

St. Peters Bote,

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St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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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St. Peters Bote

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Notices of change of address should contain not only the new address, but also the old one.

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In The Wake Of The War

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The situation at Bromberg is rapidly growing worse, the correspondent of the Taegliche Rundschau telegraphs from the German-Polish frontier. The German troops there are said to be engaging in politics instead of in warfare. The Poles have won new successes, having captured within one day the towns of Schubin, Netzwalde and Gruenthal Station. The town of Nakel was being bombarded by the Poles.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Representatives of various powers taking part in the peace conference, it is declared, believe that the work of the body is being greatly hampered through unfriendly criticism by the French press of various leaders in the conference.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Japan has notified China that China must work in harmony with Japan at the peace conference and must undertake not to reveal to the conference secret Chino-Japanese agreements, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—President Wilson has been designated as the one who shall issue the formal call to the nations of the world to join the society of nations after its ministry has been set up by the peace conference, it was stated today.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—President Wilson received tonight a note signed by N. P. Pachitch, the former Serbian premier, M. Trumbitch, president of the Jugoslav committee in Paris, and Dr. M. Veznitch, Serbian minister to France, asking him to act as arbitrator in their differences with Italy regarding the frontier along Istria and the Adriatic.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the German government have asked permission from the armistice commission at Spa, to be allowed to use warships against the Bolsheviks who are seizing towns on the Baltic coast, according to an Amsterdam dispatch.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Havas Agency gives out a statement by Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the peace conference here, declaring the report to be untrue that Japan had exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of the Chinese delegates to the conference. He says that there has been no pressure exercised, no menace formulated, no bargaining done on the subject of the province of Shantung, or any other Chinese territory.

BASEL, Feb. 11.—The German national assembly today elected Frederick Ebert, president of the German state by 277 out of 379 votes, a majority of 102. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes.

ARCHANGEL, February 11.—Patrol activity continues on the Kadish sector, but the American, British and Russian troops maintain the gains made in the

offensive last week. On the Pinega sector, east southeast of Archangel, Russian partisan forces drove back the Bolsheviks yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The supreme war council, after two protracted sessions today, reached a complete agreement on the new terms of the armistice to be presented to Germany. The text of these terms will not be made known until presented.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Twenty thousand store employees in Berlin have gone on strike for higher wages. Leipziger Strasse, where some of the big stores are closed, is occupied by troops, who are maintaining order. Spartacans are indulging in promiscuous firing in the newspaper quarter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Administration leaders in the house tonight won their fight for a declaration by congress of a policy of naval expansion unless limitation of world armament is agreed upon at the peace conference. After an all-day debate, the house voted 194 to 142 to approve the new three-year building program to ten battleships and ten scout cruisers, and immediately afterwards adopted the entire naval appropriation bill.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The official communique issued this evening on the work of the war council says: "The war council met this morning and resumed the sitting in the afternoon. The conditions of the renewal of the armistice were decided."

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Bourgeois proposition for an interallied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the society of nations commission today. The French and Czecho-Slovaks were the only representatives voting in the affirmative. The draft of the society of nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole. The final draft consists of 26 articles.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the national union of railwaymen, in the house of commons today said he had no hesitation in saying that the difficulties with the miners, railwaymen and transport workers were so serious that the country might at any moment be plunged into one of the greatest industrial upheavals ever known. He asserted that there were a million men and women unemployed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The situation at Kadish, on the Archangel front is more satisfactory for the moment, according to an official statement issued today by the British war office. On Feb. 10th, it is added, the Allied forces drove 800 Bolshevik back six miles.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British air ministry announces that a British service machine yesterday made a record flight between Paris and London, covering the distance in one hour and fifty minutes.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—Canada's claims against Germany including war expenditure to date, now total over seventeen hundred and forty million dollars. War

expenditure alone from the beginning of the war to the end of last month totalled \$1,222,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Ocean freight rates for general cargo moving from Pacific coast ports to Japan and China were fixed at \$12 per short ton by the shipping board today, effective March 1st. This makes a reduction since January 1st, from \$56 per short ton. New rates to Vladivostock were announced at \$25 per short ton.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Another anti-Bolshevik "conspiracy" has been discovered in Moscow, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here. The leaders, including Mlle. Maria Spiridinova, have been arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.—There has been violent fighting at Breslau where the soldiers have been attempting to prevent strikers from releasing imprisoned Spartacans. Ten persons have been killed.

BELFAST, Ireland, Feb. 14.—The workers today by ballot, rejected the proposals of the employers by more than 2,000 majority.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The Canadian contingent to Siberia is coming home this spring. The movement this way will probably start towards the end of next month or in April. Intimation as to the probability of this course was given some weeks ago but it has now been decided definitely on.

COBLENZ, February 14.—The Allies have taken steps to gain possession of one of the long-range guns which the Germans used to fire upon Paris.

WEIMAR, Feb. 14.—There will be a sharp seizure of the fortunes of the wealthy, according to a pronouncement made before the German national assembly today by Dr. Heim, a Socialist, in discussing the Socialists' programme, especially concerning taxation.

ROME, Feb. 15.—On the occasion of the proclamation of the constitution of the society of nations, King Victor Emmanuel will sign a liberal decree of military and political amnesty, it is announced here.

BREST, Feb. 15.—President Wilson sailed for the United States aboard the liner George Washington at 11.15 a. m. today.

COPENHAGEN, Feb.—Rioting has broken out in Berlin, where more than 40,000 warehouse workers have gone on strike, it was reported in despatches received here today.

OTTAWA, February 15.—New regulations to offset any attempts at "staged" prosecutions of military service defaulters will be issued within a few days. The regulations will provide that the offence of desertion or absence without leave shall remain cognizable as a military offence by military tribunals. And any offender, instead of being taken before a court of summary jurisdiction, may be delivered into military custody by any competent police officer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—One hundred and seventy-nine billion dollars represent the total

cost of the war to both sides up to January 31st, according to official figures obtained here today. Of this amount the entente and the United States expended \$119,581,000,000, while the Germanic allies spent \$59,500,000,000. The United States expenditures—third in the list of the associates—were \$18,481,000,000, besides which the U.S. government loaned \$18,375,000,000.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Reports of a revolution at Bucharest are denied by the Rumanian press bureau here.

BERNE, Feb. 16.—It is announced that negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have resulted in an agreement by which the Tenth German Army will withdraw from Lithuania and the Polish army will occupy the territory thus evacuated.

STRASSBURG, Feb. 17.—The Alsatian Centre Party, the first political group to be reconstructed in Alsace since the release from German authority, met Saturday. The three hundred members present adopted a resolution favoring the teaching both French and German in the schools, the maintenance of the rights of the church and the adoption of special labor laws.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.—The German government on Sunday night accepted the Allied terms for the extension of the armistice, according to a dispatch to the Politiken from Weimar.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Two notes were handed to Marshal Foch by Mathias Erzberger, when the renewal of the armistice was taken up at Treves. One note included the employment of the German mercantile marine for various purposes, while the other was longer and contained several requests including the release of German prisoners and the maintenance of economic intercourse between Germany and occupied German territories.

A League of Nations Constituted.

