

Sask. School Trustee's Convention

(Concluded from last issue.)

Canadian Education and Canadian Citizenship was the subject upon which Prof. Osborne of Winnipeg addressed the convention.

The professor followed up the line of argument of the previous speaker, showing the value of music in education. He spoke particularly of the National Canadian Conference on Education which is to be held in Winnipeg next fall, and urged every trustee board in Saskatchewan to be present. There was nothing there was liable to be so much inertia about as education. The primary industry in Canada today should be the education of the talents of our children. The speaker showed what efforts Japan had made in order to gather the best ideas from all the countries of the world, and just so Canada would have to profit by the experience of other countries if she was to develop as she should. Germany had used education to a bad purpose, and the great world war was the result. The speaker saw no reason why education could not be used to good purpose. The conference planned was for the purpose of awakening the people of Canada and showing them their opportunities and their obligations. Canada was suffering from intellectual bankruptcy and now that the war was over, the big problems, the hard problems, should be faced and with a view of solving them in the interests of the commonwealth. Canada had failed more than once because she did not look at these problems in a big way.

Resolutions bearing on the use of English only in the public schools, and declaring that the language privilege granted to the French is prejudicial to the best interests of the Dominion, were passed in the closing hours of the school trustees' convention. The convention placed itself on record as being strongly in favor of the continuance of total prohibition throughout Saskatchewan and the Dominion of Canada. The convention also memorialized the government that no religious faith be given special consideration in the election of members of the council of education. At present the act provides that at least two shall be Roman Catholics.

Thursday was known as Fight Day at the convention and stirring addresses were delivered by Dr. Focht, at both morning and afternoon sessions of the convention.

The closing session of the convention was given over largely to a concern by the members of the staff of the conservatory of music. The early part of the session had to do with matters of business pertaining to the passing of resolutions and the amendment of the constitution.

A considerable portion of the morning session on January 23 was taken up with an address by Dr. Focht, of Washington, who conducted the recent school survey in Saskatchewan, the first survey of the kind to be undertaken by any of the provinces of the Dominion.

Dr. Focht referred to some of the changes which were coming in educational matters, and continuing his talk, dealt with some aspects of the report of the survey conducted by himself, in Saskatchewan.

Educational matters sometimes moved very slowly, it was stated, and it took the great war to make the congresses and legislatures move in matters pertaining to educational reform. It had been found that about 48 per cent. of the people of Saskatchewan were illiterate. These things would have to be changed by the introduction of night schools, continuation classes and short courses. It would mean the upsetting of traditions, but there had to be a change to make the schools meet the needs of the day.

Resolutions

The next item of business was the discussion of resolutions, these follow:

1. That in the opinion of this convention the fares of all delegates be pooled at future conventions.

2. The convention expresses itself in full accord with the National War Savings committee in their desire to promote greater national saving and thrift, and to increase popular investment in government securities by means of the sale of thrift stamps in the schools of Saskatchewan.

Resolution No. 3 was introduced, but considerable discussion followed and it was finally sent back to

consideration. The resolution read as follows:

3. That all conventions held within the province of Saskatchewan be conducted through the medium of the English language only, as the use of any foreign language at such conventions tends to foster and perpetuate a foreign nationalistic spirit prejudicial to the best interest of our Canadian commonwealth, and that our provincial government be requested to so legislate.

The afternoon session opened with the consideration of the report of the resolutions committee.

The following resolutions were passed at the afternoon session:

6. That where any public school extension work is being done to the satisfaction of the Education Department, the regular high school grant per pupil be given by the department.

7. That the government be urged to alter the Rural Municipality act so as to make it compulsory for rural municipalities to pay the annual levy to town districts quarterly.

8. That this convention request the government of the Province of Saskatchewan to so amend the School Act or School Assessment act so that all the assessable property in any public school district at the time of the issue of any debenture shall be held liable for all rates necessary for the repayment of such debenture, and further that the Department of Education be requested to take such action as may be necessary to relieve any school district at present in difficulty through the working of the present law in this particular.

9. That section 9 of the School Act be amended by striking out the words "at least two of whom shall be Roman Catholics."

10. Resolved that the government of this province be requested to have the Department of Education revise the school readers, history and other text books, together with the list of books approved for school libraries, with a view to the inculcation of a Canadian national spirit, in thorough conformity with British ideals.

