirty-six localities, freeing several thousand civilians."

"This army alone has taken 21,567 prisoners and 600 guns since the opening of the Champagne offensive."

"The 5th army on the left, is relentlessly pursuing the enemy and has advanced ten kilometres, crossing the Aisne, and is fighting at Guignicourt and Neufchâtel and advancing toward Mount Provins, between the Aisne and the Oise."

"Our vigorous pressure has compelled a new enemy retreat. We have reached the Ailette, north of Craonne, and are four kilometres from Laon."

Another statement of the same day says:

"La Fere has been captured by the French. They have crossed the La Fere-Laon railway at the Danizy-Versigny height. The northern and eastern portions of the village of La Fere are burning."

"The massif of St. Gohain has been occupied by the French as far as St. Nicholas and Suzy wood."

"The Italians have made progress north of the Ailette. Further east, the French hold the line of Aizelles, Berriex and Amfontaine."

"The French have cleared the last nests of German resistance in the bend of the Aisne."

An unofficial statement says: "Laon, the last of the group of natural obstacles forming the keys to the general defence in France, has been taken without a fight."

The town of Laon stands on a limestone rock 650 feet above the plain. In 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought there between Napoleon and the allied troops under Blucher. Napoleon made great efforts to dislodge Blucher, but the position proved too strong. The cathedral of Laon is considered one of the most important creations of the art of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

SERBIAN.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — The following Serbian communication has been received here:

"After hard fighting, the Serbians, on October 10, occupied the whole of Zlichevitsa Mountain and reached Goritsa. After a violent and stubborn fight on the right bank of the Toplitza river we fought back the enemy on our left."

"The Serbian cavalry is advancing toward Kourchoumlia and Prokuplye. We have taken many prisoners belonging to three German divisions and have captured four howitzers and two field guns."

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 13. — "Southeastern theatre.—There has been much fighting in the region of Nish. In the face of strong attacks our troops retired, in accordance with orders, to the heights north of the town. Nish was occupied by the enemy."

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Oct. 13. — The official communication from the war office tonight on the operations in Albania says:

"Our retirement is being carried out in accordance with orders. In the region of Ipek strong bands of irregulars are making themselves felt."

"After many delaying actions, Nish was abandoned to the enemy."

(Continued on page 5.)

Ample Funds For New Loan

There is not a single legitimate reason why Canadians should not buy more Victory Bonds in 1918 than in 1917. We did well then but we can do better. The resources are here beyond a doubt.

While the total bank deposits in Canada on 30th November 1917, were \$1,547,000,000 they had decreased to only \$1,541,083,788 on 31st July 1918, a comparatively trifling decline of under \$6,000,000 while the deposits in Canada at 31st July 1918, are \$160,000,000 greater than 31 July 1917. This record was achieved despite the subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan of \$416,000,000; despite the absorption of \$50,000,000 of those bonds sold by holders during this year, who desired to realize, and despite the purchase by our investors of \$60,000,000 provincial and municipal bonds. These are substantial indications of Canada's ability to subscribe another Victory Loan. The national activities allowing the nation to make such a record as outlined above, have continued in a marked degree, making it possible to repeat and better the 1917 Victory Loan.

It is up to the individual to see that it is better. Prepare to buy Victory Bonds.

War time economies practised by wealthy New Yorkers resulted in the appointment by the federal court of two receivers to take over Delmonico's famous restaurant which has been operated under the same name and family management for approximately 100 years. The restaurant will continue operations under the same management but directed by the receivers.

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