

Foreign News

BUENOS AYRES. It was stated that President Frigoyen's cabinet met in private session with the leaders of the radical party to discuss plans for the construction of the cabinet. The cabinet meeting was exceedingly lively. Several of the ministers are said to have refused to resign, but the party leaders are increasing the pressure on them.

LONDON. There will be general elections for parliament on Dec. 14. The labor party refuses to stand by Lloyd George's coalition.

The steamer *Campania*, once queen of the seas, has been sunk in the Firth of Forth, off the coast of Scotland, during a gale. All on board the ship were saved. The *Campania* broke from her moorings and collided with a battleship.

Dominion and Indian representatives present at the ceremony at Westminster Palace on Nov. 18, included Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster and Sir Edward Kemp, of Canada.

The Bavarian government has notified Berlin that it intends immediately to publish documents dealing with the origin of the war, according to a Munich dispatch. The situation in Munich is said to be good. The authorities declare there is no chance of Bolshevism gaining dominant power.

PARIS. The postal service has been re-established throughout the whole of France and Belgium.

General Mangin was injured by being thrown under his horse while reviewing a brigade of French troops, the day before the French army entered Metz. The general's horse, a thoroughbred and unused to noise, was frightened by a band of trumpets. The animal reared and fell on its rider.

The iron crosses which the former German Emperor so lavishly bestowed during the war, are now being sold in Germany for five pfennigs or about one American cent apiece, a telegram from Amsterdam says.

BRUSSELS. The program of the new Belgian government includes universal suffrage for all males over 21 years of age and a general election as soon as possible, probably next May. The article in the penal code regarding freedom of labor will be repealed, and a Flemish University will be established. The question of woman suffrage is to remain open.

AMSTERDAM. In a proclamation to the Saxon people the new government of Saxony, according to a dispatch from Dresden, declares it is striving for the abolition of the old federal constitution and for the union of the Saxon and German peoples in a republic including German Austria.

COPENHAGEN. Resistance in South Germany, especially in Bavaria, to proletarian dictatorship from Berlin is rapidly growing and is likely to result in all of South Germany being established as a new independent government, according to the *Berlinische Tidende's* Berlin correspondent.

A Berlin dispatch says that a test vote among the returning troops indicates that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of a national assembly. The 19. Lorraine Army declares its willingness to support the present government, but will oppose vigorously any effort to delay the formation of a national body.

SIMLA, India. The signing of the armistice was celebrated by a public holiday, the firing of salutes, holding of parades and scenes of unprecedented rejoicing throughout India.

The Influenza Situation

In general the situation has considerably improved throughout the country. Prince Albert and Saskatoon have been able to remove the ban on public meetings. Winnipeg is still very hard hit and the hope that the ban could be lifted last week was frustrated by a renewed increase of new cases. Whilst rural districts are still suffering heavily, the indications are that in them also the violence of the epidemic is decreasing gradually.

Physicians claim that in former outbreaks of the disease it lasted about six to eight weeks in each locality and then faded away. The experience in the east of Canada and the United States during the present outbreak seems to be similar. Hence we may hope that most places of the west will soon be nearly free from the disease, though, undoubtedly others, where it showed itself later, may have trouble for some time to come.

A FLUE-REMEDY.

In these days when it is difficult sometimes, and in many cases impossible, to get a doctor at short notice the following formula against the dangerous pneumonia may be of value to some of our readers. This remedy was formulated many years ago by a very prominent physician in the East.

Take six to ten onions and chop fine. Put into a large frying pan over a hot fire. Add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. Stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five to ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply it to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. Before it gets cool, apply another, and thus continue re-heating the poultice. Be careful to keep dry hot flannels between the garments and the poultice. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until perspiration starts freely from the chest. In a few hours the patient will be out of danger.

It is stated that this simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady.

Others claim that finely chopped raw onions applied as a poultice to the feet have an excellent effect. It is also claimed that mustard plasters applied to the soles of the feet draw the congestion away from the lungs and thus prevent and cure pneumonia.

BAN NOT OFF!

Press despatches on Wednesday have created the impression that the publishing of German newspapers had been again allowed by the Government. This report was as follows:

Modification has been made of the order in Council affecting enemy publications. As it now stands, the order requires any licensed enemy publication to appear "with a true and correct translation of the same in either the English or French language, in parallel columns, the subject matter whereof shall identically correspond and agree."