11. That the government be requested to pay the cost of issuing the report of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' association convention, and of forwarding same to the school districts.

12. Whereas, it is commonly admitted that the French-Canadian holds no legal right to language privileges in Saskatchewan, and whereas, thirteen or fourteen other nationalities form a part of our people, therefore, be it resolved, "That it is the opinion of this convention that the language privilege granted to the French in our midst is prejudicial to the best interests of our commonwealth."

13. That the Department of Education be requested to amend the teacher's contract and regulations to require the attendance of the teacher in rural and village school districts during the noon hour and to supervise play.

14. That this convention expresses itself strongly in favor of the continuance of total prohibition throughout Saskatchewan and the Dominion of Canada.

15. That all schools authorized to be built by the Education Department be placed upon a cement or other suitable foundation, and that basements be installed with proper sanitary closets and proper drains for boys, and furthermore, that the outdoor closets be fitted with leakproof boxes instead of the common pit system now in use.

16. That this association place itself on record as favoring and asking the administration of the proceeds of sale of school lands by the government of Saskatchewan instead of by the Dominion government, believing that the provincial government can handle such a fund more advantageously for the purpose for which it was set aside.

17. That all assessable lands not included within any school district within the province be assessed for educational purposes.

18. That the Saskatchewan School Trustees' association in convention assembled, hereby endorse the action of the Saskatchewan government in the appointment of Dr. T. M. Anderson to the position of director of education among the new Canadians.

19. That the English language be the only language taught in our public schools during school hours, and be the only language of instruction.

21. That no person shall be eligible for the office of trustee who cannot read and write the English language.

22. That no private elementary school, academy or college be permitted to operate in Saskatchewan.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE R. BRIT, TINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

chewan except under license, and that any institution so licensed be under the regulations of the department of education in regard to operation and inspection, in exactly the same manner as the public schools, but that no grant be payable to such private schools.

24. That this association endorse the recommendation of the Provincial Association of Teachers that a Journal of Education be established in Saskatchewan, consisting of eight numbers, annually, of one hundred pages each, and that the Journal be placed in every school in the province as a part of the school library equipment, at a cost of \$2 a year.

25. That if any pupil reaching the age of fourteen years has not attained the fifth grade, he be required to attend one or more years, as the judgment of the minister of education may direct.

The following resolutions were passed at the evening session:

26. That all corporations be assessed and taxed as Public School supporters as in the past, and that no division of corporation school taxes be made with Separate schools, and that the provisions for dividing the corporation taxes be repealed, as such division will take away from the Public schools that which they formerly enjoyed.

27. That all Public schools within the bounds of a rural municipality be encouraged to hold a school officials' conference prior to the annual convention, and have power to send resolutions to convention.

29. That this convention urge upon the Government the necessity of a prompt means of enforcing the compulsory School Attendance Act, and the necessity of heavier penalties in some cases.

Amendments to the constitution were made as follows:

1. That section 3 of the constitution be amended to read as follows: An annual fee of \$2.00 for each delegate shall be remitted on or before the date of attendance in each year.

2. That section 2 be amended to read as follows: "Member":—A delegate appointed by the board of trustees or by the ratepayers at their annual school meeting who holds some administrative office authorized by the "School Act" or "Secondary Education Act," but no school district shall be entitled to more than one delegate.

3. That section 2 be amended by adding sub-sec. B: That all past presidents of the association shall be life members of the association.

4. That sec. 2 be amended by adding subsec. A: Providing that city, town or village Public school districts be each entitled to two delegates.

5. Sec. 10, subsection A be amended to read as follows: Each officer shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed.

6. Sec. 12, subsection A be amended to read as follows: Any proposed amendment to the constitution must be sent to the Sec. Treas. of the association not later than seven days prior to the opening date of convention.

—Belief is expressed in French official circles that the preliminary peace will be finished and ready for submission to the French chamber between March 15 and March 31.

Proceedings at Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wish to join France, form an independent state or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about sixty billion francs.

The Greeks Ask That The Turks Be Banished from Europe

It was pointed out that under Emperor Constantine the country adjacent to Constantinople, including the city itself, contained 16,000,000 Greeks, only 3,000,000 of whom remain today because of systematic extermination by the Turks.

