

CORRESPONDENCES.

The diocesan Council of the diocese of Prince Albert, of which the late and dearly beloved Abbot Bruno was a member sent the following communication to Father Prior Peter:

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., Aug. 28, 1919.

Very Reverend Father Prior, O.S.B., St. Peter's Abbey, Münster, Sask.

Very Reverend and Dear Father: As secretary of the diocesan Council I am instructed to communicate to you the following resolution passed in the meeting of the aforesaid Council this 28th day of August, 1919:

"The members of the diocesan council make use of the first occasion that they are assembled since the death of the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno, to present to you as well as to all the Rev. Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey, their most sincere condolence and that of the entire clergy of the diocese. We were able to appreciate the eminent qualities of the regretted deceased, and we feel so much the more how great a loss St. Peter's Abbey and the entire diocese of Prince Albert has experienced."

I am pleased to add that a most solemn Requiem Mass for the late Abbot Bruno was celebrated this same day by the Very Rev. Administrator with the clergy of Prince Albert and all the secular priests of the diocese in attendance.

I beg to remain, Very Rev. Father, very sincerely yours in Xto. Rev. P. Nicolet, Secretary of the Diocesan Council.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Threshing is now general throughout the province according to reports received by the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan during the week ending Aug. 23rd. In the southeastern district, reports show that threshing was general by the 25th. The yield of wheat in the northern part of the district will run from fifteen to twenty bushels while in the south estimates run from five to fifteen. Oats and flax will be better in many places than expected. Regina-Weyburn district reports show threshing general this week, slight shortage of labourers. Weather very dry and water scarce. In the East-central district threshing is well advanced and the weather ideal. Estimates of the yield show wheat averaging 17 to 30 bushels. Oat cutting well under way and yields will be good. Slight damage from rust. Remainder of province to the north reports show cutting practically finished and threshing having started last week.

—Chas. E. Allison, mechanic for the Western Flyers Ltd., was killed about 4.30 o'clock, A. M., on Aug. 25, and Captain Lane, one of the pilots of the company, was seriously injured, when their plane, a new Curtiss, crashed to the ground about 2 1/2 miles south on Albert street. This is the first airplane accident in the province wherein a life toll was taken.

SASKATOON.—According to a telegram received by His Worship Mayor MacMillan, Their Excellencies The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will visit Saskatoon on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

—A recurrence of the "flu" in Saskatoon this winter is practically inevitable, according to the medical authorities of the city, and plans are being laid to combat it. It is not anticipated that the cases will be nearly so numerous as they were last winter and the death rate will probably be much lower. The history of the disease shows, said Dr.

Arthur Wilson, M.H.O., to The Star, that there is a certain amount of immunity following every outbreak. The fact that the medical authorities are also on the lookout for a recurrence of the "flu" will give them a chance to strike before it has fastened itself upon the community.

KAMSACK.—Simeon Kahatoff, a well-to-do Doukhobor farmer, living about four miles west of Kamsack, shot his wife with a shotgun and then turned the weapon on himself, shooting himself behind the left ear, dying instantly. His wife has a possible chance of recovering, although she was shot through the abdomen. The trouble is attributed to the fact that Simeon had sold his farm to a neighbor by the name of Alex. Belovanoff, for \$9,459, and had words with his wife about the sale, she evidently being opposed to the transaction. This apparently was not the only cause of the tragedy, however, for the day before, while in town, he called at the bank and spoke about getting his papers all fixed up and making his will, etc., saying that he wanted his three boys each to get a third of his estate. When asked what he would leave to his wife he replied that she would not count in the deal at all.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—An announcement made at the law courts states that there are over 1,100 divorce applications filed for hearing when the court of king's bench opens for the fall sittings, Sept. 15. Six judges will be occupied hearing the cases. In the majority of cases the divorce applications are being made by soldiers who have returned to find that their wives have been unfaithful. The cost of obtaining a divorce is from \$200 up, according to lawyers. (To what causes is this sordid condition of things attributable? To the public schools in which there is no place or time for a thorough religious training.—EDITOR.)