On February 14, President Wilson as chairman of the preliminary peace convention officially read, at a plenary session of the convention, the Covenants of the new League of Nations, which was unanimously adopted by the representatives of the 14 nations taking part in the conference. The chief features of this agreement are the following:

The League will be represented by a body of delegates which shall meet as occasion demands, an executive council which will meet at least once a year, and a permanent secretariat, which will be at the seat (not yet determined) of the League. The executive council will consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, with delegates of four other states not yet determined. Besides the 14 states represented at the conference, which are members already certain other states are to be invited to join. States not invited may join only with

the consent of two thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and then only if they give efficacious guarantees of their intention to observe its international obligations and if they conform to the principles prescribed by the League regarding their naval and military forces and armaments.

The League will require reduction of armament to the lowest point of safety for each member. The naval and military program of the members are to be made known to the other members. The League will preserve and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of its members against aggression. Disputes between the members which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy must be submitted to arbitration or enquiry by the executive council, and even then members may not begin war against each other before the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation by the executive council has been made for three months. The recommendation must be made by the council within six months after the matter was submitted to it. If the matter was submitted to arbitration, the parties must accept the award. If the matter is brought to the executive council and the council unanimously makes a recommendation, both parties must stand by recommendation, which must then be published. An appeal may be taken to the body of delegates within 14 days after the recommendation is made by the executive council.

If any member declares war on another member without submitting the matter to arbitration or to the executive council, it is to be boycotted by all members, and the League will also cause it to be boycotted by non-members, besides taking naval and military measures against it. In disputes between a member and a non-member, the non-members will be invited to submit to arbitration or enquiry by the executive council like a member. If they do not accept the invitation, they will be boycotted in the same manner as if they were members.

The League assumes the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries "in which the control of this traffic is in the common interest." The colonies and territories formerly belonging to the central empires, which are not yet in condition to govern themselves, are to be given in trust under a mandate to members of the League, who will be responsible for them, and must render account for their administration every year.

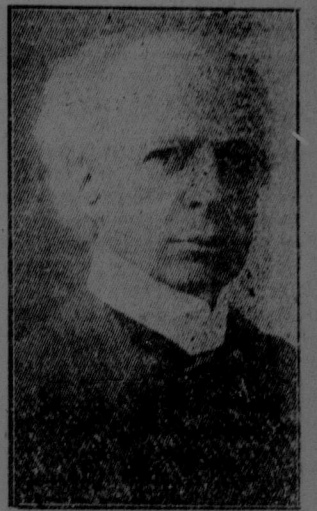
The members of the League will endeavor to maintain fair and humane labor conditions in their own lands and in those countries with which they trade. They will secure and maintain freedom of transit and fair treatment of commerce of all the members. All treaties made by members must be at once registered with the secretary general and published by him as soon as possible, otherwise they will not be binding. Treaties no longer applicable or endangering the peace of the world, are to be recon-

sidered from time to time. Members present or prospective, who have made treaties which are inconsistent with the objects of the League, must abolish them and promise not to make such treaties in future. Amendments can only be effective if they are ratified by three fourths of the states which are represented in the body of delegates, including the United States, France, Italy, the British Empire and Japan.

Of course, the above Covenants will have to be ratified by the parliaments of the countries joining the League before becoming effective.

Sir Wilfrid Dead

Last Sunday morning, whilst he was dressing at his home to go to Mass, the last one of Canada's great statesmen, "Canada's Grand Old Man," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, suffered a stroke of paralysis, the left side being affected. After a few hours he seemed to rally, so that some hopes for his recovery were entertained, but shortly after midnight on Monday morning a second stroke occurred, so that all hopes were soon abandoned. Death came at 2.30 o'clock on Monday afternoon.



Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born at St. Lin, in the province of Quebec, on Nov. 20th, 1841, of French Canadian parents. He received his education in the primary schools of his home town. After graduating from Assumption College, he studied law at McGill University and was called to the bar in 1864. In 1871 he was elected member of the provincial legislature and three years later member of the Dominion Parliament, of which he has been a member ever since. In 1877 he became Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie Cabinet. Since 1887 he was leader of the liberal party in the Dominion Parliament. In 1896 he became Prime Minister, which post he held until the defeat of the Liberals in 1911 on the Reciprocity Question.

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)
CHAPTER XI.

"He fastened thanks to Heaven for life Redeemed, unhop'd, from desperate strife."
—Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Everard continued his kindness to Kathleen the next day. He brought his writing to the morning-room, where, from a very early hour, she had established herself to finish the painting of the scenery for the tableaux, and during the morning he gave her several hints about color, which assisted her much. He even once left his writing to put in a few touches to her picture with his own hand.

The tableaux were to come off that evening; but the unfortunate occurrences of the last two days had so occupied Kathleen's attention and taken up her time, that her painting had fared badly, and there was still a good deal left for her to do. Her spirits were, however, too much elated by the happy termination of Rose's troubles to be easily discouraged. She was too naturally inclined, when she had taken any work in hand, to throw herself into it with an impetuosity which nothing could check. So, very tired with the previous day's anxiety and distress, she had risen early and persisted painting the whole day, without allowing herself a moment to rest or scarcely to eat.

She had undertaken also to compose a song that cousin Jack was to sing, and in which the heroic exploit of the Sea King was to be narrated. In the middle of the afternoon Jack rushed into the painting-room to tell her "She must write the words to the tune of 'The Hardy Norseman's House of Yore,'" for that it was the only tune he could sing. Unluckily, Kathleen had already commenced writing her verses to another metre, and now her wearied brain could not change the measure. So Mr. Everard had found her, an hour before dinner, sitting pencil in hand, in the midst of an ocean of scribbled paper, trying with frowning brow to mend her rhyme.

"You are thoroughly over-tired," he said, as he saw her pale face and the dark rings round her eyes. "You must go and rest before dinner. You have finished your scenery," he added, looking at her painting with critical eye, "and very successfully, too. I will get this hung up for you, and you can arrange the lights after dinner when you are rested. Is there anything else I can do to help you?"

He had so completely won Kathleen's confidence by the kindly interest he had shown both to her troubles and in her work, that, forgetting for the moment her extreme shyness about showing her poetical efforts, she held the paper she had been writing up towards him with a despairing look.

"Oh! Mr. Everard," she exclaimed, "if you would only write me a song about the 'Ship in a Storm,' to the tune of 'The Hardy Norseman's House of Yore!' Cousin Jack will sing it this evening. I have promised to write him one; I have been trying for the last quarter of an hour, and nothing will come in the right metre."

"I have not written verses since I was a boy at school," he replied, laughing; "but let me see what the style is to be."

He took the paper. It was headed, "The Idyll of the Sea King."

"The seas serene at that despairing cry;
A sudden intuition lit his eye.
He ruled with royal hand and stalwart form
The bounding vessel on that night of storm!"

Kathleen handed over her lines to him without hesitation, quite pre-occupied with her eager desire to get him to finish them. Now, to her surprise and mortification, she saw his lips quiver with a strong effort to keep his gravity, as the title caught his eye. As he proceeded, the muscles of his face gave way, and he broke out in a paroxysm of laughter. Then he made a strong effort to regain composure.

"Do forgive my rudeness," he exclaimed. "It is not the lines, it is an absurd association that has upset me."

But it was all in vain. Something had evidently struck upon his sense of the ridiculous, and the more he struggled against it, the more he laughed. If he could only have told her why he laughed, it would not have mattered, but he had a reason which prevented him doing this.

Meantime Kathleen, with all the sensitiveness of sixteen on the subject of verse-making, more physically exhausted and fired out than she was herself aware of, felt tried beyond endurance, and, snatching the paper out of his hands, she tore it into shreds.

"There was no need for apology," she said, haughtily. "I might have known I was making myself an object of ridicule." Then, unable any longer to control her feelings, she rushed out of the room straight to her own chamber, where she locked herself in, and—shall I confess it?—indulged in a fit of tears.

