

# The Courier

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## Buy Continued Prosperity

Before our last Victory Loan financial experts were dubious as to the outlook for Canada. She could not borrow abroad. It was necessary that she have a large available capital to finance credits for British and foreign war orders. Canada was thrown on her own resources and appealed to her citizens.

The remarkable over-subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan completely changed the uncertain outlook which prevailed. It gave a new impetus to agriculture, commerce and prosperity. It invigorated our efforts in the war. It allowed our provincial Governments, municipal and other borrowers to finance their requirements at home. In short, it gave another lease of life to the activities of the Dominion.

The Victory Loan of 1918 will accomplish the same purposes. Upon the ready response of the large and small investor, depends the immediate economic future of Canada. Everyone's prosperity is involved. Prepare to buy continued Prosperity in Victory Bonds.

## Spanish Influenza

(Continued from Page 1.)

### EPIDEMIC IN UNITED STATES MILITARY CAMPS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Improvement in the influenza situation in six states was shown by reports received today, but 27 other states reported the disease still spreading, with many additional cities and rural districts affected.

Conditions apparently were worse in Pennsylvania, where it is estimated 250,000 cases have occurred with probably 150,000 in Philadelphia. For the first eighteen days of October, 14,805 deaths are reported in this state. In army camps a slight increase in both influenza and pneumonia was reported Sunday, but a decrease was shown today with 3,007 influenza cases and 783 pneumonia cases, the lowest figures reported since the epidemic became general in the camps. For the forty-eight hours ending today, 1,500 influenza cases, 10,400 deaths from all causes to 15,072.

### PUBLIC SNEEZING PUNISHABLE IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Oct. 21.—The Alberta Board of Health has passed a regulation compelling all passengers on trains and street cars to wear masks. Sanitary inspectors are on all trains in the province enforcing the regulation.

Coughing and sneezing without covering the nose and mouth is punishable. The railway managements in the province are giving their heartiest support to the board. Influenza has been spreading in some localities. The great shortage of nurses is being felt. All towns are being advised by the board to organize a visiting nursing system. Fifty-eight new cases were reported today, 77 cases were reported at Youngstown, with several deaths.

Cases in Montreal. MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—New cases of influenza reported in Montreal since Saturday afternoon amounted to 1,112. The deaths were 139. The number of new cases show a slight increase over Friday and Saturday's return, but the deaths are fewer. So great has been the improvement in the situation as regards the soldiers that civilian patients are now being admitted to military hospitals here.

Increase in Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—Ninety-six new cases of Spanish influenza were reported in Winnipeg today. Only one person succumbed to the malady during the day, bringing the total number of deaths up to ten.

Strong Hold on Saskatoon. SASKATOON, Oct. 21.—Spanish influenza took a strong hold of the city today. Up to 6 o'clock this evening 216 cases had been reported. Since that hour the ambulances have been exceedingly busy and a large number of new cases have been reported. It is impossible to get a correct idea of the number. Three deaths have been reported to date.

Aviators Collided. DESERONTO, Ont., Oct. 21.—Lieut. J. B. Stephens, Toronto, was killed and Cadet W. L. Somerville, of Burlington Rapids, Ontario, was seriously injured when their airplanes crashed together about a mile from Rockburn airbase at 11:30 a.m. today.

## Prodical Waste By Big Earners

War Prosperity has Led to Injudicious Spending. No Thought of Loan Years Ahead.

Side by side with a good deal of thrift, there is a good deal of thriftlessness among us, just now. It is surprising that this should be the case, for only the year before the first year of the war, the people, very many of them, experienced the pinch of dire poverty. Work was scarce. Many who had bought houses could not keep up the instalments, or pay the taxes due on them. Many who lived in rented houses could not pay their rent. Yet, although this was only between four and five years ago, many of the people who suffered most have already forgotten that then they went hungry. They don't realize that what then was may be again. They don't believe it. They think that the present boom—for wages are quite abnormally high—will last for ever.

Bought Two Cars. Here is a concrete case. A certain man who, four or five years ago, lacked food and all the necessities of life, is to-day making big money at munitions. He is not putting by a cent. In the three years and more during which he has been working on munitions, he has bought himself two cars. His first car didn't last long. He gave the poor thing no rest. When it was "all in" he bought another. Yet this man will cadge for clothes

for his children, and send his children to the school barefoot. Now when the call is for economy, many women, whose husbands are making big money, are outrageously extravagant in clothes. One of them in the same locality is so in love with fine clothes that she was seen wearing a silk dress when scrubbing the floor. Until her husband got his present \$50 a week job, they had never had more than \$20 a week to get along on. They have nothing saved (as she admits) and if the man was out of a job to-morrow, all they would have to show as resultant— from their present prosperity would be a quantity of partly-worn fine clothes.

