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The oldest Catholic newspaper of Saskatchewan, recommended by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert and † Most Rev. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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**In The Wake  
Of The War**

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends and to see the differences that must be reconciled.

DUBLIN, February 2.—Twelve Sinn Feiners were found guilty yesterday of illegal drilling in a private hall here and were sentenced to six months imprisonment.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—President Wilson presided at the opening meeting of the league of nations commission which was held in Colonel House's apartments this afternoon and lasted from 2 to 5 o'clock. Special interest attached to the meeting owing to the feeling that the action of the council on the matter of the former German colonies required the early presentation of a definite plan of the constitution of the league.

AMSTERDAM, February 3.—A dispatch received from Libau says the Bolshevik have captured the harbor and town of Windau, in Courland, on the Baltic Sea.

OMSK, Feb. 3.—Two divisions of the Bolshevik have been virtually annihilated by Siberian troops under Gen. Gaida at Kungur, 50 miles southeast of Perm, according to an official statement issued here today. The city of Perm is declared to be safe from Bolshevik attack. People who had fled from Perm to Ekaterinburg and other towns are returning. The loss to the Siberian troops in the battle at Kungur are not given. General Gaida's forces are now 12 miles from Ufa, which was taken by Bolshevik forces some time ago.

PARIS, February 4.—President Wilson presided tonight over the Commission of the Society of Nations, which had before it the completed object for constituting the league, discussing it article by article. Two main plans have been presented which the members of the commission regarded as embodying the American views, though both plans are composite containing the best features from various sources—American, British, French and Italian.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The direct cost of the war is estimated at £40,000,000,000 in a special article in the Daily Telegraph today. The author estimates the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at £50,000,000,000. "Vast sums," he says, "have been used for sheer destruction, and vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property."

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—Forty men from Manitoba are to be recruited for the Canadian military police force in Siberia at once, according to telegraphic instructions received by Major G. W. Harris today.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Italian delegation has agreed upon a memorandum, which it will present to the peace conference,

embodying the Italian views regarding the disposition of the Adriatic states, formerly belonging to Austria. This memorandum will be made public after representatives of the Jugo-Slavs are heard by the supreme council.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Premier Orlando, of Italy, today received a delegation from the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, who presented a claim of annexation for Finland on historic linguistic geographic and commercial grounds. The premier assured the delegation of Italy's support of their claim.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—During the bombardment of Bremen, the Bourse, the Cathedral and the city hall were damaged and many houses partly destroyed, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Copenhagen. The government troops made their entrance after the city had been bombarded. Many persons are reported to have been killed in the bombardment. Armed Spartacans from Gotha are on their way to Bremen to the support of the Spartacans there.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The government bill under which it is intended to repress increased prices of foodstuffs and speculation in, and cornering of, foodstuffs, has been drafted. The Cabinet met today and examined in the subject of the increased cost of living and it was decided then to prepare the bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Unconfirmed press dispatches from Bremen indicate that the insurgents there are continuing guerilla warfare in the outskirts of the city and in the harbor, notwithstanding the government's claim that the uprising was quelled on Tuesday. The casualties are estimated at thirty dead and over 100 wounded, the insurgents being the heaviest losers. Property damage is believed to be slight.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 5.—Heavy losses were inflicted on the Bolsheviks by the American forces Tuesday and the enemy was driven back in disorder from the village of Vistavka on the Vag. The American casualties were five killed and several wounded. Many Bolshevik soldiers were taken prisoner.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Hereafter licenses to do business in Toronto will be issued only to British subjects and naturalised Canadians—aliens are barred. This was the decision of the police commissioners at their meeting this afternoon, after listening to Controllers McBride, Maguire and Cameron.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The official communication on peace matters, issued this afternoon, says: "The committee on the league of nations held its third meeting last night. Appreciable progress was made in the case of the draft. It was further unanimously agreed, in accordance with the conference at Quai D'Orsay yesterday, that representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland and Rumania should be associated with the commission in its deliberations. In its second and third sessions the commission has covered practically one-third of its task.

They have discussed those articles which deal with the motives behind the formation of a league of nations and the objects which would safeguard the constitution of its chief organs and the qualifications for membership of the league. While the decisions of the commission with regard to each article are provisional, many apparent difficulties have already been solved, and agreement has been reached on the principles which underlie the whole draft. It is therefore to be expected that the remaining articles will be covered quickly."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In urging that immediate steps be taken to rebuild the British merchant marine, Archibald S. Hurd, the naval writer, in an article in the Daily Telegraph, said that although the United Kingdom was not invaded, Great Britain has paid for victory in the loss of more than 9,000,000 tons of shipping, ten times as much as that lost by either France or Italy. The British losses were 17 times as much as the United States.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—The city of Bromberg, German Poland, has been recaptured from the Poles by German forces after brisk fighting according to advices received here.

WEIMAR, February 6.—The opening of the national assembly this afternoon was impressive for its solemnity, earnestness and simplicity. Chancellor Ebert's opening speech, the delivery of which occupied half an hour, was frequently interrupted.

WEIMAR, February 7.—Carl Kautzky, under secretary of state for foreign affairs in the Ebert cabinet, was today elected president of the German National Assembly by a vote of 374 out of 399 cast by the assembly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Total casualties in the American forces in the Archangel region of Russia up to and including January 31st were 180 killed, died of wounds, sickness, or from other causes, or missing in action, and 229 wounded or injured, making a total casualty list of 409 out of a force that numbered 4,925.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The commission on a society of nations reached a substantial agreement of the chief points discussed last night, according to an official statement issued today.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Bolshevik government has decided that all persons in Russia, irrespective of nationality, must serve in the Red army, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

WEIMAR, Feb. 8.—Sentiment is fairly crystallised, after various party caucuses, in favour of transferring the national assembly to Berlin after the Easter holidays.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8.—An epidemic of typhoid fever is ravaging Petrograd, Moscow and other places in Russia, according to despatches from Petrograd. In one hospital in Petrograd, twelve doctors and forty nurses have died from typhoid.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The supreme war council is reported to have reached a decision at yesterday's meeting that it was necessary to impose more severe conditions on

Germany for the renewal of the armistice, because of Germany's attitude toward the fulfilment of her obligations. Decisions are also said to have been reached for the control of German demobilisation and of the production of plants formerly engaged in producing war material.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The eye trouble with which Viscount Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs at the outbreak of the war, has been afflicted for years, has now culminated in total blindness, says the Daily Mail today.

COBLENZ, February 10.—The important Rhineland industrial newspaper, the Cologne Gazette (Koeln. Zeitung), which up until the time of the revolution was the chief semi-official newspaper of Germany, was suspended by the British military censor on February 10th because of the failure to submit censorable news. The same fate has befallen to the smaller Cologne Tageblatt.

ATHENS, Feb. 10.—The losses of Greece during the war aggregated \$200,000,000, the Greek foreign ministry has computed.

**Canadian News**

**Saskatchewan**

REGINA.—The legislature was prorogued last Wednesday. It had dealt with 110 bills during the session.

The Saskatchewan assembly went further than any other province of the Dominion has yet done in protecting the interests of soldiers against tax sale proceedings and also in extending the time for the general moratorium for soldiers, giving protection on both matters for a period of another year, or for a period of two years after the discharge of the soldier.

To investigate conditions in the far north where the Indians are reported to be dying in large numbers from Spanish influenza, Dr. Bertha Diamond, of the Provincial Health Department, has left for Montreal Lake, Lac la Rouge, and other points in Northern Saskatchewan.

It has been estimated that the influenza epidemic will cause about 1000 children in the city to be orphans or half-orphans. The second wave of the disease seems to be especially fatal to married folk and in nearly every case, young children are left alone in the world.

Aliens working in the C. N. R. shops here are being discharged and their places taken by returned soldiers, the provincial employment office was notified.

Up to January 27, the motor license department of the provincial government had issued licenses for over 8000 automobiles in the province. Last year the figure for the entire month of January only reached 2,850.

YORKTON.—A whole day's sitting of court was occupied with liquor cases from Kamsack. Dr. McCafferty was found not guilty

of theft of liquor, and Alfred Mercer, town constable, was found guilty and let out on suspended sentence for one year.

Kosta Lashuk, of Calder, was found guilty of bigamy, and his partner in crime, Softa Manolak, was also found guilty of the same charge. They will spend the next four years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

SASKATOON.—A Minneapolis investor recently purchased a 50-foot lot in the business district here for \$900 a front foot.

**Alberta**

EDMONTON.—The Alberta legislature met Feb. 4th in the afternoon with the usual ceremony and procedure.

James Arthur Campbell, who was found guilty of the murder of Sam Zappler, was sentenced by Justice Walsh to be hanged April 23.

While watering his horses at Buffalo lake, 18-year-old Walter McGee shipped on the ice and was trampled to death by the frightened animals.

PEACE RIVER.—The body of Daniel McNab, brother of the Hon. A. McNab, has been discovered in the prairie by a third brother, Neil McNab, of Virden, Man.

CALGARY.—According to an article in the Morning Albertan, the population of Alberta is 579,000. The former figure was 469,525.

**British Columbia**

VICTORIA.—John Andrew Anderson, aged 76, former auditor general of British Columbia, died at his home here.

VANCOUVER.—A motion submitted to the city council by Mayor Gale, calling for the expulsion of all alien enemies and for the prohibition of immigration from enemy countries was unanimously passed.

**Yukon**

DAWSON.—The Dawson Development League has unanimously adopted resolutions petitioning the federal government for a survey of a route from the Grand Trunk Railway line northward, to connect the Yukon territory with the principal Canadian markets.

**Manitoba**

WINNIPEG.—Hon. Ed. Brown, Provincial Treasurer, announces that the unoccupied lands tax for the past financial year will bring the sum of \$137,000 into the provincial treasury.

John Morrison, member for Rupert's Land, declared that giant timber wolves were killing off entire bands of moose in Northern Manitoba.

More than 69,000 children attended Manitoba's schools daily, during the year 1918, according to the report of the provincial department of education. The exact daily average attendance to quote from the report, was 69,968 or 63.64% of the total enrollment.

Two years in the penitentiary was the sentence passed on John Gilmour Young, who admitted

having stolen from his employers, the De Laval Separator company.

