

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.

Contributions, advertisements and changes of advertisements should reach the office of publication not later than Saturday to ensure their appearance in the following issue. Sample copies sent free upon request.

Notices of change of address should always contain both the old and the new address. REMITTANCES should always be made by Registered Letter, Postal Note or Money Order, payable at MUENSTER, SASK.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

September	October	November
1 M Giles, Ab.	1 W Remigius, B. C.	1 S All Saints' Day
2 T Stephen, K.	2 T Guardian Angels	2 S All Souls' Day
3 W John Mary Vianney	3 F Thomas of Hereford	3 M Malachy, B. C.
4 T Rose of Viterbo, D.	4 S Francis of Assisi	4 T Charles Borromeo, B.
5 F Lawrence Justinian	5 S Placidus and Comp.	5 W Zachary
6 S Rosalie, V.	6 M Bruno, C.	6 T Leonard, Hermit
7 S Hadrian III, P. C.	7 T Most Holy Rosary	7 F Willibrod, B. C.
8 M Nativity of Our Lady	8 W Bridget of Sweden	8 S Holy Crowned Martyrs
9 T Gorgonius, M.	9 T Denis and Comp.	9 S Ded. of Basil. of O. S.
10 W Nicholas of Tolentino	10 F Francis Borgia, C.	10 M Andrew Avellino
11 T Protius and Hyacinth	11 S Mater. of Bl. Virgin	11 T Martin of Tours, B.
12 F M. Holy Name of Mary	12 S Wilfrid, B. C.	12 W Martin I., P. C.
13 S Eulogius, P. C.	13 M Edward the Confessor	13 T Stanislaus Kostka, C.
14 S Exalt. of Holy Cross	14 T Callistus I., P. M.	14 F Josaphat, B. M. C.
15 M 7 Dolours of Our Lady	15 W Teresa, V.	15 S Gertrude, V.
16 T Cornel. and Cypr. C.	16 T Purity of the B. V. C.	16 S Edmund of Canterbury
17 W Stigm. of Francis	17 F Hedwig, Q.	17 M Gregory Chaumat.
18 T Joseph of Cupertino	18 S Eufe the Evangelist	18 T Ded. of Bas. Peter Paul
19 F Januarius	19 S Peter of Alcantara	19 W Elizabeth of Hungary
20 S Eustace	20 M John Cantius, C.	20 T Felix of Valois, C.
21 S Mathew, Ap.	21 F Hilariion, Ab.	21 F Presentation of O. S.
22 M Thomas of Villanova	22 W Mello, B. C.	22 S Cecilia, V. M.
23 T Eius, P. M.	23 T Theodoret, M.	23 S Clement I., P. M.
24 W Our Lady of Ransom	24 F Raphael, Archangel	24 M John of the Cross, C.
25 T Ginharr, B. C.	25 S Chrysanthus and Daria	25 T Catharine, V. M.
26 F Cyprian and Justina	26 S Evaristus, P. M.	26 W Sylvester, Ab.
27 S Cosmas and Damian	27 M Frumentius, B. C.	27 T O. S. of Mirac. Medal
28 S Wenceslaus, M.	28 T Simon and Jude, Ap.	28 F Gregory III., P. C.
29 M Dedication of Michael	29 W Marcellus, B.	29 S Saturninus, M.
30 T Jerome, C. D.	30 T Alphonsus Rodriguez	30 S Andrew, Ap.
	31 F Wolfgang, B. C.	

FEASTS OF OBLIGATION	FASTS OF OBLIGATION
New Year, Wednesday, 1. Jan.	Ember Days, 12, 14, 15. March
Epiphany, Monday, 6. Jan.	11, 13, 14. June
Ascension, Thursday, 29. May	17, 19, 20. Sept.
All Saints, Saturday, 1. Nov.	17, 19, 20. Dec.
Immaculate Conception, Mon. 8. Dec.	Lent, 5. March to 19. April
Christmas, Thursday, 25. Dec.	Vigils, 7. June, 16. August,
	31. Oct., 24. Dec.
OTHER FEASTS	FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH
Septuagesima, Sunday, 16. Feb.	1. Jan. Wednesday 1. July Tuesday
Ash Wednesday 5. March	1. Feb. Saturday 1. Aug. Friday
Good Friday, 18. April	1. March Saturday 1. Sept. Monday
Easter Sunday, 20. April	1. Apr. Tuesday 1. Oct. Wednesday
Pentecost Sunday, 8. June	1. May Thursday 1. Nov. Saturday
Corpus Christi, Thursday, 19. June	1. June Sunday 1. Dec. Monday
Sacred Heart, Friday, 27. June	
All Souls, Sunday, 2. November	ECLIPSES
First Sunday of Advent, 30. Nov.	of the sun, 28. May, 22. Nov.
	of the moon, 7. Nov.

