

# Canadian News

## Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Since 1913 a total of 17,261 animals have been supplied to 2,067 farmers by the Live Stock Branch of the Saskatchewan Dep't. of Agriculture under "The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act." There were 587 pure bred bulls; 67 pure bred cows; 4,585 grade cows and heifers; 11,483 grade ewes; 218 pure bred rams; 321 pure bred boars and grade sows. One of the most interesting facts in connection with this distribution is the large number of pure bred sires. The Short-horns were in by far the greatest demand, in the other breeds, amongst the pure breeds the Angus comes second and Herefords third. With the grade cows a total of 3,361 were Shorthorns; 850 were Holsteins; 144 Herefords, 156 Ayrshires and 74 Angus. Amongst the pure bred rams Shropshires head the list of seven breeds represented. Last fall 36 pure bred Rambouillet rams were imported for the Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Ass'n, and the sheep breeders in that district are exceedingly well pleased with this new breed.

—Much damage from hail is now being reported to the head office of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Co. at Regina. 18,000 acres of wheat were practically wiped out at Sifton on Dominion Day, and damage at various other points was extensive. Claims have been received from Macklin, Salvador, Kelfield, Colonsay, Simpson, Liberty, Davidson, Craik, Loreburn, Outlook, Dunmer, Brownlee, Hazel, Indian Head (including the Dominion government experimental farm), Balcanes and Abernethy. The claims cover damage by storm on June 16 and 17 and June 26, 27 and 28.

GUERNSEY.—During Friday night and Saturday morning, June 27th-28th, a severe electric storm and cyclone visited this district. Buildings of all descriptions were severely damaged; but fortunately there was no loss of life. The large pool room was totally wrecked and the contents damaged; a half-dozen garages were wrecked, J. A. Hurley's implement shed, the Co-operative Association's roof and upper storey were wrecked, four elevators more or less damaged, and only a very few chimneys left standing. The drug store, printing office, harness store, general stores, implement warehouse, and several residences were damaged as the result of water and wind. The west section of J. A. Hawes' livery barn was blown to smithereens. The curling rink was totally wrecked.

PRINCE ALBERT.—After deliberating on what their verdict should be for more than 12 hours in a case which occupied nearly three weeks time a jury in the Court of Kings' Bench here on July 4th found Mike Syroishka guilty of arson alleged to have been committed at Wakaw, Sask., three years ago following the death of six persons. Judge Mackay sentenced Syroishka to six years hard labor in the Prince Albert penitentiary. The defence tried to show that the police, resorted to third degree tactics in an effort to persuade witnesses to testify against the accused. This was indicated by the testimony of four of the witnesses who gave evidence in the case. Jos. Selinek, one of the 53 witnesses who were called stated that an officer assaulted him by striking him on the face and after pummeling him in the stomach with his knee said to him: "You've got to say that you saw the accused at the fire whether you did or not." Three other witnesses swore that an officer threatened them with jail unless they said that the accused was guilty whether he was guilty or not. H. A. Ebbles of this city who represented the de-

pendant, in an effort to convince the jurymen that the accused was innocent, addressed them for a four hour period. The Crown was represented by W. H. Halliday. In rendering its verdict the jury recommended that all foreigners found guilty of crime should be deported as soon as their term of imprisonment had expired.

## Manitoba

WINNIPEG. Acknowledged to have the right of hearing matrimonial cases and of granting absolute decrees of divorce, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta courts will in the near future experience a rush of this kind of litigation, local barristers assert. Cabled advice announced on July 3rd that the privy council at London had sustained the ruling of the Manitoba Court of Appeal that the courts of this province had, by inherent right in English law, the power to decide divorce cases. The decision has created a considerable stir in local legal circles. An enormous mass of cases is expected to materialize right away. According to Major Augustus Mills, of the prothonotary's office, more than 40 petitions have already been filed, many of them months ago, and have been held up awaiting the privy council's decision. The test case upon which the principle was carried to the highest tribunal in the British empire was that of Mrs. Katherine Walker vs. E. Stanley Walker, a Winnipeg engineer. The petition, originally brought before Judge Galt, was dismissed owing to doubt as to jurisdiction. The Manitoba court of appeals reversed this decision. The privy council on July 3rd, the cabled message states, dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision of the high court here.

