

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 2.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1920

NO. 41.

Week End Specials

Fresh Frozen Herring
Fresh White Fish
Holland Herring

Jas. E. Eager

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

CUMMINS' DRUG SALE

ONE DAY ONLY

Saturday, February 21

8 lbs. Glouber Salts (veterinary)	19c
5 " Epsom Salts "	19c
15c Household Epsom Salts 2 lbs.	16c
35c Dyspepsia Tablets	25c
25c A.B.C. Cold and Grippe Tab.	19c
An excellent Flu and Grippe preventative	
30c Quinine Capsules 2 gr. 20c a doz	
30c Analgesic Balm (For Neuralgic pains)	25c
60c " " "	40c
25c Belladonna Backache Plaster	19c
35c Milk of Magnesia	25c
\$1 Cod Liver Oil Preparation	75c
16 oz. bottle Russian Oil	49c

Royal Purple Veterinary Specials

\$1.75 can Stock Specific	\$1.39
60c can Louse Killer	48c
30c can Louse Killer	24c
60c bottle Sweat Liniment	48c
30c Roup Cure	24c

20 Percent Discount

On Our Stock of

Guaranteed Watches

until sold. Don't miss this opportunity to get a dependable time-piece at pre-war prices

\$1.99 to \$9.60

Stock Contains About 20 Watches
Make Your Choice Early

W. H. CUMMINS

The Rexall Stores
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

Huns Under the Canadians

THE entry of the Canadian troops into Germany over a year ago was a new experience in Canadian warfare. Probably the troops had been so well trained to respect the Belgians and the French and their property, that they failed to give complete satisfaction as an army of occupation. It was told in "barrack-room gossip," just before the boys left the Rhine, that though their fighting abilities had been fully recognized they had failed somewhat to "put it over" as an "army of terror" on the Rhine. The Canadian soldier had never had much chance to develop the bullying characteristics. He would rather learn the language and make himself at home when he wasn't actually fighting. He lost no love for the German, or for Germany, but he did not have the knack of showing the "iron heel stuff" down in the approved Prussian style.

The passage through the Ardennes and into the sloping ground to the Rhine was made with practically no opposition. In advance of the Canadian forces ran tales throughout the German households, which pictured the coming soldiers as the last word in savage ferocity. They had always been put in the vanguard by the English because of their ignorance, and they were so ferocious that even the troops of the dear Fatherland could hardly ever stand up against them. Many incidents happened along the route which proved a revelation to the quiet business-like army in khaki. German women not infrequently fainted dead away on hearing that the Canadian troops were a matter of a day's march down the road. Little family parties were often seen in an attitude of fearful prayer as the banus of the infantry approached. But the Germans everywhere proved remarkably well disciplined as regards public orders. All that seemed necessary was to post up a placard signed by a British officer.

It was needless to go further. The orders were invariably obeyed. A number of the rules which a few weeks before had been imposed on Belgian civilians by the Hun were now imposed on the peoples of the Rhine. They must remove their hats to all British officers. They must not collect in groups or meetings of any sort without permission from the military authorities. No dances, concerts or entertainments of any kind were allowed. Every civilian must be in his house before seven o'clock in the evening, unless in possession of a pass signed by the British military authorities. Some of the soldiers who got the temporary job of military police for a few days, found it practically impossible to collect any "grat." Every German was invariably in his home by seven o'clock.

The saluting order, however, met with some little difficulty. The Germans at first appeared to know nothing of such etiquette except as applied to their own German officers. They were not long left in ignorance. The language was too strange for an officer to instruct the straggling wayside Hun to any advantage. But jerking off his hat and dropping it on the ground as his feet usually conveyed the desired instruction. The Hun would usually pick up his hat with sullen gesture, and a gleam of ill-concealed hatred in his eyes. Soon, however, they were so well trained that n.o.o.'s as well as officers were taking the German salute.

When the Canadian army passed through Belgium, after the armistice, the German mark was rated at a franc and a half, or about 30 cents. That was the value the Germans placed on it when they ruled Belgium. When Germany was entered the mark was ordered down to seven marks for five francs, or a little over 14 cents for a mark. The Germans immediately put up the old-time bluff. "It was ridiculous," they cried. "It would ruin the country." In the beerhouses, which were frequently by the passing soldiers, they refused to give more than a mark for a franc. This was reported to the commanding officers in the district, who ordered the reduction as official. Back would go the soldiers to collect the proper change which a few threatening demonstrations usually produced.

The Germans have an exasperating manner, which it does not require a knowledge of English to convey, but which consists of a bull-headed conceit of their own opinions. If you tell a Frenchman he is wrong, he will listen to your side of the question, absorb your point of view, and

either prove his opinion or be persuaded against it. A German cannot possibly be wrong. He cannot be persuaded by arguments, but he must see the argument in a public placard signed by some military authority. That is one way to convince him. There was another way which was used in moderation by the Canadian soldiers. It was little short of miraculous to witness the complete change of expression which would come over a German merchant when you held a loaded pistol at his nose and informed him that five francs were worth seven marks. His agreement would then prove most cordial. In fact one would almost be led to believe that the mark might have been made even lower in value as far as he was concerned.

