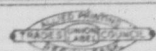


# The Courier

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## INFLUENZA REQUIRES CAREFUL WATCHING

The recent epidemic of influenza stands out as one of the most severe that has ever swept over America. On no previous invasion of this disease did the mortality resulting from the affections of the respiratory organs, brain and digestive system reach that of the recent scourge. Unfortunately, although influenza is by no means a modern disease, comparatively little was known of its epidemic form until after the ravages it made in 1889-90, and the nature of the infection is even yet, not clearly understood. Studies of the epidemic of 1890, however, are proving of great value in the present instance. For example, it is well known that the epidemic of 1890 was followed by many local epidemics as reflexes of the main scourge. In the city of New York, the local epidemic of 1891 did almost as much damage as the general one of the year before. Further, if the present experience is to be analogous to that of 1890, it may also be expected that the number of cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia will be above normal for some time.

All of which indicates the need for more than ordinary precaution against the disease and its consequent affections or sequelae, for many months to come. It is devoutly to be hoped that the recent epidemic has enabled students of medical science to arrive at more accurate conclusions with respect to the causes and the remedies for influenza, so that, if the recurrence of pandemics, or even of epidemics, cannot be entirely prevented, their disastrous effects may be greatly lessened.

## ALLIED TROOPS IN SAARLOUIS

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN GERMANY, Dec. 3.—General Mangin's troops thus far have encountered nothing but slight passive resistance on the part of the German officials, while the people themselves are not only docile but sometimes warmly hospitable. A woman, in whose house the general took quarters, said she felt dishonored when he left, because of lack of heating facilities. All are eager to do business with the French troops, and the principal pre-occupation in this region seems to be the economic situation and the possibility of continuing business relations across the Rhine and with Alsace-Lorraine. Merchants of undoubted German origin in Lorraine do not hesitate to declare that they would rather do business with France than with their own country.

The French troops and their equipment are making a great impression on the inhabitants, particularly the long train of motor trucks, which appear to have been lacking for a long time in the German army. The Germans also are surprised at the number and the excellent condition of the horses of the occupying forces.

The greatest surprise of the French officers was the finding in Saarbourg of so many souvenirs of French rule from the days of Louis XIV, to the end of the first empire. The first man to enter the city hall stopped short in the doorway of the big reception hall and asked himself if he was dreaming. The walls were tapestried with the best specimens of French production of the seventeenth century and the entire room was furnished in the purest Louis XIV. style, while on the mantelpiece was a large engraving of Marshal Ney, who was born in Saarbourg. Around the engravings were inscribed the names of more than two hundred natives of Saarbourg who had served as officers in the French army, ranging in rank from lieutenant to marshal.

Many of the families of Saarbourg speak French even today, while the general aspect of the town is French. Its fortifications were built by Vauban on much the same plan as those of Paris. There was a reminiscence of French culture in the polite reception given the officers of the occupying forces.

## Letters to the Editor

Regina, Dec. 9, 1918.

To the Editor of "The Courier," Dear Sir,—It is a tragic pity that your retiring and unassuming correspondent, Mr. McCarthy, should be forced into print and compelled to divulge, in his own terse way, dreadful disclosures of inefficiency in the Separate schools—how it must pain Mr. McCarthy to contribute a farthing to such schools—disclosures so appalling and so convincing that the greater part of his audience "strenuously objected" and another section so keenly "appreciated" that they devoutly walked out, overcome, no doubt, by the burden of the revelations.

Just think of it, one twelve-year-old youngster could not make a correct mental computation of the discount on several hundred dollars' worth of goods—and think of the saving. The same child promptly "forgot" the provinces of Canada, and the awful judge, now stands ready with the necessary and all-sufficient data to convict him and his teacher!

The average reader of "The Courier" will be interested to know that the "conversations" took place in alleys, street corners, barber shops, vacant lots, in any place which children playfully frequent. Little wonder that the children stared stupidly—assaulted at play with never-ending school problems.

Regardless of the paucity of the contribution of Mr. McCarthy to the number of the "what without which," may I enquire, Mr. Editor, for the motive for this sudden and intense interest in children and the efficiency of the Separate Schools—efficiency the very last of the hundred odd thousand words in the English dictionary which Mr. McCarthy should employ, and if you want to know why ask Gladwell Wilson & Co., or ask any of the city auditors during Mr. McCarthy's regime.