Our Union Government Is Issuing Circulars In German Language.

The Borden government which thirteen months ago, shortly before the armistice was signed, had prohibited the publication of newspapers in the German language in Canada and thereby condemned a great number of loyal Canadians to a state of involuntary and compulsory illiteracy, has seen fit to publish a four page circular in the German language wherein the German speaking people of the Dominion are exhorted to liberally subscribe to the Victory Loan. To a man of sound mind the actions of our Dominion legislators are unintelligible. Years before the war the government spent thousands of dollars to persuade people in foreign lands to come to Canada and take up homesteads and establish themselves on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The German speaking people were considered to be the very best type of settlers. And so they were. On the invitation of the Canadian government thousands of German speaking people from the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Russia decided to locate in the Dominion and make Canada their future home. With their naturalization papers in one pocket and their patent for their homestead in the other they took pride in calling themselves citizens of Canada. They considered themselves an integral part of the land of their adoption and felt happy and contented. The relations between them and the Dominion government were the very best. At the same time many of them still entertained kindly feelings towards their former fatherland, feelings that were but natural. Who would not judge him depraved and despicable, yea, a brute, who would rise up and curse or assail his father or mother? Then the world's war broke out, that unfortunate war that caused so much bitterness and hate and ill feeling and sufferings in nearly all the countries of the globe. The most unkind words were printed and said against the Germans. The German speaking people of Canada, though they deprecated this terrible war as the greatest misfortune that could befall them, were looked upon with a suspicious eye by their co-citizens, yes, even by the Canadian government.

Though Premier Borden pledged his word at the beginning of the war, in 1914, and issued a proclamation which promised the German speaking people of Canada protection, the highest official of the government did not keep his word. Being prevailed upon by evil advisers he issued his infamous ukase which deprived the majority of the German speaking people of Canada of the franchise. He promised these disfranchised German speaking people after he had robbed them of the most cherished treasure of citizenship that

in return their sons would not be conscripted for the war. But Premier Borden broke his word again and yielded to his evil advisers: the boys of the German speaking Canadians were drafted. Premier Borden who with a selected few ruled the Dominion by orders-in-council during the war—the representatives of the people were only figureheads and the members of parliament were only such in name—passed an ukase which makes it impossible for a non-naturalized German speaking inhabitant of Canada to become naturalized for the next ten years. Furthermore a provision was made which forbids a German-born not naturalized inhabitant of the Dominion to carry a gun or any other weapon without having previously obtained a license. Many more things were done to vex the German speaking people of Canada. Their houses were raided; insults were heaped upon them in various sections, in order to provoke them; the German language newspapers coming in from the United States were proscribed one by one, and the Canadian Press Censor assumed the most dictatorial authority until at last every Canadian newspaper published in the German language was suppressed.

Still the German speaking people in Canada remained loyal amid all these trials and sufferings and hardships and insults and vexations that were heaped upon them both by the Borden government and the unkind agitators. In St. Peter's Colony which is one of the finest districts of Western Canada and which owes its success and progress almost exclusively to the pluck and industriousness of the German speaking people there was not one case of disloyalty, as far as we know. There was, however, arrested a Frenchman in Muenster for uttering seditious language, but no German speaking inhabitant was ever arrested, no, not one. The readers of St. Peters Bote will certainly remember how often we reminded and exhorted them in the German language to remain loyal to Canada during the war. Nevertheless our newspaper was forced to adopt the English language thirteen months ago and many a loyal reader of the "Bote" has now for more than a year been without news whatsoever. How grateful would our readers have been to the government had it permitted the use of the German language newspaper right after peace was signed! Instead, Premier Borden is now issuing circulars in the German language to induce the German speaking people to subscribe to the Victory Loan! We have nothing against the Victory Loan. On the contrary, we think it is a very good thing and the people should subscribe to it liberally; we have recommended it repeatedly to our kind readers, though the government was afraid to ask us to advertise it, but is it not strange that Borden himself finds it necessary to have recourse to the German language, in order to reach the pockets of the German speaking people of Canada? Is such inconsistency not comical? Apparently Premier Borden and his worthy Press Censor have been seeing ghosts and German spies everywhere. Indeed, the Russian Jews in Winnipeg, last summer, gave some cause for apprehension. But they were not Germans.