—Manitoba's Direct Legislation act, passed at the 1916 session of the provincial legislature, in implementation of a pre-election pledge made in 1915 by Hon. T. C. Norris and the Liberal party, is unconstitutional. A decision declaring the statute to be "ultra vires" was handed down in London last week by the Imperial Privy Council, to which supreme tribunal the matter was referred for constitutional interpretation. The decision means that the statute lies on the statute books, moribund, and incapable of being utilized for the purposes intended. Before Manitoba citizens can avail themselves of the principles it contains—those of initiation of legislation, and compulsory referendums—the act will have to be remodelled to suit constitutional requirements, and again passed by the legislature. Advocates of direct legislation in Manitoba will begin at once preparations for the drafting of a new initiative and referendum bill which will go as far as possible while not overstepping the constitution. D. W. Buchanan, a director of the Direct Legislation league, intimated today.

—Revolutionary literature from labor centres throughout Western Canada where raids have been made recently by the Royal North West Mounted Police under the direction of the federal authorities is being forwarded to Winnipeg. Consignments of documents and pamphlets have arrived already and are stored in fireproof vaults along with the literature seized at the labor temple and the homes of thirty strike leaders which were raided and searched here July 1st. A. J. Andrews, K. C., government prosecutor, asserted today that some of the seizures revealed propaganda material of a very radical type. All the literature is being digested carefully and classified and a report will be submitted to the federal government, and it will depend on this report as to whether any further arrests will be made. An immigration court of inquiry

will sit next week to hear the cases of the five aliens, now in custody on charges of sedition and conspiracy.

—Metal and building trades strikers resumed work on July 2nd on employers' terms. Consideration of new wage schedules will begin at once. Metal contract shop managers will deal directly with their own men through shop councils. Building contractors will deal with individual craft unions. Neither the metal trades nor the building trades councils will be recognized. Several divisions of building tradesmen have accepted increase of five to fifteen cents an hour. These rates were rejected by the union council prior to the strike.

## Ontario

OTTAWA.—In view of His Majesty's recent proclamation, and having regard to the desire expressed as to a general celebration of peace throughout the Empire, the Government has appointed, Sunday July 6, as a day of general thanksgiving for the blessing of peace and has also concurred and is appointing Saturday, July 19 for peace celebration in all parts of the Dominion.

—By a vote of 30 to 22, the senate adhered to its former decisions, that the government's orders-in-council, in regard to the manufacture, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors shall expire with peace and not continue for 12 months after the signing of peace. The matter came before the senate in the form of a measure from the commons announcing that the house did not agree to the amendment of the senate to the government's prohibition bill striking the 12-months post-war prohibition. Sir James Loughheed government leader in the senate, moved that the senate should not insist on its amendment. It was on this motion that the vote was recorded. In support of his position, Sir James stated that the commons had affirmed its position by a vote of 105 to 34. It was true that the action of the commons did not control the senate, but the commons was an elected house and could be said to represent popular sentiment in the country. Senator Michener held that the question which faced the senate was not so much one of temperance, as of provincial rights. If the senate adhered to its amendment and the bill did not pass, the provincial rights of Quebec were interfered with. If the bill passed the provincial rights of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were interfered with. He thought the bill should be amended so that provincial legislatures could adopt it or decline to do so.

## Election Act Is Amended.

OTTAWA, July 7.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. A great deal of business was disposed of during the last day of the session, but the most important matter under consideration was the bill to amend the Election Act by making provision for the holding of by-elections, a number of which will be held in the autumn.

Sir Robert Borden, in moving the second reading of the bill, made the statement the War Times Election Act will cease to be operative after August 1. For the purposes of the by-elections the bill passed by parliament on Saturday makes provision for the adding of the names of women to the lists and for the making of new lists in Ontario and Manitoba, where the existing lists are old. Tribunals will be established for the making of lists, and courts of revision established. In rural districts the lists will be prepared by enumerators. There was considerable opposition to the bill, more particularly to a clause limiting the franchise

of women, it being proposed to exclude women who claimed naturalisation other than personal naturalisation. Dr. Clark, Red Deer, and J. H. Maharg, Maple Creek, were among the members who objected to this proposal, the former describing it as "paltry".