## GERMANY'S ARMIES ARE STILL UNBEATEN, ASSERT HINDENBURG

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—The Berliner Tageszeitung of Monday says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg addressed the following proclamation to his troops:

"The preliminary work for a land settlement on a big scale is in progress and will be pushed forward as rapidly as the shortness of coal and building material will permit. The returning warriors will first receive the thanks of the country for more than four years' work in a thousand battles, in which they were unbeaten.

### Will Build Houses.

"Hundreds of thousands of buildings will be built on cheaply acquired land with public money loaned at low rates to farmers, gardeners and country artisans. Houses will be built for workers, employees and officials belonging to sedentary occupations and transferred to them on the payment of a moderate portion of the actual cost. Only have patience a little while. Help the wounded fatherland through its hardest time. Save it again by many discipline."

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 4.—The German crown prince's last proclamation announcing that his resignation from his command necessitated by the emperor's resignation and thanking the troops for their heroism and self-sacrifice, is published today. In this proclamation Frederick William, who is now interned in Holland, says:

"My army group is unvanquished by arms. Hunger and bitter need conquered us. We can quit the soil of France proud and with heads erect. Your shield, your honor as soldiers are unspotted.

"Deeply moved, I separate from you, bending my head for your mighty exploits—exploits which history will relate to the coming generations with indelible characters. Be true to your leaders as before. God be with you and our fatherland."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—Prince Henry of Prussia has addressed an announcement to all the members of the Prussian royal house, according to the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, in which he says:

"I am forced to recognize the king's abdication and will assist in the policy for order and the constitutional government. But, on the other hand, I consider myself personally attached to my king to the end of his life and shall do everything to preserve him from harm and shall recognize him absolutely as the sole family head."

ask the teachers, the banks, or the books, or anyone who knows the records.

There are some who offer this explanation of the awakened interest that your critical correspondent affects. Having been squeezed off the Separate School Board, elbowed out of the secretaryship (forget the fiasco he made of the Saskatoon Convention) he sought to come back by currying favor with the East Enders and getting a new lease of semi-public life by getting a nomination at St. Mary's Hall, as there was "nothing doing" at Cornwall St.

Mr. McCarthy did not get the much-desired nomination as all the old trustees were returned by acclamation proving them trustworthy and efficient in the eyes of their fellowmen. The people of the East End showed that they are wiser up to Mr. McCarthy's old cry of retrenchment, more pupils in the already crowded classrooms, reduced salaries to teachers, and other educational policies equally suicidal.

Now let it be distinctly remembered that the Catholic Schools are not a close corporation, that they are open to the interested public on all of the 200 schooldays of the year, that an excellent staff of teachers cordially welcome all visitors, and that there is therefore no occasion to frequent the by ways to obtain a true and accurate knowledge of the work of any teacher or of any class, that all the children take the usual standard tests for grading, and that pupils who leave the Separate Schools at Grade 8 can always hold their own with outsiders of the same age and grade, a fact which may be confirmed by applying at the Regina Collegiate or at Campion College, the records of both of which are open to the public.

Yours truly,  
Interested.

## AUSTRIA WANTS NO MORE WARS

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Dr. Franz Klein, former minister of justice, who will represent Austria at the peace conference, said to the correspondent today:

"If we are permitted to attend the conference, I presume it will be merely to receive its mandates, though we trust we will be heard. However, so far we have no information as to when we shall attend or the conditions attached to our attendance.

"It is to be hoped that the conference will arrive at a solution satisfactory to all the new republics of the empire, so that we may be able to live peacefully in the future. We feel that the Americans surely will be fair. It would be advisable for the allies to send here groups of statesmen and business men to look into conditions before trying to settle matters. Outsiders might find a solution to the difficulties which we ourselves have been unable to find.

"You may say that the Austrian republic certainly wants no more wars and has no ambition other than to live.

"The present separation of the peoples of the empire is the last stage in the dissolution of what never really was an empire but groups of people demanding freedom.

"It will be difficult for us to form a new union in order to save ourselves from commercial ruin. It will be more difficult to live alone, each republic for itself. But if the allies do not find a solution, seeds of new wars will be sown, say by Italy taking the German Tyrol or by the Czechs taking the richest part of the empire, namely, the German-speaking territory in which are Liekabad, Brux and other centres."

Dr. Klein said that free trade among the new republics of the empire was the first essential to peace and prosperity.

"There are but two eventualities for us," he added, "either to join the North German states or else have the territory desired by the Czechs, with the possibility of later forming a commercial federation with the other republics of the empire."

Dr. Klein is considered one of the greatest jurists of the old empire. He is the compiler of the civil codes.