THE PAS.—Details of the gold discovery made at Copper Lake by J. P. Gordon show that he uncovered a vein six feet wide with a four-inch streak of quartz and gold with a determined volume of fifty percent. Gold samples have arrived here containing wire leaf and nugget gold and in one sample the wire gold was holding the quartz together. Commissioner Wallace has issued a statement saying that no similar rich discovery has ever come under his notice. Gordon says that he sunk a test pit three feet down and the yellow metal was seen down the inside of one wall and freely upon the bottom. The formation surrounding the discovery is a granite schist located in a small basin of Copper Lake. A rush of prospectors and mining men has taken place and the town is emptied of every available man.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Over \$23,000,000 have been loaned by the settlement board to returned soldiers up to July 30: There were 7,394 individual loans approved by the board and 1,323 were refused. More than 1,000 loans are pending. The agricultural branch reports that 21,400 applications for the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act had been approved by the board up to Aug. 9th.

ALEXANDRIA.—The name of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was placed in nomination at the Liberal convention to select a candidate to contest the by-election in the constituency of Glengarry and Stormont, but after a letter from Mr. King had been read it was decided that the matter be left for future consideration. In his letter, Mr. King stated that, as the platform adopted at the recent Liberal convention was in a great many respects similar to the platform of the United Farmers, he did not feel that the best interests would be

served by having a candidate from each of these organizations opposing one another. If he accepted any nomination, Mr. King stated, he would not wish to be opposed to a United Farmer Candidate.

Foreign News

BERLIN, Germany.—A new Zeppelin airship on its maiden trip from Friedrichshafen to Berlin covered the 700 kilometres (about 435 miles) in a little more than 6 hours. The aircraft, which is named Bodensee, attained a maximum speed of 120 km. (a little more than 74 1/2 miles) an hour. The builders of the new type of machine have discarded the familiar cigar shape of the old Zeppelin and adopted a conical outlined exterior. The "Bodensee" is 120 metres long and accommodates 35 passengers. It is equipped with wireless and has a spacious passenger cabin. The passengers are able to obtain hot and cold running water. The aircraft is to go into a daily service. It was built since the armistice was signed.

—The helplessness of Germany as a naval power is demonstrated by a survey of the official records of the vessels lost during the hostilities and under the terms of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles. The resume shows a total loss of 690 vessels, including 249 submarines, the exact number sunk by the allies being placed at 178. The loss of life in connection with these vessels shows a total of 18,854 officers and men. Vessels turned over to the English, most of which later were sunk by their crews, included 11 battleships, 8 small cruisers, 42 destroyers and 50 torpedo boats. All the remnant of the former fleet left in the hands of Germany is to be disarmed, except 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats; and that is to be the maximum of Germany's naval strength.

—Five million Germans have filed with the central bureau of immigration and its 64 sub-stations applications for permission to leave the country. The majority of the intending emigrants are turning their eyes towards South America. A large number also have indicated their desire to settle in Palestine.

—The Vorwaerts announces the composition of the new Imperial council as follows: Prussia, 25 votes, Bavaria, 7; Saxony, 5; Baden, 3; Wuerttemberg, 3; all other states 1, while the Reuss principalities, coupled, receive one vote.

—The National Liberals are booming Field Marshal von Hindenburg for the presidency in the first election to be held under the new constitution. The directorate of the party urges the obliteration of party lines in the initial election for president of the new republic and calls on the voters to rally around the man whose name has been an epitome of faithful service to the country in war, in victory and in the hour of need.

ESSEN, Germany.—A commission of experts appointed by the German bureau of labor to investigate economic conditions and working hours in the coal fields, has completed its examinations of the Renish district. Peter Kloeckner, one of the leading Rhenish industrialists, informed the commission at the hearing held in this city that the nation was facing an economic catastrophe. He said that, even if the entente's levy of 40,000,000 tons of coal was reduced one half, Germany was heading towards ruin, as the country cannot spare 20,000,000 tons annually. If the entente powers force this provision, he says, we must extinguish our blast furnaces, which is tantamount to cessation of all production. What little coal there would be left is would barely suffice to operate railroads and lighting

plants. Herr Kloeckner opposes a further reduction in working hours and disputes the assertion that a miner can produce as much coal in 5 1/2 hours as in 7. He believes the reduction in working time in all industrial lines has proven destructive to the nation's economic revival and with the abolition of piece work has greatly curtailed the output in all branches of industry.