NEW FLAG POLICY.

Will Increase the Patriots in the Province of Alberta.

A new way of spreading Canadian patriotism by means of the Union Jack has been hit upon by the Department of Education in Alberta. The national colors are to be flung from every schoolhouse in the province, but only at intervals long enough to make the people wonder why. Two days each month, or about twenty times in the school year, are all that will see the flag in action, and these days will be chosen for some good and sufficient reason. What that reason is the children will tell when they go home at night. That is how the lesson of patriotism is to be kept in circulation and the whole community stirred to a new interest in the flag and what it stands for.

The new flag policy of the Alberta Government has just been announced by the Minister of Education, Hon. George P. Smith. It is to be put into effect at the beginning of the new year. The Government will supply a flag of uniform size and quality, to each school, the cost to be deducted ultimately from the Government school grant. It will then be required of each school district to erect a flag pole and otherwise to provide for the proper care of the colors. Ordinarily the flag will be displayed on the schoolroom walls, but twice a month, on the days appointed, it will be raised on the flagpole outside, to the accompaniment of a simple but impressive ceremony.

A textbook is being prepared containing historical sketches that will be read to the school children each flag day. These will tell why the day was so selected, the general theory of the selections being anniversary occasions of dates when the British people made some unselfish contribution to human liberty and world welfare. The children will be encouraged to write essays about the day and its doings and to talk about it when they get home.

The Alberta educationalists believe that in this way a deeper interest in the national colors will be stimulated than if they were floated to the breeze every day. Mr. Smith gives it as his opinion that too much flag-waving is a blatant kind of patriotism that does not accomplish much of lasting value, but he expects that by making the occasional flag displays into impressive ceremonies of this kind a better and more permanent end will be served. The scheme anticipates a new popularity for the Union Jack throughout Alberta, with all the countryside intelligently interested in the flag days at school.

Talk of Secession.

In Northern Ontario the question of the secession of that part of the province from Southern Ontario is one of the chief topics of discussion. The movement has gained such proportions as to be impossible now to ignore. Rightly or wrongly, the advisability of such a step will probably be discussed at length and in the finest detail by the leading citizens of the north.

The present situation does not arise as a consequence of there being a lot of disgruntled disciples of the old political parties which now occupy the "second row" in Ontario's Parliament. It appears to have been born of the belief, long standing, that the mining and lumbering districts have not received due recognition. Premier Drury, in selecting H. Mills, a former locomotive engineer, to administer the Department of Mines, has, it is said, added fuel to the fires of discontent.

It is pointed out that the mining interests have no objection to organized labor playing a part in Canadian politics; neither do they object to any man being chosen to administer the requirements of any industry with which he is familiar. The mines of the districts of Sudbury and Timiskaming constitute the backbone of the mining industry of Ontario. Great industrial centres have been built up on the nickel deposits of Sudbury, the silver mines of Cobalt, and the great gold-bearing lodes of Porcupine and of Kirkland Lake.

Influenza Warning

Ontario is now in the grip of another outbreak of Influenza. By the health regulations this disease is notifiable like other communicable diseases, although it has not been considered practical to place cases under quarantine.

Medical Health Officers are being urged to secure the cooperation of local organizations and mobilize all available nursing, relief and medical help. The experience of last year in these respects shows how valuable was the volunteer assistance given.

How to Avoid Influenza

Avoid contact with other people as far as possible. Especially avoid crowds indoors, in street cars, theatres and other places of public assembly.

Avoid persons suffering from colds, sore throats and coughs.

Avoid chilling of the body or living in rooms of temperature below 65 degrees or above 72 degrees.

Sleep and work in clear, fresh air.

Keep your hands clean, and keep them out of your mouth.

Avoid expectorating in public, and see that others do likewise.

Avoid visiting the sick.

Eat plain, nourishing food and avoid alcoholic stimulants.

Cover your nose with your handkerchief when you cough. Change handkerchiefs frequently. Promptly disinfect soiled handkerchiefs by boiling, or with soap and water.

Don't worry. Keep your feet warm. Wet feet demand prompt attention. Wet clothes are dangerous and must be removed as soon as possible.

What to do for Influenza

Oftentimes it is impossible to tell a cold from mild influenza; therefore:

If you get a cold go to bed in a well ventilated room. Keep warm.

Keep away from other people. Do not kiss anyone. Use individual basins, knives, forks, spoons, towels, handkerchiefs, soap, plates and cups.

Every case of influenza should go to bed at once under the care of a physician. The patient should stay in bed at least three days after fever has disappeared and until convalescence is well established.

The patient must not cough or sneeze except when a mask or handkerchief is held before the face.

He should be in a warm, well ventilated room.

There is no specific for the disease. Symptoms should be met as they arise.

The great danger is from pneumonia. Avoid it by staying in bed while actually ill and until convalescence is fully established.

The complications of influenza are worse than the disease.

It is improbable that influenza vaccine will prevent the disease, but the combined vaccine being used is believed to be of value in preventing complications such as pneumonia.

Y. M. C. A.

The Roller rink will open on Saturday afternoon.

Public School Boy's Class 2 to 3.30.

High School Boy's Class 3.30 to 5.00 p. m.