Directors of the Krupp works are reported to have asked their workmen to suggest what peace products shall be manufactured in their factories.

## MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF TRAMING LAKE NO. 380.

Called by the Reeve for the Purpose of General Business

All the councillors and reeve were present.

Moved by Dickson—that the minutes of last meeting be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Brown—that the Crooked Valley school district be advanced \$275.00 on account of their 1919 levy. Carried.

Moved by Hennings—that Lainger, Schwab and Miller be given a check for the balance of account of road-work in Division No. 4 and that the advance made them in August be charged to the contract. Carried.

Moved by Morrow—that Colleaux' application for a balance of Hotel Grant of \$40.00 for 1917 be laid over. Carried.

Moved by Frehlich—an amendment that this hotel grant to Colleaux be not paid. Carried.

Moved by Frehlich—that Mr. Quinnes of South West of 10-37-22 West of 3rd be paid \$25.00 in full of balance of account for road purchased of the South West side of the said land. Carried.

Moved by Dickson—that Secretary write Deputy Minister of Education re the Queensview school district. Application to have included in said district sections 1, 12 and 13 of 37—22 West of 3rd on April 3, 1913 and again in August 1917. Carried.

Secretary was instructed to write Roy and Ross King regarding seed grain advanced to him in spring of 1918 and demand settlement, and if not received that he turn same over to solicitor for collection. Committee from the district west of town were heard regarding their proposition to be included in the Champagne school district.

Moved by Hennings—that the following bills be paid; and check issued for the same: Nay & Irvine \$45.62, Jos. Stangle \$4.00, Western Municipal News \$2.75, Unity Hospital, \$27.50, Scott Hospital \$80.00, John Taylor \$35.00, T. P. Hughes \$35.00, Miss Muldoon \$5.00, Wakefield Bros. \$18.00, Louis Fuchs \$33.00, C. F. Street \$125.00, C. F. Street Tax Certificate \$40.63, E. D. Chasse \$11.99, Stamps and Stationery \$15.35. Carried.

Moved by Harrigan—that Divisions 5 and 4 on error in road work from 1917 and Division 4 be given credit for \$286.00 and Division 6 be debited with the same amount. Carried.

Moved by Hennings—that Councilors' indebtedness for balance due be paid as read. Carried.

Moved by Dickson—an amendment to the amendment by Frehlich that E. Colleaux be paid \$40.00 in full for balance of hotel grant for 1917. Carried.

Hennings—that meeting adjourns. Carried.

## TO RESPECT THE GERMAN PEOPLE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The following order has been issued to the troops of the British army of occupation:

"Intercourse with the inhabitants of Germany will be confined to what is essential, and will be marked by courtesy and restraint. It is not seemly that anything approaching familiarity should be allowed to enter into any relations between British soldiers and men or women of the German nation; but neither is it in accordance with our traditions to do otherwise than to respect the persons and property of a beaten enemy.

"Reparation and compensation from the German people are matters for the appointed authorities to take care of. The field marshal commanding-in-chief knows that he can rely upon all ranks to display that careful attention to their department, their arms, their accoutrements, and their ideals which always has characterized the British expeditionary forces in France, and he is confident that they are, the tried and proved soldiers of the victorious army of the British empire."

## BEGIN RESTITUTIONS

PARIS, Dec. 4.—(Havas)—The Germans have begun restitutions. They have delivered to the allies 300,000,000 francs gold, which came from the Russian treasury.

The French have recovered a rich collection of art works by Quentin Delatour, a famous etcher, taken from St. Quentin, and paintings by Antoine Watteau, taken from the Museum at Valenciennes.

## REGULAR MEETING OF R.M. EXCELSIOR No. 166.

The twelfth regular meeting of Excelsior No. 166 council was held at the Municipal Office Rush Lake Dec. 3rd—18, with the Reeve in the chair and Councillors Wilson, Smith, Moyer and Unger present.

Minutes of last meeting read and passed on motion of Councillor Moyer, with the following addition of "The accounts as passed be paid." Carried.

By Gr. Smith that the Dept. of Highways be requested to advise location of roads and diversion on S. E. 26-16-10-3 and S. W. 26-16-10-3. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that proportion of taxes on over assessment on S. E. 11-16-12-3 be cancelled. Carried.

By Cr. Unger that proportion of taxes on over assessment on S. E. 29-18-10-3 be refunded to owner. Carried.