Sir Robert Borden explained that the clause was designed to cover cases where alien women came to Canada and within a few weeks acquired naturalisation by marriage. At the session he moved an amendment making naturalisation permissible if in the opinion of a judge a certificate should be issued.

## United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The league of nations means peace time conscription and the maintenance of the largest army in the world by the United States, Senator Borah, Idaho, declared in the senate on June 25th, in opposing the proposed army of 400,000 men. The senator quoted former President Taft, head of the league to enforce peace, Gen. March, chief of staff, and Admiral Badger to support his statements. He declared that the plea of disarmament, the chief argument by which support to the league of nations is won, had been tossed into the discard by the powers, and that an era of the greatest armaments the world has ever seen was about to begin. Senator Borah denounced the peace conference for not incorporating in the treaty a provision to make disarmament compulsory. He said it was not done because such a plan would have interfered with the militaristic ideas of the European nations. He also criticized the failure to have the treaty contain a prohibition against conscription and said that by reason of this failure the nations are left to apply conscription whenever they choose. England has now resorted to conscription, Senator Borah said, "for raising an army of 1,000,000 with which she proposes to enforce her orders under the league of nations arrangement." Senator Borah also took occasion to criticize former President Taft for telling the people that unless there will be large expenditure for armaments and that there will be disarmament if the league is established. He said: "There is no greater seduction presented to the people of the United States than this doctrine, but it is time that the people were learning that it is not true. It is up to the ex-President to tell the people how there can be any disarmament when it is left to the discretion of every nation in the league."

—Senate and House conferees on the army appropriation bill reached an agreement to fix the average size of the 1920 army at 325,000 officers and men. This total is 75,000 less than that proposed by the Senate and 25,000 more than the strength originally authorized by the House.

—As wartime prohibition took effect after midnight on June 30th the department of justice announced that its agents throughout the country would not attempt to stop the sale of two and three-quarters per cent. beer. This eleventh hour development, a flat reversal of an earlier ruling by the department was due to the uncertainty as to how the federal district court of New York might rule on a pending claim by brewers that beer containing that much alcohol was not intoxicating.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The big dirigible, C-8, commanded by Lt. N. J. Learned, with a crew of six men and two passengers bound from Cape May, N. J., to Washington, exploded with terrific force, just after landing at Camp Holabard, near this city, on July 1st. The great balloon instantly became

a mass of flames and menaced the crowd. 75 persons, mostly women and children, were burned or otherwise injured. None of the officers or crew of the C-8 were hurt, though several suffered a severe shock.

MINEOLA, N. Y.—The great British airship, the giant dirigible R-34, which started on a trans-Atlantic flight from East Fortune, Scotland, last Wednesday morning, July 2nd, landed safely in Roosevelt Field, here, Sunday, July 6.

MINOT, N.D.—Four deaths are reported and great damage to crops and buildings in rural districts from a wind storm that had almost the force of a tornado, which swept over Northeastern Montana and Western North Dakota June 30th. Williston, Appam, Corinth, McGregor, White Earth and Paschall, all North Dakota towns reported more or less serious damage to stores and residences.

—Mrs. C. J. Fisk, wife of the former chief justice of the N. D. supreme court, was instantly killed and Ruth Stahl, of Minot, aged 14 received fatal injuries when an airplane, driven by Lt. Chester Jacobson, crashed into a crowd. A farmer, named Denker, of Drake, received a fractured skull and may die. The Stahl girl died in the hospital. Jacobson, who was not injured, said he tried to rise again when he saw the crowd had surged over his landing place but the people and automobiles were too close. The airplane swept against the tops of several cars. The exhibition was part of the home coming celebration.

