

Latest News

REGINA, Sask. — Sleeping sickness has made its first appearance in Regina, a married woman being isolated with a mild type of the disease.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1. — The lesson which every person within the British Empire should have learned from the war is that, however remote may be the danger of future wars, the empire must be ready for them and must maintain a balance of sea power which will enable her to meet and conquer any enemy. That was the message of Admiral Jellicoe, delivered on Saturday Luncheon of the Canadian Club to an audience which included the governor-general, Sir Robert Borden, and members of the cabinet who were in the capital, and a host of other notables. Canada's future prosperity depends on the insurance of safety to the ships which carry Canadian goods to the overseas ports of the world. With exports of seventy million pounds sterling, Canada's prosperity must be guarded, and those vessels carrying her goods must have protection.

HALIFAX, Nov. 30. — The first German vessel to enter Halifax harbor since the war is the barque Paul, owned in Hamburg and commanded by Kapitän Wulf Krueger, who during the war was pilot of a German seaplane operating in the North Sea. She arrived today, bringing an interesting story of battles with the sea.

TORONTO, Dec. 1. — One man was killed and several people were more or less injured in a terrific gale which swept Ontario on Saturday night, and many thousands of dollars was entailed in the wreckage that followed in the wake of the wind. It was one of the worst storms of the kind ever experienced by the citizens of Toronto, yet the material damage was comparatively light, in view of the severity of the gale.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1. — Twentyfour hours after the most severe windstorm experienced in Michigan since 1913, the demoralised conditions of telegraph and telephone wires throughout the state were such that no accurate or complete reports of damage caused could be ascertained. Many were injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1. — Mines in many states were ready last night to reopen on the basis of the 14 percent wage advance fixed by Fuel Administrator Garfield, but they anticipated refusal of many union miners to break their strike, now one month old, which left the prospect for increased production an unanswered question.

Bulgarian Treaty Signed

PARIS, Nov. 27. — M. Stambulisky, Premier of Bulgaria, signed the treaty of peace between his country and the Allied Powers at the Neuilly town hall today. The simple staging of the ceremony, combined with the probable inadvertent but complete isolation of Bulgaria's delegate at the peace table spread a sort of gloom over the proceedings.

By the conditions of the treaty Bulgaria is called upon to surrender all articles of art and valuables taken from Allied countries during the war and to pay an indemnity of approximately \$445,000,000. Bulgaria is deprived of Thrace, and also loses Strumnitza, a small triangular section of territory, the latter being assigned to Serbia. Proposals which would give Bulgaria a corridor through Thrace to the Aegean are left to the future disposition of the Allied governments. The boundary between Rumania and Bulgaria is changed in only minor details. Compulsory military service in Bulgaria is abolished by the treaty terms, the Bulgarian army being limited to 20,000 men

with a gendarmerie or police force not exceeding 10,000. All arms and ammunition exceeding the amounts laid down by the treaty shall be turned over to the Allies. A commission composed of Allied representatives is given power to punish crimes committed by Bulgarians during the war, and also deal with the repatriation of prisoners.

The First International Labor Conference Concluded

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — The first international labor conference called under the league of nations will conclude its work today. Already its main conventions and recommendations have received the final two-thirds vote. There remains, indeed, but one convention to receive the final vote—the convention in regard to the employment of women before and after childbirth. Many of the delegates are sailing for Europe during the week-end. There was fear a quorum might not be present for the formal votes should the usual speeches be allowed and guillotine time schedules topped off discussion with monotonous regularity. Final votes taken were:

(1) Convention on the eight-hour day and 48-hour week in industrial establishments, adopted 82 to 2. The two votes against were those of S. R. Parsons, Canadian employers' delegate, and G. Paus, Norwegian employers' delegate.

(2) Convention on employment. Adopted by 87 to 5.

(3) Children's charter, adopted by 91 to 3.