Possession of Adriatic Ports, Disputed Between Jugo-Slavs and Italians Involves Most Delicate Handling

The proverbial tempter in a teapot has arisen between the Serbs and the Italians over who beat the Austrians, and as to whom the Austro-Hungarian fleet belongs. Italians claimed that Serbian "intellectuals" addressed a manifesto to French politicians and others, charging the Italians with persecuting Jugo-Slavs in occupied territories, forbidding the wearing of the Jugo-Slav cockade, etc., declaring the Austrian defeat on the Piave and the resultant collapse of the empire was due principally to the Jugo-Slav revolution and claiming the Austrian navy, because it was largely built, paid for and manned by Jugo-Slavs and seized it.

The Italian counter manifesto states that the downfall of the Austrian empire was due to the military efforts of Italy, Serbia and Russia, the allied hunger blockade, and finally to the Italian victory on the Piave.

WHAT GERMANY IS ABLE TO PAY

Correspondent Calculates Wealth of Nation and Probabilities of Indemnities

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A United States newspaper correspondent says:

I am able to give herewith what I believe to be the first reliable estimates published of the damages which Germany can really pay to the Allies. The figures presented, while perhaps not rigidly exact, are approximately so. The figures on German wealth are those given by Dr. Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank in 1913, to prove Germany's wonderful prosperity. They are, therefore, rather exaggerated than minimized.

The demands for indemnities presented to the peace conference by the principal powers are as follows: France, 250,000,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000,000); England, 200,000,000,000 francs (\$40,000,000,000); Italy, 100,000,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000,000); Belgium, 20,000,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000,000); total 570,000,000,000 francs (\$116,000,000,000). Dr. Helfferich estimated the total wealth of Germany in 1913 thus: Property insured against fire, 200,000,000,000 marks (\$50,000,000,000); real estate, 70,000,000,000 marks (\$17,500,000,000); mines, 6,000,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000,000); cargoes en route, metal, money and ships, 6,000,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000,000); including railways, 30,000,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000,000); investments abroad, 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000); total, 332,000,000,000 marks (\$83,000,000,000).

Liquidation Impossible.

It is thus seen that the total indemnities demanded exceed the total wealth of Germany. When an individual fails his property is liquidated by the creditors, but in the case of Germany, this system of settlement is impossible, for you cannot put 70,000,000 people out of the country and confiscate their property. The idea of taking over Germany's national wealth is therefore utterly fantastic. The only sound source of indemnities is Germany's total annual income. This was estimated by Dr. Helfferich at a maximum of 40,000,000,000 marks (\$10,000,000,000). But the entire revenue cannot be confiscated or else the people will not be able to meet the current expenses. Dr. Helfferich's figures show that 25,000,000,000 marks (\$6,250,000,000) of the national income were expended by individuals for current expenses; 7,000,000,000 marks (\$1,750,000,000) by the state. Only the remaining 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000) re-

present the country's savings or net profits. This 8,000,000,000 marks can be taken by the Allies and by taxing the rich people and so force them to reduce their personal expenditure another 3,000,000,000 marks (\$750,000,000) may be added. The yearly total, therefore, is 11,000,000,000 marks (\$2,750,000,000). All these figures are on the 1913 basis, but at the present time the purchasing power of the mark is diminished by half. Thus the 11,000,000,000 marks before the war may be taken to represent 22,000,000,000 marks now.

Debts Must Be Met.

However, from this sum must be deducted the interest on Germany's war debt, or 4,000,000,000 marks (\$1,000,000,000); pensions debt, 3,000,000,000 marks (\$750,000,000); extra expenses owing to deteriorations during the war 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000). It is to our interest that Germany should meet these various debts, first, so as to get the money back into the hands of the individuals from whom we hope to collect in one form or another; second, to prevent Bolshevistic tendencies among those people; and third, so that German industries will be able to function. Thus from 22,000,000,000 marks (\$5,500,000,000) must be deducted 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000), leaving 14,000,000,000 marks (\$3,500,000,000), which is what Germany might be expected to pay us annually, provided she has the same stocks of raw stuffs, the same ships, the same railway equipments and the same markets as before the war. This is far from being the case and hence even this sum of 14,000,000,000 marks is an extremely doubtful proposition. The result is that the allied governments have come gradually, one after another, to the American point of view that the only way to make Germany pay is to help Germany to reconstitute her national life.