## From the Mission Fields.

REINDEER LAKE, April 28, 1919  
Dear Rev. Father Prior:—

This time the mail carrier wore his seven mile boots and lost no time on the journey. To my great surprise, I received your letters of February and March already in the middle of April. That's what I call good fortune. I received the generous charitable gifts as well as the mass stipends, of which fact I hasten to inform you and thank you and all the dear benefactors. It seems good St. Peter, the Patron of this mission, has opened in the St. Peter's Colony a rich source of support to his poor northern mission. The good donors have nothing to lose: the great St. Peter will surely keep correct account. May our benefactors be generously recompensed in this, and especially in the life to come.

The pernicious Spanish Influenza has, thanks be to God, as yet spared us. Nor have we any fatalities to record. A milder form of grippe confined a number of persons to the sick-bed for a short time, without, however, fatal results. We are very grateful to the good God for His protection. May He also in future extend His protecting hand over us.

During the past winter, we were obliged to live through many uncomfortable days. Again the capricious caribou had changed their course; the commonly large herds were nowhere to be found and were as though disappeared underground without having left a single trace. Only smaller groups were to be found a respectable distance from here and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a few could be killed. Shortage of meat provisions, which form the main source of nourishment in this part of the country, was the inevitable result. Many Indians and Metis, pressed by necessity, were obliged to cut down the wonted number as well as the quantity of their meals. I also had my portion of misery to swallow, and that especially on my mission journeys. The great distances between the mission stations and the Indian settlements make it impossible for me to carry along

sufficient provisions for the whole journey. Since the Indians themselves were pressed by hunger, I also had to suffer my share and assure you it was a rather unpleasant experience. After a famine tour one indeed resolves to make better arrangements for his next journey, but the Indians often overturn all precautions on the part of the missionary. Often while he is engaged in hearing confessions or giving instruction to the children or in tending the sick, his provision chest is inspected by hungry stomachs and relieved of a part of its contents.

Though the past winter was not extraordinarily severe, nevertheless we experienced some very cold weeks, especially in January and February. As it is during these months that I must make my longest and most severe journeys, the cold has often nipped me, and that not only while on my journey and out in the open, but also and especially in the tents of the Indians. In spite of the fact that almost every Indian family possesses a little tent stove, still, this does not suffice to radiate a sufficient amount of heat through the whole tent. Only in the closest proximity of the stove can the heat be felt on that side of the body turned toward the stove, while the other remains uncomfortably cold. During the day it is not so bad, but during the night, when the fire is allowed to cool down, it approaches freezing. It cannot be worse in a real ice-house. The margin of the covers is usually covered with a strata of frost and the hair of one's head with a thin layer of snow, a sort of hoarfrost. Only at short intervals does one enjoy a short sleep, more fatiguing than refreshing, and one is glad when it is morning. The Indian is not badly fixed, for he disappears entirely under his warm covers of reindeer furs, where he remains almost immovable through the whole night. A large number of holes in the tent, caused by the glowing sparks which issue forth from the pipe of our little stove, allow the cold to enter by day and by night, as it pleases. The Indian is an extremely careless man and will laugh when half his tent burns down, which, alas, happens but too often. Only in certain exceptional cases does the Indian's tent, which has cost him many skins, serve him longer than one winter and summer.

Such and similar experiences go toward making the daily bread of the missionary. Thanks be to God! in such cases I am often not conscious of my condition, as the exercise of my priestly functions occupies my undivided attention. It appears to me the life of the missionary resembles closely that of a soldier under violent fire, where the latter is hardly aware of the great danger. When I return to my poor mission house after a missionary journey of three or four weeks, my own poor dwelling appeals to me as a palace, and as I review for a few moments the days of my absence, I thank God and the Blessed Queen of Heaven for the evident protection. Although, in comparison with the heroic gray-haired missionaries, I have spent only the short period of 16 years, 14 of which I have spent at this mission among the Montagnese, still, to myself I appear as an old veteran. Our Indians are a class of people, who, though unconscious, occasion their missionary great cares and cause his hair to fade too soon. I beg your prayers, Rev. Father, that I may be a worthy laborer in this uncultivated part of the Lord's vineyard and that I may persevere to the end.

With heartiest greetings to you, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno, and to all the Fathers of the Colony.  
I remain  
Yours sincerely in Christ  
FATHER JOS. EGENOLF, O.M.I.

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