

United States News

WASHINGTON. — Total demobilization now stands at 1,163,310 men and 71,235 officers. A total of 1,501,000 men have been ordered demobilized, and 305,000 have already embarked for home. Of the latter, 227,000 have actually landed in this country.

—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Wm. Graves Sharp as ambassador to France to take effect when a successor qualifies.

—The Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia has reported that \$16 a week is the least that will decently support a woman worker these days. W. F. Ogburn, statistician of the National War Labor Board, testified, before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor on January 28th, that \$1,500 is the minimum on which a family of five persons can now live.

—The Pastors Federation had a count made, on two recent Sunday nights, of the attendance at 47 Protestant churches and 35 theaters. The totals reported were 15,000 at the churches and 38,000 at the theaters.

—By only one vote the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution failed of passage in the U. S. Senate. The vote was 55 for it and 25 against it. It requires a two-thirds majority. Twenty-four Democrats and thirty-one Republicans voted for it, eighteen Democrats and seven Republicans against it.

—The railroad brotherhoods and allied unions of railway employees will submit to Congress a bill providing that the government purchase all the railroads valued by their owners at \$18,000,000,000, and turn the systems over to the employees to operate on a co-operative basis.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Fed by large quantities of resin and turpentine, fire burnt a swath three city blocks long and about two hundred feet wide through the terminals of the Seaboard Air Line railway on Hutchinson Island, with a loss estimated in millions of dollars.

NEW YORK.—According to a statement by union leaders some 300,000 workers in the building trades will go on a strike.

—Announcement that all the central labor unions of the country will be asked by the Central Federated Union here to vote on the question of a nation-wide "no beer, no work" strike, on July 1, was made here.

CHICAGO, Ill.—54 radical agitators passed through here on the way from Seattle and western mining centres to the east. They will be deported. This is believed to be the first deportation of this kind.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The government revoked the war ordinance prohibiting the importation of unset diamonds.

—The British import restriction control board has modified the proposed embargo on American products, which will be re-imposed on March 1, to allow the importation of American boots and shoes to the extent of 25 per cent. of the number imported in 1913.

—With transportation in London normal again, Britain faces a nationwide strike of electricians. In Manchester 30,000 men have voted to demand a forty-hour day.

—The Earl of Rosebery, former prime minister, is dangerously ill. His health for some time has been failing.

—In the two months that the British have occupied Cologne there have been 3,000 arrests of German citizens.

(Cath. P. A.) President Masaryk of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic is a fallen away Catholic and is a devotee of occultism. He is proposing to introduce into the Czech State the old heresy of John Huss, which was formerly the source of so many sanguinary conflicts. Msgr. Huyn, Bishop of Prague, is a prisoner in his palace, the national feast of St. John Nepomocene is abolished and replaced by the commemoration of Huss. The Bishops have received an imperious order to abandon the Roman Liturgy; and persecution has begun against all who do not obey. The religious congregations are broken up, the Sisters of Menzigen have already been driven away, and the Fathers and the Religious expelled. The Abbot of the Benedictines of St. Emmaus is interned. This is only the beginning of the work of Masaryk and Kramarz.

PARIS.—In an interview Premier Clemenceau said: "The French fortune invested abroad before the war was large, some 50, or 60,000,000,000 francs, or about \$12,000,000,000, of French stock."

LISBON.—Premier Relvaz has formed a supreme Republican council, which is composed of all the Republican parties. The monarchial uprising has been suppressed and the leader arrested.

AMSTERDAM.—There is a panic at Hamburg as a result of depredations by bands of thieves operating throughout the city, according to Berlin dispatches. The bands are said to travel in motor cars and to be heavily armed.

COPENHAGEN.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Bucharest, where the Roumanian anti-monarchical revolution is centred, according to dispatches received here. A new plot against King Ferdinand and Crown Prince Carl is said to have been discovered.

BERLIN.—A comparison of the vote cast in Berlin and surrounding districts for the German National Assembly and a few weeks later for the Prussian Diet shows that the Socialists (majority and independents) lost, 21,500 votes and the Democrats, 20,000. In Potsdam the two Socialist factions polled 42,600 votes less and the Democrats 24,000 votes less than they had polled a few weeks earlier for the National Assembly. The Conservative and National Liberal press hails the result as proof that the people are tired of the government set up by the revolution.

MUNICH.—The provisional government has announced that it will sell back those church bells which were requisitioned for copper and other metal but have not yet been cast into cannon.

MANY LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN IN DOMINION

War Savings Literature is Published in Many Tongues.

The literature issued in connection with the War Savings and Thrift Stamp campaign indicates that Canada is a land of many nationalities. Already pamphlets have been printed in English, French, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Ruthenian, Polish, and Yiddish, according to an announcement by the committee.

Nine-tenths of the French literature will, of course, be circulated in the province of Quebec, through some of it will go to practically all the provinces. The Italian, Yiddish, and Polish will probably find its way chiefly to the larger centres, and a great deal of Ruthenian will also go there. In fact, the large cities will get a little of almost everything.

To the rural districts of the Prairie Provinces large quantities of Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Ruthenian literature will be sent. Indeed, the War Savings and Thrift Stamps have been very heartily received in many communities settled by persons foreign-born many of whom had been, in the land of their birth, brought to realize the advantage of this method of saving. The Canadian War Savings plan has also been well supported by the foreign language press.

BOLSHEVISM.

What is known as Bolshevism seems to thrive among the unemployed workers and among the unorganized workers who are employed. Its cure therefore, would seem to be to secure employment for the unemployed and to organize the unorganized.