This dispatch is quite clear. Publications that may be licensed must have all German or other enemy language matter accompanied by a translation alongside. Such a procedure may do for the occasional publication of a circular, but is quite impracticable for a newspaper. It would involve double work and the paper would contain only half the possible amount of news matter.

The two-language newspaper might possibly serve as a course in

language lessons. That however, is not our business; we are getting out a weekly newspaper and we try to keep it brimful of live news. (Ontario Journal.)

Later information seems to indicate that the above despatches were premature. The ban is for the time of the war and will therefore last until the peace treaties have been signed and ratified by the different countries at war.

Great Britain's Crops

Canada's Chief Trade Commissioner to the United Kingdom, in his September report to Ottawa, says that England and Wales have had one of the finest wheat crops on record, and that taken with this, the excellent yields of barley, oats and potatoes from the increased acreage under cultivation, have placed the nation in an impregnable position. The figures given for wheat are 10,500,000 quarters, as against 7,200,000 last year. This from an area of 2,556,000 acres is an average of a little better than 32 bushels to the acre. Of barley, 6,000,000 quarters were garnered from 1,500,000 acres, and of oats the yield estimated was 13,500,000 quarters from 2,779,000 acres, as against 10,500,000 in 1917.

This grain production of itself fully justifies the Commissioner's optimism, which is further fortified by the potato yield. There were 634,000 acres given over to the cultivation of this esculent tuber, and this was at the time of writing estimated to produce 4,100,000 tons, or 750,000 tons more than last year.

On the other hand the root crop has somewhat fallen off, turnips especially having suffered from the early drought.

On the whole, however, Great Britain and Ireland have reason to rejoice that Providence has smiled upon their husbandry and that great strides have been made thereby towards making her self-supporting in the matter of food production.

Preventing Winter Fires.

Defective heating apparatus has been responsible for a very large proportion of the fires which have occurred in this province. Now that the winter season is fast approaching when our heating apparatus should be used, every household should look over his furnaces, stoves, chimneys and stove pipes to see that they are in good condition for winter use. Stop and think for a moment what a fire really means; think of the loss of your house with all its contents, think of the cost of replacing it, think of the loss which you will suffer even if you do carry insurance. Is it not worth while to spend an hour or so looking over your heating apparatus so that it may be in good condition. Safety first. Consider carefully the following questions:—

Have you a metal stove board under the heating stove?
Is all woodwork within two feet of the stove protected?
Is the stove free from cracks and breaks?
Is the stove pipe clean, sound and perfectly jointed and rigid?
Have you protected all woodwork within 18 inches of the stove pipe?
Is there a double ventilator thimble around the pipe where it passes through a partition?
Is the chimney clean, is it free from cracks, and is the mortar between the bricks still sound?
Does any woodwork come in contact with the chimney?
Are any flue holes papered over, covered with wood or stuffed up with rags or paper?
Does the wallpaper come up against the stove pipe?

Are you over heating the stove or furnace, or leaving draughts wide open?
Have you any metal receptacles for ashes?
Do you dump ashes on wooden floors or against wooden walls, partitions and fences? Do you deposit rags, waste paper and rubbish with ashes? Do you keep the boiler room free from combustible rubbish?
Safety along these lines means protection of your property and the lives of those dear to you; so inspect all these things and exercise due care.

Reminders of two Pontiffs

For a century or more Supreme Pontiffs have been issuing special admonitions to the faithful on the grave importance of sustaining the Catholic press. Astonishingly strange, however, as it may appear, the faithful in their various spheres seem to regard the solemn reminders as undeserving of grave consideration.

And yet for instance, in its application to present world conditions how supremely meaningful that reminder of the illustrious Leo XIII. who defined the Catholic paper as a perpetual mission in every parish. And how pertinent to the times, too, the words of the saintly Pius X. who said: "In vain will you build churches, give missions, found schools—all your works, all your efforts will be destroyed if you are not able to wield the defensive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press."

Can we not trace the elevation of infidelity in France and the miseries of Mexico religiously to those ominous words? And is it not true that vitality and militancy wane in the parish where the Catholic paper is not popularized? But where the responsibility?

With seeming certainty the two great Pontiffs when uttering these admonitions had in mind the spiritual sponsors for flocks rather than the flocks themselves. Wherefore, then, not a greater appreciation of and a livelier interest in the introduction of the perpetual mission in the parish? Wherefore surprise that parish interest wanes and parish unity is wanting. Wherefore surprise that pastoral effort is often unresponsive and pastoral admonition often unheeded?

If the saintly Pius X. spoke with the customary wisdom of Christ's Vicar are such conditions not clearly consequences pointed to in his warning appeal for the Catholic press? "In vain are all your works and all your efforts," etc.

