

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — Owing to default of the Grand Trunk Pacific in meeting its debenture interest, the Saskatchewan government has been obliged to step into the breach and pay interest with respect to branch line bonds guaranteed by the provincial government, it was announced by Premier Martin. The amount paid was \$260,000.

— Eight Indians were burned to death, and two more are not expected to recover; fourteen were severely injured and a large quantity of provisions, the property of the Indians, was destroyed in the several day forest fires around Gold Lake, north of Lloydminster, on the boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan, according to information reaching the Indian commission from the agent who had been sent to investigate.

MOOSE JAW. — The Moose Jaw Times under date of June 3rd prints the following: "Within 25 miles of Moose Jaw until Sunday last there was a public school district which had a real pure bred German as chairman of the Board of Trustees, but today things are not as they were. Information was brought in by scouts to the G. W. V. A. last week that the enemy was showing considerable strength in this particular school district and on Sunday a trench raid in force was carried out. Three large automobiles loaded with eighteen Veterans who all had had something to do with the Fritzies 'over there,' comprised the party. When they arrived in the district they found that at the last election a school district composed of 'white' people had elected a pure bred German who came to the district from Germany in 1910. The Gerrie had homesteaded and also taken a pre-emption. The patent for the homestead was issued the year that this German's relatives in the Fatherland had started out to conquer the world, while the patent for the pre-emption was granted last year, when the views of the Gerries in the Fatherland had been changed. Mr. German in the south country had however, in the period between 1910, when he left Germany, and 1914, become a British subject by naturalization. When the Veterans arrived in the school district where the German was holding sway they took charge of affairs in quick order. The reason for their visit was that Mr. German had taken it upon himself to attack the character of the school teacher, while another German resident of the district had contributed another yarn. The rate-payers in the district were summoned to the meeting and a little group assembled, and Mr. German had it conveyed to him in no uncertain terms just what he would and could do in Canada. Before the meeting was over Mr. German had resigned his position as chairman of the school board, had apologized to the young lady in question and generally expressed a desire to behave better in future. The senior officer commanding the raiding party contributed a most excellent address to the afternoon's proceedings. Their procedure was not exactly according to the usual court regulations but the address by the leader of the Veterans' party is stated by members of the party to have been a model one. The assurance was given the German residents of the school district and especially the ex-chairman, that things would have to go along all right in the future or another raid would be organized after which the Veterans were confident there would not be any Germans left."

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Five thousand returned soldiers formed a parade here, June 3rd, and marched direct to the House of Parliament, where they interviewed Premier Norris. The soldiers demanded that steps be taken to reduce the high cost of living. Premier Norris promised that he would at once take the matter up with the Federal House in Ottawa and see what can be done to bring about a better state of affairs. The parade then marched to the City Hall, where the leaders interviewed the Mayor. They stated that steps must be taken immediately to settle the strike, and intimated their intention of visiting the Trades and Labor Council to find the Bolsheviks who have been responsible for the trouble. The returned men carried a number of banners on one of which was inscribed "To Hell With Foreigners."

— Twelve arrests were made as the result of a score of street fights in which members of opposing forces in the strike engaged June 5th, chiefly around the statue erected to the heroes of the Riel Rebellion in front of the city hall. Numerous other individual scraps throughout the city marked the most turbulent period of the upheaval which entered its fourth week June 6th, but nothing approaching actual rioting can be said to have occurred, though it is certain the city missed martial law by a narrow margin. Troops stood with equipment ready in various barracks and guns on auto carriages were served with ammunition.

—"It is human to err." But if man has erred he often, out of human pride, tries to find a scape-goat whereon to lay the blame, to exonerate himself. Winnipeg has had its strike, the most serious strike in its history, affecting more or less all of western Canada. The strikers erred. A goodly number of them exhibited traits of bolshevism. Literature revolutionary in its doctrine was circulated. Strikers, for several days at least, exercised sovereign powers in the city of Winnipeg. Apparently the strike is lost. The strikers, aware that they were gravely mistaken, are now trying to find a scape-goat to lay their blame on. With ease the scape-goat was found: It is the "wicked" foreigner who is made responsible for all possible and impossible transgressions and crimes.

Ontario

OTTAWA. — The Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans' Association, in session here June 5th, has offered to act as mediator in an effort to effect a settlement of the strike in Winnipeg. The following message was sent to all parties concerned in Winnipeg in the afternoon: "The Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, now in executive session at Ottawa, representing the great majority of returned soldiers in Canada and having the best interests of all Canadians at heart do hereby invite representatives of all conflicting interests in Winnipeg and district to accept this offer to act as mediators to settle the strike situation in the best interests of all Canada. Please wire reply if accepted. (signed) W. P. Purney, Dominion President G. W. V. A. of Canada."