How utterly groundless the fears of our timid and at the same time imperious Borden government were during the war may be gathered from the following: Towards the beginning of the war when the Canadian troops were taken overseas, the order came to Muenster that the railroad bridge leading over the Wolverine Creek should be guarded so as to make it impossible for a German spy to blow it up or dynamite it. Since the inhabitants of Muenster were all German speaking people, excepting the station agent, a German speaking watchman was engaged

to guard the bridge. Nothing happened, and the guard got his money. It was an easy job. During the entire war, just as before and after, practically all the section hands on the C.N.R. between Dana and Watson were composed of German speaking people. Thousands of Canadian troops passed over this 50 mile stretch of railway and no harm ever befell them. Of course, had this thing been known at the time to the Borden government or to the troops that passed through St. Peter's Colony, these good, reliable and loyal Canadian section men—out of sheer suspicion—would undoubtedly have lost their job.

Still, St. Peters Bote was not permitted to publish its news in the German language after Oct. 8, 1918, after all its efforts to teach its readers true Canadian citizenship and inculcate on them genuine loyalty. A kind reader, a French speaking subscriber to the "Bote", who understands German, wrote a letter to us shortly after we had to publish our newspaper in English, in which letter he said that, if the Borden government would have some sense of fairness and justice it would not only not have suppressed the "Bote" in German but would have given it a substantial bonus and aid to continue its great work in German.

When will the sense of fairness and justice return to Premier Borden and his colleagues? After they are ousted from the government?

Religio Depopulata.

Frederic Rouvier, the editor of the work "The Church of France During the War", gives to the Catholic world a detailed account of the enormous loss which the various religious orders and congregations sustained on the fields of battle. The writer estimates the loss of life among these orders and congregations as follows:—Eudists 25; Benedictines 10; Fathers of the African Missions 21; Dominicans 29; Fathers of the Foreign Missions 45; Redemptorists 38; White Fathers 38; Holy Ghost Fathers 52; Capuchins 39; Franciscans 18; Assumptionists not less than 20; Lazarists 15; Oblates of the Blessed Virgin Mary 18; Salesians 10; Jesuits 162; Trappists 58.

Among the congregations of lay-brothers the writer estimates the loss of lives as follows:—Brothers of Ploermel 30; Brothers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus 29; Marist Brothers 94; Christian Brothers 115; How many of the members of these various orders and congregations were wounded and crippled for life or have contracted some sickness or malady can at present not be estimated. Among the secular clergy of France, the loss of lives as stated by the writer, amounts to three thousand.—Indeed "A Devastation of Religion!"

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — On Oct. 28, the Ven. Sister Mary Winifred died at the advanced age of 76 years in the Convent of the Sisters of Zion. She came to Canada in 1904 having previously been occupied in the pursuit of her religious vocation in England, France and the United States.

BRANDON, Man. — The Ven. Sisters of St. Michael's Academy have suffered a severe loss on Nov. 2nd in the death of their beloved sister Mother St. Gabriel who has worked in Brandon as principal of the High School studies for the past 8 years. She was beloved by all who came in contact with her, both children and parents, and the whole parish feels the severe loss of her death. Since her arrival in Canada she has been to many missions of the Order, and founded the Sacred Heart Academy, Regina, in 1905, and St. Edward's School, Winnipeg, in 1900.

BISMARCK, N. Dak. — The Diocese of Bismarck has been divided into six deaneries: Bismarck, dean, Rev. M. J. Hiltner; Mandan, dean, Rev. Clement Dimpfl, O. S. B.; Dickinson, dean, Rev. John Dignam; Richardson, dean, Rev. Justus Schweizer, O. S. B.; Minot, dean, Rev. Anthony Wagner; Williston, dean, Rev. E. P. O'Neill. The consultants of the diocese are Fathers Dimpfl, Wagner, Dignam, Sailor, Speckmaier, O. S. B., and Frederick Hacke. Rev. B. Goebel, O. S. B., is the new chancellor.

COLLEGEVILLE, Minn. — Abbot Oswald, O. S. B., of St. Martin's Abbey, Lacey, Wash., was the guest of Abbot Peter at St. John's University here last week. He reports that St. Martin's College has the largest enrollment in its history. The abbot is enthusiastic over the growth of Catholicity in the West. — Rev. Bede Rose, O. S. B., of Mt. Angel, Oregon, passed through here on his way from Rome, where he studied for two years at St. Anselm's College, which was converted into a base hospital during the war, and where he studied theology at the Dominican College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Theology.

BERLIN, Germany. — Cardinal Johann Hartmann, of Cologne, the leading Roman Catholic dignitary in Germany, is reported to be seriously ill at Cologne. Cardinal Hartmann is 68 years old.

