

United States News

WASHINGTON.—A republican majority in the next congress of at least two in the senate and of not less than 43 in the house was assured from returns of last Tuesday's election.

—Total subscriptions of \$6,866,416.300 from more than 21,000,000 individuals is the record of the fourth Liberty Loan.

—America and the Allies are planning to co-operate in making available as far as possible food and other supplies necessary for the lives of demoralized civilian populations in once enemy countries.

—Discontinuance of press censorship in connection with cable, postal and land telegraph lines and newspapers effective at once, was announced by the government censorship board.

—Railroads, up to October 1st, had spent \$403,864,000 on their billion dollar improvement program, authorized by Director General McAdoo for the year 1918.

—Abandonment of the recently adopted shoe schedule which provided for classification of grades and fixed prices ranging from \$3 to \$12 was announced by the war industries board.

—Orders have been issued, Gen. March announced, for the gradual demobilization of all troops now in this country. Orders, which will result in the immediate demobilization of 200,000 men are already issued, and these men will be at their homes in the next two weeks.

—Manufacturers' Associations were notified by the army quartermaster's office today limited amounts of wool for civilian needs will be released to manufacturers at the government price.

—Appeals addressed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, on behalf of the women of Germany asking that the armistice terms be modified to prevent "unspeakable disaster," have been sent from the German wireless station at Nauen.

—The bread ration in Holland was increased from 20 to 28 grammes per person per day, according to a cable from The Hague to the department of commerce.

—Unification of the Jugo-Slav provinces of Austria with the kingdom of Serbia, agreed upon at the recent conference at Geneva between Premier Pashitch, of Serbia, and delegates of the national council of Agram, meets entirely with the approval of the Italian government and people, said Captain Giuseppe Beviere, director of the Italian bureau of public information in a statement.

NEW YORK.—Health Commissioner Copeland estimated that there are about 21,000 children in this city who have been made full or half orphans by Spanish influenza. Of the 7,200 families in which a father or mother or both had been victims of the disease the commissioner stated about 7000 families with approximately 20,000 children would need the care of the city.

—A steam shovel was used in one of New York's cemeteries to dig a trench in which to inter temporarily the bodies of victims of influenza. This extraordinary procedure was made necessary by a

shortage of grave-diggers coupled with the large number of deaths. — Nearly 5,000 workers employed on government construction in Brooklyn went on strike because of an order attributed to Secretary of War Baker, which terminated overtime and Sunday work.

—A plan under which the International Mercantile Marine Company is to sell its ships of British registry to British capitalists, will probably be submitted to stockholders, according to a statement made by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the company.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—1 employee was killed and 15 others seriously injured, when a series of explosions occurred in the Bughione assembling building of the Grenade Loading Co., at Port Ewen. The property damage will reach \$55,000.

BRainerd, Minn.—During a widely enthusiastic celebration here after the incorrect armistice-report was received a cannon was prematurely discharged and two men seriously injured.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—After suffering great pain for ten days from an attack of sciatica, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, New York, to be near his physician.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Hundreds of negro students in Methodist Theological Seminaries throughout the United States, were invited by J. N. Ruffin, a member of the London chamber of commerce, to volunteer as missionaries for the Christianization of the Hottentots and Hereros, and other black tribes in former German colonies in South-west Africa.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In a statement to the American Meat Packers' association Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, said that during the year ending July 1st next America must ship 2,200,000 tons of meats and fats for consumption by the American soldiers, the allies, Belgium and neutrals.

ST. PAUL.—Minnesota will remain "wet." Complete official returns announced by Secretary of State Julius A. Schmah, showed that the proposed "dry" amendment to the state constitution failed by only 756 votes at the general election, November 5th.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Telephonic service in the twin cities, with the exception of the automatic, was badly tied up as the result of the strike of operators of the Tri-State company in St. Paul, and the northwestern "Bell" company in Minneapolis.

—The order closing all schools, churches, theatres and places of public gathering, which has been in effect since Oct. 11th because of the influenza situation, was lifted by the health department of this city.