During January 456 births, 192 marriages and 294 deaths were recorded in Winnipeg, according to a statement issued by the vital statistics department. Of the births 249 were male and 207 female; 26 were illegitimate.

BRANDON.—Bert Hyder, Brandon secretary for the Great War Veterans, and an employee of the Customs department here, was found dead, hanging from a beam in his own cellar.

**Ontario**

OTTAWA.—The first steps toward the organisation of a social hygiene program for Canada were taken when representatives of a number of provinces met here at the call of the acting premier, Sir Thomas White, to discuss legislation for the control of venereal diseases. The conference was brought together at the suggestion of the military authorities.

A delegation from the trades and labor congress of Canada has waited on the government with a request that the manufacture of beer with alcoholic contents greater than two per cent be permitted.

The government has definitely decided to renew the order-in-council of a year ago relating the duty on farm tractors valued at \$1400 or under. The order expired on Feb. 1st so that action had to be taken before parliament assembled.

Effective on Feb. 1st, a new regulation forces travellers on all railways to pay more for their return tickets between local points on any line of railway in Canada. The increase is approximately eight per cent over the tariffs charged up to and including Jan. 31st, 1919.

TORONTO.—Three masked armed men, believed to be soldiers, held up three men at the Y.M.C.A. quarters at Exhibition camp, bound and gagged them and made a clumsy attempt to break into the safe which contained \$1000 belonging to the Y. M. C. A. Military Council.

Frank McCullough, the youthful slayer of Acting Detective Frank Williams, was found guilty by the jury in the assize court and sentenced to be hanged on May 2nd.

Magistrate Kingsford in the police court fined E. F. Plautz, a young farmer, of Neustadt, \$1000 for failing to report under the Military Service act.

**Quebec**

MONTREAL.—It was announced that the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., have closed a contract with an important French group for the construction of a cargo steamer of 8,300 tons deadweight for the coal and nitrate trade between France and Chile. The vessel will be delivered in June this year.

**Nova Scotia**

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia legislature is called to meet on Feb. 27.

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER X.

"And then aloft his arms he tossed, And scowled and muttered, 'Lost! Lost! Lost!'"

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Kathleen watched by Rose's bed till after midnight, when she had the satisfaction of seeing the fever beginning to diminish, and her eyes gradually regaining their natural look and expression.

"You will not let me be taken away and put into prison," she murmured, in a low, piteous tone; "I assure you I know nothing about the clasp. I only looked, I never touched the jewels."

"I am certain of it," replied Kathleen warmly; "and I feel the utmost confidence that the truth will be made clear. But then you must be calm and patient, dear Rose; to act as you have done to-day, is enough to make people think you are guilty."

"They did say such cruel things, they made me quite mad," sobbed Rose. "Even to be suspected is to lose one's reputation, and all the servants except nurse set upon me at once, and seemed to take it for granted that I was a thief. Oh! what will my father and mother say?"

"You are losing something much more precious than reputation in the eyes of man," said Kathleen gravely—feeling that the best chance of calming her was to take the highest ground at once. "You are missing the opportunity of being like our Lord in bearing false accusation meekly, perhaps the only one you will have in your whole life. Think how saints have thirsted for this likeness, and you go wild at the very first appearance of it." And then Kathleen drew a picture of the innocence of the "Man of Sorrows," that soothed poor Rose's wounded heart, and melted it into compassion.

Kathleen saw she had become quite quiet now, and she said the Rosary by her in gentle lulling tones, till she saw her sink into a tranquil sleep. Before leaving her, Kathleen made a large promise of prayers for the Holy Souls (who were always her helpers in cases of difficulty), if the missing jewel should be found during the following day. Then laying herself down upon the sofa that had been put into the room by the kind-hearted nurse, who had been Rose's friend throughout all, she fell fast asleep and slept soundly till morning.

She did not wake till aroused by the entrance of nurse bringing a most refreshing-looking breakfast tray, which she arranged on a small table close by Rose's bed, and Kathleen was delighted to see Rose sit up in her bed, looking calm and sensible, and quite herself again.

"Well my dear young lady," said the kind woman, "you have been a good nurse, for you have warded off what I greatly feared yesterday would have ended in an attack of brain fever."

They determined, however, to keep Rose in bed, to be, as nurse said laughingly, out of harm's way. So Kathleen found her an interesting book to read, and made her promise not to let her mind dwell on her troubles.

"The Holy Souls will find it for us, you will see. I have promised them such numbers of rosaries, and you shall help me to say them."

It happened unluckily that the day was too wet for anyone to go out; a circumstance which greatly increased the uncomfortable restless feeling that seemed to pervade the house. No one seemed to know

what to do next. Kathleen thought Mr. Everard must have said something, for there was no longer any open attack upon Rose. But do what they would, the conversation always ended in coming back to the same unanswerable question, "What could have become of the emerald clasp?"

Honor and Eleanor evidently fretted most over the damp which had been thrown upon Lord Melton's visit by this unlucky occurrence, while Mr. Fitzgerald was more vexed at the shadow of disgrace that such a circumstance threw over his family. That even a child or a servant of his household should be a thief, was an unbearable thought to his proud, honest nature. But Kathleen saw clearly that pity for the poor girl, who had had suspicion thrown so roughly upon her, occupied no one's thoughts but her own; and moreover, (though they said nothing) she felt there was a coldness in her cousin's behavior to her, and even in her uncle's, which betrayed that they still in their secret hearts looked upon her maid as the guilty party.

It was a great relief when luncheon time came and the three gentlemen joined the family party. Never did Kathleen admire more the perfection of what she called Lord Melton's "manners," than on this wet, dreary day, when no one else could do anything but fidget. He, the principal sufferer, seemed to think of nothing but how to make himself agreeable, and in her heart Kathleen vowed eternal gratitude to him for making the best of a bad business.

Amongst the anecdotes with which he wiled away the time, that otherwise would have hung so heavily upon their heads, was one which took so powerful a hold of her imagination, that she indulged the dream of reproducing his vivid picture in a painting. She resolved to try. If she succeeded, it would be delightful to be able to offer it to Lord Melton as a proof of her gratitude to him for his kindness.

"Many years ago," he said, "he had been in a frightful storm in the Pacific. The captain had lost all trace of his bearings, and the ship was driving helplessly before the hurricane. He described the intense darkness; the awful peals of thunder; the rapid lightning flashes, darting with a vividness so intense that, for the moment each flash lasted, they illumined the fearful scene around them more brilliantly than the mid-day sun. He made them shudder with the picture he drew of the raging waters, lashed into foam by the furious gusts of wind, and rolling towards them in a huge mountain, like wave, the crest of which, caught by the hurricane, was carried straight upwards, threatening, as it fell back in a foaming cataract upon the raging sea, to overwhelm their ill-fated vessel.

Suddenly a flash of lightning revealed through the darkness a long, black reef of rocks; the helmsman, who till then had kept his hold of the rudder, gave a cry of despair, and flung himself on the deck saying they were all dead men.

One of the passengers, whose piercing eye had seen what had escaped the observation of every one else on board, seized the abandoned helm, and taking advantage of every gleam of light, kept his eye fixed on the dangerous reef, and with a powerful arm steered as calmly as though the vessel were in full control of upon a summer sea. They neared and neared the fatal barrier, and only as they were within a few yards did the crew perceive that there was a narrow break in the dark line of rock, to which the self-appointed steersman was directing the ship. On, on she drove. Hap-

pily for them all, the wind, which up to this time had been their worst enemy, now became their best friend. It drove them steadily onwards straight towards the rocks. The calmest eye, the strongest arm, would have been powerless to withstand the force of that mighty wind. Even with its help would he succeed? The rift, through which alone there was any hope of escape, was so narrow.

The captain covered his eyes with his hand; the sailors fell on their knees, holding their breath with terror. On, on the ship drove—and now she is close upon the terrible rocks. The boiling waters surge and hiss around her as they dash themselves fiercely against the craggy barrier, only to be thrown furiously back in a deluge of whirling foam and spray, threatening to overwhelm the devoted vessel. One moment of fearful suspense, and she leaps through the fissure like a thing of life, the sharp edges of the rocks grazing her sides as she flew by.

They were saved. On the other side the sea was calm. They were in a small bay, sheltered on every side by high rocky cliffs. The keen vision of the stranger had saved the vessel.

"It was myself, Lord Melton," exclaimed a chorus of voices. "You were the stranger whose keen vision saved the ship."

Lord Melton gave a comic look of distress at Mr. Everard, who immediately responded to the silent appeal by saying, with a laugh, "Yes, you are right; it was Lord Melton himself."

The numerous exclamations of applause that followed this announcement were succeeded by manifold questions. "Were they able to land? How long had they to stop in the bay? What sort of scenery was it?"

Lord Melton laughed at the enthusiasm of his young questioners. "Well," he answered, "the storm lasted three days, and the only place we could land upon was a small, very small, extent of sandy beach. As to the scenery, it was too wild and rugged to be called exactly beautiful, yet it had great beauty of its own. The colors of the rocks were exquisite, and there were beautifully-tinted corals and lovely shells. I have a slight sketch of the bay made by one of the officers of the ship, which I put in my pocket to show you; and some specimens of the shells, that I will give you, Miss Eleanor, if you think them worth keeping."

As Lord Melton spoke, he put his hand in his left-hand pocket, and drew out a small roll of paper.

"This is the sketch," he said. "Perhaps, as Miss McDermot is herself an artist, she may like that. Though slight, it gives a good idea of the general appearance of the bay. And here is the box of shells," he continued, putting his hand a second time into his pocket.

The box was rather large and caught in the lining of his pocket, drawing it partly out. In the sharp pull necessary to release it, a small screw of dirty paper was jerked out into the middle of the room, falling rather heavily. M. Oliver darted after it, and picking it up, presented it to the astonished earl; for, lo! through the torn paper protruded the flashing emerald of the lost clasp. Dora, who had been watching with intense interest, began dancing madly about the room, clapping her hands like a little elf, gesticulating, "M. with the big sword his own thief!"

It may be imagined what a commotion this discovery made, and how provoked Lord Melton was at the idea of all the house having been roused and Rose made ill with misery when all the while the missing articles were reposing quietly in his own pocket.