— The next production of the famous Passion Play by the pious folk of Oberammergau will probably be given in 1921. Of those who took part in the play in 1910 the wife of Anton Lang, who represented Jesus Christ, is dead, also three of his daughters, one of whom represented Martha. Seventy of the performers and nineteen members of the orchestra died during the war.

VIENNA, Austria. — Cardinal Skrbensky, Archbishop of Olmuetz, has protested in the name of the Bishops of Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemians) against certain anti-Catholic measures of the new government. His Eminence has also demanded that the war loan, to which the ecclesiastical foundations had to subscribe some time ago, be taken over by the State, as otherwise a large part of the Church's property will be lost.

PARIS, France. — Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, has announced that divine services were resumed in his cathedral on Nov. 1st. Only the section around the altar of the Blessed Virgin will be used. This space accommodates about 1,500 persons. A representative of Paris 'Intransigent' quotes Cardinal Lucon as saying: "Destroyed my cathedral? Why, no! The damage is much more easily repairable than is generally believed. A few ancient parts, it is true, cannot be replaced; but the beauty of the cathedral lay, first in its stained glass; secondly in its sculptures and thirdly in its statuary. Of the stained glass, nine-tenths has been saved and brought to Paris.—The remaining tenth can be restored by specialists, with the aid of much patience and a great number of colored photographs we have. As regards the sculptures, we shall use the numerous moldings we have of them. Many have had to be restored anyway in the course of centuries, such as for instance the large piece representing the Assumption. That was restored in 1875. As for the statuary, we have so many moldings that it will be easy to reproduce the damaged parts. The pillars, with their ornamental capitals, have suffered little; only the two side doorways have been badly damaged by fire." (This report of a Paris correspondent does not agree with much that propagandists tried to tell us during the war.)

St. Peter's Colony

MUENSTER.—The Rt. Rev. Abbot Michael and Father Fridolin went to Bruno on Saturday and returned on Monday. The Abbot blessed the beautiful new Convent of the Ursulines and also the three new bells for the congregation. A goodly number of other people from Muenster journeyed to Bruno on Saturday and Sunday to take part in the festivities, though the weather was anything but pleasant.

— Numerous applications for naturalization, we are told, are being made every day at the court-house at Saskatoon by Germans, Austrians etc., who appear to be ignorant of the latest federal legislation concerning this question. Under the conditions of an act assented to as recently as July 7, 1919, and intending to consolidate the other acts relating to British nationality, naturalization of aliens, etc., it is definitely laid down that subjects of any country which at the time of the passing of the act was at war with His Majesty, shall not be granted a certificate of naturalization before the expiry of a period of ten years after the termination of the late war. Further, the act goes on to state that the provisions of the act do not apply to any person who has served honorably with H. M. forces or in the forces of H. M. allies. Any member of a race or community known to be opposed to H. M. enemies is also exempt, as also are all persons who were at birth British subjects.

— A kind subscriber at Scott, Sask., asks us whether it is permissible or possible to send letters to Prussia. Our answer is in the affirmative, and we may add that private correspondence has been permitted by the postal authorities of Canada and Germany several months ago.

— A respected reader of the "Bote" writes under date of Nov. 3rd the following from Depzil, Sask.: "Winter seems to be here to stay. It is a pity that so much grain is left in the fields not threshed. Last Sunday there was the distribution of prizes for the raffles sold during the year in favor of our new Holy Rosary Church. Mr. Wendelin Feist, a member of the parish, was the lucky winner of the first prize which was \$50.00. He refused to accept it and donated the whole amount to the church. The second prize of \$25.00 was won by Mrs. Helena Eberle of Davin, Sask. The third prize went to Mr. Joseph Herbst of Denzil, but he likewise returned his gain to the church. In all there were sold 415 chances at \$1.00 apiece. Our pastor is both delighted at and grateful for the success of the raffle."

— A charitable reader at Leipzig, Sask., sent in \$5.00 for the missions and a kind reader at Muenster \$5.00 for the orphanage. God reward them!

— B. Wesseln of Humboldt is so much delighted with the work of our newspaper that he sent in a ten dollar bill and paid for his "Bote" five years in advance. Who will approve of his action by doing likewise?

— John Dunajski sold his barber shop and pool room to Hy. Lemmerich.

— The weather of the past week did not let up in as far as hibernal severity is concerned. Every night the thermometer registered either slightly below or above the Zero point. Snow was falling on two or three occasions, but it was light. Last Sunday the people still managed to come to church in their autos. If we mistake not, the present winter will bring us a lot of snow with a corresponding lot of water and moisture next spring. People may, therefore, be wise and provide themselves with a sufficient supply of fire-wood to last them till spring. Winter, no doubt, will at