Eating Their Earnings. Many families are presently putting up their big earnings. One that I know will give \$9.50 for a leg of lamb for Sunday dinner. The father takes to work for his lunch, which he has bought cooked at a store, for which a big price is paid. The butcher who serves them says he could not begin to afford the expensive food they consume in large quantities. War-time prosperity is just giving them a good time—for a time. What of the "loan years" that may be ahead? In the cases mentioned, and they are typical of very many, no provision whatever is being made for them.

## INFLUENZA

### Its History, Prevention and Treatment

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890, when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always traveled from east to west.

Symptoms. The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold; more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pain in the eye balls and behind the eyes, general physical depression, and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

How to Prevent It. As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and to build up the non-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloroform and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

In fighting previous epidemics, doctors found quinine a useful preventive. One grain of sulphate of quinine mixed with (but not dissolved in) a wineglassful of cold water makes an excellent antiseptic gargle. The antiseptic properties of quinine are well known and its use as described above at once relieves the symptoms of sore throat, which result from the strain of the fight between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs in the tonsils—the body's first line of defence. Quinine is also given internally with success, as a preventive. In one of the more recent outbreaks in Europe, an experiment was tried, in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 1-2 grains of quinine in 1-2 ounces of whiskey daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadrons had given none. The latter squadrons had from 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the 44 cases treated with quinine developed only a case.

### Official Statements

(Continued from Page 1.)

In the course of stubborn fighting north of Verdun we have advanced our line at several points. This morning our troops took Hill No. 297 and drove the enemy from the Bois-de-Rappe, capturing six officers, 255 men and a number of machine guns. Further west they have improved their position on the northern edge of the Bois-de-Bathville and have made progress northeast of St. Jush.

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Having completed the capture of the villages in the river valley and driven the enemy from the town of Solesmes, our troops fought their way forward up the slopes east of the Selle, and have established themselves on the high ground overlooking the valley of the Harpies river."

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, remedies of the primary disease and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, such things as in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-nauseatic, anti-diarrhoeic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge.

What To Eat. The dietetic rules which apply to influenza are similar to those for influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later, on a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "tea water" may be given. This excellent diet is prepared by blending with a pint of milk the whipped whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavoured with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal matter is in which even the lightest foods are spiced with leucine and common sense must be used in selecting diet to the particular case in hand.

Precautions Against Influenza. 1. The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household. 2. Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean cups and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water. 3. Infected articles and rooms should be cleaned and disinfected. Use disinfectants sparingly. Wash the hands frequently. 4. Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period. 5. Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn. The feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.

Determined opposition was encountered, especially in the vicinity of Solesmes and at the village of St. Pithon. This opposition was overcome after hard fighting and a number of local counter-attacks were repulsed. As the result of this operation, which was carried out in a heavy barrage, we captured over 2,000 prisoners and some guns.

Further north, our advanced troops are reported to be within two miles of Tournai, and also to be in touch with the enemy east of the general line of Denain, Buis-de-Ecuisset, Landas, Mouchin and Marquis. The text of Field Marshal Haig's morning communication reads: "At an early hour this morning troops attacked the enemy's positions on the line of the Selle river, north of Le Cateau, and have crossed

ed the river despite considerable opposition. Further north the advance continued yesterday afternoon and last evening. Our troops captured Denain and have reached the general line of Haveluy-Wandignies-Hamagne-Brillon-Beuvry. The enemy's resistance is increasing on this front."

FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 20.—"Despite the bad weather we have extended our positions between the Oise and the Serre. To the east of Verneuil we have crossed the Chantrud brook and gained a footing on the crests to the west of Granddup. All our guns have been maintained notwithstanding violent attacks. East of Vouziers we reached the outskirts of the village of Permon and advanced in the region of Landevies and Falais, capturing about 20 cannon."

The evening statement reads: "On the Oise front the enemy was completely repulsed. East of the Oise our troops have advanced along the canal from Oisy to Hamantville. They occupied the forest of Andigny and the villages of Etret and Verneuil, and continued with their right wing the pursuit of the enemy begun yesterday between the Oise and Le Ferre. The first army today achieved new successes. Ribemont and the position dominating Villers-le-Sec fell into our hands. More to the east we went beyond Fairs-le-Nez and Catillon-de-Temple. On the Serre front the tenth army this morning started an attack on the German line in the region of Pouilly and the marshes of Sissonne, on a front of five kilometres. This position, which was powerfully organized and comprised two lines of trenches protected by a network of barbed wire and provided with numerous concrete dugouts, was forced by our troops who broke the enemy's stubborn resistance. We realized an advance of 1,200 metres in depth. The village and flour mill of Verneuil, the Athanrud farm and Favelles-See are in our hands. The number of prisoners taken runs into the thousands."