By C. Smith, that owing to financial stringency this Council deems it necessary to reduce the grant promised to The Y. M. C. A., Red Triangle Fund to \$250.00, that same be paid and divided between Rush Lake and Waldeck. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that communication from the S. O. E. and National Standard Saskatchewan be tabled. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that owner of Sec. 15-17-10-3 be paid \$20.00 for road used F. & W. through that section, for the year 1918. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that owner of S. W. 3-19-11-3 be notified to deposit at Municipal Office the equivalent of the assessed valuation on diversion across same, and advised that arrangements have been made with the Dept. of Highways for diversion to be abandoned. Carried.

By Cr. Moyer that Dept. of Highways be requested to survey the diversion, already graded on N. E. 33-18-11-3, and compensation guaranteed. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that Sec. Treas. and the Reeve be empowered to pay any outstanding account rendered before the end of the year. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that polling booth for Div 1 be changed to Mr. Geo. Dalke's farm on N. E. 32-16-10-3 for the ensuing election. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that Deputy Returning Officers engage Poll Clerks for the election where required. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that the sum of \$25.00 be paid to owner of N. 1/2 of 33-16-10-3 for rent of road for 1918. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that account Jessie A. George be paid. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that taxes on S. W. 15-17-12-3 be cancelled, if it transpires that land is unassessable. Carried.

By Cr. Unger that accounts are read and sanctioned be paid. Carried.

By Cr. Wilson that ratepayers requiring seed grain must file their application with the Sec. Treas. before the 31st Jan. 1919 as required by the Provincial regulations. Carried.

By Cr. Smith that we endorse the Petition instituted by the Beaver Flats Grain Growers' Ass'n., invoking the Govt. to proceed as early as possible with the construction of the G. T. P. on the approved survey from Swift Current to Watrous. Carried.

By Cr. Unger to adjourn. See Treas.

## GERMANY POSSESSES MEANS TO PAY

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In reviewing the question of whether Germany is able to pay war damages and the war expenditures incurred by the Allies, the Daily Mail declares that the estimated allied expenditures of \$25,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets in sight. The main railway systems in the German states are the property of the various governments, which, in addition, own forests, mines and large areas of land. The paper says that a moderate estimate of the value of German mineral deposits is \$191,000,000,000. In 1871 Germany made France pay not only the cost of the war but exacted a fine of \$86,000,000 and the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine. The Daily Mail says that the Allies ask for no fines but require "reparation" only.

Negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain and France for the delivery of Argentina's great grain crops to those two countries have been about concluded, according to official information reaching Washington. In order to facilitate payment for the crops the Argentine government, it was said, has offered to loan the British and French governments \$2,000,000 for Argentina.

## LEMBERG, CAPITAL OF GALICIA HAS ESCAPED SERIOUS DAMAGE DURING POGROMS.

LEMBERG, Galicia, Dec. 12.—The city of Lemberg, capital of the Austrian crown land of Galicia, again is in the hands of the Poles, after months of vicissitudes and fighting against the Ruthenians. Order is being kept among the Jewish sympathizers with the Ruthenians.

The beautiful city was threatened with destruction many times, but escaped with the burning of one wing of the Diet building and the blowing up of the post office, the railway station, and a few dozens of houses. Only a few persons were killed, though many were wounded, most of these being civilians.

The political situation of the Poles is uncertain. They wish to recall the Polish legion from America, and also a division from France. Poland's hope of union since Napoleonic times has not yet been realized. Her problems are a mystery to outsiders. Her general situation is much more difficult than that of any of the other new republics of the former empire.

Chaos prevails and it cannot yet be said that a Polish government exists, since Poland is still divided into three districts. The first of these is Russian, with Warsaw its centre, which the German soldiers recently left, and which is now controlled by Bolsheviks working against Russia. The second is Polish, with the capital at Posen, and the third Austrian-Poland or Galicia, with Cracow the capital.

The Bolshevism in Warsaw does not please the business-like Galicians, nor does it find any sympathy in Posen, where the Poles are working for a real organization. German Poland is a big question mark in the minds of the Poles, due to the fact that the Germans have not yet evacuated it. It is through here that the Poles hope to secure an outlet to their own port on the sea.

The position of Galicia is somewhat like that of the Austrian republic, though the government in Galicia is more unsettled. Business men, however, are attempting to do business with the Czechs. They also are selling crude oils at high prices and attempting to trade in coal with the Austro-Hungarians.

The whole aim of the Poles is to meet the situation by physical possession of the territory in order to face the peace conference with decks clear.