Catholicity today means more than essentials, more than duties of conscience, more than church going and church-giving. It means an intelligent faith, that is a faith in touch with the current phases of the Church over the world, capable of defining or defending Catholic doctrine, and of detecting and denouncing error in the religious, moral, social, economical and industrial theories of the times.

But is such a Catholicity possible today as a common asset of the Catholic laity? Yes and no. Yes, if the Catholic laity generally becomes a careful and persistent reader of the Catholic paper. And no, if it does not. Upon the choice depends the character of the perpetual mission in every parish, the character of weapon—not only loyal and sincere but sturdy and effective—the Church will have for its work and its defense. Where necessary action lies to attain these purposes ought to be quite evident. And surely it's time for indifference to cease and for necessary action to begin.—Church Progress.

Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.

(Approved for the Diocese of Prince Albert by Bishop Pascal, O.M.I., on August 30, 1918, and endowed with an Indulgence of 50 days, which can be gained once a day by the Faithful within the said diocese.)

Antiphon. Remember, o Lord, thy covenant and say to the destroying angel: Now hold thy hand, that the earth may not be desolated, and do not destroy every living soul.

Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us.

Our Father (silently),
V. And lead us not into temptation.
R. But deliver us from evil.
V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.
R. And delivered them from their death.
V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.
R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.
V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.
R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.
V. Help us, o God, our saviour.
R. And for the glory of thy name, o Lord, deliver us.
V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.
R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.
V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.
R. And let my cry come to thee.
V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY.

O God who dost not desire the death, but the repentance of sinners, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, look propitiously upon thy people returning to thee, that thou, whilst it remains attached to thee, mayest graciously remove from it the scourge of thy wrath. Through the same Christ our Lord.

ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.

Antiph. Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et dic Angelo percutienti: Cesset jam manus tua, et non desoletur terra, et ne perdas omnem animam viventem.

Kyrie eleison. Christe eleison. Kyrie eleison.
Pater noster (secreto).
V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.
R. Sed libera nos a malo.
V. Misit Dominus verbum suum, et sanavit eos.
R. Et eripuit eos de morte eorum.
V. Confiteatur Dominus misericordiam ejus.
R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.
V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.
R. Cito anticipet nos misericordia tuae.
V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.
R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.
V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.
R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.
V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.
R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.
V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Deus, qui non mortem, sed poenitentiam desideras peccatorum: per intercessionem beate Dei genitricis, virginis Mariae, populum tuum ad revertentem propitius respice: ut, dum tibi devotus existit, iracundiae tuae flagella ab eo clementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

Approbatur pro nostra diocesi. Concedimus indulgentiam 50 dierum semel in die lucrandam fidelibus has preces infra fines nostrae dioceseos pie recitantibus.

IMPRIMATUR. Die 30 August. 1918. ALBERTUS, O.M.I., Episcopus Principis Albert.

Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

(Von Bischof Pascal, O.M.I., am 30. August 1918 gutgeheissen für die Diözese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diözese von den Gläubigen gewonnen werden kann.)

Antiphon. Gedente, o Herr, deines Bundes und befehle deinem strafenden Engel: Halte jetzt ein deine Hand, auf daß die Erde nicht verödet werde, und töte nicht jede lebende Seele.

Herr erbarme dich unser! Christe erbarme dich unser! Herr erbarme dich unser!

Vater Unser (leise),
V. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung.
R. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.
V. Der Herr sandte aus sein Wort und heilte sie.
R. Und entziff sie ihrem Tode.
V. Sie sollen danken dem Herrn für seine Barmherzigkeit.
R. Und für seine Wunder unter den Menschenkindern.
V. O Herr, gedente nicht unserer alten Missetaten.
R. Laß eilends uns zuvorkommen deine Barmherzigkeit.
V. Hilf uns, Gott, unser Heiland.
R. Und um der Ehre deines Namens willen erlöse uns.
V. Sei gnädig unsern Sünden, o Herr.
R. Und befreie uns um deines Namens willen.
V. Herr, erhöre mein Gebet.
R. Und laß mein Ruf zu dir kommen.
V. Der Herr sei mit euch.
R. Und mit deinem Geiste.

Rasset uns beten!

O Gott, der du nicht den Tod, sondern die Bußfertigkeit des Sünders willst: durch die Fürbitte der allerheiligsten Gottesgebärerin und Jungfrau Maria befehlige, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Weisheit deines Hornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.