

United States News

WASHINGTON.—Aroused by the small number of men volunteering for the Army, the War Department is mapping out a nation-wide recruiting campaign for a 500,000 peace force. More than 1,200 recruiting stations have been opened, but after a month's recruiting less than 5,000 have joined the colors. One year enlistments are being accepted for home service.

All restrictions on the use of radio receiving stations other than those for commercial traffic were removed April 15th. The order applies to amateur, technical, experimental and other stations. Restrictions on transmitting stations will remain in effect.

Enforcement of wartime prohibition, effective July 1, is not lodged with the Internal Revenue Bureau or with any other government agency, but is merely left to United States Attorneys. This ruling was given out by Revenue Commissioner Daniel C. Roper.

The attitude toward prohibition by the returning soldiers is giving the prohibitionists no end of worry. The soldiers are almost unanimously against prohibition, certainly against the exclusion of wine and beer which they had freely given them in France, without any noticeable drunkenness.

Transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes through a "dry" state is not prohibited under the Reed Prohibition Amendment. The U. S. Supreme Court handed down this decision in disposing of the case resulting from the arrest of Homer Gudger at Lynchburg, Va., while en route on a passenger train from Baltimore to Asheville, N. C. The supreme court upheld the federal district court in deciding that intoxicants are not "transported into" a state if their ultimate destination is a point beyond the limits of that state.

The secretary of state of the Korean provisional government and a delegate to the Paris conference, Dr. Syngman Rhee, gave out the following cablegram from the Korean Independence Union in Shanghai, China: "Japanese have begun massacring Koreans. Over 1,000 innocent people have been killed in Seoul during a three-hour fight on March 28. Japanese troops and civilians have been ordered to shoot, beat and bayonet indiscriminately people throughout Korea.

MILLEN, Ga.—Seven fatalities were reported in race riots at Buckhead Church. County Policeman W. C. Brown, night marshal T. H. Stephens, and four colored men were killed. Another colored man was taken from the jail and lynched. Seven colored lode and church buildings have been burned.

NEW YORK.—The Atlantic fleet, comprising in ships and tonnage the greater part of the "Victory armada" ordered here to give 30,000 sailors and marines a vacation on home shores, steamed into New York harbor, April 14. With its arrival the greatest assemblage of war craft ever seen in an American port—103 vessels—rode at anchor in the North River.

This city is threatened by two strikes—one by the marine workers and another by employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

CHATHAM N.Y.—Mrs. Fay Watermire, a widow, and four of her five small children, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Chatham steam laundry.

BOSTON, Mass.—Union labor leaders declare that, unless the strike of telephone girls in this city and in New England is speedily settled, there will follow a general sympathetic strike crippling all industries and transportation.

DETROIT.—Five persons comprising an entire family were found

dead in their home on the west side here, apparently as the result of ptomaine poisoning.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader under sentence for violation of the Espionage Law, told a reporter that the press report that he had threatened to call a general strike, if sent to prison, "is absolutely false and baseless."

CHICAGO, Ill.—Seven thousand Chicago telephone girls will be ready to go on strike after May 11, said S. J. Koenekamp, national president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

MADISON, Wis.—By a vote of 26 to 1 the senate adopted the Roethe resolution asking Congress to repeal the "daylight saving law." A resolution to discourage the staging of German plays in the state until peace terms are signed was killed, 54 to 27, by the lower house.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—By a vote of 90 to 0 the house passed the Benson Bill establishing English as the language to be used as the medium of instruction in all schools private and public.

FARGO, N. D.—The acquittal of Walter Thom. Mills by the jury in the federal district court at Fargo brings to an end the charges against League men brought under federal laws. There were five of these cases altogether, and now all are disposed of in favor of the organized farmers.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—The Eagle Point high bridge connecting Dubuque with Wisconsin has settled 5 feet in two weeks on the eastern side. In consequence traffic has been suspended. Repair work is under way.

RICHMOND, Mo.—Judge F. P. Divilbiss died as the result of nine wounds inflicted on him with a knife by R. S. Lyon, editor of a local publication.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—A strike order including the miners employed on all sub-leased properties Central Coal and Coke Co. in Arkansas, was issued by President John Wilkinson, head of the United Mine Workers here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Four American (Protestant) missionaries in Seoul (Korea) have been arrested by Japanese in connection with the Korean revolution, according to information received here.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Eight enlisted men, one officer and one civilian on board the U.S. submarine chaser 297, lying in port here were seriously burned in an explosion on board the little warship. The explosion occurred during the filling of a 1000-gall. tank with gasoline.

