

### United States News

WASHINGTON. — War-time prohibition became effective on Tuesday, July 1st and according to law, the country is "dry." Failure to enact the enforcement legislation has, however, temporarily prevented a "drought," as beer and light wines are being sold quite generally. The present respite will not continue indefinitely, since the enforcement measure, even for war-time prohibition, specifies that any liquor which contains more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume is an intoxicating beverage. It is presumed that Congress will adopt the enforcement act within the coming fortnight. Thereafter it will be unlawful to "sell, manufacture, keep for sale, or barter," any intoxicating liquor. This state of affairs will continue until after demobilization, when President Wilson will revoke the act. After January 16, 1920, the country will actually become "bone-dry." The proposed enforcement act for constitutional prohibition is far more drastic than that for war-time prohibition. The measure provides: "That no person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive, or possess any intoxicating liquor, except as authorized in this title, and the provisions of this title shall be literally construed, to the end that intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prohibited. Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be purchased, sold, transported, and used as herein provided." [This is the only reference to wine for sacramental purposes in the proposed enforcement act as published in the press.] The proposed act places drastic restrictions upon physicians and it will not be easy to obtain a prescription for liquor for an ordinary attack of chills. The private manufacture of intoxicating liquors is, of course, prohibited, although it is permissible to have liquor in private dwellings, if the possessor is prepared to prove that the stock was obtained before the act became effective.

— The war cost to the United States was \$30,177,000,000 to June 30, 1919. Secretary Glass made this estimate in submitting to the congressional appropriations committee the preliminary statements of the treasury department on the conditions of the nation's finances. He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace-time expenses for the same length of time, at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 annually from the total expenditures, \$32,427,000,000 during the war. Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000 or about twenty-nine per cent. of the war expenses. The remainder came from liberty bonds and victory or issues and saving stamps.

— The Czecho-Slovak republic received a credit of \$5,000,000 from the treasury last week, making a total of \$55,000,000 advanced to the new government. Advances to the allies have reached a total of \$9,459,525,981, out of a total of \$10,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

— Total casualties in the United States expeditionary forces, including all corrections and alterations published to July 2, were given in an official report on July 8th as 297,147. This was a net increase of 1,656 over the last report on June 25. Battle deaths increased 321 to 50,150, and total deaths to 78,918. The wounded aggregated 216,309, and the missing 1,921, a decrease of 281 from the last total reported.

— Dealing with the Irish question Senator McCormick of Illinois took the American peace delegation to task for failing to comply with and ignoring the senate resolution on June 6 requesting the president to procure a hearing for the Irish representatives. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Democrat, asserted that if the American delegation failed to ask a hearing of the Irish representatives by the peace conference American sincerity or belief in the president's principle of self-determination fairly would be challenged. Senator Borah, author of the senate resolution, charged that the self-determination principle had been sacrificed to the imperialistic ambitions of European nations. "I say it with the utmost sincerity that the treaty of peace is a guarantee of war," exclaimed Borah in the heat of the discussion. The debate began when Senator Thomas of Colorado read to the senate a copy of a letter he had written in reply to criticisms expressed by some of his constituents of his attitude on the Irish resolution. Senator Thomas' contention was that the conference should not properly give the Irish delegation a hearing because it did not represent an independent nation. "I myself do not know any reason why a hearing should be granted to such nationalities as Poland and Rumania, without giving hearings to a people who have been struggling for 700 years to establish their right of self-government and independence," Senator Borah said. "There is no possible grounds, in my view of it by which we can distinguish between the rights of these other nations or peoples who have been heard, and the right of Ireland to be heard." Borah continued as follows: "It was repeated over and over again by Mr. Lloyd George that this peace should be adjusted upon such principles that all peoples should have the right to invoke and enjoy the principles of self-determination, and no people should be disposed of through force or superior power. I am unable to distinguish between the cause of Ireland and the cause of a dozen other nationalities, or peoples, who might be mentioned, who have had a hearing at the peace conference. The acid test in the settlement at Versailles is not the adjustment of conditions for the subject nationalities of the conquered nations, but what rights will be granted to the subject nationalities of the victorious nations."

NEW YORK. — To the accompaniment of booming guns, shrieking sirens, blaring bands and shouting people, President Wilson came home July 9th. The progress of the presidential transport, George Washington, the outer and inner harbor was a continuous demonstration. The ship arrived off Ambrose Light before 11 o'clock but the speed was reduced so that she would reach the entrance of the North river about 2:30 to permit her to reach her dock at Hoboken with the flood tide — about 3 p.m. The ships constituting the escort and all harbor craft were in "full dress"—decorated from stem to stern with vari-colored flags and pennants. The din increased as the George Washington slowly made her way towards her dock. Crowds on shore — still distant to make out the figures on the bridge — added to the tumult. Tens of thousands of persons crowded into Battery park, on the wharves, on the roofs of water front buildings, and every available vantage point along the Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey shores to catch a glimpse of the president.