Very much ashamed of herself she felt when she recovered and remembered what a little thing had made her lose her temper. Yet she could not quite forgive Mr. Everard. It seemed to her like a betrayal of confidence. He had drawn her on to trust in him with her thoughts, even her romances, and now she felt as if he had been quizzing her all the time. Conscience did whisper something of the kind help he had given her that morning, and how, when she was in difficulties over her ship, a few touches from his hand had made it send before the wind just as she wanted. But the offence of having made game of her outweighed it all. "It was too unkind," she kept saying to herself; and she valorously resolved to keep henceforth to herself, and not accept help from him about anything.

"Most especially," she murmured passionately, "he shall have nothing to do with my poetry."

Having made this resolution she determined to avoid the least risk of coming across him. So she sent Rose down to clear away all the mess from the drawing-room.

"Just look into the small drawing-room as you pass, Rose, and see if my picture is put up. And if there is no one there you can put my paint-box on the table. I should like to add a few strokes to bring out the lights on my picture more sharply, after it is hung in the right place."

In a little while Rose came back, saying she had put the painting-room tidy, and that Mr. Everard had just finished hanging up her picture, and was gone to his own room. "And the picture looks beautiful, Miss Kathleen, just like real waves," added the girl, with sparkling eyes. "Mr. Everard said so himself as I met him at the door; and he told me to go in and look at it, and he said he hoped you were lying down to rest."

Kathleen's conscience gave another sharp prick as she remembered how exceedingly rude she had been to him. But she did not want to listen just then; and she ran down, forgetting her fatigue in her eagerness to secure the quiet half-

hour before dinner for certain last effects she had been contemplating.

She could not help feeling pleased as she entered the drawing-room. The recess (regularly prepared for the tableaux) had the most weird like effect in giving an air of reality to the scenery. The recess projected from the end of the small drawing-room parallel with a conservatory. Folding doors shut off the small drawing-room from the larger one.

To secure herself from all interference or obnoxious help, Kathleen locked herself in. Then with the breathless delight of a young artist, she set herself to put the finishing strokes to a work which had succeeded beyond her highest hopes—strokes of real phosphorescent light, which lit up the long green sweeps of translucent water, while brilliant high lights, edging the crests of mountainous waves, gave them the appearance of breaking foam.

Absorbed in the ecstasy of a young artist, Kathleen backed and backed to observe the effect she was producing, quite forgetting a candle she had taken down from the table and placed on the floor, in order to throw one particular dim ray of light that she wanted on the sea. She was recalled from dreamland by a sense of intense heat and a sudden glare of light.

The whole horror of her position burst upon her in one moment. She had locked herself in alone—and she had set herself on fire.

It is wonderful how many thoughts can condense themselves into a second of time when we are in great peril.

Kathleen's first impulse was to send forth one loud cry for help—her second, distinctly to remember that she had made it impossible for any one to get at her. Then there was a dim idea of trying to reach the door to unlock it, and a sense of there being no time; while memory vividly painted the wayward, undisciplined feelings which had made her so determined to have no one to interfere with her. She understood clearly the full danger of her position, shut into so small a space with all sorts of combustible materials around her. The woe of her parents when they should hear she was burnt to death—the horror of such a fate—all realized themselves as distinctly in that one brief moment as if each separate thought had had hours in which to develop.

Then all seemed to fuse into the one desperate effort to do battle with the fiery foe, as gathering the skirts of her dress round her, she flung herself on the door, and rolled herself to and fro over the jets of flame that ever and anon sprang up from portions of her dress.

But she could not put it out—and a sense of despair was seizing on her heart, when she heard the side of the conservatory come crashing in; something dark fell heavily upon her, and she felt so tightly rolled up that she could scarcely breathe. The next instant she heard Mr. Everard's voice in a tone of intense anxiety.

"Child, child, are you much burnt?" he cried. "Speak, I entreat you."

But Kathleen could not speak for a moment. She could not tell whether she were hurt or not. The rush of thankfulness that her life was spared seemed to overpower every sense. In a minute or two, however, she recovered enough to sit up on the floor and sob out:

"I'm not hurt, but oh! I'm so frightened!"

"My poor child," said Mr. Everard, tenderly, as he took off the heavy black cloak in which he had enveloped her. "You must be burnt—try and tell me where you are hurt."

"Only my arms; they are scorched behind," replied Kathleen, still sobbing, and shaking all over with the terror she had suffered. "Oh! let me go upstairs, Mr. Everard, before any one comes. Don't let my uncle know there has been a fire; it is his great horror. I'm not much hurt, indeed I'm not. Let me go upstairs before there is another disturbance."

Mr. Everard was greatly relieved that she was able to think of disturbances; and, unlocking the door, watched anxiously if she could walk without assistance. Kathleen seized a large shawl that was lying among the stage drapery, to cover her, and, turning a beseeching look to Mr. Everard:

"Put it all straight, will you?" she entreated, "and don't let anybody know! They will say I am always getting in to scrapes. What would become of me if —"

Her voice broke down. "My dear child, you go straight and get your burns attended to," said Mr. Everard in a decided tone, "and don't forget yourself. I will see that all is put right here, and that your uncle is not vexed."

As he spoke, he opened the window to let out the smell of burning, and then began to remove the fragments of broken glass and burnt remnants that lay about, while poor Kathleen, whose burns were beginning to pain her sadly, could only give him a look of gratitude, and with one faint, "Thank you," left the room and made the best haste she could upstairs.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the folding-doors were thrown back, and as the party collected in the drawing-room before dinner, every one, even those who had seen the painting in progress, were almost electrified at the effect it produced. While Lord Melton, from whom it had been kept a profound secret, was quite enchanted. The poor little artist's utmost expectations were exceeded; but she herself was enduring far too much pain to be able to enjoy her triumph; and, anxious of another "disturbance," she was compelled to resign herself to Nurse and Rose's doctoring, sending a message down to Eleanor, "that she had slightly burnt herself, and should not be able to come downstairs."

In the course of the evening, both Eleanor and Mary came up to see how she was; full of regrets for what had happened, and eager with their accounts of the admiration the sea-piece had called forth.

"You will find yourself quite a heroine when you come down again," she added, making a comical grimace. "Why! there was Lord Melton with his own noble hands altering and rearranging the lights to make the effect better; and cousin Jack got quite excited, and improvised the sea-song that you, faithful creature, forgot to write for him."

"I heard Lord Melton and Mr. Everard talking it over together, after the tableaux were finished," joined in Eleanor, "and the former said he could have sworn Mr. Everard had painted it himself, it was so true to life. And, Kathleen, dear, you must tell me exactly how your burns are, for Mr. Everard seems quite anxious about you."

"Oh, yes!" laughed Mary, dancing round Kathleen's chair "you have made quite a conquest of little 'inky fingers.'"

"Hush, Mary dear, don't call him that—it is so rude to a visitor—and don't talk nonsense—"

"Well, I'll behave myself," interrupted Mary, sitting down and priming up her mouth demurely, "and I won't speak ill of your love; only remember—it is not lawful to marry your grandfather."

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G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK.
DRUGGIST The Rexall Store STATIONER

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote.

Kathleen could not help laughing in spite of herself. "Thank Mr. Everard for his kindness," she said, turning to Eleanor, "and tell him the nurse pronounces the burns only on the surface, and though painful enough just now, they will soon heal. I deserve the pain for my clumsiness."