The truth was now evident. Dora had slipped the clasp into his pocket when Lord Melton imagined she was diving for sugar-plums. It was a piece of mere childish mischief; the little thing meant no harm. She thought it would be great fun to see his surprise when the jewel jumped out of his pocket, and she had said truly when questioned that "M. had the clasp himself." In her own estimation she was only playing a game of hide-and-seek.

Nevertheless, Mr. Fitzgerald was so angry at the complete disturbance of the public peace, and at Dora's selfish delight at the success of her trick, that it would have fared badly with the poor little mute if Lord Melton had not interfered, representing that the child had not the least idea of the distress she had caused, and that it would be unjust to punish her, when she had no evil intention. The only thing that could be done was gently and patiently to explain to her what mischief such tricks might lead to.

It may be imagined how the first flash of the emerald sent Kathleen flying to Rose's bedside.

"Now this is a reward for your act of resignation last night," said Kathleen. "If you had gone on with that vehement resistance, I do not believe the cross would have been removed."

Lord Melton behaved most generously. He sent for Rose the same evening, told her how grieved he was at what she had suffered, and asked her to receive a little present (a £10 note) from him, as a token that she quite forgave the involuntary wrong.

The footman, who had been the author of most of the scandal in the servants' hall, not only received a severe reprimand from Mr. Fitzgerald, but an immediate dismissal.

Kathleen had never before felt so sincere an admiration for Lord Melton; and she told Mr. Everard so. He seemed pleased.

"I thought you would find him out in time," he said, "and he will find you out. But he is a man who will know and judge for himself. His friends have long ago given up the idea of suggesting things to him or putting them before him. You see," he added smiling, "I know him too well ever to have dreamed of repeating to him anything you said to me, even if you had not forbidden it."

Mr. Everard's way of speaking of his chief so pleased Kathleen that she confided to him her scheme of transferring to a picture the scene he had described to them. The wild sea, the dark barrier of rocks, the ship driving towards them; the calm figure of Lord Melton himself steering the ship, the sailors on their knees in attitudes of terror, the fierce lightning illuminating the scene. He entered at once warmly into her idea, encouraging her by the assurance that, whatever the success of her effort to depict so difficult a subject, he was certain it would gratify Lord Melton very much to find his story had been so well appreciated.

To be continued.

January.

The northwind sweeps the prairie, In a cold and cruel blast. It tosses the snow before it And seems too strong to last. To and fro, now high, now low, The snowflakes leap and dance, Anyone lost in such a storm Wouldn't have a single chance. The darkness falls so quickly And the air is full of snow, The landmarks are quite hidden, And the frost is glittering so. Around the low, old farmhouse The north wind whistles shrill, The snow drifts in every crevice And up to the window sill. Inside the fire burns brightly, And the farmer turns to his son, 'I'm mighty glad, he says with a grin, 'Mighty glad our chores are done.' W. PATERSON, Handel, Sask.

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Stories from the French

By Father Chrysostom, O. S. B.

Lalande, a musician at Versailles, was known as a jovial man who loved pleasure very much.

"That would be fine," said Lalande, "if I could only get back the nine francs that I've just paid out for the hire of a riding horse."

"M. Mousset," he said to him, "show me again the horse you've agreed to lend me."

"Do you know, M. Mousset, that this horse is much too short?"

"Why of course?" . . . Then addressing himself to his friend, he said: "This is unquestionably my place, that is yours and that is Daigremont's."

"Did I understand you to say that the four of you together intend to ride my horse?"

"Here, take back your money and find a horse elsewhere. I don't hire out my horses to have their backs broken."

An officer who had been wounded in the leg, was carried home and two doctors called. During a whole week they were continuously probing and ransacking the wound.

"We are looking for the bullet that wounded you."

"Who's there?" the angry doctor cried. "Doctor . . . quick! come quick! My son has just swallowed a mouse."

A man who was otherwise very credulous, said he did not believe in vaccination. "What's the use," he added, "I know of a most beautiful child whom his parents had vaccinated . . . Well! he died two days later . . ."

An unfortunate miser had hidden his money in a field. He thought of it at all times of the day and night, and went out to look at it at least twenty times a day.

"Why did you keep it so far from home? You wouldn't be able to use it when you needed it."

One evening in a village of Normandy a soldier who had run away from camp under the influence of homesickness, knocked at his mother's door.

"Who is there?" cried the mother, started out of her sleep.

—Enemies of the Catholic Church try to explain the unity of Catholics and their regular attendance at church to the influence the priest has over them; they would convey the impression that, especially in Catholic countries, priests are so numerous that they can keep a vigilant eye on the people, and hold them in line.

—Suppose, for argument's sake, that Catholics were priest-ridden. Would this condition be worse than we have right here in Saskatchewan which is Minister and Lodge ridden as much as the province will stand.

—Don't you remember the open letter addressed by the Grand Master to members of the Legislature, having for its purpose the whipping into line of these members?

—When Brann the editor of the Iconoclast was still alive, he on one occasion said that he had been editor of papers at different times, in as many different cities, from San Francisco to New York, and during that time not one priest or Jesuit came to him to tell him what to do; but scarcely a day passed that some Baptist or Methodist minister did not come and try to tell him what to write and how to run his paper.

—Brann didn't care any more for Catholics than he did for a Methodist. He was an Atheist. But he was also a genuine American. He set fair play before him as the greatest duty of an American.

—The student of History will find that as soon as a society goes beyond its depth—it begins to disintegrate. "The Grain Growers Association" was or should have been founded in order to assist the farmer in obtaining his rights and prevent his being robbed of them; that means getting cheaper and better machinery and labor, finding better marketing facilities for his produce, and finally to obtain better roads.

—Recently at the annual meeting of the Rosthern local branch of the association, Mr. W. A. Munro introduced the following resolution: "Whereas, during the progress

of the Great War it became increasingly evident that the very heavy percentage of foreign born population in Canada either direct from those countries with which we were at war or of that extraction, was a menace to the safety of the land, and, whereas, in times of peace such settlers do not make for national unity and are especially a menace when allowed to settle in communities, there to perpetuate their own language, habits of thought and racial ideas . . . etc."

—I'd like to know what the foreign born, or those of foreign extraction have done to show themselves to be traitors to their adopted country? Was it their wrestling through long years, with adverse conditions and transforming Saskatchewan from a wilderness into a most prosperous province? Was it their large contributions to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Catholic Army Huts, Victory Loan and other charitable purposes? Was it the giving of their sons to fight for their adopted country? Was it their quiet submission to the undeserved War Times Election Act? I thought such things would stamp a man a patriot of the truest water.

—Each individual member of the Grain Growers should protest at headquarters when any resolution like the above passed, or when any resolution whatsoever is passed by some local branch, that has no direct bearing on farming itself. No Catholic can conscientiously become and remain a member of that association if it "starts" to meddle with religious matters.

—The world still needs to be reminded that it is the part of wisdom for the shoemaker to stick to his last.

IMPORTANT!

Many people are under the false impression that travel from Canada to the United States is again without all restrictions. This false idea has already been the cause of much trouble and expense to many persons born in enemy countries.

It should be borne in mind that the United States do not acknowledge Canadian citizenship in persons naturalized here, if they were born in an enemy country, and that a citizen of the United States loses his American citizenship by becoming a Canadian citizen.

Therefore, people who were born in an enemy country and are now Canadian citizens are looked upon as alien enemies by the United States, and this even if they were, for a time, American citizens. Canada does not object to the leaving of such people, but the U. S. will not permit them to enter their territory.

It is different with people who were born in enemy countries and who later became American citizens, if they never became naturalized in Canada. They still are American citizens and thus can not be excluded from the U. S., unless they have lost their American citizenship for some other reason.

Canadian citizens born in an enemy country can visit the United States only when furnished with a permit from Washington. Application for such permit must be made through an American consul and sent to Washington. Requests for the necessary forms can be made to the consul by letter at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Edmonton. It usually takes three weeks or more until the permit arrives after the application is sent to Washington.

Therefore applications for permits should be made in time. It would be most annoying to start for the States and then be obliged to stop in a Winnipeg hotel for three or four weeks whilst waiting for the permit, as some people have been obliged to do.

Wit and Humor

SCHOOLROOM SECRETS.

A school inspector put some questions to the lower grade boys on the common objects of the schoolroom.

"What is the use of that map?" he asked, pointing to one stretched across one side of the room.

"Please, sir, it's to hide the place where the plaster is off," came in chorus from a dozen shrill voices.

A mother sent this somewhat satirical note to the teacher of her small son:

"Pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you have pulled Johnnie's right ear until it is getting longer than the other. Please pull his left ear for a while, and oblige his mother."

"Now, children," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still, so that you can hear a pin drop."

In a moment all was silent, when a little boy cried out: "Let it drop!"

Willie Jones had been giving his teacher a good deal of trouble that morning. At the close of the first study period she said:

"Now we will take up the subject of natural history, and you may name in rotation some of the lower animals, starting with Willie Jones."

The proprietors of two rival livery stables, situated alongside each other, were having a lively advertising duel.

One of them stuck up a long strip bearing the words:

"Our horses need no whip to make them go."

This sarcasm naturally riled his rival, who came back with this big sign:

"True; the wind blows them along!"

He: "I feel like thirty cents." She: "How things have gone up since the war!"

What is that which lives in winter and dies in summer, and always grows with its roots upward? Icicle.

Canada calls on you!

And you, Mr. Wage-Earner, how much are you saving against the day when wages will drop back to normal? If you don't bank for the future you may go bankrupt and Canada will suffer.

When you open your envelope, just strip off a five, or a ten, and say: "I'll keep that in my jeans!" If you can manage to save and you don't you are a slacker. Canada calls on each and every one of her sons (and daughters, too) who were not fighting, but making big money at home to Save for Reconstruction. This means you!

WANTED

a location in suitable town for an expert German Shoemaker. Applications should be directed to ANTON DORRE, LEDUC, Alberta.

Experienced Teacher Wanted for the Catholic private school at Bremen, Sask. Applicant write for terms to Rev. M. Steger, O.S.B., at Leofeld, Sask.

Teacher Wanted.

The South St. Gregor School District No. 3163 requires a teacher, one that can give instruction in German. Apply to the Secy. Aug. C. Thiemann, St. Gregor, Sask.