— President Wilson will start his tour of the United States, campaigning for the league of nations, in about two weeks, it was announced at the White House today. The trip will include a

visit to the Pacific coast, where he expects to review the newly formed Pacific fleet, according to present plans.

MINEOLA, N. Y. — At 9:54 a. m. July 6th the great British dirigible R-34 moored safely at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I. This completed the first flight of a lighter-than-air machine across the Atlantic Ocean, and the longest air trip in history. The distance covered is announced at about 3,200 miles, but counting the mileage forced upon the flyers by adverse winds during the trip from East Fortune, near Edinburgh, Scotland, some of the passengers estimate the distance at 5,634 miles—3,690 from there to Mineola. The time consumed was a few minutes over 108 hours. The big airship brought a message of good wishes from the King to the people of Canada. The message was addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, and reads as follows: "Buckingham Palace, June 28, 1919. To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C. M. G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada: I take this opportunity of sending by the first British airship (R-34) to cross the Atlantic a message of good wishes to the people of Canada from the Old Country. (Signed) "GEORGE, R.I." On July 9th the dirigible left Roosevelt Field shortly before midnight on her return cruise to East Fortune, Scotland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Attorney General Eli Stansburg has submitted to Jesse E. Eschbach, chief examiner for the State Board of Accounts, an opinion which declares illegal the arrangement whereby township trustees maintain public schools with nuns as teachers, who teach in parochial schools outside of the time they are employed in the public schools. The opinion also holds that, while nuns may obtain licenses to teach in public schools, they may not appear in the school room garbed as nuns. The ruling of the Attorney-General will affect, it is believed, approximately twenty-five counties in Indiana, where it has been the custom to employ nuns in public schools.

BEDFORD, Ill. — Irene Kern, 15, died from blood poisoning, the result of a locust sting on the lip while picknicking with some friends near the city. The incident was forgotten till four days after, when signs of infection showed and caused death.

### Canadian News

#### Saskatchewan

PRINCE ALBERT. — Treaty Day was observed by the Indians of John Smith's band, southeast of Prince Albert, on July 7th, when the agent, C. P. Schmidt, of Duck Lake, visited the reserve and paid treaty money to about 140 of the Cree Indians. It was quite a field day on the reserve, most of the members of the band and many others were present. A general store tent was erected near the school, where a good business was done during the afternoon and evening. Most of the purchases were made in lots covering from 50 cents to \$2, as all the money had been paid in \$2 bills. One lot had numerous calls for, which included a plug of tobacco, a cigar, and a bottle of lemon extract. These Indians of John Smith's reserve are at the present time making considerable headway towards competing favorably with any ordinary settler in the neighborhood, some of them are advancing with their families towards comforts which are enjoyed by any other farmer. Under the supervision of the present teacher and farm instructor, Mr. P. H. Gentleman, they have increased the wheat production from 1,000 to

7,000 bushels, and the raising of stock comparatively; there are now about 300 head of cattle amongst the herd. Last year at the annual sale of cattle in November the amount realized was \$2,500, and it is expected that at least a similar amount will be taken in this year. Many of the men are now assisting the farmers in the district in grubbing and clearing new ground for breaking, and are earning from \$3 to \$4 per day.

#### Alberta

CALGARY. — Forest fires were raging at a furious pace last week. The Elbow river fire has jumped the river to the south and has crossed into the Sarcee reserve, where it has advanced a mile. The change of breeze into the south-east somewhat checked the fires, but the danger is not yet entirely past. Some of the finest timber in the reserves was threatened, and part of the watershed of the Calgary water supply was burned.

#### Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Half a million head of cattle in Southern Alberta are on the verge of starvation and their plight is such that immediate steps on a considerable scale must be taken if they are to be saved. Such is the pessimistic report of delegates that had assembled here last week for the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The continued drought has destroyed all feed and the council had under advisement what relief measures it could recommend to the Dominion Government to save the industry. Delegates from both Alberta and Saskatchewan were gloomy about the crop outlook in their respective provinces, and predict a hard winter. So far as the stock are concerned suggestions are offered to the extent that transportation is available, they be taken to Northern Alberta and even as far as the Peace-River country, where feed is plentiful, or to Northern Manitoba, this country having had plentiful rains, and its mixed farming areas being capable of supporting a large herd of stock. As to the spring crop, it is a total failure in Southern Alberta, and the average yield for that province will be low. In Saskatchewan recent rains have done much to improve the outlook, but most sanguine estimates do not go beyond a fifteen-bushel crop for the entire province. In Manitoba, on the other hand, the crop has never looked better, particularly in the central and northern districts, where yields of as high as forty and fifty bushels to the acre are confidently predicted.