(4) Convention to forbid employment of women in industrial establishments during the night, by 94 to 1.

(5) Convention to forbid employment of young persons in industrial establishments during the night, 97 to 0.

(6) Recommendations favoring reciprocity of workers' rights, by 80 to 9.

(7) Recommendation that states, with a view to their abolition, should license private employment agencies charging fees, by 76 to 9.

(8) Recommendation that recruiting of bodies of workers in one country for employment in another should not be permitted, except by mutual agreement between countries concerned and after consultation with employers and workers of industries concerned, by 60 to 24.

(9) Recommendation that each state shall take steps to establish an effective system of unemployment insurance, by 73 to 11.

In connection with unemployment a further recommendation was adopted by 83 to 4 votes, that, as far as possible, public work should be reserved for periods of unemployment and for districts most affected by unemployment.

Foreign News

BERLIN, Germany. — No less than 70,000 church and other bells were seized in Germany by the military authorities during the war and melted down for war material.

—Germany's assistance to Austria in the shape of flour supplies, decided upon by the government on request of all parties in the national assembly will amount to about 4,400,900 pounds weekly.

VIENNA, Austria. — After the signing of the peace pact by Austria a coalition cabinet was formed in Vienna. According to the "Allgemeine Rundschau" of Munich, the premier (Renner) and five ministers are Socialists, and the vice-chancellor and two ministers are members of the Christian Social party, mostly Catholic. "After the failure of the Social Democrats in the science of government in all branches," reports the "Rundschau",

"the red tide has begun to ebb. Even the Red press complains of this. Socialist mismanagement and the corruption connected with the regime of the councils daily hasten the defection from Socialism." The Swiss Catholic daily, "Neue Zürcher Nachrichten", reports that the parliament of the Republic of Austria is made up of 72 Socialists, 69 Christian Socials, 26 members of the German bloc, and a few Independents. In the Landtag of Lower Austria there are 48 Christian Socials, 7 German Nationals, 4 Czech and Jewish Nationals, and 60 Socialists. But in the Landtag of Upper Austria the Christian Socials predominate with 39 delegates as opposed to 19 Socialists and 12 German Liberals.

LONDON. — Representatives of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, White Russia, Poland and Ukraine have voted for a formation of a political and military alliance to defend the independence of those nations.

—A new home rule bill setting up two parliaments in Ireland, with a council or senate of forty to be chosen by the two, will probably be introduced in parliament within the next two weeks. Daily sessions are being held by the cabinet committee in charge of the measure, the subject under discussion at present being finance. Control of customs has always been a point of sharpest difference when other home rule schemes have been debated and was one of the rocks upon which the Irish convention was shipwrecked.

PLYMOUTH, Engl. — Lady Astor was elected to parliament from the Sutton division of Plymouth in the balloting of Nov. 15. The campaign attracted wide attention. Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the Premier, and other prominent political personages spoke in Lady Astor's behalf. Labor legislation was the chief issue during the campaign, which at times assumed quite bitter aspects. Lady Astor became a candidate for the Plymouth seat after the death of Viscount Astor, of Hever Hall, had left her husband heir to the title and necessitated his retirement from parliament. Lady Astor, who becomes the first woman member in the House of Commons, was formerly Miss Nanie Langhorne, of Virginia. She is the mother of six children.

ROME. — Latest reports indicate the Constitutionalists secured 300 seats in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in the recent election, the Socialists 120 and the Catholics 90. In this city there were elected 4 Catholics, 4 Ministerialists, 4 Socialists and one each by the Nationalist, Republican and Independent Liberal parties.

—A royal decree is imminent entirely reforming the army and extending conscription to all citizens, according to the Giornale d'Italia. The decree will reduce the standing army to a minimum peace time strength. The infantry, artillery and engineering corps will be increased and the cavalry decreased. Under the new plan the army will be considered a sort of great military school for the whole nation, each citizen receiving personal instructions.

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