Here has been the one cause of trouble with the Ruthenians of the Ukraine. The whole fight has centred on Lemberg. There have been many picturesque features of the fight for possession of the old city, which really began before Austria's military collapse on the Italian front, as is proven by orders received by Count Huin, the Austrian commander, that all Polish soldiers be sent to distant fronts, whereas 5,000 Ruthenians were to be distributed in the Lemberg districts. But with the collapse of the Austrian army, these orders were invalidated. Then a most extraordinary situation prevailed. The city was almost without police and anybody kept order. It was such the same at Cracow, where boy scouts and a few old men without weapons or uniforms, but wore badges on their collars, constituted the guard. In spite of this situation, nothing happened, except the loss of a few gold communion cups from the churches. The woods meantime were full of soldiers who had deserted from the various fronts.

The city was helpless and a prey for the ruffians, until the boys of the city led by a young lieutenant, secured arms from the Austrian arsenal. They first barricaded themselves in schools and repulsed attacks by the Ruthenians successfully. This resistance inspired others, and twenty points of organized resistance were established on Nov. 2. Then came the armistice on the Italian front, but it availed nothing to Lemberg, where street fighting and house to house combats continued. Women joined in the fighting, wearing old Prussian helmets.

When the news of the riots reached Vienna and Jassy, the Polish legion arrived in Lemberg with white eagles in their caps and promptly ended the fighting. They routed the Ruthenians, established order and stopped excesses in the Jewish quarters, where looting was going on. The city now is resuming its normal aspect.

Lemberg is a city of 200,000 inhabitants. Fifty per cent. of them are Poles, thirty per cent. Jews, and 20 per cent. Ruthenians.

## CANADIAN TROOPS ON GERMAN SOIL NEAR BONN

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Canadian forces are now on German soil, according to a cable received by the director of public information from Canadian headquarters, London. Information received in England, the cable states, indicates that the Canadian cavalry brigade, together with the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, entered Germany and are today close to Bonn, the German Rhine city, which is one of the famous university centres of Germany, situated a few miles from Cologne.

Bonn, it is understood, will be the headquarters of the Canadian Corps.

## BELGIAN CAVALRY ENTER DUSSELDORF

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—Two Belgian cavalry detachments, three hundred strong, today entered Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of Cologne. All intercourse with the other bank of the river has been forbidden. The cavalry will proceed to Cleve, twenty-three miles northwest of Wesel, being relieved at Dusseldorf by infantry.

American troops on Wednesday entered Mainz, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine river, according to the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin.

## WHEN BRITISH CROSSED THE GERMAN FRONTIER

ROTTEN, Germany, Dec. 4.—Detachments of the British army pushed out this morning across the frontier to German soil and the once-forbidden domain of militarism is now furnishing billets for the "contemptible little army," which aroused Germany's scorn in 1914.

The correspondent went forward with the forces advancing from Verriers through Eupen to Rotten and the surrounding territory, where they passed the night. Here they are in the course of their methodical march toward the Rhine.

### Stolid German Welcomes

Some of the people gathered by the roadside to pay their respects or to welcome the troops, but for the most part stolid indifference or glances of hatred were encountered, as might be expected from a race conquered, but not yet humbled. The German people encountered today appeared to be well fed. They were well dressed and their farms looked prosperous. The advance of the British through Verriers, Limburg and other towns during the past few days has been one triumphal procession.

Progress necessarily has been slow as the commanding officers have been continually required to attend festivities and make speeches.

## CURIOSITY RULED TREVES CITY MOST

TREVES, Germany, Dec. 1.—Treves went to sleep tonight with American forces in possession of the city. To all outward appearances the inhabitants were pleased, in a way, at their coming. All the cafes and restaurants and those stores which were opened did an excellent business Sunday. At first, early in the day, the people regarded the troops with great curiosity, the adults staring without being rude and the children flocking around the automobiles.

In the best restaurants there was no noticeable shortage of food, except for the lack of bread, butter and sweets.

### POPE ASKS PRAYERS

ROME, Dec. 4.—Pope Benedict has addressed an encyclical letter to Catholic episcopates throughout the world exhorting them to offer universal public prayers to that Providence may guide the members of the approaching peace conference and give the world peace founded on true principles of Christianity, justice and love among men.

## DISBANDING GERMAN ARMY

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 27.—All German soldiers, with the exception of the classes of 1898 and 1899, are being discharged as rapidly as possible, according to reports reaching the American third army. These two classes will be in service until Field Marshal Von Hindenburg sees fit to discharge them. The schedule of demobilization in Germany is being carried out as rapidly as the troops