

— Einer der Pioniere im Zeitungsweesen Winnipeg, der 68-jährige Islander W. P. Paulson, Redakteur der isländischen Zeitung Löfgberg ist gestorben. Er weilte seit dem Jahre 1874 in Winnipeg und war einer der Führer der hiesigen isländischen Kolonie.

— Der Geschäftsmann Max Portigal erhielt wegen Betruges drei Jahre Zuchthaus. Portigal hatte die Canadian Pacific um erhebliche Summen beschwindelt, indem er mit Hilfe von Kondukteuren der Bahn Fahrkarten verkaufte und den Erlös mit den Kondukteuren teilte.

— North Portal. Mehrere Menoniten-Familien, die vor einem Jahre von Swift Current nach Mexiko zogen, kamen von dort wieder zurück. Es waren 23 Personen, die sich hier im Zuge von St. Paul nach Moose Jaw befanden. Sie sagen, daß die Verhältnisse dort infolge der Trockenheit nicht glänzend sind und daß dieses Jahr noch mehr zurück kommen werden.

**Ontario**

Ottawa. Major General W. A. Griesbach, der Vertreter Edmonton im Senat zu Ottawa, sprach sich dort in gehässigen Worten gegen Deutschland und für Frankreich aus. Er forderte, man solle jeden letzten Cent aus Deutschland herauspressen, und wenn man das deutsche Volk so schwer besteuern müsse, das es fünfzig Jahre lang Blut schweigen müßte. Glücklicherweise bricht sich bei der großen Mehrheit des canadischen und englischen Volkes eine gerechtere Anschauung Bahn.

— Im Parlament fand eine längere Debatte über Abschaffung oder radikale Milderung des Wankrott-Gesetzes statt. Viele verlangten die Abschaffung des Gesetzes, das ihrer Ansicht nach zu drastisch, zu zweideutig und zu kostspielig sei.

— Etwasige Beteiligung Canada an einem Krieg, in den das Mutterland verwickelt würde, wurde von dem liberalen Vertreter von Quebec South, C. G. Bowers, im Unterhaus zur Sprache gebracht. Er schlug vor, daß erklärt werden solle, nur bei einer wirklichen Invasion in Canada könne ohne Parlamentsbeschluß sich Canada am Kriege beteiligen. Die Debatte wurde vertagt.

Toronto. Im Jahre 1912 kam ein Dampfer Namens Mikoponit bei Fort Frances bei Sprengungsarbeiten ums Leben. Seine Arbeiter beschloßen, seiner Mutter und seiner Frau eine Entschädigung von \$700 zu geben. Die Abfindung des Geldes verzögerte sich, dann kam der Krieg, und jetzt werden die Betroffenen für die \$700 statt der ursprünglichen 3500 Kronen die Restsumme von 47 Millionen Kronen erhalten.

— Ein Teil der Anlage der Canadian General Electric Co. ist abgebrannt mit großem Verlust an Maschinerie usw. Tausende von elektrischen Glühbirnen sind vernichtet.

— Nach den neuesten Zählungen hat Toronto eine Einwohnerzahl von 690,088 Seelen, einschließlich der Vororte, auf die 62,568 Personen entfallen. Ursprünglich bedeckte die Stadt ein Gebiet von 5,297 Aekern, jetzt von 25,858 Aekern.

**British Columbia**

Viktoria. Zwei jugendliche Verbrecher Ronald Smith und Herbert Burton, erst 17 bzw. 15 Jahre alt, wollten den Bankbeamten Lionel bereuen. Da er Widerstand leistete, erschossen sie ihn.

Vancouver. Ein Diamantenfeld, das so reine Diamanten wie die brasilianischen birgt, und das Diamanten bis zu drei Karat führt, wurde von H. W. Oakley von Campbell River, zwischen Cumberland und Courtney entdeckt. In dem letzten halben Jahre hat er 45 der Steine gefunden, die, wie Sachverständige erklären, Saphire sein sollen aber fast weiß sind, so daß sie den brasilianischen gleichkommen.

— Ein Knabe von 16 Jahren, Namens Jack Currieff, schlief zehn Tage lang ununterbrochen. Er leidet an Schlafkrankheit. Sein Arzt hofft, ihn zu retten.

