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and non-Catholics alike. Truly, it can be styled "Der Wanderer" of Western Canada. May the "St. Peters Bote" be Canada's first and greatest Catholic Daily. May it ever live, flourish and grow.

Let the words of our Holy Pontiff Pius X sink deep into our hearts and stir us on to action, and may that action bear pure and wholesome fruit. This timely message, our Holy Father, the Vicar of Christ, sends to the Faithful: "In vain will you preach and teach, in vain will you build schools and churches, until you support and diffuse a good Catholic Press." May our hopes and wishes one day be realized—that the laity in general become more cognizant of the real significance of Catholic journalism, that they assimilate the valuable food presented by these physicians of our corrupted times, and so fortify themselves as to be immune to the venomous influence of anti-Catholic literature." Once more I say to the movement of a good Catholic Press, "Vivat, floreat, crescat."
J. M. STROEDER,
DEAD MOOSE LAKE, SASK.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL
(Special for St. Peters Bote.)

—How many, day after day, cry out Lord! Lord! and expect to receive favors from God; and yet will never make a little sacrifice of worldly goods for His sake.

—How many, day after day, practice various devotions, make novenas, nine Fridays, etc., and imagine they are really pious, and will not, because they grudge it, give a dollar for the salvation of a soul. "Not every one that sayeth, Lord! Lord! shall enter the kingdom of heaven."—When you give to God, be always sure you will receive more in return.

—When we are compelled to give or the money is taken away from us by some pious stratagem, we miss the joy of giving. Such giving, if it can be called by that holy name, reminds me of Farmer Jones' cow: "How much milk does that cow give?" asked the summer boarder. "Wal," replied the farmer, "ef you mean by voluntary contribuoshun, she don't give none. But ef ye kin get her cornered, so's she can't kick none to hurt, an' an able-bodied man kin take away about seven quarts a day from her."

—A tree cannot grow without roots nor can a building be raised without a foundation. Neither can virtues exist nor flourish unless they proceed from faith.

—Materialism is an intellectual error, a social plague, an economic menace, and a political abyss. It has never been overcome except by true religion. That is why on the one hand it singles out the Catholic Church with unerring logic, and on the other, why the Catholic Church insists on religion, positive revealed religion, the known and feasible will of God as the strong fortress from which she has always overcome the assaults of materialism.

—The tendency of men and parties in power is to reach out for more power, to widen the sphere of their influence like circles in the water, till the rocks of opposition cry out: "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther."

—Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

—"Nothing doing" is the way it should be put for some officers and offices. Let this not be said of you. Earn your wages. Magnify your office.

—Public opinion is a clean linen cuff upon which politicians write their mistakes in indelible letters.

—Rather than brag about your ancestors live so that your children will brag about you.

Catholics and Socialism
May the two co-operate?

The Catholic Trade Unionist Congress at Leeds submitted the following question to the Bishops: "Whether they could, or could not, join, or render financial support to, or accept the association of our trade union with a party committed to Socialism, as understood by the Labor leaders, and defined in the constitution of that party. Upon this pronouncement depends their future action as that of loyal subjects. In the absence of any pronouncement or of any Hierarchical encouragement to proceed, they are, therefore, obliged to discontinue their efforts in the contest against Socialism."

The Rev. Ernest Hull, S. J., in the Bombay Examiner, puts the problem on a clear basis. Taking the so-called Socialistic programs, Father Hull says that any concrete movement calling itself "Socialistic" may contain five elements:

1. A movement for the betterment of the laboring classes, and a mitigation of the tyranny of employers or capitalists, such as grinding down the poor by sweating, or over-working and underpaying them, etc., or in the way of unfair corners, combines, monopolies, etc., which crush out the smaller traders and industrialists and artificially raise prices, etc. With this movement, if conducted justly and on orderly lines, the Church has full sympathy.

2. A policy of introducing State control over industry, production and public service, so as to prevent diversion of public revenues into private channels; and especially for the protection of the weaker sections of the community against the stronger—for instances, in the regulation of fair market prices, etc. All this is sound, provided it is really for the general well-being and does not kill out private enterprise, or deprive people of openings for legitimate self-development.