Estray

One black mare, 4 yrs. old, fore-top clipped; one chestnut mare, white hind legs, blurred white face. Strayed early in December, weight 950 to 1000 lbs. each. Emil Lefevre, St. Brieux, Sask.

Strayed from my place two FOALS, one 2 yrs. old, the other from last spring, and one MARE, white, has a defect in hindleg. A reward of \$15, i. e. \$5.00 apiece, will be given to the finder.

John Horvath, BRUNO, Sask.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MUEENSTER, SASK.

Table with columns: DATE, 1919 (Maximum, Minimum), 1918 (Maximum, Minimum), 1917 (Maximum, Minimum). Rows 1-31.

Remarks for the Month of January 1919. Highest temperature: 38 (on Jan. 7); lowest temperature: -39 (on Jan. 2). Average temperature: Highest 22.67, lowest -1.32 Snow 13.20 inch.

The highest average temperature during the Month of Jan. 1918 was 8.06, the lowest -19.58.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Head Office Montreal. Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00. Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00. Total Assets \$57,000,000.00. Muenster Branch. Muenster, Sask.

for Groceries, Drygoods, Boots, Shoes, Outfit for the whole family from head to toe, and good prices for Produce at the Shapack & Wolfe Co. General Store Humboldt, Sask. We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

FARMER! Now is the time to get your Fanning Mill. Have the Famous WINNER MILL which cannot be beaten. GRINDERS, both Roller and Plate. Sawing Outfits and Engines. Drop into my Show Room on Main Street and see the Best Wild Oat Machine on the Market! E. D. LELACHEUR THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

I.O.G.D. St. Peters Bote I.O.G.D.

is published every Wednesday by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Sask. The subscription price, payable in advance, is \$2.00 per annum, \$1.00 per half year, and 50 Cents per quarter. Single copies 5 cents.

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Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, MUENSTER, SASK., CANADA.

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for February, March, and April, listing various feast days and saints such as St. Ignace, St. Blasius, St. Valentine, etc.

Table listing Feasts of Obligation, Other Feasts, and Fast Days with their respective dates.

Prayers for the Peace Conference.

The government at Ottawa, on Jan. 23th, issued a royal proclamation, setting apart next Sunday, Feb. 16th, as a day of prayer for the Peace Conference, which says: "Whereas it seems to Us fitting that a day should be set apart for a Day of Intercession for the Peace Conference,—

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The property of St. Mary's parish, this city, consisting of six lots together with the church edifice, parochial school and pastor's residence, has been purchased by the Great Northern Railway Company for the sum of \$145,000, but the Company will not come into actual possession until January, 1922.

—During the course of the year St. Joseph's Parish, Minneapolis, will celebrate the golden jubilee of its organization. Rev. Othmar Erren, O. S. B., pastor, is making preparations for the celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fire, resulting from a defective furnace flue and damage by water used to extinguish it, have so seriously impaired St. James Church, erected 25 years ago, that a new structure will have to be erected.

DALLAS, Tex.—Bishop Joseph P. Lynch is recuperating from an operation at St. Vincent's Sanitarium, Sherman.

DETROIT, Mich.—The petition filed to bring to a vote next April the proposed constitutional amendment eliminating all parochial and private schools in the State has been declared invalid by the attorney general. This is the second time that the efforts of the enemies of the Catholic schools have come to naught.

COLUMBUS, O.—Msgr. J. Soentgerath, for many years rector of the Josephinum, has resigned. His successor is Rev. Dr. Joseph Och.

ALTOONA, Pa.—By the will of the late Miss Mary Hart of Hollidaysburg she leaves her magnificent home to the Bishop of the diocese as a home for aged Catholic ladies. The approximated value of the property is about \$8,000.

NEW YORK.—The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Paulist Fathers in the Archdiocese of New York in 1858 was celebrated in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle with a solemn high Mass of thanksgiving.

imparted to the faithful of our congregation. This was the first time that the blessing of the throats was administered at the Carmel church.

—Mr. Joseph Freistadt, who some time ago made a trip to Leipzig, Sask., as a single man, is now back at Carmel again and feels immensely happy alongside of his new and devoted wife.

WILLMONT.—On Feb. 6th the Rev. Father Lawrence celebrated a High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the deceased Adolph Bernauer.

—At the blessing of the throats which our pastor imparted to the faithful of our parish, this year, the hair of a young man caught fire which gave occasion to much merry and humorous comment after the services.

FULDA.—On Feb. 6th the remains of Viola Barthel, a three year old girl, were interred in our cemetery, a goodly number of the parishioners accompanying the corpse to the graveyard. This little girl was the latest victim of the influenza in our congregation.

HUMBOLDT.—At a meeting of the councillors of the R. Municipality of Humboldt on Feb. 1st, among others the following decisions were passed: Commencing January 1st, 1919, the Secretary will be paid a straight salary of \$125 per month, and will not be paid any commission on money collected. A motion was passed authorizing the payment of \$1000 to St. Elizabeth Hospital as soon as work has started on the new addition.

Noxious weed inspectors were appointed for 1919 as follows: Anthony Jaeb for the east half of municipality, J. H. Doetzel for west half. The secretary-treasurer was authorized to order \$400 worth of gopher poison for 1919. F. I. Hauser, sec. treas., was appointed a delegate from the municipality to attend the annual convention of Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities to be held in Regina.

—The following soldiers have recently returned from the front: Pte. H. Salmond, Pte. Thos. Johns, Pte. Ruben Harrington and Pte. W. R. McClocklin. All four of them have seen considerable fighting in France and were badly wounded.

Peter Lux met with a painful accident on Feb. 1st at the Ries farm, about 8 miles northwest of town. He was engaged in sawing wood with a circular saw outfit, when the framework in some manner worked loose and while endeavoring to hold it in place he came in contact with the saw and was badly cut about the face. He was brought in to the hospital, where he is getting along as well as could be expected.

—The malady of influenza is making its second visit in our town. Some thirty persons are being molested with this second instalment of the dread and stubborn disease. On Saturday, Feb. 8th, the oldest son of Mr. Geo. Stokes, our harness maker, died of the influenza at the age of 10½ years. It is also stated that Mrs. Stokes is in a critical condition, suffering from the pestilence.

—The kind reader is referred to Kelly Bros. advertisement on page eight.

—On Tuesday, Feb. 4th, the Rev. Father Benedict joined at the Immaculate Conception Church in the holy bonds of matrimony Valentin Gerlinsky, of Cavell, Sask., and Cecilia Froes, the latter a member of the Immaculate Conception Mission.

—On Sunday, Feb. 9th, Chas. Johns and Lenora Anstett were united for the union of life in St. Augustine's Church at Humboldt. The Rev. Father Benedict officiated at the ceremony and pronounced the nuptial blessing.

—Mr. Arpin, the representative of the Banque d'Hochelega, has purchased the two corner lots, north of Mr. Pitzel's meat market, from Mrs. Mary Bauer, paying therefor the sum of \$3,000. In the course of next summer the head officials of the bank intend to erect a handsome new bank building on the acquired property. Up to that time the new bank which will open up on March 1st, will transact business in temporary quarters.

—At the council meeting of the R. Municipality of Wolverine, held Feb. 3rd, among others the following decisions were arrived at: The following fire constables be re-appointed: Div. 1 C. Hope, Div. 2 John Hodson, Div. 4 E. Doppler, Div. 6 A. G. Schmidt, and the Sec. be authorized to purchase 6 constables badges and supply same to the constables appointed; that the following pounds and poundkeepers be designated:

- Div. 1 C. Costello
C. McGonnell SW 22-34-22
C. Wanstell NE 21-34-24
A. Henry SW 3-34-24
J. Imken SW 28-36-23
J. Stevenson E 33-35-22
A Dundas SE 28 35-24
H. Poccock SW 14-36-24
C. Trainor Sec. 2-35-23
R. Fraser NE 16-36-23

that the foregoing pounds and poundkeepers be approved and appointed for 1919 and the Sec. be authorized to secure 6 Brand Books for use of pounds, the said Brand Books to be handed to the councillors for distribution; that the Sec. be and is authorized to place an advertisement in the Saskatoon Star, Regina Leader and all three local papers for one insertion, asking for applications for the position as municipal weed inspector; all applicants must have a knowledge of noxious weeds and must provide their own auto car; salary \$500.00 for continuous duties June 15 to Aug. 15 incl. together with two weeks continuous duties during the first part of threshing season; that strychnine poison be supplied to each resident farmer as in former years and in addition a bounty be given on gopher tails; that the bounty on gopher tails be 2 cents for each tail delivered prior to June 1st, 1919; that the Sec. be authorized to instruct solicitor to apply to registrar of land titles for the titles on lands not redeemed and purchased by council at tax sale 1916; that the reeve and Council be appointed delegates to attend Municipal Convention and that \$25.00 each be advanced toward their expenses; that the usual fee of \$15.00 be forwarded to the Saskatchewan Assoc. of Municipalities; that in response to an appeal from the Salvation Army Red Shield Campaign a grant of \$50.00 be forwarded to the fund; that a grant of \$50.00 be made to the St. Elizabeth Hospital at Humboldt; that the Sec. be and is instructed to draft and send to Col. M. Lang, M.P., a letter from this council urging him to bring all his influence and power to bear on the government to bring about the construction of the Humboldt-Saskatoon and also the Lanigan-Humboldt lines.

MUENSTER.—Word has been received from the United States that the Rev. Father Alfred Mayer, O. S. B., of Moorhead, Minn., is in poor health for quite a while, and that his physician has advised him to seek relief in a warmer climate.

—The Pilla family were, of late, visited by the influenza a second time, but in no case was there a serious development.

—The C. N. passenger train No. 2 met with a mishap near Kamsack on Feb. 5th, when the pullman car was derailed, giving the passengers a very severe shaking up, but no one was seriously injured.

—The following Rev. Fathers were visitors at the Abbey during the course of last week: Father Casimir of Dead Moose Lake, Joseph of Engelfeld, Dominic of Watson, Bernard of Annaheim and the Rev. Father S. Drapeau of Rosthern.