**Opponent of War in War-Time Attacks Advocate of Peace in Peace-Time**

From B. W. Huebsch, Inc., 116 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

That the American Peace Society is supported by "some of our leading war profiteers" is charged by John Kenneth Turner, author of "Shall It Be Again?" in a letter to "The Advocate of Peace," the organ of the Peace Society. Mr. Turner's letter is a reply to a criticism of his book by "The Advocate of Peace," and he reiterates with emphasis the challenge of "Shall It Be Again?" to the belief that America's participation in the World War was an exploit in pure righteousness. "The Advocate of Peace" refused to publish Mr. Turner's letter.

"Shall It Be Again?" (B. W. Huebsch) which is now in its fourth printing and selling steadily, has attracted public attention on account of its massive indictment of the whole Wilson war policy. The book was also brought into the limelight of national publicity by the dismissal of G. D. Eaton, a student at the University of Michigan, from all college publications for writing and publishing a favorable review of "Shall It Be Again?"

Mr. Turner's letter to "The Advocate of Peace" is given below:

Editor, The Advocate of Peace, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

In the interest of "peace through justice," which I understand is the motto of your publication, I wish to reply to the review of my book, "Shall It Be Again?". You quote disapprovingly my statement, "Germany had perpetrated no injury against an American not perpetrated also against neutrals generally, and such injuries as she had perpetrated were wholly incidental to the war against the Entente Governments." But you fail to specify a single occurrence that shows this to be an error, I still know of none.

You mention the Lusitania in terms that recall the war-time devices to stir up feeling. The Lusitania incident occurred nearly two years before our Declaration of War, and its part in getting us into the war has been as greatly exaggerated as the circumstances themselves have been misrepresented. If the Lusitania sinking was a decisive factor in making the American people ready for war, as you suggest, how do you account for the fact that, seventeen months later, Mr. Wilson was re-elected on his promise to keep us out of war?

The attack upon the Lusitania was not an attack upon America. It was an attack within the war area, upon a British ship loaded with munitions. In accepting passengers in our ports, the owners of the Lusitania were violating an American statute designed to safeguard the lives of travelers; in taking passage our citizens themselves were violating the same statute. The passengers booked for the Lusitania were given ample warning — and our Government was duly warned. Why did not the American Government enforce American statutes and so prevent our citizens from embarking upon that fateful trip? Our policy (meaning the President's policy) was not to safeguard American lives, but to safeguard the munitions trade. We (meaning our President) were a responsible party to what you call the Lusitania "murder." The results were horrible; they were atrocious, but not more so than many another atrocity deliberately perpetrated during the same war by our allies and ourselves, a number of which are referred to in my book. If your paper had expressed indignation at our official "murder" of more than three thousand helpless Haitians during

**Offizieller Wetterbericht von Münster, Sask.**

Datum	1923		1922		1921	
	Höchste Temp.	Niedrigste	Höchste Temp.	Niedrigste	Höchste Temp.	Niedrigste
1. März	38	30	23	-4	36	15
2. "	32	3	31	7	16	-5
3. "	7	-5	36	15	16	8
4. "	24	-6	34	18	20	8
5. "	21	12	29	24	35	7
6. "	14	-10	26	14	32	2
7. "	8	-8	20	3	28	-9
8. "	19	1	26	-3	4	-25
9. "	17	5	38	22	13	-8
10. "	27	5	35	23	5	-11
11. "	13	-3	34	29	-1	-20
12. "	23	0	33	22	2	-27
13. "	18	0	32	10	10	-25
14. "	7	-12	26	0	9	-3
15. "	15	-16	19	-3	9	-8
16. "	15	-4	16	6	16	-10
17. "	0	-31	25	16	30	5
18. "	13	-22	24	12	27	17
19. "	34	9	21	0	19	10
20. "	21	8	25	2	11	-6
21. "	20	4	25	-7	13	-28
22. "	24	2	32	18	32	8
23. "	22	-20	22	-2	39	-1
24. "	2	-25	18	-5	58	13
25. "	20	-8	18	0	36	17
26. "	32	3	11	-26	18	-16
27. "	10	-11	14	-28	0	-26
28. "	33	3	10	-12	38	-12
29. "	31	-2	24	-16	39	20
30. "	13	-27	30	2	27	9
31. "	24	-1	35	10	44	22

Besondere Bemerkungen für den Monat März 1923.  
Höchste Temp.: 38 (am 1. März); niedr. Temp. -31 (am 17. März);  
Durchschnittstemp.: Höchste 19; niedr. -4; Schneefall: 5 Zoll.  
Regen: 0 Zoll.