Foreign News

LONDON.—To replace liners sunk by U-boats standard vessels of about 20,000 tons, to carry both passengers and cargo, are being constructed. No new leviathans like the torpedoed White Star liner Britannic and the Cunard liner Lusitania are being built.

Andrew Bonar Law, British Government leader, told the House of commons that it would be a mistake to think home rule would be put in force in Ireland immediately upon the declaration of peace.

The exhortations practised by small and unscrupulous traders on Canadian and Australian soldiers in London continue to call forth protests from the men. Barbers are alleged to be the worst offenders.

The India office, in further official reports regarding the outbreak in India, says that at Amritsar, on April 13, a mob defied the proclamation forbidding public meetings. In the firing that ensued 200 casualties were caused. At Kasur, in the Punjab, the treasury was attacked on April 13 and one British soldier was killed and two British officers wounded. At Delhi

on April 13, a Mohammedan mob interfered with the reopening of the shops and the police were obliged to open fire. Troops were summoned and the mob scattered. Four policemen were injured.

PARIS.—The associated governments have authorized resumption of postal, cable, and wireless communication between Germany and neutral countries to a limited extent, to enable full operation of the food agreement reached at Brussels, March 14th.

The first Bolshevik newspaper in France appeared under the name "Le Titre Censure" (the title censored) as the title originally proposed, "Le Bolshevik," has been prohibited. The paper is a weekly.

The death list in the railroad wreck at Crisse, northwest of Le Mans, has mounted to thirty-three including sixteen Americans. 45 persons were injured in the smash of the trains which was caused when an American train dashed into a French troop train.

The Electoral reform bill, providing for the election of members to the chamber of deputies by departments instead of by Arrondissements, passed the chamber after an all day debate, by a vote of 287 to 138.

The French Catholic Daily, "La Croix," reports that the number of divorces is increasing rapidly in France. During 1917 (the last year for which statistics are available) 1 out of 28 marriages ended in the divorce court. In 1914 the proportion had been 1 to 44.

CHERBOURG, France.—Seven German submarines on the way here from England, in tow, have been lost in a storm.

MADRID.—Premier Maura announced the make-up of his cabinet as follows: Minister of foreign affairs Manuel Gonzalez Hontoria; justice, Señor Matamala; interior, Señor Gorocechea; finance, Juan de la Cierva; marine; Admiral Miranda; public instruction, Señor Silvio.

It is stated that details for the importation of cereals by Spain from the United States have been settled. The conditions are that the Spanish ships which are to convey the cereals shall stop at Bordeaux on the Western voyage and take on board American troops and war material to be returned to the United States.

MELBOURNE.—Australia is faced with a difficult problem in trying to man its navy. Enlistments of 1,140 men will expire next June and, according to a statement by a naval ministry, a canvass of the fleet showed that only 97 intend to remain in the service, despite the government's offer of a gratuity of \$125. Unmarried seamen are receiving \$16 per week and married men an additional 50 cents or dollar per day.

TOKIO.—The Japanese War Office announces that it is reinforcing its garrison in Korea by six regiments of infantry and 400 gendarmes, because the rioting has extended to all of Korea.

Lost on the Lake

Away up in the northwestern corner of Alberta, about twenty miles beyond the western extremity of Lake Athabasca, from which it is separated only by low, swampy ground, lies Lake Clair, a shallow sheet of water about 35 miles long and from six to twenty miles wide.

In winter it is subject to terrific storms when the northeast winds sweeping from the Hudson's Bay up and across the 250 mile long level expanse of Lake Athabasca and the intervening lowlands, strike it with terrific force. Woe to the travellers who are surprised by one of these northeast storms whilst travelling far from the sheltering shore.

General Sir W. F. Butler, who as a young lieutenant, travelled across this lake nearly half a century ago, relates the experiences which a

young Hudson's Bay clerk from Ft. Chipewyan had not long previously.

On the southern shore of Lake Clair three moose had been killed. When the tidings reached the fort, two men and two sleds of dogs set off for the "cache", in which the meat had been placed. The meat was found safe, packed upon the sleds, and all was made ready for the return.