3. Extreme Socialistic theories which deny the right to private property and the fruits of personal enterprise, teaching that the individual is for the State, and not the State for the individual. This theory the Church rejects as false in theology and philosophy.

4. A destructive and violent war against certain classes as such, aiming at their destruction and ruin in a revolutionary manner. Such hostility is contrary to the principle of "a fair field and no favor," according to which people have a right to any distinctions and advantages which come to them honestly and fairly, either by good fortune or personal merit. To this element, the Church is strongly opposed, as being subversive of right order.

5. A materialistic, atheistic, anti-religious philosophy (or policy) not essentially bound up with Socialism, but often, at least on the continent, mixed up with and practically identified with it. This policy includes not only the separation of Church and State, but actual disabilities to religion in regard to rights of property and freedom of worship and instruction; the exclusion of religion from public affairs; and, above all, the abolition of religious teaching in schools, and perhaps even the substitution of materialistic or atheistic teaching in its place. To this element, the Church is essentially opposed.

The question whether Catholics can (in public and political life) join any Socialist party, or throw itself into any Socialistic movement existing in the country, will depend on the further question "whether any of these objectionable features is embodied in the movement, either formally or informally, and how far participation for legitimate ends can take place without commitment to that which is repugnant to Catholic principles."

Debt Filipinos Owe Church

Maximo M. Kalaw, Secretary of the Philippine Mission, has prepared "A Guide Book on the Philippine Question", which recently was sent to the American press. The purpose of the pamphlet, we take it, is to prepare the American people for an appreciation of the claims of the Filipinos for independence, and it makes a strong case for the inhabitants of the island annexed to our possessions as a result of the Spanish-American War.

What interests us most in the pamphlet are the references to the Filipino character and the progress made under the influence of the Catholic missionaries. Mr. Kalaw tells us, e. g., that, under Spanish rule, "as early as 1866, out of (?) a population of 4,000,000 there were 841 schools for boys and 833 for girls. In 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools. There were also, during the Spanish regime, colleges and universities where professional training was given"; he lists these institutions, giving the year of the founding of the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, as 1611, making the University "twenty-five years older than Harvard." Kalaw quotes from the French explorer La Perouse (who visited Manila in 1787), the Englishman Crawford, "historian of the Indian Archipelago," the German naturalist Jagor, the Austrian Blumentritt and the American Le Roy, to illustrate the progress made by the Filipinos under the Spanish regime. To the testimony of these men he adds a collection of comment by Americans on the Philippine Republic of 1898.

A particularly interesting paragraph is devoted to Mr. Taft's opinion, expressed in a special report to the President of the United States in 1908, on "Filipino character and integrity." Mr. Taft said in part: "The friars left the people a Christian people—that is, a people with western ideals. They looked towards Rome, and Europe, and America... It is only the Malay or oriental race that is Christian. They were not like the Muhammadan or Buddhist, who despise western civilization as inferior... They learn easily and the most striking fact in our whole experience in the Philippines is the eagerness with which the common Filipino agricultural laborer sends his children to school to learn English. There is no real difference between the educated and ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation. They are capable people in the sense that they can be given a normal intellectual development by the same kind of education that is given in our common school system." And in 1914, during the Philippine Committee hearing, Mr. Taft praised the "racial solidarity" of the Filipinos.

Mr. Kalaw might have been able to quote still more testimony from American sources concerning the character of the Filipino. He might have quoted Senator Patterson, speaking in the U. S. Senate, in 1908, on the virtues of the Filipino as a laborer. Or a Mr. Doherly, writing about the same time to an American paper, saying that the Filipinos were so peaceful and orderly that even a great holiday "passed without a single case of disorder or a single violation of any ordinance." Or he might have quoted Justice Tracey of the Philippines, addressing American judges in the islands in March 1909, saying: "I have heard speeches and arguments from members of the Filipino bar that would honor any bar in any civilized country; and my immediate association has been with men whom I consider not only of the very highest and noblest character, but of the very first ability. I know I shall be guilty

of what is an impropriety when I say—and I will say it—that in my calm judgment, in point of intellect and of law-learning the strong end of our court is the Filipino end. And it is idle to tell a man who has associated with such men that the race which produces them will never be capable of self-government." (N. Y. Evening Post, March 22, 1909.)