Im Monat Feb. 1922 betrug die höchste Durchschnittstemperatur 25.5; die niedrigste 4.9.

and since the war, at our "murders" of women and children in Vera Cruz, Mexico, in Nicaragua and other defenseless countries, at our executions of Russians (at Archangel) who refused to fight with us against their own people, at our blockades of Central Europe and Russia, as a result of which perhaps one million inoffensive women and children lost their lives, its emotional outburst over the sinking of the Lusitania might be taken as sincere.

You express anger at my assertion that the American people went unwillingly into the war. But you do not face the collection of circumstances upon which I base that assertion. Can you in any other way explain that fact — dare you even print it? — that, of the four to five million young men assembled into the military organization, but 393,931 voluntarily enlisted, although the inducements held out in favor of volunteering, as against waiting for the draft, were extremely attractive?

On the whole, I consider your observations premeditatedly unfair. And the reason is not far to seek. The Advocate of Peace "through justice" is the organ of the American Peace Society, which is supported by some of our leading war profiteers. By professing to stand for peace, this organization, in pre-war times, procured a membership and a following among whom were many sincere advocates of peace. But when the crisis came, it became a traitor to its name and carried over to the support of a wholly unjustified war many avowed pacifists who otherwise might not have succumbed to the hate propaganda. Not only that, but, while still professing to stand for peace, the American Peace Society, or its officers, attempted by means of a conference staged at the Biltmore Hotel, February 2nd, 1917, to gain control of other American peace organizations. I charge that the deliberate purpose was to manoeuvre the entire pacifist movement in this country into a position "behind the President" and in support of war.

It is my opinion that the ideals and the activities of the American Peace Society make not for peace but for war, and it serves to mislead genuinely peace-loving people and cause them to waste their effort in futilities. Your assertion that "already in England there are signs of growing annoyance with this class of

liberals," written just before the return of such men as Morel, Lansbury, and Travelyan to Parliament, only goes to show how greatly you misjudge the trend of popular thought.

John Kenneth Turner  
Carmel-by-the-Sea,  
California.

**The Dairy Cow**

"The dairy cow's a thing of charm: she lifts the mortgage from the farm, and makes the farmer's life more sweet, and sets him down on easy street. Wherever the dairy cow is queen, a country prosperous is seen, and dairymen, in joyful ranks, are packing bullion to the banks. Why plug along the same old way, producing nutmegs, corn and hay, and putting up a bankrupt wail if one year's crop should chance to fail? There is a better method now — the method of the dairy cow: this critter always earns her keep, and piles up riches while you sleep, and pays the taxes and the rents; and here in Canada, gents, we have the climate and the feed, and all conditions dairies need. So let us boost the dairy cow, which beats the old breech-loading plow; the holstein and the jersey too, as smooth as any cow in view. Let's talk up dairies, milk and cream, the safest money-making scheme."

Walt Mason.

**Origin of Cigar Bands.**

What is the origin of cigar bands? One old Havana legend states when cigars were first introduced, the Spanish dandy did not regard his toilet as being complete without a cigar. At one time every "blood" wore tight lemon colored gloves, and as the Havana cigar is always smoked fresh — what we call "green" — in Havana, and not hard and matured, as we like it in America, the moisture and greenness sometimes stained the immaculate gloves.

So the men used to wrap a strip of paper around their cigars to save their gloves. The factories improved on the idea by substituting a little piece of paper, and that is how the cigar band was evolved.

When polishing a stove that has burned red, soften a piece of soap and rub the red parts well. The polish will then stay on longer and will remain brighter.

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