Then came the usual storm: dense and dark the fine snow (dry as dust under the biting cold) swept the surface of the lake. The sun, which on one of these "pondre" days in the North seems, for a time to protest by his presence, against the whole thing, but finding his protests unavailing, finally disappeared in a cloud.

For a time the men held their way across the lake. Then the dogs became bewildered. The leading driver turned to his companion and, telling him to drive both trains, strode on in front of his dogs to give a "lead" in the storm.

Driving two trains of loaded dogs is hard work. The second driver could not keep up, and the man in front, a fellow by the name of Harper, deliberately increasing his pace, walked steadily away, leaving his comrade to the mercies of cold and drift. He did this cowardly act with the knowledge that his companion had only three matches in his possession, he having induced him to give up the rest to Indians whom they had fallen in with.

The man thus abandoned on the dreaded lake was a young Hudson's Bay clerk, by no means habituated to the hardships of such a situation, but it requires little previous experience to know when one is lost. The dogs soon began to wander, and finally headed for where their instinct told them lay the shore.

When they reached the shore, night had fallen, the wind had gone down, but still the cold was intense. It was the close of January, the coldest time of the year, when a temperature of 50 degrees below zero is no unusual occurrence. At such a time it is not easy to light a fire; the numbed, senseless hands cannot find the strength to strike a match; and many a time a hardy voyageur fails in his first attempt with the driest wood, and with full daylight to assist him.

But what chance had the inexperienced hand, with scant willow sticks for fuel and darkness to deceive him? His wood was partly green, and one by one his three matches flashed, flickered, and died out.

No fire, no food—alone somewhere on Lake Clair in 40 to 50 degrees below zero! It was an ugly prospect. Wrapping himself in a blanket, he got a dog at his feet and lay down.

With daylight he was up, and, putting the dogs into harness, set out, but he knew not the landmarks and he steered heedless of direction. At last he came to a spring of open water. It was highly charged with sulphur and therefore resisted the cold of winter. Though it was nauseous to the taste, he drank deeply of it. No other open spring of water existed in all the wide circle of the lake.

For four days the wretched man remained at this place. His sole hope lay in the chance that men would look for him from the fort but ere that would come about, a single night might suffice to terminate his existence.

These bad nights are bad enough when we have all that food and shelter can do. Men sometimes lose their fingers or their toes in the hours of wintry daylight, but here there was no fire, and food without fire was not to be had. The meat on the sled had frozen almost as solid as the stone of a quarry.

He still hoped for relief, but had he known of the conduct of the ruffian whose desertion had thus brought upon him his misery, his hope would have been a faint one. On the day following his deser-

tion, Harper appeared at the Quatre Fourche. He pretended to be astounded that his comrade had not turned up. On the same evening, he reached Fort Chipewyan. He told a plausible story of having left his companion smoking near a certain spot on the north side of the lake. On his return to the spot, the sleds were gone, and he at once concluded that they had headed for home. Such was his tale.

A search expedition was at once despatched, but, acting under the direction of the scoundrel Harper, no trace of the lost man could be found.

No wonder! The scene of the desertion lay many miles to the south but the villain wished to give time for hunger and cold to do their work. It was no case of hatred or revenge against his late comrade, but simply because "dead men tell no tales."

Upon the return of this unsuccessful expedition, suspicions were aroused. The man was besought to tell the truth, all would be forgiven if he now would confess where he had left his companion. He still, however, asserted that he had left him on the shore of the lake at a spot marked by a single willow. Again a search party went out, but this time under experienced leadership, and totally disregarding the story of the deserter.

Far down, near the south shore of the lake, the quick eye of a French half-breed caught the faint imprint of a snowshoe edge on the hard drifted surface. He followed the clue—another print—and then another. Soon the shore was reached, and the impress of a human form was found among the willows.

Never doubting for an instant that the next sight would be the frozen body of the man they sought for (since the fireless camping-place showed that he was without means of making a fire), the searchers went along. They reached the Sulphur Spring, and there, cold, hungry, but safe, sat the object of their search. Five days had passed, yet he had not frozen!

What was done to the scoundrel who had thus nearly succeeded in delivering his companion to a horrible death in the wilderness? Butler tells us that at the time of his visit in the North, Parker was packet-bearer of the Hudson's Bay Company between Ft. Chipewyan and Ft. Vermillion on the Peace River. Butler made the winter trip from the former to the latter place which took them nine days, in company with Harper, and that their route led them across the same Lake Clair.