There can be no question as to the correctness of such views, borne out by these and other competent witnesses. Nor should there be any question as to the influence which aided the Filipinos in attaining the intellectual level and character standards referred to. This influence is no other than the strength and light of the Gospel and the teaching and ministrations of the missionaries. It is a significant fact—and one borne out by Mr. Taft and other observers—that no other members of the Malay race have attained to the heights reached by the Filipinos. This means that neither in Java, under Dutch, nor elsewhere, under British influence, were those results obtained which were achieved in the Philippines under Spanish rule and through Catholic influence. The Philippines owe a great debt to the bearers of the Cross of Christ, who labored for centuries so zealously and patiently among their people.
C. B. of C. V.

Household Hints

Good Pies.

Pies made of fresh fruits and berries, are most enjoyable at this season of the year. A good pie is a meal in itself on a hot day, for it contains the correct amount of protein, fat and carbohydrates, and will aid in supplying all the bodily needs.

Here are a few suggestions that may help you make your pies more flaky and satisfactory looking. Too much moisture will spoil any crust, making it hard and tough.

One-half teaspoon of baking powder and 1 table spoon of sugar added to the flour will improve the crust.

Sprinkle a little flour over the bottom crust of a berry pie. It will prevent the juice soaking in, and insure a crisp bottom crust.

Green apple pie is improved by dotting small pieces of butter over bottom crust before adding the apples, rather than over the apples, as is commonly done.

For fruit pies having two crusts insert a small funnel in center of upper crust; this will prevent the juice cooking out. These funnels, made of aluminum, may be purchased at any house furnishing store or made easily out of a piece of stiff paper.

Fried Beets.

Wash the beets carefully, drop them into boiling water and cook until tender. Drain, cover with cold water, rub off the skins, cut in 1/2-inch slices, dredge with seasoned flour and fry on both sides in hot bacon or sausage fat.

A SPECIALIST.

An American visitor sauntered into an English barber's shop and started to criticize British methods of work and business.

"You don't specialize," he said. "You should stick to one branch of a thing and master it completely."

The barber said nothing, but lathered his face very liberally and then sat down to read.

"Well, why don't you shave me?" inquired the American after five minutes.

"We only lather here," was the response; "you must go into the next street for a shave."

Notice to Creditors.
IN THE SURROGATE COURT
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT
In the matter of the Estate of ARTHUR WARREN BRAGG, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, deceased, late of the Postal District of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan, are required to send in to Anna Margaret Bragg of the Postal District of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan aforesaid, the Administrator of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919, their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars thereof and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.
ERNEST GARDNER,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, Deceased.

Strayed Bay Mare

5 years old, wght. ca. 1300 lbs., white face, with halter, Brand D on left hip. Liberal reward for any information leading to recovery. Mart. Braun, Lenora Lake

For Sale

Pure-bred Roan Shorthorn Bull, sixteen months old. For full information write Mrs. Mary Waldbillig, Leofeld, Sask.

Notice to Creditors
IN THE SURROGATE COURT
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT
In the matter of the Estate of EMIL PAUL LACHMUTH, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth deceased late of the district of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan are required to send in to Paul Lachmuth of the Post Office of Annabehn in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Administrator of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919 their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars of such claims and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.
ERNEST GARDNER,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth, Deceased.

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When You Deal with The Shapack & Wolfe Co.
YOU KNOW WHAT IS WHAT.
A full assortment of General Merchandise, Ladies', Men's and Children's Ready-to-wear, also clearing out seasonal summer stock at reduced prices for the next few weeks, in order to make room for our big range of FALL STOCK which is due in a few weeks with prices never heard of.
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You Are Invited to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.
We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop

Land and Farms!
I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment.
For further particulars apply in person or by letter to
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