With a few more expressions of pity, the cousins left her and went down again to enjoy the remainder of the evening.

To be continued.

HOW FAITH CAME

BY ALICE DEASE

Almost since their schooldays it had been understood that Kenneth Graham would marry Kitty Lisle as soon as he had secured an income sufficient to support a wife. Her father not only held a good living himself but he had two comfortable curacies in his gift and was possessed of no little influence in the church matters of the district. These facts, more than any personal leaning towards the ministry, had decided Kenneth in his choice of a profession.

At the university he had read for his sub-deacon and deacon's orders. Then, being eligible for the curacy at Colney, he had taken up his residence close to the picturesque rectory that was Kitty's home, and while relieving the vicar of a certain amount of routine work, and waiting on Kitty's pleasure, he took his time over the studies that had to be got through before he could aspire to ordination. Certainly the summer time at Colney did not tend towards regular studies and most of the curate's days were devoted to boating, to tennis playing or to helping Kitty in the construction of her rock garden.

It was in the midst of her precious Alpine flowers that Kenneth found her one autumn evening half an hour later than usual.

"You might have come sooner," Kitty cried as he drew near. "I have had to carry ten whole cans of water from the stream, while you have been lying in father's most comfortable arm chair."

"Sitting bolt upright on a hard stool," corrected Kenneth ruefully. "I'd rather carry five hundred cans of water than go through another half hour in the study. Look here, Kitty, I want you to leave your garden and come out on the river and talk."

"What is it?" asked the girl, seeing that there was something unusual to be discussed. "What has father been saying to you?"

"One thing he said was true enough, Kit," Kenneth answered. "He said I was not good enough for you and God knows I'm not, only—only—"

Kitty knew he was trying to put into words how little value life would have for him without her, and she was touched in a way that was unwonted in their usual happy good comradeship.

"Tell me," she said gently, and stumblingly he repeated the gist of what her father had said.

It appeared that Mr. Lisle had mentioned Kenneth's name as a possible candidate for a living about to fall vacant and he had been given to understand that something more than being a good tennis player and a faithful admirer of Kitty Lisle would be required to fill the vacancy. This had reminded the vicar that Kenneth's studies had become merely nominal and that he was apparently content to remain in deacon's orders indefinitely, and this again had led to a long homily, the outcome of which was that Kenneth was given to understand that he must do something to justify his engagement. Mr. Lisle offered to ask one of the dignitaries of the diocese who was on the lookout for a secretary to accompany him on a lecturing tour in the States to take Kenneth with him. Mr. Knowles was a strong churchman, and Mr. Lisle thought his lectures would be an excellent stimulus for Kenneth. His influence with the bishop, too, would be of great value.

No wonder the prospect of so sudden a break in the dolce far niente of his present life should rouse Kenneth. But after a long talk with Kitty he began to take an interest in the American tour, the offer of which he had naturally accepted. Three days later came Mr. Knowles' letter setting an early date for their departure.

Barely a fortnight later Kenneth found himself installed in a Pullman car bound from New York to Chicago. A fine passage had given him time to turn his mind seriously to his studies, for with Kitty left behind he was lit-

tle tempted to join in the sociabilities of his traveling companions. The book chosen wherewith to while away the hours bore the formidable title of "Sketches of Protestant Theology," written by one John M. Horway, a doctor of divinity who wore a veritable alphabet of other titles after his name. He was an authority who ought to have been able, if any of his sect could do so, to lay down clearly and incontrovertibly the tenets of his church.

Kenneth, having accepted heartily the teaching of his whilom tutor and prospective father-in-law, had but a vague idea of the difference of opinions held by the ministers of his church. It was with feelings of astonishment that he read the pronouncement of Doctor Horway concerning the sacraments of the Church of England.

"Three sacraments!" he exclaimed to himself. "Nonsense! How can they lay claim to more than two? Baptism and the Eucharist, certainly. But Penance—I know the high church lot practise confession, but to call it a sacrament and to say the whole church must hold it as such—good Lord!"

He pulled out his pipe and packed it carefully. "I wonder what Mr. Lisle thinks of this," he mused. Fancy his preaching confession to the people at Colney.

He watched the smoke curling round his head and meditated over his theological problem. "It seems rather illogical for a man to set himself up as an authority and then to make a statement of his own opinion as though it were an incontrovertible fact, necessarily held by the whole church."

Kenneth was still wondering over the conflicting doctrines of his tutor and of the author whom he had been given to study, when his companion looked up, and noticed his puzzled expression.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Knowles. "do you find Horway a hard nut to crack?"

"It's this chapter on the sacraments," explained Kenneth, holding out the book.

"He and Mr. Lisle do not agree," Mr. Knowles read the passage indicated by Kenneth and then threw down the offending book impatiently.

"The fellow is mad," he said angrily. "How can he write such nonsense?"

"But it is one of the text books recommended to candidates for orders," said Kenneth. "I am glad you and Mr. Lisle agree."

"All sensible men must agree," returned the lecturer, shortly. "Three sacraments! Nonsense! Who ever could lay claim, with orthodoxy, to more than one?"

"One!" cried Kenneth. "Only one?"

"Of course," said the professor. "Baptism—and baptism alone."

"But the Eucharist?" exclaimed Kenneth.

"A symbol, my dear fellow," returned Mr. Knowles firmly, "a symbol, nothing more."

He spoke so decidedly that the younger man dared not express his own opinion, and the entrance of other passengers put an end to the conversation. But instead of strengthening Kenneth's opinion Mr. Knowles had raised in his mind some very disquieting thoughts. He was naturally logical and he found it difficult to study a theology without apparent basis. Authorities disagreed, and, though by judicious questioning in the various places he visited during Mr. Knowles' lectures, he was able to find some who agreed with each of the three opinions put forth, he could find no unity.

"The truth is," he said at last to an American student, "we want a more authoritative head to our church, King George—"

"King George is not the head of our church," cried the American.

"Who is, then?" asked Kenneth. "Your president can't be, for he is always changing. Besides, he might be a Methodist."

"We have no actual head—" began the other.

"But we want one—and want one badly," said Kenneth.

The two young men were in the dining car when the discussion started. They did not notice that the man sitting nearest them was listening, with a look of interest and pity to their low-toned conversation.

"Of course there are the bishops," went on Kenneth. "Surely they could decide in council the doctrines we ought all to hold and teach."

"My friends in Chicago would never agree to be guided by bishops," replied the American.

"Then, say a committee of eminent men, professors—"

"You would never get them to agree," objected the other.

"Well, couldn't they or the bishops elect one of themselves to decide the things about which we disagree?"

"They wouldn't agree," repeated the American. "Besides, they would never find a suitable man. How could a whole country-like yours or mine ever allow itself to be guided by, to submit itself to the authority of a single individual? It isn't possible."

"No," agreed Kenneth disconsolately, but as he spoke, the stranger, bronzed and bearded, leaned across the table.

"Will you excuse me, gentlemen," he said courteously, "if I remark that you have come to an erroneous conclusion?"

The young men looked up with surprise and interest.

"You say it is impossible for a whole country to submit in matters of religion to the authority of a single individual. Yet this is done. Not one country, but many submit willingly and gladly to the authority of one man."

"Do you really mean what you say, sir," cried Kenneth. "Then may I ask who this man is?"

"This man," replied the stranger, "is the pope."

For a moment there was silence and the two younger men looked at each other in consternation. Then Kenneth spoke.

"May I ask, sir, if you are a Roman Catholic?" he said.