—A kind reader of St. Peters Bote at Steelman, Sask., sent in \$5.00 for the missions among the heathens, a reader at Bruno \$10.00 for the orphans. Thanks!

—The Banque d'Hochelega was opened up for business on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Chas. A. Roussau, of Howell, has been appointed first temporary manager.

—The weather which was quite severe since the beginning of the month, took on a milder form Feb. 9th, the thermometer rising again above the zero mark.

—Attention might be called to our Prize Contest on page seven. It is of course understood that the words should be arranged in alphabetical order; that is those beginning with a first; then those with a etc. How many words did you get together, so far?

—With this issue the St. Peters Bote is completing its 15th year of existence. The past year was an eventful year, indeed, bringing in its train the enforced conversion of St. Peters Bote from a German into an English weekly.

LENORA LAKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gerwing, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gerwing and Mr. John Gerwing are visiting relatives in the United States.

—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lake Lenore Rural Telephone Co. the following officials were elected: President Herman Schmitz; directors: Jos. Hopfner, John Mager, Pet. Wolsfeld and Christ. Hopfner.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Pet. Skalicky at the hospital in Humboldt last week. Shortly after birth the child was baptized.

ANNAHEIM.—Mrs. Martin T. Reynolds was delivered of a baby-boy last week. The child was born and baptized in St. Elizabeth Hospital at Humboldt.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Having decided to give up farming I will, on Tuesday, February 18th, offer for sale by public auction my 7 horses, 26 head of cattle and all farm implements; the sale to take place on my farm, the S.E. 1/4, 24-38-20W2, 9 miles N.E. of St. Gregor and 9 miles N.W. of Engelfeld.

M. Kloss, Owner.

ST. GREGOR.—The Merchants Bank of Canada has opened a branch in our village on Thursday of last week. Until a suitable location can be secured, the business of the bank will be transacted in Mr. A. J. Ries' store-building. The St. Gregorians are jubilant over their unexpected and speedy success in having obtained a bank.

ENGELFELD.—The malady of influenza is bidding us good-bye again.

WATSON.—The population of the town of Watson numbers, according to an official estimate of the town clerk, 300 souls.

—The Rev. Father Dominic made a visit to Bruno and Muenster, during the course of the past week. While in Muenster, he made arrangements to have the annual financial report of the Sacred Heart Congregation printed.

ST. BRIEUX, Sask, Feb. 6th, 1919. Dear St. Peters Bote:—

A meeting of the business men of St. Brieux was called on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, for the purpose of forming an organization to promote the best interests of the village. "The Publicity Commission" was adopted as a name for the organization. Mr. D. B. Smith, manager of the local branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, was chosen to act as president of the Commission. Mr. L. Demay was appointed to the office of Sec. Treas. The meetings are to be held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A committee was appointed to draw up a

St. Peter's Colony

CARMEL.—A beautiful wedding was solemnized here Feb. 3rd, when, before a High Mass celebrated by Father Joseph, Mr. Jos. Schidlowsky, of St. Scholastica's Mission, was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Mary Ratch, of Carmel. After High Mass the blessing of St. Blaise was

Religious News

REGINA, Sask. — Archbishop Mathieu left last week for Quebec to attend a meeting of the archbishops of Canada. He expects to be away several weeks.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Archbishop Sinnott preached in the German St. Joseph's Church on Feb. 2. He complimented Father Hilland, O. M. I., the pastor, and the members on the excellent showing made financially during the past year, and praised them for their tactful conduct during the recent disturbances.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—The Catholics in Norwood recently held a meeting under the presidency of Father Jubinville, for the purpose of organizing a new parish.

MONTREAL.—Archbishop Bruchesi, in company with Canon Charrier, will leave on Feb. 18, for a trip to Rome.

QUEBEC.—Monsignore Cerreti, who had been delegated by the Pope to bring the Supreme Pontiff's greetings to Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of the latter's jubilee, recently was the guest of Cardinal Begin.

paper, and ask our readers not to be satisfied with the prayers already prescribed for this purpose by the Bishop for all Sundays, but to redouble their prayers for guidance of the Peace Conference next Sunday.

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petition to be forwarded to the Minister of Telephones asking that long distance telephones be installed in the village as soon as possible. A deputation was appointed to wait on the council of the R. M. of Lake Lenore to ask their co-operation to endeavor to get a doctor to locate in the village. The secretary was ordered to get in touch with the secretaries of the boards of trade of the neighboring towns so as to be enabled to co-operate with them in anything that will be to our mutual benefit. A resolution was passed to co-operate with Pathlow and Pleasant Valley in getting up a petition for more efficient train service. It was decided to hold an annual celebration, the date and details to be settled later.

The Lake Lenore Hotel was purchased by Mr. Samuel Ernst of Humboldt and Mr. Philip Linda of St. Brieux. They have remodeled and cleaned up the place and are in a position to provide first class accommodation for the public.

Mr. Nedlic of Pathlow is erecting a modern blacksmith shop in the village and will soon be in a position to do general repairing for the farmers.

The last influenza patients are slowly recovering from the ravages of the disease. —Corr.

PILGER, Sask., Feb. 7th, 1919  
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

After the wedding last week, the Pilger centre was alive with telephone plans. Mr. Robt. Blume, the business manager, gave the preliminary instructions and a new Pilger Telephone Company was formed there and then. Ever since we have experienced a lively competition in spotting share subscribers. Mr. Joseph Burton held the meeting with the people of the Dead Moose Lake locality this week and persuaded them to join the Fulda Telephone Company. Talk about being busy! Next meeting at Pilger is the 10th of February. It is expected that some better understanding will be reached. A compromise between the Pilger and Fulda Telephone Companies will be necessary to settle the strife. Go to it, boys! You shall have the approval of your district. You will hear our compliments through the phone, later on. Now we are watching the fight! —Corr.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE, Feb. 8th, 1919  
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

This week was one of the busiest of the year. Many important questions have been solved. The parish has decided to build an addition to the church. The telephone companies were busy with their plans of proposed constructions. The railroad problems were discussed to our best interests. Farmers are busy with sales of produce and properties. We trace the move of prosperity and contentment on all sides. Our business is steadily increasing. Mr. Lindberg, the storeman, looks happy. Mr. L. O. Stroeder, our professional auctioneer, speaks encouragingly. Mr. Adam Dobmeier, our new garage expert, is repairing the motors for the coming spring. Our school is giving instruction to our promising generation—full of expectations and merriment. What more could our pastor expect? He shall be soon convinced of our good will. There will be goods in the parish, if each one behaves for himself and lets the neighbor's youngsters in peace. We are all right! —Corr.

**United States News**

WASHINGTON.—Dutch ships requisitioned by the American government during the war and now operated by the shipping board will be unconditionally returned to Holland as rapidly as they reach American ports at the

conclusion of their present voyages. This was announced by the War Trade Board. Eighty-seven ships totalling 539,000 tons were taken over.

—Grain dealers appearing before the house agricultural committee have proposed that the government pay the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop and sell it to the consumer at the world market prices which they estimated would be about 1.25.

—Plans for landing wounded Canadian troops at Portland, Me., with the approval of the United States government, were announced by the American Red Cross.

—Famine and typhus are sweeping Tabriz, Persia, according to advices to the state department from Teheran.

—Following a session featured by wrangling between committee members and Postmaster General Burleson, the House Postoffice Committee decided to report a bill providing for the continuance of government control of telephone and telegraph until Dec. 31st, 1919. Mr. Burleson wanted a two-year extension.

NEW YORK.—Virtually all building operations in this city were ried up, a lockout, declared by members of the building trades employers association, according to an announcement by Wm. J. Bowen, of Indianapolis, president of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters.

—A warning that tuberculosis is an after menace of Spanish influenza was issued here by the State Charities Aid association, which urges "every person who has been ill with influenza and who has failed to make a reasonable prompt and complete recovery" to take the precaution of being examined by medical authorities. The charities organization has prepared leaflets for free distribution and tuberculosis committees throughout the state are asked to bring these to the public attention.

—Asserting that designers of women's evening gowns "have led fashion to the extreme limit of indecency," which is having "a most demoralizing influence upon the youth of the country," the New York Federation of Womens' Clubs adopted a resolution calling upon women "to dress modestly" and on designers and shopkeepers "to control indecency in dress."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Frank J. Hayes was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America, with 114,355 votes. John H. Walker, Danville, Ill., his opponent received 88,507.

MADISON, Wis.—Eight persons are known to be dead in Platteville, Wis., fifty miles from here, while a fire that has already destroyed two business blocks is threatening the entire main street in the city.

BUTTE.—Industrial Workers of the World voted to strike in protest against wage reduction put into effect by the mines of the Butte district. It was said the strike would be general here. The I. W. W. are demanding a 6-hour day and \$6 a day wage scale.

EL PASO, Texas.—The plaza in Tacambaro, Mex., was the scene of a bloody massacre of federal soldiers when rebels under Jesus Sintora looted the town, according to advices reaching here.

SAN FRANCISCO.—More than 5000 boilermakers employed in Oakland shipyards voted to strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. Union officials said the walk-out would affect other allied trades workers within a few days. They estimated more than 40,000 men eventually would be made idle.

—More than 1500 machinists employed in 85 so-called "outside shops" went on strike here. The California Metal Trades Association asserts it is willing to pay the

Macey award wage scale of \$6.40 a day and also to pay retroactive wages dating from last October.

SEATTLE.—Federal troops from Camp Lewis are quartered in Seattle and Tacoma, to stand ready for any emergency, as army officers said, in connection with the general strike of 45,000 union men in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers, who walked out January 21 to enforce demands for higher wages.

**Right Rev. Bishop Hayes Said to be Appointed to Vacant See in New York**

That the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Bishop over the Catholic Chaplains in the military service of the United States has been appointed Archbishop of New York to succeed Cardinal Farley, is stated by high churchmen, and official announcement is expected daily from Rome.

Bishop Hayes, it was believed since the Cardinal's death, would receive the appointment as spiritual head of the Archdiocese of New York, the largest and wealthiest archdiocese in the world. This belief was accentuated when Bishop Hayes apparently abandoned, without explanation, his arranged trip abroad to perform the duties of his appointment as Bishop of the Catholic Chaplains with the armed forces of this country in Europe.