West of Barenton rivulet, enemy counter-attacks carried out by important effectives who had received the order to hold on at all costs, have been repulsed with heavy losses. Between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien the fight has not been less spirited. Local attacks brought us appreciable progress. We have reached the road from Sissonne to Leselve and have carried several fortified works. More to the east we hold Beaucourt, Esrange, Tinain and Comriens. Between these villages and Nizy-le-Comte and west of Chateau Porcien our troops also came into contact with the Hun line. Our troops attacked after a short artillery preparation and took St. Germain Mont. Seven hundred prisoners were taken in the course of the fighting. In the region of Vouziers the battle continued the whole day with extreme stubbornness. On the heights east of the Aisne we have again after a hard struggle the Mameart farm and Hill 193, east of Vandy. More to the south we captured the village of Chrestes, and went far beyond this village. We took more than 400 prisoners and captured 70 cannon and some machine guns."

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 20.—"The offensive operations of the armies in Flanders under the command of General Ebdok continued during Sunday. After attempting to oppose our advance on the west bank of the Lys river the Germans were obliged to retreat along the whole front. The Belgian army is standing along the canal with its left resting on the Dutch frontier. The French army in Belgium has not only driven beyond the Lys the enemy rear guards, but has even notwithstanding inundations caused by the Germans, crossed that river and established two bridgeheads, one between Grammene and Pateghem and the other at Oughem. The second British army, overcoming violent resistance and difficult communications, crossed the Lys along its whole front and has reached on the right the western outskirts of Paer in the valley of the Scheldt. The front of this army passes through a line west of Paer, the outskirts of Dottignies, east of Rolleghem, Viechte and Wiedshoke. It has taken since Oct. 14, 6,059 prisoners and captured 369 guns."

## BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 19.—"This morning the British and American forces operating in conjunction with the French between the Oise river and Le Cateau continued their advance with success. Our troops have reached the west bank of the Sambre and Oise canal north of Oisy and gained possession of the high ground west of Catillon. In the operations in the past three days in this sector the troops of General Rawlinson's fourth army have completed an advance of from five to eight miles across difficult country which the enemy defended with tenacity. Having driven the enemy on the first day of their attack from strong positions held by him on the right bank of the Selle river, by determined and persistent fighting, they have successfully cleared the whole of the high ground east of the river line, capturing many villages in the course of their advance together with more than 5,000 prisoners and a number of guns. The enemy has commenced to withdraw north of the Cambrai road. Saulzoin has been occupied by our troops and progress has been made toward Denain from the south. North of the Senze canal our troops already have entered Denain and reached the villages of Escaudin and Somain. To the left of these troops the 8th Division has taken Marchiennes. During the past ten days the troops of this division, which have been continuously in the line for a long period and on a wide front, have maintained unceasing pressure on the enemy, and by their energy and activity their pursuit has greatly harassed his retreat. In the course of their advance of more than 18 miles they have captured several hundred prisoners and taken the town of Douai, besides many villages. Further north our troops are steadily continuing their advance. They have reached the general line of Orchies, Corbriex, Bourghelles and Templeuve, and southeast of Roubaix and the village of Nœchin."

FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 19.—"On the Oise front the enemy was completely repulsed. East of the Oise our troops have advanced along the canal from Oisy to Hauteville. They occupied the forest of Andigny and the villages of Etret and Verneuil, and continued with their right wing the pursuit of the enemy begun yesterday between the Oise and Le Ferre. The first army today achieved new successes. Ribemont and the position dominating Villers-le-Sec fell into our hands. More to the east we went beyond Fairs-le-Nez and Catillon-de-Temple. On the Serre front the tenth army this morning started an attack on the German line in the region of Pouilly and the marshes of Sissonne, on a front of five kilometres. This position, which was powerfully organized and comprised two lines of trenches protected by a network of barbed wire and provided with numerous concrete dugouts, was forced by our troops who broke the enemy's stubborn resistance. We realized an advance of 1,200 metres in depth. The village and flour mill of Verneuil, the Athanrud farm and Favelles-See are in our hands. The number of prisoners taken runs into the thousands."

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## BELGIAN

HAVRE, Oct. 19.—"We have occupied Zeebrugge and Bruges and passed the Bruges-Ghent canal and made progress toward Aeltre."

FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 18.—"To the west of the Oise, the troops of the First Army resumed this morning their pressure from the forest of Andigny to the river. These valiant troops which for more than a month have not ceased fighting the enemy powerfully fortified, have won again today further successes. They have reconquered the village of Menevret and the forest of Andigny, the eastern outskirts of which they hold, making at that point an advance of more than five kilometres under conditions particularly difficult. They have reached the outskirts of Pannappes, Le Grand Verly and Novales. They have captured, in spite of furious resistance by the enemy, the villages of Grougis, Ainsonville and Boyonville. Further south our advanced troops continued to pursue the enemy between the Oise and the Serre. We have advanced our lines to the north of Seray-les-Lazieres, to the southern outskirts of Fontaine and to the north of Nouvion and Catillon. We have captured about ten villages and made numerous prisoners, the number of which counted exceeds 1,500. On both sides of Vouziers, our infantry has crossed the Aisne on a front of five kilometres and gained a footing in the heights to the east. The village of Vandry and several farms organized as supporting points fell into our hands. The capture of several hundred prisoners is announced. Further east the fighting which has been going on since yesterday has developed to our advantage. We have succeeded in making progress in the wooded region between Oizy and Grandpre."

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FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 19.—"On the Oise front the enemy was completely repulsed. East of the Oise our troops have advanced along the canal from Oisy to Hauteville. They occupied the forest of Andigny and the villages of Etret and Verneuil, and continued with their right wing the pursuit of the enemy begun yesterday between the Oise and Le Ferre. The first army today achieved new successes. Ribemont and the position dominating Villers-le-Sec fell into our hands. More to the east we went beyond Fairs-le-Nez and Catillon-de-Temple. On the Serre front the tenth army this morning started an attack on the German line in the region of Pouilly and the marshes of Sissonne, on a front of five kilometres. This position, which was powerfully organized and comprised two lines of trenches protected by a network of barbed wire and provided with numerous concrete dugouts, was forced by our troops who broke the enemy's stubborn resistance. We realized an advance of 1,200 metres in depth. The village and flour mill of Verneuil, the Athanrud farm and Favelles-See are in our hands. The number of prisoners taken runs into the thousands."

## GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—"In Flanders, in continuation of the operations announced Friday, we evacuated Bruges, Thielt and Courtrai and have occupied new positions, before which lively forefield engagements have taken place. In the evening, the enemy was southeast of Sluis on the Belgau-Dutch frontier. West of Maldegep and Ursel, near Poekel and Marcheghen, northeast of Courtrai, he partly pressed forward over the Lys river. South of Courtrai he captured the Courtrai-Tournai road and has followed on both sides of Douai as far as east of the line of Orchies-Marchiennes. On the front between Le Cateau and the Oise there was a lull yesterday. At new lines on the Sambre-Oise canal and on the Oise we are in fighting contact with the enemy. The Serre-Souche sector was throughout the day the object of strong enemy attacks. The enemy who advanced to attack on the northern bank of the Serre was repulsed by our fire, and in hand-to-hand fighting. On the Laon-Martel road, the enemy gained a foothold on small portions of our positions. On both sides of the Souche lowland he was repulsed after heavy fighting. Also on the northern bank of the Aisne the enemy attacked after strong artillery activity, and drove back somewhat our advanced post northeast of St. Germainmont. On the Aisne front, between Attigny and Oizy, the enemy's fighting activity increased. On both sides of Vouziers, he established himself on the heights on the eastern bank of the Aisne. Southeastern Theatre.—On Bukovtza, enemy attacks were repulsed. Zajecar, in the Timok valley, has been occupied by the enemy."

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 21.—"More than 3,000 prisoners were captured by the British yesterday in the operations north of Le Cateau, when the Selle river was crossed on a wide front, according to Field Marshal Haig's statement today. In the Valenciennes region the British are approaching St. Amant, six miles northwest of Valenciennes. North of Tournai they are pushing forward to the line of the Scheldt river. The number of prisoners captured by us in the operation yesterday north of Le Cateau now exceeds 3,000. The enemy positions along the river Selle were of great natural strength and were held with resolution. The attack was launched by English, Scottish and Welsh divisions at two o'clock in the morning, under most unfavorable weather conditions, a continuous rain rendering the advance extremely difficult. The fighting was heavy throughout the day, the enemy offering strong resistance in the villages and along the line of the railway. In overcoming this resistance, great assistance was rendered at certain points by tanks, which, despite the flooded state of the river, succeeded in passing to the east bank at an early hour. As soon as the line of the river was secured a number of the bridges were rapidly constructed under a heavy fire from the hostile artillery and machine guns, enabling our guns to push forward close behind the advancing infantry and to afford them effective support at close range. Toward evening certain points at which parties of the enemy were still resisting were cleared up by local operations and a counter-attack from the region of Romeries was beaten off with heavy loss. North of Denain our advance troops continued to push forward in contact with the enemy and are approaching the village of St. Amant and the line of the scheldt north of Tournai."

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