Marriage Ceremonies

It is an ominous sign that organized and very special efforts are being made in many Christian lands against the sanctity of marriage. Catholic young men and women forget or ignore the very definite teaching of the church on it. So some thoughts on the church's view of the ceremony may be indulged in, especially as before Lent there are sometimes "hurry-up" weddings.

The marriage ritual in common use today is very simple. From the beginning the church realized that the essence of matrimony was the mutual promise to take each other for man and wife. While always insisting that this promise must be expressed, the church was ready to approve of any external form that was a national custom. She showed her wisdom and prudence in not interfering in certain rites and ceremonies of countries which were immemorially associated with marriage lest she disconcert the minds of the people. The council of Trent declared that if in any provinces there were laudable customs in use before the ritual was formed they could be retained. It insisted that the essential form be in the vernacular, since the contracting parties are the ministers of the sacrament.

The diversities of the different medieval rituals probably come from some of the pagan forms that were held in the Roman empire. No doubt the church accepted the leading features of the ceremony of marriage which was most in honor in pagan

Rome and it blessed these rites and substituted the nuptial mass for the libations and sacrifices to the gods. The first effort made by the church to impart a religious character to the contract of marriage was the requirement that the parties to be married be present at a special mass. The nuptial mass in use today is practically the same as found in the sacramentary ascribed to St. Leo. The nuptial blessing, which occupies such an extraordinary place in the mass, just after the Pater Noster, is the highest form of sanction which the church can give to the union of a man and woman.

The use of a wedding ring is supposed to have its origin in the old idea of purchase. In the early days a gold piece was given by the groom to the bride. Symbolically the ring signifies fidelity, as is shown in the ritual blessing. There are many different customs in regard to the use of the ring. In some places each partner presents a ring to the other. In some English countries the priest puts the ring on the bride's hand. The blessing of the ring dates from the ninth century when the church began to insist more strongly on the religious character of the ceremonial. The great authority of Charlemagne was exerted in this direction. He even declared that without the blessing of the priest marriage could not be held valid, but this view was not supported by the Holy See. The first instance we have of the ecclesiastical blessing of a ring occurred in the marriage of Judith of France, in 856, to the English King Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred the Great.

It is customary to place the ring on the fourth finger of the bride. The reason assigned for this is that a vein runs from this finger to the heart. We find mention of this in many early non-Christian writers, notably Pliny and Macrobius. The clasping of hands during the mutual promise is no doubt taken from the pagan marriage ceremonial of Rome. Among the German people the handclasp was a sort of oath or a solemn ratification of a contract. Originally the wedding ring was a pledge of betrothal given by the bridegroom as an earnest of the future fulfillment of his share in the contract. It later on became confused with the German custom of giving gifts and in that way became associated with the marriage proper. In some countries two wedding rings are used, each partner placing the ring on the finger of the other. This began among the Spaniards and is retained in many of the rituals of the west. The English custom was to place the ring first on the thumb of the bride with the words, "in the name of the father"; then on the index finger with the words "and of the son," then on the middle finger with the words, "and of the Holy Ghost," and finally on the fourth finger with the word "amen."

It would seem that in the greater part of the western world the espousals and the actual nuptials were distinct ceremonies and the church had little directly to do with either function. While the church gave a negative approval it reminded the faithful that it was not befitting the sacramental character of marriage. At the beginning of the second century Saint Ignatius writing to Saint Polycarp says: "It becometh men and women when they wed to marry with the consent of the bishop that the marriage may be after the Lord and not after concupiscence." The church gradually brought the solemnization of marriage more immediately under her influence. The attitude of the church is well put in the old Anglo-Saxon ordinance. "At the nuptials there shall be a mass-priest by law, who shall with God's blessing bind their union to all prosperity."

William E. Weber of the First National Bank says a woman came up to his window the other day with a cashier's cheque for fifty dollars. "What denomination?" asked Mr. Weber in his pleasantest manner. "Lutheran," replied the woman. "What are you?"

Conversation overheard in a munition canteen after a serving of some pudding: Alf—This 'ere puddin' ain't half 'eavy stuff. Bill—That's nothing. My missus made some one day that we could not eat, so she gave it to our ducks. A few minutes later a little boy knocked at the door, and said: "Missus Jones, yer ducks have sunk."

"What have you done with that mule?" "Gave him to the army." "That was patriotic." "Entirely. All I hope is that some German captures him."

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