"I am, thank God," replied the other.

"I am a Catholic, too."

"A priest!" cried the young clergyman together, looking in amazement at the dust-stained traveling coat and the rough, brown beard.

"Do you mean, sir, that in Catholic countries all think alike?" asked the American.

"On matters of faith all Catholics—not in Catholic countries alone, but all over the world—think alike," replied the priest.

Immediately, the point which had raised all Kenneth's uneasiness came to his mind.

"Would you mind telling me, sir," he asked eagerly, "how many sacraments you have?"

"We have seven," replied the priest.

"All over the world Catholics have seven sacraments," he insisted. "All over the world all Catholics have seven sacraments," he again reiterated.

"Are you sure?"

A laugh of genuine amusement startled the young men for a moment, but a second glance at their informant showed them that they had to do with a man of the world, even if he were a Romish priest, a man evidently cultivated, who was amused, not at them but at their ignorance. The laugh was followed by a look of sympathy and interest.

"I am quite sure," he said. "And if I did not know it by belief I should have had the knowledge forced on me by experience." Then, seeing that more explanation was needed, he went on: "You see, I belong to a missionary congregation and for some years I have been acting as visitor to our houses and our missionaries in different parts of the world. Just recently I have been in Japan and other parts of Asia. Now here in America, wherever I go, I find things Catholic the same as I left them over there and as I shall also find them when I return to Europe."

"The sacraments?" asked Kenneth Graham, and his companion added:

"And the same interpretation of the creed?"

"The same, exactly the same," replied the missionary.

"Well, if that's so, it's fine," declared the American. And the priest heard the other young clergyman mutter under his breath:

"It's more than that—it's divine."

Seeing the effect his words had had, the priest went on:

"Tomorrow, soon after daybreak, we shall be in Chicago. I don't know a soul in the city, but I shall ask to be directed to a Catholic church—any one; it does not matter which—and I shall ask to be allowed to say mass. My papers, signed by my own bishop in France, ensure my welcome, and the same vestments will be put at my disposal as those I have worn in Asia and in Europe, in cathedrals and in thatched roofed mission chapels. The same missal will be placed on the altar from which I shall read the prayers. The server who will answer me will do as he would for an American priest, and the Catholics of Chicago will receive holy communion from my hand without a thought of my opinions or my nationality. The latter is not of the slightest consequence. They know that the former are the same as their own."

"Very fine, very fine indeed," repeated the American.

"Incomprehensible," murmured Kenneth with his mind on the impossibility he had found in trying to reconcile the opinions of even his teachers.

"Did you say incomprehensible?" asked the priest. "I think not, sir. The pope, you must remember, is the direct successor of St. Peter to whom Jesus Christ said: 'I have prayed for you, that your faith may never fail. As members of the church founded on the rock of Peter there is nothing incomprehensible in our unity.'"

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 1 of St. Peters Bote

In the first number of the St. Peters Bote under date of Feb. 11, 1904, we read as follows:

The mail service in St. Peters Colony, which up to now was rather primitive, has experienced a marked improvement. The Department has opened Post-offices in the following places in the Colony: Leofeld, Dead Moose Lake, and St. Peters Monastery. Letters addressed to these post-offices are to read, "via Rosthern, Sask."

In Rosthern the Catholics are planning to build a church. Land suitable for this purpose has already been purchased. For the present, services are held in a building belonging to Mr. Joseph Kopp. The parish is in charge of the Benedictine Fathers for the time being, that is as long as the settlers from the colony occasionally stay in Rosthern. After that it will be given over to the Oblate Fathers.—The weather during the first part of January was very mild, the temperature ranging between 10 and 40 above zero.—In a correspondence from Leofeld under date of Feb. 8th we read that a large number of logs are lying near far from the church which are to be used for the erection of a school as soon as the weather will permit.

The school here is being taught by Mr. Peter Schwinghammer.—Two weddings were solemnized. On the seventh of Jan. Rudolph Ehmann of Regina was married to Miss Medernach of this parish. On the 12th was married Emil Lopinski to Miss Lange.

On the twenty-fifth of January a correspondent from St. Anna, now Annaheim, writes that although their new church is neither large nor fine, it is at least warm. It is built of logs and divided in two parts. One part serving as church proper, and the other as residence of the pastor, Rev. Father Dominic.—Mr. Frk. Schiltz is looking even more cheerful the last few days than usual; his wife and daughters having arrived recently.—Niek Braun has filed on a homestead lately. His house is almost finished.

Back to Muenster.

We're coming back to Muenster As sure as you are born; We've missed the pretty meadows, And the fields of waving grain. We've travelled far and back again, In hopes to change our lot, And chased a thousand shadows For the thing we never got.

We're coming back to Muenster The best place in the world. With all our wives and little ones, We're coming back again. We wish we hadn't left the place, Indeed we do, you bet. And long we worried o'er the change, And some are worrying yet.

We're coming back to Muenster, With all the girls and boys; We're tired of old Nebraska, And we're tired of old Illinois. We've tried it down in Texas, And on the western coast, Where boosters got the money, That the honest farmer lost.

We've tried it down in Florida, But when the boosting's done The thing they've got the most to sell Is only sand and sun. Oh yes! Missouri is alright And Kansas too they say But then they never saw our farm Near dear old Muenster town.

We're coming back to Muenster, Where dad has got the farm, He couldn't sell, he hurried so To get where it was warm. But now we'll tune the organ up And here's the tune we'll set: "Hurrah for good old Muenster, The best of any yet."

IT WAS TIRESOME.

A tall, cadaverous-looking colored man met another of his race, who was short and fat.

"Lawd, but Ise tiah'd," said the tall one wearily.

"Whutta you been a-doin' to git so tiah'd?" snorted the fat one.

"Ise been ober to Mistah Johnson's house all day, where dey's a-measurin' for some new calphets. Dey ain't got no yahdstiek, but I'm jes' six feet tall, so, to oblige Mistah Johnson, Ise been a-layin' down an' a-gettin' up all ober dat house."

Strayed from my place two FOALS, one 2yrs. 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.

Seed Barley for Sale. About 700 bushels 6-row barley, (97% germination, 99% clear of wild oats). Price per bu. \$1.10, cleaned. Samples on request. Gerhard Koppes, 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 BARLEY, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the said Joseph Leonard Barley, deceased, who died on or about the 13th day of October, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 10th day of March, A. D. 1919, to send by post, prepaid, 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 accurate descriptions 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 8th day of February, A. D. 1919. H. J. FINK, Solicitor for the Executor of said Estate.

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.

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.

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Residence: 3908 Prospect Ave. S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 390. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

Banque d'Hochelega

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00
Total Assets \$57,000,000.00

General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties.

We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

FORD PRICES.

The policy of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, to sell its cars for the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford Cars.

Runabout	- - - -	\$660
Touring	- - - -	690
Coupe	- - - -	875
Sedan	- - - -	1075
Standard Chassis	- - - -	625
One-Ton Truck Chassis	- - - -	750

These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ontario.
All prices subject to war tax charges, except truck and chassis.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., - FORD, ONT.
J. G. YOERGER, Dealer, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

For Cheap Sale!

320 Acres of good farm land, 80 acres cultivated; able to cultivate another 100 acres. Plenty of good well water and hay. Situated 3 1/2 miles South of St. Gregor, Sask.
Apply to Box 432, HUMBOLDT, 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!

—It is stated that the influenza after visiting practically every home in St. Oswald's mission, has now attacked the family of Mr. Henry Hinderks. The malady, in this locality, has, however, not been so serious as at other places.