— In the Commons, May 31st a vote of \$28,000 for pensions in the European war and active militia was brought up for the consideration of the committee. Mr. Rowell stated that the total casualties up to May 1 were 212,812, of which 63,347 were killed and died from disease, etc., and the remaining 148,836 were wounded. The item was carried on the understanding that further discussion on it would be allowed later.

— Royal assent was given to 65 bills June 6th. There was one which went through both Houses and received assent in the record time of twenty minutes. It was a bill to amend the Immigration Act, passed earlier in the present session. The bill extends the provision of the act in regard to prohibited classes. These classes now include not only those who advocate the overthrow by violence of constituted authority, but also those who in Canada defend and suggest the unlawful destruction of property or by word or by act create or attempt to create a public disorder in Canada or who without lawful authority assume any powers of government in Canada, or any part thereof, or who by common repute belong to or are suspected of belonging to any secret societies or organizations which extort money or in any way attempt to control any resident of Canada by force or threat or by bodily harm or blackmail. Persons in the prohibited classes are liable to deportation except those who are British subjects either by reason of birth in Canada or by reason of naturalization in Canada. Further, if a person by act or word at any time since 1910 has done anything enumerated then he would prima facie be deemed to belong to the prohibited class.

— A complete review of the financial position of the Dominion as a result of the war with suggestions as to what Canada must do in order to successfully negotiate the next few difficult years were the features of Sir Thomas White's annual financial statement preceding tariff and taxation budget announcements in the Commons last week. The minister's story of Canada's present position was listened to attentively by a crowded House and galleries. Probably the most interesting statement made by Sir Thomas was that the ultimate debt of the Dominion when all expenditures are met will be \$1,950,000,000, or \$220 per head of population, and involving an annual interest burden of \$115 per annum. The pensions will cost from 35 to 40 million dollars per annum. While impressing upon the House the fact that the burden to be borne is heavy, Sir Thomas said Canada was in a much better position than many other countries, and there was no reason why we should be discouraged. The cost of the war up to March 31st, the close of the financial year, was \$1,327,273,848. For the financial year it was \$450,000,000, as compared with \$60,750,475 for the first year of war. During the war period \$275,943,977 of its principal cost was paid out of revenue. With pensions and interest disbursements the amount paid out of revenue was \$438,293,248. The Finance Minister told the House that demobilization costs for the current fiscal year will be not less than \$300,000,000, and total expenditure \$620,000,000. Revenue on the other hand will not exceed \$280,000,000, or about sufficient to cover ordinary expenditures. There will have to be at least one more loan to cover demobilization and capital expenditure. For the past financial year Sir Thomas was able to announce that revenue had exceeded ordinary expenditure by seventy million dollars, of which forty-eight million dollars had been devoted to war expenditure. In order to successfully cope with the financial situation the Finance Minister said there must be agricultural and industrial development. We must adopt the motto: "Produce and save."

British Columbia

VANCOUVER. — A general strike of organized labor in Vancouver in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike, effective at 11 a. m.

June 3rd was called at a mass meeting June 2nd. Exemptions from the strike order were made in the cases of firemen, police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk wagon drivers, theatre employees, hospital employees, laundries, hotels and restaurants, ten civic employees to act as grave diggers, six caretakers for the city waterworks, ice wagons, for hospital, hotel and restaurant delivery only.

Yukon.

DAWSON. — The last few days witnessed the blackest period in the history of Dawson, with exception alone of the Princess Sophia disaster, which claimed twelve Dawson lives, as the result of death occurring from ptomaine poisoning, following the dinner at the Yukon Gold Company's plant, number A-fifty four below, on Bunker Creek, May 22, at which thirty-six prominent men of the north sat down in a veritable lottery of death. Four others in hospital are expected to recover. The entire camp supplies, where the trouble occurred, has been destroyed, including utensils, even down to the stove, and a new complete outfit has been installed.

Influenza Records

The Registrar of Vital Statistics for Saskatchewan, Mr. Stuart Muirhead, has now completed full figures with reference to the late outbreak of influenza, covering six months, that is, the last three months of 1918 and the first three months of 1919.

The figures as reported by months are as follows: September, 1; October, 352; November, 1,561; December, 1,110; January, 638; February, 340; March, 320; making a total of no less than 4,322, which is a higher figure than Saskatchewan's total loss during the year.

In tabulating the deaths by age periods, the period showing the greatest number of deaths is from 20 to 29 years, in which 1,350 deaths occurred, or 31.4% of the total deaths; the next highest period being from 30 to 39 years, in which 1,180 deaths occurred, or 27.3% of the total deaths.

Dealing with the occupation of those who died of influenza, naturally in this province most deaths occurred amongst farmers, the number being 999, but one of the most regrettable features in this connection is the great mortality among domestics and housewives, which reached 989, a truly appalling loss to all among the women and mothers of this province.