NOME, Alaska.—Like the sweep of the more dreaded form of scourge, the Spanish influenza has cut a fearful swath of death in Bering peninsula, and now, believed at the turning point in this section, is spreading its tentacles still further northward toward the Arctic and down the coast. Of an estimated Eskimos population in this vicinity of 250, but 75 natives are left, the dead totalling 175, and others dying daily. Nineteen white persons in Nome have succumbed, but conditions among the whites are improving. At Fort Davis, 75 out of 85 soldiers stationed there have had the influenza.

Memorable Words of Lloyd George

LONDON, Nov. 13 — "One of the principal issues of the forthcoming election will be the nature of the peace settlement. It will mean the settlement of the world."

"What are the principles on which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked. "Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, and competitive armaments, are we to initiate the reign of earth of the Prince of Peace? It is the duty of Liberalism to use its influence to ensure that it shall be a reign of peace."

"What are conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of international justice will be a permanent one. That peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example."

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to over-ride the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to heckle and bully the government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid spirit of vengeance and avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that."

"The mandate of this government at the forthcoming election will mean that the British delegation to the peace congress will be in favor of a just peace."

Premier Lloyd George in discussing the question of a League of Nations before his supporters, said that such a league was more necessary now than ever. He pointed out that the conditions which prevailed in the Balkans before the war were now affecting practically two-thirds of Europe.

"A large number of small nations have been re-born in Europe," he said, "and these will require a league of nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. In my judgment a league of nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace."

We shall go to the peace conference to guarantee that a league of nations is a reality. I am one of those who believe that without peace we cannot have progress. A league of nations guarantees peace and guarantees also an all-round reduction of armaments, and that reduction of armaments is a guarantee that you can get rid of conscription.

Of course, we must have in this country an efficient army to police the empire, but I am looking forward to a condition of things, with the existence of a league of nations, under which conscription will not be necessary in any country."

Archbishop on Church Closing.

Churches Vie With Saloons in "Keeping the side Door open on Sundays"

Even at the risk of being dubbed "unpatriotic" by patriots who stay at home and who remain as far from pestilence and disease as is decently possible, the Archbishop of New Orleans has published the following open letter in the daily press dealing with the closing of churches because of the influenza scare:—

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE.

New Orleans, Oct. 26th, 1918. "The two hundred years of the religious life of our fair city, when often the gaunt spectre of pestilence brooded over the land, furnish no precedent for the exceptional order of the health authorities in the present epidemic. Modern medical science, supported by the majesty of the law, in its zeal for the public health, has ordained that our churches be closed until further notice."

"The psychological influence and the spiritual effects of the ministrations of our religion in calming souls bowed down with the weight of sin, in strengthening them with the Bread of Life for the ordeal which may mean the end of life's journey, and in assuaging the bitterness of human grief, seem to count for nothing before the infallible utterances of modern medical research. As good citizens, we have obeyed the order in keeping with the counsel given by competent authorities. While the order lasts we shall

suffer in patience and self-denial, strengthened by hope and prayer. "As the shepherd of my people, I feel that I would be wanting in my duty if I did not urgently plead the cause of my people for the early restoration of their religious rights."

As the official defender of our faith, which is dearer to us than life itself, I shall animadvert on the unkind remarks, as reported in the daily press, of those who little understand what Catholic faith, sacrifice and sacraments mean to our people whose vision is not eclipsed by the things of time.

As in a strange land. "With our churches closed, with the festival day of God abolished from the land (Ps. 73, 8) for the third time, with the Lamb offered in secret as in the Catacombs, when might was right, we realize that we are living in a vale of tears in these days of sorrow, when the grim reaper is mercilessly striking down the flower of our manhood and womanhood. Because we may not enter our Father's House we are as in a strange land, and we remember the new Zion we have no heart to sing the song of the Lord (Ps. 136, 4). If sick at heart and weary of the world's bustle, turmoil and confusion, we listen to the gentle whisper in our soul of Him Who bids us to come apart and rest awhile. (Mark 6, 31) in His temple, and we venture to commit the crime of entering alone, with none of the madding crowd to accompany us, and with no crowd within as we cross the threshold to tell us that there is no more room in the Lord's inn; even though we enter the home of our Emmanuel by a side door, because we would not scandalize the little ones or the weak of faith, but rather, like Nicodemus, come by stealth, lo! a thousand lynx eyes are upon us, a thousand tongues must spread the sensational news, and a thousand pens, bravely camouflaged, must denounce us to the strong arm of the law as endangering the health of the city."