Bishop Hayes' rise has been rapid. He was ordained a priest in 1892, and was made Auxiliary Bishop of New York in 1914.

Cardinal Farley was intensely fond of Bishop Hayes, having him as assistant priest when he himself was rector of St. Gabriel's.

When the Cardinal went to Rome for his investiture, the then Msgr. Hayes, who was the Chancellor of the diocese at the time, accompanied him. In fact, he lived with the Cardinal from the time of his ordination until he was made Auxiliary Bishop, when the Cardinal made him irremovable rector of St. Stephen's Church, in East 29th street.

About a year ago he was designated Bishop in Ordinary to the American Catholic Army Chaplains, and made a tour of all the military camps and cantonments in the country. He was about to sail for France when Cardinal Farley was stricken with his fatal illness. It was anticipated that immediately after Cardinal Farley's funeral Bishop Hayes would sail for France, but he did not do so, and his friends have since been daily expecting announcement of his appointment as Archbishop.

The Pope's Brother Gravely Ill.—News has been received by the Holy Father that his brother, the Marchese Giovanni della Chiesa, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. Some months ago the nobleman had a slight stroke, and the second attack is probably due to the shock caused by his wife's sudden death. His Holiness is kept constantly informed as to his brother's condition by his attendant relatives and chamberlains. Dr. Bartoloni, physician to Benedict XV, is in attendance upon the Marchese della Chiesa, whose eldest son, the Marchese Giuseppe della Chiesa, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, has arrived at his father's bedside.

Cardinal Vico Dead.—Antonio Cardinal Vico, who spent most of his life in the diplomatic service of the Vatican, principally in South America, died on December 10, in Rome. Sixteen Cardinals were present at the obsequies. Cardinal Vannutelli performed the absolution of the body.

Cardinal Vico, who was seventy-one years old, was Papal Nuncio to Lisbon at the time of the revolution, when he was recalled. He was elevated to the Cardinalate on November 27, 1911.

**Seed Barley for Sale.**  
About 700 bushels 6-row barley, (97% germination, 99% clear of wild oats). Price per bu. \$1.10, cleared. Samples on request.  
**Gerhard Kopkes, Box 28, Humboldt, Sask.**

**FOR SALE**  
about 1400 bu. of choice, clean SEED OATS, and about 200 bu. of choice BARLEY.  
**John H. Gerwing, Lenora Lake, Sask.**

**IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT**  
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH LEONARD HARRY, DECEASED.  
Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the said Joseph Leonard Harry, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of October, A. D. 1918, are required to present, or to deliver to H. J. Fink, of the Town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Solicitor for the Executor of the Estate of said deceased, with Christian and solemn description and details duly verified by statutory declaration, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims received by that date. And the said executor will not be responsible for the claims not received by him at the time of said distribution.  
DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1919.  
H. J. FINK  
Solicitor for the Executor of said Estate.

**Rural Municipality of Wolverine No. 340.**  
**WEED INSPECTOR WANTED**  
Applications will be received up to and including March 1st, 1919, for the position as Municipal Weed Inspector. Applicant must have a knowledge of NOXIOUS WEEDS, and must provide his own Auto Car. SALARY \$500.00 for continuous duties June 15th to August 15th inclusive and also a period of two weeks continuous during the first part of harvesting season.  
All applications to be addressed to the Secretary R. H. CASH, Humboldt, Sask. Dated Feb. 7th, 1919.

**WANTED**  
a few young ladies to enter the training school for nurses at the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert. For particulars write to **SISTER MARY BENEDICTA.**

**One Carload of Saskatchewan Mares and Geldings**  
from 3 to 8 years old and weighing between 1250 and 1600 lbs. will be for Sale at **BRUNO, SASK.** on and after Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1919.  
These horses are of good quality and guaranteed to be sound and serviceable.  
**W. E. SCHUMAN.**

**WANTED** a good honest lady for housekeeper. Good salary. May eventually become my wife. Children are no obstacle. My age about 50, Farmer. A good home for the right party. Please write to **M. P., c/o St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.**

Advertise in the **St. Peters Bote!**

**Fish—Fish—Fish**  
Now is the time to put in a Stock of Fish! Fresh-frozen and spiced herrings, Russian sardines "Table-talk", Lunch Style herring, etc.  
Whitefish, round, 50-100 lb. lot, **12c**  
" " cleaned, 50-100 lb. **12c**  
Lake trout, cleaned, 25-50 lb. **14c**  
Jack fish, round, 50-100 lb. lot, **9c**  
Pickerel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb. **14c**  
Black cod, 25-50 lb. lot, **16c**  
Brills, 10-20 lb. lot, **10c**  
Lake Superior herring, fresh-frozen, **10c**  
Salt water herring, " **8c**

Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Speciality. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.  
**The Humboldt Central Meat Market Schaeffer & Ecker, Humboldt, Sask.**

**War and Patriotism.**

A year ago the patriotism of the majority of the people in Canada was running high. There was a war on! To-day we are sort o' sitting back taking things easy. The war's over. A year ago the eyes and the hearts of four hundred thousand Canadian sons turned longingly to the Land of the Maple Leaf. To-day we have thousands of these men back with us, back from bloodshed and strife to the fireside of home and associations they cherish.

To help these returning men take up their pre-war occupations should be the duty of every Canadian man and woman. Before the war many of our soldiers were engaged in building and allied trades. The re-establishment in such cases will not be difficult if the people who intend improving their farms and vacant properties by erecting modern buildings will only take immediate action and have their plans prepared, prices given on necessary material and labor, and contracts completed.

**"TRU-GUIDE SERVICE"**  
will arrange all these details for you. It will shoulder your building burden and by prompt action on your part YOU will be helping to shoulder the burden of the man who fought and bled for you.

**Make those Building Arrangements NOW**  
— It's A Patriotic Duty. —

**Dutton-Wall Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
**GEORGE A. SCHIERHOLTZ — MANAGER CARMEL YARD**

**The True Fatherland.**

Where is the true man's fatherland?  
 Is it where he by chance is born?  
 Doth not the yearning spirit scorn  
 In such scant borders to be spanned?  
 Oh, yes! His fatherland must be  
 As the blue heavens wide and free.

Is it alone where freedom is,  
 Where God is God and man is man?  
 Doth he not claim a broader span  
 For the soul's love of home than this?  
 Oh, yes! His fatherland must be  
 As the blue heavens wide and free.

Where'er a human heart doth wear  
 Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's gyves,  
 Where'er a human spirit strives  
 After a life more true and fair,  
 There is the true man's birthplace grand,  
 His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,  
 Where'er one man may help another—  
 Thank God for such a birthright, brother,  
 That spot on earth is thine and mine!  
 There is the true man's birthplace grand,  
 His is a world-wide fatherland!

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

**The Catholic Church  
 A Great Democracy.**

President Wilson in his book 'The New Freedom' says:  
 "The only reason why government did not suffer dry rot in the Middle Ages under the aristocratic system which then prevailed was that so many of the men who were efficient instruments of government were drawn from the Church; from that great religious body which was then the only Church, that body which is now distinguished from other religious bodies as the Roman Catholic Church."

"The Roman Catholic Church was then, as it is now, a great democracy. There was no peasant so humble that he might not become a priest, no priest so obscure that he might not become the Pope of Christendom, and every chancellor in Europe, every court in Europe, was ruled by these learned, trained and accomplished men, the priesthood of that great and dominant body."

"What kept government alive during the Middle Ages was this constant rise of sap from the bottom, from the rank and file of the great body of the people through the free channels of the priesthood."

**Country Weekly a Policeman**

The weekly country newspaper is the national policeman, ready to hear the people's complaint, ready to act and protest against dangerous legislation or dangerous public opinion.

The country newspaper is the national public forum; it is the concentrated expression of local thought. The country newspapers combined ARE the people and the power of the country.

—There are millions of human beings to whom the voice of the country editor means more than any other voice in the nation.

As the country editor's power is great in forming public opinion, protecting public interest, influencing legislative action, so it is great as a business man and powerful as an advertising medium.

**How To Treat A Catholic Paper.**

Treat your Catholic Paper considerately and courteously. Treat it as a good friend whom you would favour if you could, and whose good opinion you wish to retain.

If there is ever a doubt in your mind, give your friends the benefit of the doubt.

Regard your Catholic paper as a co-worker in the cause. It holds up the flag of the faith. See that the standard bearer is supported.

When you do business with the Catholic paper, try to do it pleasantly, cheerfully, and with kind words. Above all—and this is the best courtesy—do business according to the business rules which the Catholic paper requests you to follow. Be sure that, if you comply, there will never be any misunderstanding.

**Some Roads to Rome in America.\***

Edited by Georgina Pell Curtis.

AN ARMY OFFICER  
 (Late in command in the Philippines.)

Why I should have abandoned the church in which my family, as far back as I ever traced it, had been satisfied, and have entered a Church in which none had ever lived until the conversion of my sainted mother, is still a matter of grateful wonder to me as it was an unpleasant surprise to my immediate family.

For generations, so far back as I have been able to learn, my ancestors have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and apparently satisfied with the hope held out by its tenets. No fear of the legitimate succession of its bishops and priests had ever disturbed the equanimity of their minds, or induced them to read the history of faith and study the claims of that older Church, which in their estimation had continued the abuses their ancestors had "reformed" in the sixteenth century, without disturbing the Apostolic succession of their episcopate.

My grandfather had entered the ministry, and shortly after his ordination had married and as a missionary had floated down the Ohio river on a raft, very early in the nineteenth century, landing at Cincinnati, and founding the first Episcopal church in that place, afterwards known as St. Paul's.

He died long before the Civil War, but when I as a boy was sent to the Sunday-school of that church, I could read on a marble slab, placed on the wall in his memory, the estimate of regard in which he was held by his parishioners.

I was taught not only the sufficiency of the sacraments of the church he had served as missionary, but also, a good deal of the family pride, which should hold loyally in the church all descendants of such a missionary. My grandmother survived him many years and with her we frequently visited, when my father, an Army Officer, was absent during the Civil War, or on the frontier. She had Puritanical notions of the holiness of the Sabbath, never served meals cooked on that day, never permitted any recreation or amusement, and made of it in her misguided zeal a day of gloom and dread for her grandchildren.

