

UNPAID HAIL WARRANTS TOTAL \$3,567,061.40

McIntosh County Had Least Loss and Williams Had Most.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 23.—Farmers of North Dakota will have \$3,567,061.40 in hail warrants to offer for sale or to hold for final payment by the state as their desired or their pocketbooks may dictate. The figures were given out by Deputy Auditor Ralph Madland when the force in the state auditor's office had written the final warrant for Williams county and had passed it on to the other state house office. While some additional warrants will be written, this is the sum total of the amount of warrants that have been entered and passed in regular order.

The amount of claims for the hail warrants in the office of the auditor totaled the writing of 23,011 different orders. This indicates that the average of all warrants written was \$155.01 and as several large warrants were in the list, means that a comparatively large number of less than the average have been written.

The total of the hail losses for the year are not represented in the three and a half millions listed as the total of warrants for the amount of the indemnity tax has been deducted from each bit of paper representing a loss. Ransom county has figured out, for instance that their indemnity tax was \$40,974 and their three cent flat tax was \$2,491.75 additional.

Williams Leads in Losses.
By counties, McIntosh has the

smallest total of losses with \$6,870.88. Williams is at the other end of the list with the largest total of \$35,589.39. These figures are not far from the preliminary figures issued two weeks ago by Martin Hagan, head of the hail insurance department.

All the warrants have completed their journey through the three offices of the state house, auditor's office, treasurer's office and hail insurance department, with the exception of Williams county, the warrants for that county being in the process of being listed in the office of the state treasurer. With the completion of the mailing out of the warrants for Williams county the potential cash buying power of North Dakota farmers will be increased by the \$3,567,061.40, less the 3 or 2 per cent it will cost the farmer for immediate cash.

WOOD GIVES RULING ON USE OF FLAGS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, P. I., Jan. 23.—The American and Filipino flags must be accorded the same respect but any attempt to subordinate the American flag to any other borders on treason. Governor General Wood today wrote to a number of consuls, datists and consular officers in Sulu and Mindanao. The governor's letter was occasioned by information from consular officers in those provinces in that some Moros have manifested opposition to the use and display of the Filipino flag.

TRAVEL IS RESUMED. Riga, Latvia-Polish authorities have again opened the Danzig corridor to Latvian citizens traveling to western Europe.

The closing of this avenue to the people of Latvia, who desired to cross it to reach Germany, had irritated the Latvian government and compelled Latvian travelers to use a sea route to German ports.

Being able to do everything you plan units for doing anything.

Members Of Sacred College To Meet in Rome February 2 To Elect Successor To Late Pope

(Continued from page 1)

Pope's Peace Efforts
Pope Benedict's efforts towards peace were thus summed up by Cardinal Logue.

"During the late war every effort was made to induce the pope to side with one belligerent or another but he went straight as an arrow. He made justice and right triumph over oppression. There was not one of President Wilson's fourteen points that was not included in the pontiff's peace conditions."

The pope was deeply grieved by the conflict which resulted from efforts to obtain Ireland's freedom. He was appealed to to intervene in behalf of the Irish republic, but Archbishop Hayes on returning from the Vatican in 1921, said that he was following the policy of neutrality and impartiality. He condemned crime in Ireland by either side and repeatedly expressed the hope that violence there would end.

In a letter to Cardinal Logue, the pope appealed to both English and Irish to abandon violence and proposed that the Irish question be settled by a body selected by the whole Irish nation. When the Irish question was at last settled he expressed great satisfaction and sent a message to the Dalai Lama, the ruler over the peace agreement which made Ireland a free state.

Declines Conference

Pope Benedict declined in May, 1919, to authorize the world conference of religions which had been proposed to him by a group of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Society in the United States. Cardinal Gasparri told the bishops:

"Rather than re-union of the Christian church, the Holy See aims at the unity of the church which, in the opinion of Rome, can only occur by all returning to the Catholic church."

In December, 1920, the Vatican issued a decree requesting the Catholic bishops to pay vigilant attention to such societies as the Young Men's Christian association on the ground that they corrupted the faith of Catholic youths.