Must Replace in Kind.

The present intention of the Allies seems to be to collect indemnities partly in money, by taking a certain per cent. of the national income and partly in kind. Thus Germany will be obliged to replace the machinery destroyed in Belgium and Northern France. She has already been ordered to deliver a large supply of agricultural implements. The whole question is extremely delicate. The experts of the Allies must decide just what material they can demand without crippling Germany's national life to such an extent that production, and hence ability to pay will be diminished. Thus Marshal Foch seems to have understood that the fulfillment of his original demands

COAL FAMINE IN GERMANY

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\$5000.00 in VICTORY BONDS FREE



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To the 50 Mail Order Customers from whom we receive the largest total amounts of money up to and including May 31st, 1919, we will give \$5,000.00 worth of Victory Bonds, divided into 50 prizes. You may send in your orders for any amount and at any time, but the total amount in each of all your orders which you send us during that period is what counts. In addition to face-value of Victory Bonds, all prize winners will get the interest at 5 1/2%, which is due on June 1st, 1919.

HOW TO ENTER CONTEST SEND AT ONCE FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOG. If you have not one already, borrow your neighbor's book until your copy arrives. Don't lose a moment of time, as the sooner you begin sending orders the better chance to win a bigger prize. Starting with the 15th of December, coupons to the full amount of your purchase will be sent with every order. Read the coupons for full instructions.

DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THIS FACT While you not only have a good chance to win a big prize, you are at the same time getting merchandise at rock bottom prices, correct, reasonable styles, and unquestionable value for your money.

REMEMBER No coupons will be issued by us after May 31st, and, in order to participate in the contest, your orders must be in our hands on or before that date.

WHY WE DO THIS We want to increase the number of our mail order customers, and also our catalog circulation. Send us a trial order—you have nothing to lose, as we guarantee entire satisfaction or refund your money. Do not delay your requests for our Mid-Winter Sale Catalog, and our Spring Catalog. A post card request is sufficient.

VICTORY BONDS ARE DEPOSITED IN DOMINION BANK \$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

JUDGES OF CONTEST Mr. R. G. Thompson, Editor, Farmer's Advocate; Mr. W. J. Healey, Associate Editor, Grain Growers' Guide; Mr. J. T. Mitchell, Western Home Monthly.

ANNOUNCING WINNERS The winners of the prize will be immediately notified by letter, and their prize of Victory Bond or Bonds forwarded. The names of all winners and amounts of prizes will be printed in the papers.

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MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS Men's and Women's wearing apparel, Shoes, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc.

1ST PRIZE \$1,500.00 in Victory Bonds
2ND PRIZE 500.00 " "
3RD PRIZE 300.00 " "
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To each one of the next 45 winners we will give a \$50 Victory Bond 2,250.00
Amount of interest due June 1st 137.50
\$5,187.50

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Most That Can Be Hoped. The conclusion is clear. The demands made by the Allies are utterly exorbitant. The most that can be hoped under the best conditions is that Germany will be able within 10 years to pay the damages inflicted on individual property owners in Belgium and northern France, that is to say, a total of 100,000,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000,000). But as for paying the Allied war debts, it is entirely out of the question. The various allied nations will have to find other means of escaping from their present desperate financial situations.

SAY ALLIES MUST EVACUATE RUSSIA

PARIS.—Further light on the Bolshevik attitude toward the invitation of the allied and associated powers for a conference with the Russian factions at Princes Islands is given by an article in the Bolshevik official newspaper Izvestia of January 26.

The Izvestia article, which was signed by M. Neklor, lays stress on the indirect character of the invitation, nothing that it bore neither address nor signature. The writer declares the allies must choose between the role of adversaries of the new Russia and that of arbitrators. If they desire to prove their fitness to act as arbitrators he insists they must completely evacuate Russia. Then their initiative, he adds, may be taken seriously.

DENMARK TELLS RED ENVOY TO LEAVE

COPENHAGEN.—Dr. Suretz, Bolshevik representative in Denmark, left with his legation staff at the request of the Danish government. He was notified that his further presence was not desired in Denmark.