—Miss Mary Muench, of Muenster, the former teacher at our separate school, was a visitor in town last week. Miss Muench is now engaged to teach school at St. Benedict, in the northwestern district of St. Peter's Colony.

ST. GREGOR, Feb. 16th, 1919
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The annual meeting of the St. Gregor G. G. Association, Ltd., was held in their hall on last Thursday afternoon and was well attended. The president Martin Plemel called the meeting to order and the sec-treas. read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted. The sec-treas. then read the financial statement for the year which also was approved. The association has up to date 57 shareholders with 66 shares sold. The live stock handled through the association amounted to \$31,858.32 and farm supplies, such as flour and feed, potatoes, apples, twine and wire, to 13,047.96. This was all that the association handled in the past year, but it is intended to get in a supply of groceries and the likes for the farmers this coming year. A dividend of 6 per cent was paid on stock of shares to the shareholders and 4 per cent on the business done through the association. The association has done good work for the farmers during the past years and it is their intention to do better still in the future. It is up to the farmers to co-operate and make a success out of it to their own advantage.

A. V. Lenz, Sec.-Treas.

TRUAX, Sask., Feb. 13th, 1919

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

I want to write you a few lines to give you an idea of our district around Truax. Our parish has a fine church, built two years ago, on a very nice location on the townsite. Father Ueberberg, our parish priest visits us twice a month. Our town has three elevators, three general stores, two lumber yards, one blacksmith shop, one pool room and barber shop, municipal headquarters, implement agents and various other interests. There is also a good bank in Truax, the Bank of Hamilton. A good blacksmith could establish a fine business here. There is also help wanted on the farms. There are a good many German speaking and German Catholics located here. Some land can be purchased reasonably here yet, and good competent men will find employment here.

MARTIN SCHUETT.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—The trustees of the French-Canadian schools in the province are holding a convention here Feb. 18 and 19. They will discuss the question of French books in the schools and the appointment of bi-lingual inspectors.

—Premier Martin leaves for Ottawa this week to take up among other matters the question of the transfer of natural resources and branch railways in Saskatchewan.

—J. Nicoll, postmaster, is in receipt of orders providing for the removal of Canadian export restrictions on articles sent by mail. In the future no export licenses will be required for articles mailed to other countries.

McGEE.—That A. G. Sills, sec-treasurer of the rural municipality of Pleasant Valley, who claimed to have been held up by two masked bandits in his office last October and to have been robbed of \$1,199 in reality stole the money himself,

—A summary of the trade of Canada for the 1918 calendar year places the value of Canadian exports at \$1,229,708,244, as compared with \$1,547,340,885 for 1917, and \$1,091,706,403 for the year 1916. Imports for consumption were to the value of \$906,954,900, as against \$1,005,071,716 in 1917, and \$766,501,312 in 1916.

SALVADOR.—Ignatz Schwab was fined \$100 and costs when found guilty at Salvador of having whiskey in his possession. He was also taxed \$25 and costs.

SASKATOON.—The Quaker Oats Comp. at Saskatoon is firing alien employees daily and hiring returned soldiers in their places.

—Saskatchewan creamery butter dropped .3 cents per pound, from 53 cents wholesale to 50 cents to the trade. A corresponding decline in the retail price will follow, it is expected.

ROSTHERN.—Seager Wheeler, the world's champion wheat grower, looks for a bumper crop this summer. He bases his prophecy on the fact that the history of the west shows a big harvest every fourth year.

—John Henry, alias John Cust, was committed to stand trial at the May assizes. The accused is alleged to have stolen two sets of double harness from W. F. C. Montgomery, a farmer near Vonda.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Twenty-three months in Fort Saskatchewan jail is the portion of Walter R. Morris, an ex-policeman, who admitted before Justice Stuart the theft of numerous articles.

CALGARY.—The city council agreed to build an \$80,000 concrete grandstand to seat 8000 people for the Calgary exhibition. It will be ready for the mid-summer fair.

British Columbia

VICTORIA.—A preliminary review and estimate of mineral production in British Columbia, places the value during 1918 at \$41,083,093, which is some \$4,000,000 greater than the production in 1917.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—The striking returned soldier vocational students here sent a delegate to the agricultural college to ask the hundred returned soldiers studying there to strike in sympathy with the men in the government vocational school.

—Immigration returns for the month of January show that Western Canada welcomed 828 new settlers during that period. The figures for the same month last year were 1,371.

—Alien enemies in Winnipeg may not be granted licenses to do business. Mayor Gray announced he will suggest to the police commission that this policy be adopted.

—Foodstuffs amounting to over 10,000,000 pounds are in cold storage in Winnipeg, is the statement of P. B. Tustin, chief of the city's food and dairy division, but the packers say they are holding the beef, which makes the bulk of the quantity in storage, in anticipation of it being needed overseas.

—Paul de Rochers, clerk in the Winnipeg General Post Office, was sentenced to three years for stealing a money order from a letter, valued at \$5.00.

THE PAS.—With 250 deaths from Spanish influenza and many sick and dying all over the north, the Indian race is threatened with extinction.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—The Board of Pension Commissioners announces that commencing February 17 awards of pension will be recommended by the doctor of the Pension Board who actually examines the soldier, or when he comes up for medical re-examination as the case may be.

—Measures for dealing with defaulters under the Military Service act are to be taken up shortly by the cabinet. A proposal made is that all these who failed to report or register as required by the act shall lose civil rights for ten years. Proceedings in the courts will also be taken.

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—Representatives of the British Wheat Export Company are expected in Ottawa to discuss with the government resumption of wheat purchases in Canada.

—Ukrainians in Eastern Canada plan a general exodus to Europe when conditions permit, according to press despatches. The Ukrainians of Western Canada have been talking of such an exodus ever since the armistice was signed.

—That the Canadian National railways are now on a \$90,000,000 basis as to gross earnings; that a program of construction, betterments and expansion of motive power and rolling stock is on foot which will employ from 15,000 to 20,000 men and will involve an outlay of many millions, is the statement of D. B. Hanna, chairman of the board.

—A plea for stronger beer was presented to the government by representatives of the labor movement in Canada. The deputation presented resolutions from close on to 1500 out of the 1900 existing labor unions of the Dominion of Canada. This, of itself, is proof, "that the active minority who are preaching total prohibition do not represent the thoughts and desires of the great masses of workers of the country."

TORONTO.—All restrictions on the export of anthracite coal to Canada have been lifted by the American government, according to official notification received here.

—Capt. M. Thompson, one of Toronto's ablest firemen, was killed when a hand fire extinguisher exploded. He was thrown into the air and rolled off the roof.

—Four years in the penitentiary was the sentence Judge Winchester imposed on Capt. Charles P. Fisher, who stole \$18,437 of the government's money while serving as paymaster of the Army Medical Corps.

SUDBURY.—One man is dead and three are in St. Joseph's hospital here, while others are sick at a lumber camp from drinking wood alcohol.

SIMCOE.—Three boys who were skating on Lake Erie opposite Port Dover bathinghouse, broke through the ice and were drowned.

WINGHAM.—In her 104th year died at Belmore Mrs. Katharina Baker. She was married when 16 years old, had 10 children and 500 grandchildren and great-grandchildren, the greater number of whom she has outlived. Several of her children survive at ages ranging from 75 to 85.

Quebec

QUEBEC.—Three men were drowned in Quebec harbor when a shunting engine jumped off the wharf, while in the act of taking freight cars off the car ferry. None of the bodies were recovered.