The pope urged the Knights of Columbus to combat propaganda against the Catholic faith.

"The pope took occasion on numerous occasions to express his views thoroughly on some political and social questions. Early in 1920 he sent a letter to an Italian bishop urging the Catholic priests to work intelligently and energetically against what the pope characterized as "the dangerous doctrine of the Socialists."

The pope also expressed his disapproval of the dress and what he termed the indecency of fashion. On another occasion a circular was issued by the direction to diplomats accredited to the Holy See asking them to add to the invitations to official receptions a note requesting women to avoid excessively decorative costumes.

Sees Five Plagues
The pope declared in an address to the Sacred College that the world was afflicted with five great plagues which he enumerated as the negation of authority, the loss of faith, the thirst for pleasure, disgust for work and forgetfulness of the supernatural objects of life. These evils, he asserted, could be overcome only by the aid of the Gospel.

In a secret consistory in December, he declared that the Catholic church would never abolish nor mitigate the imposing celibacy on the clergy nor introduce democratic forms which had been asked by priests in Czechoslovakia where a secession movement had been based upon that appeal.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and France and Germany, Pope Benedict, the healing of the breach between the church and state in that country was crowned by the canonization of Joan of Arc as a saint.

In comment on these new relations, it was pointed out in many quarters, that during the years when Benedict XV had directed the policy of the church there had been an increasing

influence by the Vatican on the public opinion of the world.

Approves Arms Conference

His voice was raised in approval of the aims of the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments and in a letter to President Harding, the pope commended his initiative in calling it. His efforts on behalf of peace were unremitting and he personally appealed to the prelates of the church to promote amity among the nations and deplore the unrest in Europe which had followed the war.

He issued numerous appeals for the poor children of Central Europe and for the famine sufferers of Russia and around which a fund was collected and distributed to the children of Germany, Austria, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. He also distributed funds for the relief of the Russians and Chinese and to the international Red Cross.

The pope's brother, Marquis John Anthony Della Chiesa, died in December, 1920.

The pope was reported in 1921 as having suffered two attacks of rheumatism.

Sought Peace

Pope Benedict XV, the 25th successor of St. Peter as supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, began his pontificate on September 6, 1914, soon after Europe entered upon its four years of war. Upon many occasions during the war he endeavored to bring the belligerent nations to a peace agreement and thus to maintain the title which had been affectionately bestowed upon him by the high dignitaries of his communion as "a messenger God sent to bring peace."

The war between Italy and Austria, in both of which peoples of the Catholic religion predominated, was particularly a great sorrow to the pontiff. He endeavored to bring about a peace agreement and thus to maintain the title which had been affectionately bestowed upon him by the high dignitaries of his communion as "a messenger God sent to bring peace."

While the peoples of every land were suffering in some form the rigors of war, the pope personally observed all the rules for food conservation formulated by the Italian authorities and with his own hand ordered the Vatican on food card rations which continued until the end of the conflict.

Always abstemious in eating and drinking, Benedict XV observed even greater simplicity at the table during the troublous days of his pontificate. Visitors have said that he lived as plainly as the poorest contributors of Peter's Pence.

Giacomo della Chiesa, the spiritual head of 300,000,000 Catholics, was born of noble line at Perù, Italy, on Nov. 21, 1854. His father was the Marchese della Chiesa (pronounced Keeza). He received his education

at the Capronica college and later attended the academy of ecclesiastics. He accompanied Raimondo de Madrid in 1883 when his patron was nuncio, remaining there until 1887 when he returned to Rome upon the elevation of Raimondo to the cardinalate.

In 1901, after having served four years as secretary of the nunciature in Spain, he was appointed secretary of the curia. This position gave him incumbent considerable authority and the same year Mgr. della Chiesa was named as consistor of the Holy Office.

Notable Promotion.
A notable promotion came to him on Dec. 16, 1907 when Pope Pius X appointed della Chiesa as archbishop of the important see of Bologna to succeed the late Cardinal Svampa. His administration of this office for seven years was characterized, it is said by prudence and diplomacy. His consecration as an archbishop was performed by Pius himself, an unusual thing in the history of the church. He attracted world-wide attention. Archbishop della Chiesa was made a cardinal in May, 1914, less than six months before mounting the throne of St. Peter's.