"A modern Aesculapius, fearful lest we make the House of God a den of drinkers, smugly warns us that we are placing our churches on a level with the saloon. He made the wonderful discovery, no doubt, through the volunteer sleuths that some pious old man, or worse still, some innocent child, with more of the love of God than the fear of man in their hearts, stepped in by a side door, as friends often do when calling on one another, to tell the Lord of Life and death, like Mary and Martha of old, in accents of tender faith and love: 'He whom Thou lovest is sick' (John 11, 2). Another equally learned disciple of the healing art gravely informs us (as a result, we presume, of his long personal experience) that we can pray as well at home as in our churches, though incarnate Wisdom has said that His House is the house of prayer."

Adopting Saloon Tactics. "Alack and fie for shame! The churches are adopting the old saloon custom of keeping the side door open on Sunday." Such the ribald jest of a would-be journalist of our city. Has Southern journalism become so anemic that it must needs, if it would enlighten and amuse its patrons, make the House of God the butt of a coarse jest? Is Southern chivalry become only a name? Verily, man's inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn."

"We are told that our churches are closed because they draw crowds. When we ask what constitutes a crowd, the answer leaves us as wise as we were.

Again we are told by those who seem to know that it is not so much numbers as proximity of those who are in a crowd. In a certain metropolis, according to the daily papers, the churches were allowed to hold services on Sunday for at least forty-five minutes. In a large Southern city the congregations were allowed to hold their services on the lawn outside of their churches. Do we wonder, then, that the ordinary rank and file of our citizens are confused at the contradiction of doctrine and practice?"

"It matters not, apparently, as far as the public health is concerned, that the stores are crowded, the cars congested, and the saloons and restaurants doing business as usual. We understand that the public utilities must not stop, but we are curious to know how all these utilities are immune, and why it is that our churches, with their lofty ceilings and many windows ensuring a constant circulation of air, with none of our people as close to one another as we often see the patrons of a street car, are deadly centres of infection?"

"Far be it from us to dictate to the guardians of the public health. Nor have we any intention to add to their already heavy burdens. We remember the words of the Wise Man, 'Honor the physician for the need thou hast of him' (Eccle. 38, 1)."

"We cannot refrain, however, from letting the various boards of health know officially how we feel on the subject of closing our churches and as less wise we would venture to say that, far from being jeopardized, the public health would be improved were it given to our people to have free access to the ministrations of Religion in Churches."

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

"I. W. SHAW. "Archbishop of New Orleans."

As a result of this protest the order closing the churches in New Orleans was rescinded, and on Friday and Saturday of last week—all Saints and All Souls—the Catholic population once again experienced the consolation of assisting at Mass.

ALLIED GENERAL A MAN OF PRAYER

Marshal Foch Seeks Help and Inspiration in an Old French Church

The following is a portion of a remarkable tribute to the Allied general-in-chief which appeared in the Los Angeles Times:

There will be a crowding company of critics when the war is ended, and they will all be filled with the ego of their own conclusions. They will attempt to explain the genius of Foch with maps and diagrams. But, while they are doing so, if you will look for Foch in some quiet church; it is there that he will be found giving God the glory and absolutely declining to attribute it to himself.

Can that kind of a man win a war? Can a man who is a practical soldier be also a practical Christian? And is Foch that kind of a man? Let us see. If you were to know a man who came home every night with a bag filled with gold nuggets, you would naturally be curious to know where he went to get them.

In the same way, when you see a soldier winning battles you are curious to know from what source comes his genius.

Where, then, does Foch go for the strength and magical power to bring home the marvelous victories he has won and is still winning over Prussia and the unholy alliance she has made to crush the world and drive freedom from the earth?

We have the answer close at home. A California boy, serving as a soldier in the American expeditionary forces in France has recently written a letter to his parents in San Bernardino in which he gives as well as anyone else could give, the answer to the question we ask.

This American boy—Evans by name—tells of meeting General Foch at close range in France.