It will not do to put all the blame for Bolshevism on criminal labor agitators who pretend the destruction of the present social order and urge the workers to take possession of the industries of the world by violence. Were it not for the periodic unemployment of large groups of workers and the miserable state of existence of many who are employed the criminal agitators would not get a hearing for their doctrines of violence.

Those who have studied these matters appear to think that organized labor is partly responsible for the lack of organization among the unskilled workers. Thus Selig Perlman, in his History of Labor in the United States, avers that the American Federation of Labor has been too much occupied with other matters to organize the unskilled. In this regard he says: "It can not be doubted that litigation and political and legislative activity led to undesirable consequences in the fields of economic action proper. Litigation absorbed a considerable portion of the Federation's income. Legislative and political action while less costly from the financial standpoint, perhaps proved even a greater burden from the standpoint of organization. It diverted the attention of the active men in the Federation from the work of organizing new trades. The inevitable outcome of slackening economic activity of the Federation was the failure to spread out in the field where organization was most needed, namely among the unskilled. This was due in part to the conviction of many that the unskilled and foreign element would, for some reason, remain unresponsive to the kind of appeal which they were in a position to make, and further, that when organized such organizations would be short-lived. The unskilled were practically left alone by the Federation after 1904. Thus the field was clear for the revolutionary industrial movement of syndicalism."

But if organized labor has been remiss in gathering in the unskilled, the general public has been slow to insist upon labor legislation designed to protect the weaker among the laboring classes. The present rapid growth of revolutionary doctrines may serve to hasten much-needed remedial legislation.

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

Announcement. A meeting of the shareholders of the FULDA RURAL TELEPHONE COMP., LTD., will be held in the City Hall at Humboldt, Monday, 24th of Feb., 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M. Business to be transacted: Increasing of the capital of the company, and election of officers. By ORDER, JOS. BURTON, Sec.-Treas.

Announcement. I have opened a REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE at BRUNO, and handle LIFE, FIRE, HAIL, AND AUTO INSURANCE. Can arrange for a LOAN or SELL YOUR FARM. Before making a deal of any kind come in and see me, when in town, and your business transactions will be attended to in an expert manner. Otto Schoen, Bruno, Sask.

FOR SALE: New House, six rooms, nearly completed. For sale together with lot in the village of Bruno. Sold cheap if sold at once. Call or write to Curt Hempel, BRUNO, SASK.

Wanted German bricklayers, 2 men. Good wages and steady work. Apply: Curt Hempel, BRUNO, SASK.

FOR SALE: 1/2 Section of good Farm land, 1 1/2 miles from BRUNO, good House, 140 acres under plow, lots of hay. Possession immediately. If sold quickly \$6800. Call or write to W. F. Hargarten, Bruno, Sask.

St. Gregor Mercantile Company

ST. GREGOR, SASK.

THE BIG STORE

It will not be very long before your field work will require attention. Have you looked over your Harnesses and Horse Collars Our stock in these goods is FIRST CLASS.

Our \$65.00 Full Breaching Harness

is a WONDER and will give you BETTER SERVICE

and MORE QUALITY for your money, than any other harness sold either locally or through a Catalogue House at the same price.

Our UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE protects you

We sell Horse Collars which protect your horse, besides giving the best service.

You will trade with us EVENTUALLY WHY NOT NOW?

The MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA has opened a Branch Bank at ST. GREGOR with offices in OUR BUILDING, until such time as suitable banking rooms can be procured.

A. J. RIES & SON.

We never conduct FAKE SALES. Your money cheerfully refunded if your purchase is not satisfactory and YOU ARE THE JUDGE.

St. Peter the oldest Catholic Saskatchewan, is Wednesday at Muester an excellent advertisement

Subscriptions \$2.00 per year, paid Single number

Advertisements Transient advertisement for first insertion inch for subsequent notices 10 cent play advertising 4 insertions, \$10.00 year. Discount on Legal Notices 12 cent per insertion, 8 cent

No advertisement price, which the publisher is unsuited to a Catholic

Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, MUESTER, SASK.

In The War of T

VICTORIA, B.C. Gen. Paul Pau, Franco-Prussian war, with the mission which into relations between the British and the United States today.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17. ish admiralty has gift to the Canadian two submarines to Sir Robert Borden the dominion, has offer.

PARIS, Feb. 17. expenses are expected total of 182,000,000 francs with resources of 158,000,000,000 francs a deficit of 24,000,000,000 francs, resources comprised of taxation of 400,000,000 francs from four 000,000,000 francs the Bank of France of short time together with advances from the Allies and other foreign countries.

PARIS, Feb. 17. have just been which Canada will of \$25,000,000 each Rumania, the cropended in the purchase of necessities in quantities for a said, are under way and Canada.

PARIS, Feb. 17. nounced that nee been concluded by tine and Great Br behalf of the other by Argentine advance loan to the Allies one billion francs. to be expended in the purchase of raw materials for

LONDON, Feb. 17. half of the government announced commons, in answer that the following the German armie rendered to the B 9: Heavy guns 2, 2,500; trench mortars 25,000; locomotives 4,065 1,220. Up to February had surrendered British 126,828 francs

TORONTO, Feb. 17. cable from London Canadians are in England and France were invalidated January, and 100 being invalidated. very high. At the armistice there the hospitals in France, which were of the war.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17. among returned out again about construction was ca nearly as great a night. The trouble a crowd of soldiers the police station