— The first decree of divorce granted in Manitoba was given July 9th by Chief Justice T. G. Mathers in the court of king's bench when Myrtle M. Corneliuson was granted an absolute decree, divorcing her from her husband, Louis Corneliuson. The contending parties are residents of Brandon, Man. Grounds for divorce were immorality on the part of the husband.

— Mail destined for Germany and Austria was presented and accepted at the general post-office July 8. This was the first batch of letters destined for these countries received by the post-office since August 1914. Officials of the post-office accepted the mail explaining that orders were lately received from Ottawa to accept mail for all countries in Europe.

BRANDON. — As defaulters under the military service act, three men, Michael Stradinski, Albert Dronske and Win. Pecherzi, were sentenced last week to six months' imprisonment by Inspector F. H. French of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

## Our Premiums

In order to give all our Subscribers an opportunity to acquire at an extraordinarily low price

### Good Books and Pictures

we are offering to those who pay all their arrears and pay their subscriptions in advance for one whole year, a choice of the following fine Premiums at a very low extra cost. We send these Premiums free by mail to the subscribers fulfilling the above conditions upon receipt of the small extra sums indicated below.

Premium No. 1. **Cram's American War Atlas.** An invaluable help for those who wish to be posted on the progress of events in this greatest of all wars. This Atlas contains eight double-page maps (14 1/2 x 22 1/2 in.), as follows: North America, Europe, France, The Balkan Countries, Russia, Germany, The World, and The Western Theater of War. It has also other valuable features, such as a short history of each European warring country, flags of the principal countries at war in colors, dates of war declarations, pronouncing key of places on the Western Front, etc. Paper covers, mailed postage prepaid.

Our Premium Offer: Only 25c

Premium No. 2. **Any two** of the following beautifully executed **Oleographs**, size 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 inches, carefully packed and free by mail:

- The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci.
- The Immaculate Conception, by Murillo.
- Our Lady of Perpetual Help (copy of the miraculous picture.)
- St. Joseph with the Infant Jesus.
- The Guardian Angel.
- Pope Benedict XV.

Regular Value 50 Cts. Our Premium Offer: Only 25c

Premium No. 3. **Two** beautifully executed Oleographs representing **The Sacred Heart of Jesus** and **The Immaculate Heart of Mary**, size 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 inches, securely packed and sent by mail prepaid.

Regular Value 50 Cts. Our Premium Offer: Only 25c

Premium No. 4. **Vest Pocket Prayer Book**, a selection of Prayers compiled from approved sources by a priest of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. 245 pages, thin but strong paper, Clear print, Bound in black flexible granitoid with black and gold embossing Gilt edges. Just the book to carry in your vest pocket. Sent postage prepaid.

Regular Value 60 Cts. Our Premium Offer: Only 25c

Premium No. 5. **Explanations of the Epistles and Gospels** by Rev. Leonard Goffine, translated by Very Rev. Gerard Pils, O.S.B. 992 pages. Profusely illustrated. Bound in cloth. Sent by mail prepaid.

Regular Value \$1.25. Our Premium Offer: Only \$1.00

Premium No. 6. **The Way of the Cross.** A complete set of fourteen beautiful Oleographs, size 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 in. Suitable for Chapels and country churches. Ready for framing. Securely packed and prepaid by mail.

Regular Value \$3.50. Our Premium Offer: Only \$1.75

Premium No. 7. **Cassell's New German-English and English-German Dictionary.** One of the very best dictionaries. Just what you need now-a-days. 1355 pages. fine paper. Clear print. Bound in full cloth. The whole-sale price of these dictionaries has nearly doubled within the last year. Get yours now, as you may not be able to get one later. We send it by prepaid mail.

Our Premium Offer: Only \$1.75

When ordering one of the above Premiums, please remember that you must prepay our paper for one full year and send with the order also the extra small amount indicated above. Do not fail to mention the number of the Premium you wish and the date of our paper in which you saw this advertisement.

Persons desiring more than one of our Premiums may obtain them, if they prepay their subscription for as many years as they wish Premiums and send with their order also the extra amount indicated above. We prepay postage on all our Premiums.

Address all orders to **St. Peters Bote, Münster, Sask.**