—Mrs. Henri Bourassa, wife of Mr. Bourassa, director of Le Devoir, died in her 41st year. She formerly was Miss Josephine Papineau, and married Mr. Bourassa in 1905. Eight children survive her.

Nova Scotia

SIDNEY.—1600 men, including 300 coal miners, are idle at Sidney mines, and the situation there is grave.

HALIFAX.—Mrs. Chas. Wood, of Musquodoboit Harbor, left her house for a short time. When she returned she found her 14 months old child dead, and the other two, aged 4 and 7 years, dying. Some kindling wood which she had placed in the oven of the kitchen

stove had caught fire, and the smoke had made its way into the bedroom in which the children were sleeping. The two elder children died two days later.

Two Sides to the Question.

The following news item, which appeared in one of the western dailies last week, is by no means anything unusual nowadays:

HAMILTON, Ont.—That the government should deport all enemy aliens and other undesirables at once and thus remove a menace to the country, is the substance of a resolution passed at a mass meeting held in the Lyric theatre under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Association.

There is, however, another side to this question about which G. W. V. resolutions are being passed galore. It is presented in the following dispatch, which appeared in the same paper on the same date. Comment is unnecessary.

WELLAND, Ont.—An extensive exodus of foreigners is taking place from this district. Bankers here state that an unusually large number of foreigners closed their accounts which range from \$1,500 to \$10,000. Although the transportation to Europe still presents difficulties, these foreigners are carrying their money to Montreal, Halifax and New York, and at these places are awaiting the first opportunity to sail for their native lands. Some bank managers and business men urge that the emigration of aliens of enemy birth should be prohibited for periods varying from six months to four years.

Owing to the numerous calls and the many letters arriving through the mail, I wish very kindly make known to all, that my supply of SEED OATS and POTATOES is totally sold out. Wishing all a Blessed Harvest,

Henry Washkoski,
Muenster, Sask.

Wanted to Exchange

for spring bull, one coming two year old Clyde mare colt.
C. DAEGER,
Box 22, MUENSTER, SASK.

Tenders

for the construction of the FULDA RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM will be received up to March 1, 1919. The lowest or any tenders not necessarily accepted.
Jos. Burton, Sec.-Treas.
Box 19, Humboldt, Sask.

For Sale

500 bu. of FEED BARLEY
65c per bushel.
Jos. Hofmann, Muenster, Sask.

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.

JUST THE SAME KIND OF A HOME AS YOUR CITY SISTER HAS

A HOME IS TRULY A PROMOTER OF HUMAN HAPPINESS

That's the kind of a HOME you've dreamed of having. A HOME not only pleasing to look at from the roadway but a HOME with interior just as pleasing and well planned. An interior arranged to save steps on busy days and also offer restful rooms when toil is over and the leisure hour comes around.

There are many details to overcome before your dreams can take life but these need not become too disturbing if the actual planning is turned over to people who really know their business. The details are far too big to be understood by the average person and unless competent assistance is secured the HOME you have dreamed about can never actually become a reality.

—"TRU-GUIDE SERVICE"—

will show you how to make those dreams come true. It will offer suggestions as well as extend practical help and there will be ABSOLUTELY NO CHARGE for anything it does to insure you

A REAL HOME

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

The Better Thing.

It is better to lose with a conscience clean
Than win by a trick unfair;
It is better to fail and to know you've been,
Whatever the prize was, square,
Than to claim the joy of a far-off goal
And the cheers of the standers-by,
And to know down deep in your inmost soul
A cheat you must live and die.

Who wins by trick may take the prize,
And at first he may think it sweet,
But many a day in the future lies
When he'll wish he had met defeat;
For the man who lost shall be glad at heart
And walk with his head up high,
While his conqueror knows he must play the part
Of a cheat and a living lie.

The prize seems fair when the fight is on,
But save it is truly won
You will hate the thing when the crowds are gone,
For it stands for a false deed done.
And it's better you never should reach your goal
Than ever success to buy
At the price of knowing down in your soul
That your glory is all a lie.

Simplicity.

The more crowded and artificial the world becomes, obviously the more difficult is the practice of simplicity; for it is the reflection of the immutable and spotless truth of God Himself. Scripture reveals to us in quite startling language the intensity of God's hatred of a lie. But there are hundred of things which do not amount to lies, yet which are contrary to the beautiful perfection of simplicity.

There is a speech and a silence, there are looks, manners, permissions, concealments, dubious smiles, pretended inadvertences, unworthy conventions, and intentional distractions which grieve the Holy Spirit and make sad ravages of an interior soul, though they are far short of absolute falsehoods.

Of one thing I am quite clear, that many persons aiming at perfection practicing mental prayer, and performing bodily mortifications, come to a dead standstill because of their want of scruple about insincerities far short of untruth. Diplomacy of manner, way of speech, circuitous routes for courtesy sake, giving things the wrong names, and being silent when silence is really speech, these things are undoing men's sanctity and causing saints to break in the mould and frustrating beautiful purposes of grace every day.

What Have You Done?

You who have perfect health, what return have you made to God or to your sick, poor or heavily burdened neighbor?

You who are rich in this world's goods, what return have you made to those in poverty and distress?

You who are free from all disease, inherited or acquired, what return have you made for your sound constitution?

You who have children of your own for whom you tenderly care, what return have you made for the security and well-being to those little ones who are helpless, homeless, parentless?

What have you ever done for the poor, the sick, the aged, and the infirm, for the destitute of every age?

And, above all, what have you done to spread the Faith of which you are so rightfully proud?

In doing something for the missions, you will be doing something for yourself.

Some Roads to Rome in America.*

Edited by Georgina Pell Curtis.
AN ARMY OFFICER
(Late in command in the Philippines.)
CONCLUDED.

I was then only sixteen. I would have been denied my father's permission to enter the Catholic Church, had I asked it, as he was very bitter in his belief that my mother's conversion had ruined her life and broken up the family's happiness. But while I had learned sufficient to shake my faith in any Protestant sect, my attachment to the Catholic Church was not such as to prompt me to insist upon joining it. I realized that it would cost some effort to comply with its discipline and live up to the Faith conscientiously, and I failed to appreciate what a help its Sacraments would prove in such effort. While I continued to use my Catholic prayerbook and occasionally visited a Catholic church, my faith was being lulled to sleep by the growth of doubts concerning the Divine origin of any religion.

Interest in school and later in business suppressed in me any immediate purpose to determine the validity of the claims of my sect, just as the good seed of the parable was choked by thorns. I attended all churches, especially those where eloquent sermons could be heard; sometimes an Episcopal church with my father or sisters, but more frequently any new sect of which I read in the papers.

I think no church escaped my visit, excepting, perhaps, the Christian Scientists, of whom at that time little was heard. Doubtless had I postponed my submission to the Catholic Church a few years longer, I might have attended a greater variety, as the sects seem to multiply in a prolific manner. However, the multiplicity of faiths and practices almost destroyed my confidence in any. Even within the Episcopal church I found in one or two cities, congregations which I believe my late grandfather would hardly have recognized as orthodox fellow communicants.

One Sunday afternoon, I attended with my sisters, a vesper service at one of the High churches of an eastern city. My father would not go, as he was still loyal to the Low church, the old-fashioned strictly Protestant branch of the church. The pastor of this High church was known as Father —

On his altar was a handsome marble statue of the Blessed Virgin, and after the vespers was recited a litany, including supplications to the Blessed Virgin and some of the saints. The congregation bowed the knee in passing the altar, or entering a pew, and used the Sign of the Cross. Incense was also used in the ceremony. Attendance there was a fashionable fad of such Episcopalians as yearned for the forms at least, of the Catholic Church. Preaching was replaced by prayer, and many a Low-churchman who came to scoff, remained to pray.