Even my father would never write a letter, take a drive or walk for pleasure, or begin a journey on such days, though he did permit warmly-cooked meals, and did occasionally visit on week days, the theatres, called by my grandmother "the Devil's houses." Still he always retained her aversion to games of chance, and he never learned to play cards. He was assiduous in devotion to his church and clannishly loyal to any fellow members. I can remember his frequent assertion that he had sympathized with the "Know-Nothing" movement, as he considered Catholics in a class with foreigners, and that the government might be endangered if any Catholic obtained office or responsibility.

My mother, too, had been raised in a family that had long been satisfied with the Protestant Episcopal church, and my earliest recollection of her is of accompanying her to church and of being taught prayers in which none but God Himself was addressed or referred to. I still have the certificate of my baptism in that church, found with my mother's marriage certificate after her death.

Ours was a very happy family, though always poor. My father

had remained in the Army after the Civil War, and he was so frequently moved about on the frontier that our home was changed about once a year, and my poor parents must have struggled to make ends meet and provide an education for three children.

When I was about twelve years old and therefore before I had reached the age and degree of discernment at which children of Protestant Episcopal families are confirmed and admitted to communion, a cloud came over the family life. My mother attended services at a little Catholic church in a western city, and seemed impressed. It was, in the estimation of our family traditions, equivalent to the voluntary exposure of oneself to the contamination of leprosy.

There had never been any false sympathy in my family with High Church doctrines or practices. At that time it would have sounded like rank heresy to call one's minister a priest, or to place within the sanctuary anything more than a pulpit, a chair and table. To be sure, we daily said in our creed that we believed in the Communion of Saints, but no one ever thought what it meant.

We heard our minister at morning service recite the Confiteor in a very general way and extend absolute to all who happened to hear him. And we stated our belief in the "forgiveness of sins," but we would have been shocked had any one suggested that we orally and specifically confess those sins. That was before Episcopalians, in America at least, had priests in vestments, or altars which represented more than tables on which at times a silver tray of bread and a pitcher of wine appeared. The sermon was the most important part of our service. We met to hear an eloquent discourse, not too doctrinal, but comforting in our delusion, or to hear a well-trained choir. If any one had suggested the idea of worship, or a sacrifice, he would have been thought a "Papist." The nearest approach to High Church practice which I remember, was that my father abstained from meat on Good Friday.

Shortly after my mother's visit to the Catholic church, we moved to Cincinnati, and there she was instructed by the brother of Archbishop Purell. One of my grandmother's neighbors was Mrs. Sarah Peter, a very pious widow, a convert, who had built adjoining her residence a chapel for the benefit of the people, into which she could look from a balcony or open window of her house during all the services.

She was my mother's first acquaintance in the Catholic Church, and no doubt assisted her with advice and good books. I can remember well being taken to that balcony on Sunday afternoons and looking down upon a devotional congregation in attendance at Benediction, while I enjoyed the fragrance of the incense which ascended from the Altar. I then observed for the first time that the congregation was kneeling most of the time instead of being seated; that the benches on which they knelt seemed more important than the seats of which they formed a part. Prayer almost entirely replaced the sermon as the essence of the service.

After a few months of instruction my mother was received into the Catholic Church by the late Archbishop Purell, and we joined my father at his new station. In her zeal she endeavored to bring my father into her new church, but used no secret influence over her children. However, her example was sufficient to induce us, without appreciation of the seriousness of the step, to proclaim our desire to become Catholics also.

Within a year my father was moved again, this time to a place where there were no schools and it was decided best for the family to remain in the East. My father's relatives, shocked by my mother's conversion and believing it their duty to save the children from their mother's fate, persuaded him to enter the children in Episcopal boarding schools, where they would be beyond my mother's example or control, and their attachment to her religion might be stifled in time. My sisters were thus forcibly taken from my mother and entered a boarding school in Canada which was conducted by the Episcopal church. But some disturbance having arisen at the corresponding school for boys, before I had been installed there, my mother took me to a city nearby, where I attended the public schools and lived with her at a hotel. I have always felt a sense of gratitude towards the boys of that boarding school for their lawlessness; for it was the indirect cause of my continued association with my mother, and I was thus subjected longer to the sweet influences of her example.

She made no attempt to have me enter the church, as that was so contrary to my father's wishes. But she was exact in the performance of her religious duties, and she endeavored as she said, to atone for so many years out of the Church by a generous practice of its devotions. She attended Mass early each morning, and for propriety's sake, took me as her escort. I well remember being dragged very unwillingly by her all over the city one Holy Thursday, while she visited each church in the city on foot.

I was too young to understand the services, but the sermons surprised me, and I began to study my (Protestant) Bible, and to compare the texts which seemed to sustain the Church. I may add that I have never had a Catholic Bible; but I found sufficient in the Bible issued by the American Bible Society, to shake my faith in the church in which I had been brought up, and to convince me of the Apostolic sanction of sacraments and doctrines which I had learned were held by the Catholics, but denied or ignored by the sects.

The separation of her girls from her caused my mother much anxiety, as they were too young, she thought, for boarding-school life. It caused her no little pain to be thought a dangerous influence for her children. After a year of such separation she was taken ill with brain fever, and never recovered her health, dying at a comparatively youthful age, just as her children had attained an age at which they might cease to be a care and possibly become a comfort to her. She was buried from the very Cathedral in which less than five years before she had been received as a convert. Her conversion had caused her much sorrow through the petty persecution and meddling of well-intending relatives. But only God Himself knows the consolation she was granted through the ministrations of His Church, and the grace given her to bear her cross during the later years of her life.

To be continued.

**An Honest, Simple Life.**

I think if I had my life to live over again it would be as honest, as simple, as homeloving as I could make it. I would try with all my power for homelike comfort, happiness and long life, as against show, shallow pleasure and a short existence. I would try as hard as I knew how to surround myself in my home with everything that could be useful. Home life is best. Clubs are only a place for idle old men and wasteful young men.

**Cudworth Hotel**  
 All kinds of Soft Drinks  
 Tobaccos, Cigars,  
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 For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. That's right! Why go elsewhere, when you can buy all you need right here at the cheapest prices?  
 We have Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco etc.  
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 If you want QUICK SERVICE, whether with AUTO or otherwise, call on St. Gregor's dependable FEED AND LIVERY STABLE.

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 WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.  
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 Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association.  
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 Send your orders to  
**P. Hackett Muenster, Sask.**

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# THE POPE AND WILSON'S POINTS

### The Principles Laid Down by the Sovereign Pontiff in August 1917, the Basis of Presd. Wilson's Fourteen Points

As some little interest is being displayed in the Pope's peace letter sent in August, 1917 and the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson, the two documents are reproduced for comparison.

**The Pope:**—  
(1) Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

**The Pope:**—  
First of all the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments, according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state.

**President Wilson:**—  
(2) Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

**The Pope:**—  
Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles, to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas, which would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

**President Wilson:**—  
(3) The removal so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

**The Pope:**—  
Such are the principal bases upon which we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return to similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic purpose so important for the future and for the material well-being of all belligerent states.

**President Wilson:**—  
(4) Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

**The Pope:**—  
(There will be an) immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that on one will understand the continuation of similar carnage solely for reason of an economic order.

**President Wilson:**—  
(5) A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

**The Pope:**—  
As regards the territorial questions, as, for example, those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and the general welfare of the great human society.

**President Wilson:**—  
(6) The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhindered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and secure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance in every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months of the good-will of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligence and unselfish sympathy.

**The Pope:**—  
If for certain cases there exist particular reasons, they should be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacifist agreements, with the immense advantages to be derived from them, are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

**President Wilson:**—  
(7) Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

**The Pope:**—  
The complete evacuation of Belgium on the part of Germany, with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence.

**President Wilson:**—  
(8) All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

**The Pope:**—  
The evacuation of French territory on the part of other belligerent parties and similar restitution of the German colonies.

**President Wilson:**—  
(9) A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

**The Pope:**—  
The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions.

**President Wilson:**—  
(10) The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

**The Pope:**—  
The Balkan states and territories making the ancient Kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and the sufferings which it has endured, especially in the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

**President Wilson:**—  
(11) Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relation of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economical independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

**The Pope:**—  
The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolute unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

**President Wilson:**—  
(12) The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolute unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

**The Pope:**—  
(13) An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economical independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenants.

**President Wilson:**—  
(14) A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

**The Pope:**—  
The institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, (to be created) according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

# McGILL PROFESSOR ON PROHIBITION

### Realizes its Inevitable Advent, but Points to Its Dangers

The following contribution by Prof. Leacock should be read with thoughtful interest. It was written for the *Montreal Daily Star* but its importance entitles it to the widest publicity. It is entitled "Wet or Dry." Here it is:—

There can be little doubt that all of North America—or all of it that lies between the Mexicans and the Eskimos—is going dry. In the United States a few more legislative votes need to be passed and there will be effected an Amendment to the Constitution making the whole republic bone dry. From this there is no return. The door of the beer cellar is locked and the key thrown away. In Canada eight provinces are at the actual moment dry, and the remaining one, Quebec, dries up, unless help is brought to it, early in the spring. The legislation in Canada is, it is true, largely war legislation and requires a further vote to make it final. But there is no sign of organized opposition, outside of the interested trades, no protests from the public, no delegations to Ottawa, no memorials from our learned societies.

There is every prospect that we are about to go dry and stay dry. The moment is therefore fitting for one who thinks that we are making a sad error to voice a few words of regret.

To my mind the strange thing about the prohibition movement is the queer psychology at the back of it. Few people really want it. But nobody cares to say so. Politicians wait in vain for the sign that is not given. Judges on the bench hand out reluctant sentences, wondering what they will do when the stock of wine in their own cellars is exhausted. Lawyers, doctors, professors and merchants sit tamely by awaiting the extinction of their private comfort. The working man watches the vanishing of his glass of beer and wishes that he was a man of influence with power to protest. The man of influence wishes that he were but a plain working man and might utter a protest without fear of injury to his interests. Nor is there, so far as I am aware, a single one of the clergy to stand up and preach a sermon on the wedding feast at Cana of Galilee.