BELGRADE, Serbia.—The war has made Serbia a country of orphans. There are 200,000 persons who lost both their parents and 300,000 more who lost one parent, according to statistics compiled by Red Cross workers from records in the Serbian educational department. Some towns of 10,000 inhabitants have between 2,000 and 3,000 orphans. The occupation of Serbia for three years by the enemy and the subsequent deportations, combined with the great retreat in 1915, which carried half a million children in its wake, separated numberless children from their parents.

PARIS, France.—At the present time France has nearly two million men under arms, but the demobilization plans call for the discharge of all but 600,000 before November 1. Germany now has about 400,000 men in her volunteer armies. This number must be reduced to 200,000 during the next few months. On March 21, 1920, Germany will have to have demobilized all but a permanent standing force of 100,000 men. France will on that date still have 600,000 men mobilized, or a superiority of 6 to 1, besides the occupation forces of the United States, England and Belgium.

—Deputy Andre Lefevre introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill authorizing the issue of a lottery loan of sixty billion francs without interest. This loan will take the form of bonds, to be reimbursed at par by drawings every six months over a period of 20 years. In addition to par drawings

there will be prize drawings, and every day for two years one number will be drawn, which will carry a prize of 1,250,000 francs; and each week two numbers entitling the holders to 500,000 francs each and ten numbers worth 100,000 each. After two years the grand prizes will be drawn for each week instead of each day.

UTRECHT, Holland.—Former Emperor William, who has been living at Amerongen since his arrival in Holland, has purchased the estate and house of Doorn from Baroness De Beaufort. It is in the village of Doorn, about 5 miles north of Amerongen in the direction of Utrecht.

LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service and reconstruction, speaking on government economy, announced that a special committee has been formed for that purpose and that the premier was throwing himself into the work of cutting down expenditure. Sir Auckland argued that it was useless to rely on the United States to pull the British people through their difficulties. The U. S. had their own trade difficulties.

—The following figures show the expensiveness of the Yorkshire Miners' strike: Damages to mines \$10,000,000; coal lost to industry \$15,000,000; losses to kindred industries \$12,500,000; the strike fund of the miners, amounting to \$1,400,000 was exhausted with the end of the 4th week's strike benefits. This fund, it was stated, had taken some 25 years to accumulate.

—Three silver fox skins for which \$2,500 has been refused in London, were obtained in Archangel for six bottles of whiskey by a British officer who has just returned from northern Russia. Another officer traded a case of champagne for a diamond necklace said to be worth thousands of dollars. Returned soldiers say any possession a native has may be ob-

tained with intoxicants. The hunter who parted with his foxskins had little pleasure out of the whiskey, however. Immediately on obtaining it he went into a room and drank it all. He was found in a serious condition and required hospital treatment to save his life.

PRETORIA, South Africa.—Gen. Louis Botha, premier and minister of agriculture of the Union of South Africa, died suddenly early in the morning of Aug. 28, following an attack of influenza. Louis Botha was born at Greytown, Natal, in 1863 and was a member of the first Volksraad of Transvaal in which he represented the district of Vryheid. At the beginning of the Boer war in 1898 he was Veldt Cornet for that district. Joining the Boer forces in Northern Natal, he soon rose to high command. He was in charge of the Boer forces at the battle of Colenso and Spion Kop and following the death of Gen. P. J. Joubert, he was made commander-in-chief of the Transvaal Boers. After the fall of Pretoria he re-organized the Boers with a view to prolonged guerilla warfare, his forces offering steady resistance to the British up till late in 1901. Following the peace negotiations between the Boer and the British Gen. Botha took a leading role in the period of reconstruction. After the grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1907, Gen. Botha was called upon to form a government. At the outbreak of the great war in 1914, Gen. Botha took command of the Union forces in South-West Africa, achieving a complete success and compelling the German troops in that region to surrender. With Gen. Jan Chr. Smuts, Gen. Botha signed the peace treaty on behalf of the Union of South Africa on June 28 last. He arrived at Cape Town from Europe on July 28.

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