Evans had gone into an old church to have a look at it, and as he stood there with bared head satisfying his respectful curiosity, a gray man with the eagles of a general on the collar of his shabby uniform, also entered the church.

Only one orderly accompanied the quiet gray man. No glittering staff of officers, no entourage of gold-laced aides were with him; nobody but just the orderly.

Evans paid small attention at first to the gray man, but was curious to see him kneel in the church, praying. The minutes passed until fully three-quarters of an hour had gone by before the gray man arose from his knees.

Then Evans followed him down the street and was surprised to see soldiers salute this man in great excitement, and women and children stopping in their tracks with awe-struck faces as he passed.

It was Foch. And now, Evans of San Bernardino counts the experience as the greatest in his life.

During that three-quarters of an hour that the generalissimo of all the allied armies was on his knees in humble supplication in that quiet church, 10,000 guns were roaring at his word on a hundred hills that rocked with death.

Millions of armed men crouched in trenches or rushed across blood-

drenched terrains at his command, generals and field marshals, artillery, cavalry, engineers, tanks, and wrought across the map of Europe absolutely as he commanded them to do, and in no other manner, as he went into that little church to pray.

Nor was it an unusual thing for General Foch to do. There is no day that he does not do the same thing if there be a church that he can reach. He never fails to spend an hour on his knees every morning that he awakes from sleep; and every night it is the same.

Moreover, it is not a new thing with him. He has done it his whole life long. If young Evans could have followed the general on to headquarters, where reports were waiting him and news of victory upon victory was piled high before him, he would doubtless have seen a great gladness on the general's face, but he would have seen no look of surprise there.

Men who do that which Foch does have no doubt. When Premier Clemenceau, the old Tiger of France, stood on the battle front with anxious heart, one look at the face of Foch stilled all his fears. He returned to Paris with the vision of sure and certain victory.

The great agnostic statesman doubted, but the Gray Man of Christ did not doubt. The facts, then, in the case are that when the freedom of the world hung in the balance the world turned to Foch as the one great genius who could save it against the Hun; and that Foch, who is perhaps the greatest soldier the world has produced, is first of all a Christian.

What is the use of listening to materialists in the face of these facts? Where did the man go who brought home his sack of gold nuggets every night? Where does Foch go who brings home a victory every day?

If he goes to the chemists, to the war councils, to the map makers, and to them alone, well and good. That's what the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg and Giesendorf do, and so the materialistic would give us their answer.

But that is not what Foch does. He goes to God. He goes to Christ, who turned back Paul on the road to Damascus; to the Nazarene, who raised Lazarus from the tomb; to the Wanderer who went up the dark path to Calvary and hung there upon the tree beneath two thieves that the sins of the world might be washed away.

Think of this type of a man, quiet and as humble as the humblest peasant in the stricken fields of Flanders, with the hopes and the destinies of a whole world in his hands.

Is it not our tradition that such a commander, compared to whom Alexander and Constantine and Napoleon and Caesar stand as corporals in Lilliput, should be inaccessible in his lordly grandeur from the eyes of common men?

And yet, young Evans of San Bernardino, just an everyday American boy from under the shadow of old San Geronigo, spent nearly an hour with Foch in an old French church, and not even one bayonet was there to keep them apart.

They represent the two great democracies of the world, but there in that old church they represented, jointly, a far greater thing—the democracy of Christ.

When, some day soon—pray to God it may be soon—the trumpets shall sound the clear, sweet call of peace across the broken world, the victors shall kneel at the feet of Christ, and at the head of all the weary yet rejoicing host shall kneel Christ's gray general, Ferdinand Foch.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MÜNSTER, SASK.

Table with columns: DATE, 1918 (Maximum, Minimum), 1917 (Maximum, Minimum), 1916 (Maximum, Minimum). Rows list dates from Oct 1 to Oct 31 with corresponding temperature and precipitation data.

Remarks for the Month of October 1918. Highest temperature: 68 (on Oct. 3); lowest temperature: 7 (on Oct. 23). Average temperature: Highest 53.45, lowest 27.35. Rain .85 inches. The highest average temperature during the Month of Oct. 1917 was 43.22, the lowest 20.09.