He took his ecclesiastical title from the pontiff of the church, who was born in Bologna on March 31, 1657 and died on May 3, 1758.

Benedict XV's personal appearance has been described as follows: "A man physically ill-favored but gifted with great intelligence; short of stature, acutely thin, with the right shoulder raised above the left, and giving one the impression of extreme nervousness and weakness. But when he raised his head the visitors instinctively felt that they were in the presence of a man equipped with exceptional intellectual powers and energy. He reminded one of the noted poet, Leopardi. With an ample brow, surrounded by curled hair, black eyes, lively and penetrating, a large mouth with thin lips full of expression, the Pope conveyed the impression of a man of few friendships but these most sincere, devoted and lasting."

Always "a friend in need," as a prelate of his church once said of him, Pope Benedict demonstrated his readiness to avert hardship to poor people by advancing \$1,000,000 to save a financial institution from bankruptcy in the spring of 1918. This was in keeping with his reputation from the time he was ordained a priest in 1878 to his death, when he was made a cardinal.

One passage read: "As to the damage to be repaired and as to the war expenses we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage, solely for reasons of an economic order."

The Pope, however, recommended the evacuation of Belgium by the Germans, self-determination and freedom of the nations. Earlier in that year (1917) he had warned the German and Austrian rulers that a "ruthless" submarine policy would alienate the sympathy of all neutrals. When Berlin put out one of her innumerable peace "feelers," Benedict, in reply, insisted Germany must stop her deportation of Belgian civilians and repatriate all exiles.

In September, 1918, the Vatican finally announced it would take steps toward bringing about peace only when invited to do so by both groups of belligerents.

Pained by the shelling of Paris by the German long range guns in the spring of 1918, Benedict sent a protest to Emperor Charles of Austria and to the Berlin government against what he characterized as "a wanton massacre."

The Pope's gratification over the capture of Jerusalem by the Allies under the British General Allenby caused bitter comment in the German press. According to the Rome Messagero on Dec. 18, 1917, a few days after the fall of the Holy City, he warned Christian states against aiding the Turks in recapturing it.

Urged Support of Conference.
Pope Benedict's attitude toward the peace conference of 1919 was said to have been one of fatherly solicitude. Early in the previous December, in a letter to President Wilson, he pleaded for aid on behalf of oppressed nationalities and later committed the church of which he was the head, "to do all in his messages and addresses he expressed the hope that peace would be based upon Christian states against aiding the Turks in recapturing it."

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On the day of his election he spoke of the burden of responsibility thrust upon "one frail brain" and expressed his horror of the world conflict then raging. He wished that the war would quickly end. One week after his coronation, when the Fisherman's Ring was placed upon his finger, he issued an encyclical on the responsibility of the world in which rulers were exhorted to put aside dissensions and to enter into a council of peace with all the peoples of the world.

The arrest of the pope on the ground, however, and later, on Dec. 12, 1914, the Vatican authorities announced the pope's plan for a Christian peace conference. The pope's opposition of a certain power." Reports were that Russia and Turkey had refused to accede. Along a thousand miles of the frontiers, the cannon thundered an answer to Benedict's appeal to "lay down your arms."

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In March, 1916, the Pope again reiterated his prayer for the growth of a new and better day. "Each belligerent should clearly state his desires," he said, "but should be ready to make the necessary sacrifices of pride and artificial interests." Previously Benedict had written to the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria asking him to "shorten the war," and likewise to the Emperor of Germany as to the terms upon which he would lay down the yoke of battle.

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An instance of his generosity was cited in connection with a ban he once put upon "tango" dances which were such a rage several years ago. Friends of a poor dancing master in Bologna, who was ruined by the edict of the archbishop, appealed to della Chiesa in his behalf. The archbishop heard their story with the greatest sympathy but, refused to yield. Then he handed them \$40 as his donation to a subscription for the dancing master to tide him over until he could find other employment.

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