An interesting series of tables classifies influenza in two divisions, first, cases, where the epidemic was primary, that is where death occurred owing to the complications following influenza, and second, cases where influenza followed some other disease. When influenza was primary 3,263 deaths occurred, or 75% of the total deaths. In this connection pneumonia was by far the most fatal complication, and 2,479 deaths were recorded. When influenza was secondary there were only 183 deaths and of these 67 were from pneumonia, showing clearly that pneumonia was the most dangerous complication, whether primary or secondary.

It is to be noted that in spite of quite general alarm on this account, there were only 14 cases of death in pregnancy owing to influenza, although in cases where pregnancy was primary there were 35 deaths from influenza.

There were 876 deaths where influenza was the only cause.

The deaths in cities were 1,159; in the 75 towns, 496; in 300 villages, 426, making a total of 2,081 urban fatalities, while in the rest of the province there were 2,241. Of the towns, there were only 14 which reported no deaths, showing how widespread the disease was.

It was the least fatal in villages, of which 201 reported no deaths, while out of 315 municipalities 194 escaped.

A valuable chart or diagram has been prepared, to show the duration of cases, on which the record of 3,061 cases is given. This shows that the crisis occurred on the seventh and tenth days, on which the greatest number of deaths took place. After the fourteenth day the number of deaths decreased very rapidly. It may be mentioned that the Registrar only learns of the fatal cases, so that in speaking of the "duration of cases" it means the time from the date of the first attack until the date of death.

Go To The Root.

Today the entire civilized world stands in fear of Bolshevism. People and Governments alike dread the anarchy, which threatens to override all law, and to deluge every country on earth with chaos, cruelty and crime. Rulers, statesmen and social welfare workers are at their wits' end to find some effective means of averting the impending catastrophe. All sorts of expedients are being suggested to meet the emergency; and we have no doubt but that some way will be found, in the present delicate situation to prevent the wrecking of civilization.

We are strongly of the opinion, however, that the peril will be only delayed, not entirely removed, unless the same, educational and correctional methods of earlier times be restored. We must go to the root of the trouble and apply the axe there, if we are to have permanent relief from the night-mare of Bolshevism. We must get rid of the wishy-washy sentimentality, that has destroyed the discipline of our primary and secondary schools; and we must put an end to the perfunctory penology, that takes from our penal and correctional institutions all the restraining influence of imprisonment and punishment.

When at the behest of hair-brained theorists, corporal punishment was entirely abolished in the schools, the seeds of anarchy were planted far and wide. When the old and salutary proverb, "Spare the rod, and spoil the child," was eliminated from the disciplinary dicta of pedagogy, one of the most serious mistakes in the history of education was made; and as a consequence, generations have been growing up resentful of restraint, and disrespectful of authority. Strikes have even become fashionable in the schools; and juvenile courts are busy every working day in the year. Strikes and juvenile courts were unknown in the good, old days before the extreme application of the "moral suasion" fad put the rod on the shelf.

Perfunctory penology came along to continue and complement the destructive work of "moral suasion" pushed to the extreme in the schools. Silly sentimentalists of men have been going upon the theory that the criminal is a victim of circumstances, and that society at large is responsible for his crimes. Therefore, the dear women visit the crook or the thug in his prison, and bring him candy and fruit and flowers, and their own sweet sympathy; and the sap-headed sociologists make his confinement so tolerable, that the sanction of the law loses about all its deterrent effect upon him.

What can be expected from such methods of education and penology? Human nature, in its fallen state, is prone to evil; and it must be restrained from wrong-doing by the fear of punishment. Punishment is the principle sanction of every civil law; fear of it is the

most powerful incentive to obedience of the law. Therefore, it is unwise to neglect to make proper use of its influence to deter the wilful, to correct the wayward, and to chastise the obstinate.

We are not minimizing the value of moral suasion. It is undoubtedly great and should be utilized; but to expect that respect for authority, and obedience to law can be maintained by recourse to moral suasion alone is nothing short of folly. Such expectation is not entertained regarding even the Moral Law; for, while the highest motive of obedience to the Commandments of God is love for the Creator Who is infinitely good in Himself and worthy of being obeyed, it cannot be denied that the hope of the reward of Heaven for disobedience makes a stronger appeal to selfish human nature, and that the fear of the punishment of Hell for disobedience is, after all, the very strongest incentive to virtue, for the average person.

Summary of Austrian Terms.

(Continued from Page 1)

bodied by Austria in her freedom law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the league of nations.

Part 4. — Austria renounces all right, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers and undertake to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal allied powers in relation thereto.

All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarines even for commercial purposes is forbidden.

All naval arms, ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the allies.

The wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military or political messages, relating to Austria or her late allies, without the assent of the allied and associated governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high-powered wireless stations.

Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, naval or air service of any foreign power.

Part 7 on penalties is identical with the German treaty, except the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany.

Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement or convention made by the allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law, which operates in territories detached from the former Austrian empire, and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same as in the German treaty except the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges through Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

Impounded

One yearling Steer, Muley, color black, belly white. Geo. Riederer, S.E. Sec. 22-38-22, HUMBOLDT, SASK.