Drunkennes is, of course, a very terrible thing. It has blotted out many a bright young life. It has slowly broken many a vigorous brain down to drivelling senility. It is a fruitful source of crime. It has desolated many a home. It has done, in short, all the things that are graphically depicted upon the lantern slides of the "temperance" lecturer.

But drunkennes is not here the point. The drunkard, after all, important though he is, does not fill the whole sky. It is a pity to destroy the comfort of the home and amenity of social life for the sake of so small and so worthless a fraction of humanity: the more so as the drunkard, under prohibition, is apt merely to convert himself into a criminal, drinking illicit poison in place of honest beer and raving himself to ruin all the quicker.

The point that few people seem to care to dwell upon is, in the present crisis, the comfort and pleasure to be found in the ordinary and rational use of beer and wine and spirits such as is made of them by ninety-nine out of every hundred people who use them. This cannot be measured in any scientific fashion, or submitted to the proof of a formula. It is a matter of experience. Those who have never had it are not qualified to speak. But there are countless thousands of people whose private opinion, if they would only speak it out, is that of all the minor comforts of life from the cradle to the grave, beer and tobacco are easily first.

There has grown up in this matter a sort of conspiracy of silence. Nobody seems willing to bear witness to how widely diffused is the habit of normal wholesome drinking, and of the great benefits to be derived from it. The university where I have worked for nearly twenty years contains in its faculties a great number of scholarly, industrious men whose life work cannot be derided or despised even by the salaried agitator of a prohibitionist society. Yet the great majority of them "drink." I use that awful word in the full gloomy sense given to it by the teetotaler. I mean that if you ask these men to dinner and offer them a glass of wine, they will take it. Some will take two. I have even seen them take Scotch and soda. During these same years I have been privileged to

know a great many of the leading lawyers of Montreal, whose brains and energy and service to the community I cannot too much admire. If there are any of them who do not "drink," I can only say I have not seen them. I can bear the same dreadful testimony on behalf of my friends who are doctors; and the same, and even more emphatic on behalf of all the painters, artists and literary men with whom I have had the good fortune to be very closely associated. Of the clergy, I cannot speak. But in days more cheerful than the present gloomy times, there were at least those of them who thought a glass of port no very dreadful sin.

And conversely, I can say with all conviction that I have never seen drunken professors lecturing to inebriated students, or tipsy judges listening to boozey lawyers, or artists in delirium tremens painting the portrait of intoxicated senators. Moreover, among the class of people of whom I speak, the conception of how to make merry at a christening or a wedding or a banquet, or at the conclusion of peace, or of any such poor occasions of happiness that mark the milestones in the pilgrimage of life, was exactly the same—I say it in all reverence—as that shown by Jesus Christ at the wedding feast at Cana of Galilee.

But these people, one might object, are but a class and a small one at that. What about the ordinary working man? Surely he is not to be sacrificed for the sake of the leisure hours of the intellectual classes! But here, so it seems to me, is where the strongest argument against prohibition comes in. We live in a world of appalling inequality, which as yet neither philanthropy nor legislation has been able to remove. The lot of the working man who begins day labor at the age of sixteen and ends it at the age of seventy, who starts work every morning while the rest of us are still in bed, who has no sleep after his lunch and no vacation trip to Florida, is inconceivably hard. It is a sober fact that if those of us who are doctors, lawyers, professors and merchants were suddenly transferred by some evil magician to the rank of a working man, we should feel much as if we had been sent to the penitentiary. And it is equally a fact that we should realize just how much a glass of ale and a pipe of tobacco means to a sober industrious working man—not a picture-book drunkard—after his hours of work. It puts him for the brief moment of his relaxation on an equality with kings and plutocrats.

It is no use to say that tobacco shortens his life. Let it. It needs shortening. It is no use to say that beer sogs his oesophagus and loosens his motor muscles. Let it do so. He is better off with loose motor muscles and a soggy oesophagus and a mug of ale beside him, than in the cheerless discontent of an activity that knows only the wrok of life and nothing of its comforts. The employers of labor have hitherto, through sheer shortsightedness, been in favor of prohibition. They thought that drinkless men would work better. So they will in the short spurt of efficiency that accompanies the change. But let the employer wait a year or two and then see how social discontent will spread like a wave in the wake of prohibition. The drinkless workmen robbed of the simple comforts of life, will angrily demand its luxuries. A new envy will enter into his heart. The glaring inequalities of society will stand revealed to him as never before. See to it that he does not turn into a Bolsheviki.

Loud were the plaudits of the prohibitionists when Russia emptied its vodka into the Neva and declared itself bone-dry. Yet look at Russia now. But when all is said and done there is little use in arguing or protesting against the new regime. The thing is coming. We must obey our masters. Hold then for the merry days that are coming; when the lemonade shall pop at the dry banquet and the sarsaparilla foam to the top of the glass; when two old friends shall sit down side by side with a bucket of ice water between them; when emergency cases shall be treated with a coffee bean, and wedding guests shall trip to the merry music of the Victrola filled with unfermented grape juice.

But what's the use of writing about it? None, that I can see. I call anybody who has read this article to witness that its tone is an fair-minded as open daylight and as kindly as a jug of red wine under a hawthorn tree. Yet I know by experience that it will bring nothing to the surface except unmeasured condemnation from the intolerant. The editor of this paper will

receive perhaps threatening letters from Mothers' Meetings and Children's Blue Ribbon Societies for daring to print it. And for myself, the lawyers and judges and doctors whom I have quoted will say that they never heard of me, and that they never took anything stronger in their lives than raspberry vinegar. Never mind. Perhaps I shall be able to get work in Haiti or in Dutch Borneo or some sensible country.

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Boys or girls under sixteen, whose parents are PAID UP subscribers to this paper, may win an interesting story book, if they answer the following question correctly before Feb. 23th:

### "What is the meaning of the word Saskatchewan?"

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For instance, cat, was, etc. Do not use any proper names. No letter must be used oftener in a word than it occurs in Saskatchewan. The letter a for instance may be used three times. Slang words are not allowed. Be sure to cross your t's. Do not make your e like e, nor the a like o, nor the e like l, nor a like u, nor h like k. Remember to write legibly and with pen and ink. Besides giving your name and age, give also your father's name.

The names of the lucky ones will be published in this paper, together with the words that the lucky contestant made out of the letters composing Saskatchewan. Moreover, the names of all the others will be mentioned, who correctly answer the above question.

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## Foreign News

**SAN SALVADOR.**—Serious rioting has occurred in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, and the minister of the interior, Francisco J. Mejia, has been killed.

**SANTIAGO, Chile.**—Both houses of parliament have approved the measure granting the president of the republic the right to declare the country in a state of siege for the purpose of preventing disorders provoked by the Maximalists, who have arrived in Chilean territory.

**LONDON.**—The house of commons re-assembled Feb. 4, and the house was crowded everywhere. Sir Donald Maclean is the newly elected chairman of the remnant of the Asquithian party.

—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress decided to summon a special meeting to consider the whole question of industrial unrest. The corporation of the city of Belfast asked the Lord Mayor to intervene in the strike.

—The union of locomotive engineers and firemen issued notices ending the strike. Secretary Bromley said that if consideration had previously been given to the physical disability of the men working on continuous service, the strike never would have occurred.

—The threatened strike of railway clerks has been averted. The employers have conceded the recognition of the railway clerks' union.

—A mass meeting of Glasgow, Govan and Clydebank strikers resolved to continue the struggle for a forty-hour week and called on the executive councils to co-operate with the strikers or resign.

—The war cabinet has decided to allow an increase of 25 per cent on the existing permitted statutory barrelage of beer and to increase by three degrees the average gravi-

ty of beer. The government, however, will still maintain control of prices.

—Import regulations, covering 49 commodities have been promulgated by the British government for the protection of its industries during the reconstruction period. Some commodities will be restricted after March 1st and others (certain foods and raw materials) after July 1st.

**DUBLIN.**—The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced that the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland were arranging for the early liberation of imprisoned Sinn Feiners.

**PARIS.**—Municipal barracks stores will be erected shortly throughout Paris in which food-stuffs will be sold direct by the city to consumers.

—Brigadier General Hart of the U. S. Army says that "the reports concerning the large number of murders by American soldiers in Paris are untrue. They are greatly exaggerated." The Associated Press found on investigations that apaches of all nationalities dressed in American uniforms were mainly responsible for the acts of violence.

—The Luxemburg chamber of deputies adopted tentatively a bill granting women the right to vote and to be elected to office.

**BRUSSELS.**—Sixty German prisoners, three French officers and one American, were killed and many injured when a munition train exploded on the railway between Aubange and Longwy today. The accident was due to a soldier dropping a shell.

**AMSTERDAM.**—A great general strike which embraces the whole northwest of Hungary started at Komorn, according to advices from Budapest. All business was suspended and hotels and cafes closed.

**COPENHAGEN.**—Two ships, a

Norwegian fishing steamer and a Swedish steamer, have been sunk by mines with the loss of 25 lives, according to reports received here.

—Shipyardworkers in Kiel have struck to prevent foodstuffs from reaching government authorities, according to despatches received here.

**CAPE TOWN, Africa.**—The South African Government has refused passports to Gen. Christian de Wet and Pieter Grobler, members of a Nationalist deputation appointed by the Bloemfontein Congress to go to Paris and lay before the peace congress proposals for an independent South Africa.

**BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Africa.**—A congress of representatives of all the provinces in the South African Union has confirmed the establishment of the Federated Farmers' Cooperative Association of South Africa the object of which is to export produce and import supplies on the largest scale.

### Rotating Tree is Puzzle of Forest.

A cross section of the great old spruce tree from Alaska tells the story of a tree which executed a spin, like a ballet-dancer. This cross section shows a most peculiar spiral structure, which has caused a great deal of speculation among the various foresters throughout the country and a very interesting explanation is advanced in American Forestry.

It is known that a tree growing at a slant forms on the lower side of the trunk a dense reddish wood known as "rotholz." This spiral in this case is of such sort, and as it is a continuous formation, winding from the centre to within half an inch from the circumference, it is surmised that it was growing in an inclined position on the edge of a glacier, where by some shifting it was caused to rotate, so that all sides of the tree were successively on the downward slide. Thus, as the tree grows, and its rotation continued slowly, the "rotholz" developed into a spiral.

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