The church itself was known as that of St. Mary the Virgin. I had heard that Father — called his morning service the mass, and that, upon application, he would listen to individual confessions, but I did not learn that he considered such a practice an indispensable preparation for communion.

During this period I gained much information from reading the Lives of the Saints, and stories of conversions to the Faith. I acquired, however, an idea that it was easier to die for the Faith as did the martyrs, than to live in it with the opposition of one's family as had my mother. This did not make it easy to announce my desires.

* Published by B. Herder Book Co., St. Louis, Mo., at \$1.00 Net.

I was then twenty-one, and was impressed with the responsibility incurred and the necessity of announcing my choice. But I hesitated to hurt my father's feelings by such an action.

About this time I was very desirous of securing an appointment to the Army, and I had forwarded my application, which, for lack of influential friends, I felt little confidence of getting. Fully convinced that no other Church offered claims of Apostolic origin to be compared with those of the Catholic Church, I had determined that some day before my death I should become a Catholic; but I wanted to postpone such a step as long as seemed safe. In my anxiety to secure the appointment referred to, I made a vow that if God should see fit to grant me the boon I asked, and for which I had so little reason to hope, I would apply for admission to the Church before joining my regiment.

Although such appointments were then very rare, as few vacancies existed and several hundred applications had been filed, I was to my great surprise and pleasure nominated, and after examination, appointed. So I felt obliged to keep my promise and believed that God had decided it was time to take the step I had hoped to postpone indefinitely.

We were spending the summer at a coast resort, and one Sunday I walked to the nearest town and after hearing Mass at a little church, asked the pastor, to whom I was a stranger, to receive me into the Church. Of course he declined, questioning my seriousness and my acquaintance with its faith and discipline. But he invited me to dine with him, and devoted the afternoon to questioning me on the catechism and doctrine of the Church. He was satisfied with my answers, and promised to hear my general confession, and admit me to Baptism and Communion the following Sunday.

I announced my intention to my father, and invited him to be present at my Baptism. He declined, tried to dissuade me from such an act, and pleaded with me to remain loyal to my grandfather's religion. But I had gone too far to halt, and realized that my conviction of the Divine origin of the Church would render any further delay sinful, as well as a violation of my vow. While my good father, ignorant of the truth, might be saved in the church in which he had been born and lived, I should be judged by the light given me and could never be forgiven for declining its guidance.

So, on the following Sunday, I walked to the little church very early, made my first confession, received conditional Baptism, (an acolyte whom I have never since seen, being my sponsor), and received for the first time the Body and Blood of my Lord Jesus Christ, of which Father —'s instruction had given me such an inspiration. I had not then a single acquaintance in the Catholic Church, but while such was usually an indispensable requisite for admission to a Protestant congregation, I found no difficulty in worshipping at a Catholic chapel or church, absolutely a stranger to all about me.

I believe such isolation tended to render even more beneficial and salutary the graces bestowed on me by the Sacraments. I could meditate as well in a crowded cathedral as in a vacant chapel. The little red light before the altar drew my thoughts to my Lord alone in the tabernacle, and my loneliness served to render communion of thought and desire with Him more consoling.

For several years my frontier life kept me where a bishop seldom visited, so it was some time before

I was confirmed. Although at my Baptism I was thoroughly convinced of the historical claims of the Church, and understood sufficient of her doctrine to warrant my admission, I did not then understand or appreciate all the beautiful devotions permitted and encouraged as a stimulus to zeal. But none of the questions which deter some Protestants from entry into the Church ever embarrassed me. Once convinced that I had found the Church founded by our Lord, I was ready to accept without question anything taught by His representatives having His authority. I believed in the Divine origin of the Church, and as far the rest was ready to cry, "Help Thou my unbelief."

Since my Confirmation, years of happy participation in the Sacraments and devotional exercises of the Church, a pious Catholic wife, the training of virtuous children, and God's miraculous assistance in many crises, have convinced me that my life would have been idle and useless had I resisted the prompting of my conscience when called to leave the religious affiliation of all my family and friends.

The peace and consolation I have found should have been purchased at the expense of trials and persecution. But I have no such merit. The step that seemed so momentous caused no pain. My father was soon reconciled to my decision and my only sorrow has been that my example has been fruitless, and none of my family has followed me into that haven of rest from doubt and anxiety which God's one true Church has proved to be.

Surely His promise has been kept. His way is easy and His burden light.

Soldier Priests and Seminarians

No sooner was the first glimmer of peace appearing on the horizon than the Church began to take measures to remedy one of the greatest evils the war has inflicted on her discipline. The Church does not dip her hands in blood, but nevertheless iniquitous civil laws have obliged hundreds of her ministers to take up arms and face the dangers of the battlefield as fighters, not chaplains.

It is inevitable that the clerics thus drawn away from the ministry, the seminary, or the cloister, and made to take their place in the ranks and fight like ordinary soldiers, have not all preserved the spirit of their vocation in all its integrity. Amidst the din of arms and the daily dangers of military life even religious hearts become soiled with the dust of the world.

Irregularities and impediments have been contracted by these cleric soldiers, and now that they are to return from the war their own good, the salvation of the faithful and the utility of the Church demand that their Ordinaries should attend to their state.

In view of this fact the Holy Father, while he deplores together with all the Bishops of the Catholic world, the deep wound inflicted on ecclesiastical discipline by forcing clerics into military service—a measure which has deprived so many parishes of their pastors and so many seminaries of their students—seeing that peace is now in sight and these clerics are soon to return, has, with the holy purpose of renewing the ecclesiastical spirit in them and repairing the damages they have incurred, after consultation with several Archbishops of the belligerent nations, and with the advice of a Special Committee of Cardinals, issued a decree on the matter. The decree comes through the Sacred Consistorial Congregation. As its provisions are calculated

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ated to give an idea of the solicitude of the Church for the integrity of her clergy a resumé is given of them.

First, as regards irregularities: All Ordinaries of religions or secular clergy have the faculty of dispensing from the irregularity of bodily defect in priests of their jurisdiction, returning from military service as often as they are assured by the written testimony of a master of ceremonies, who has examined the priest, that the priest's bodily state does not prevent his being able to perform all the rites necessary in the celebration of the Mass without help and with suitable decorum. This Ordinary is under a conscientious obligation of attending to this matter, and in more difficult and doubtful cases, as also when there is question of clerics not yet ordained priests, recourse must be had to the Holy See.

Ordinaries are likewise granted the faculty of dispensing, at least for caution's sake, from the irregularity proceeding from what is known as defects of lenity—when a person has spilled human blood. The faculty, however, only applies to cases in which the priest or seminarian or religious has been compelled to do military service, and thus perhaps kill or wound a fellow-man. Whenever there is question of clerics in major orders who have taken up arms of their own free will dispensation from the irregularity incurred can only be had from the Holy See. Such a cleric is also supposed to have renounced any ecclesiastical office he formerly held.

The Ordinary must examine and decide in each case what irregularities he can absolve from and when recourse must be had to the Holy See. Priests also who know that they have contracted an irregularity reserved to the Holy See are warned not to dare to exercise their priestly functions until they have obtained their dispensation.

In view of the examination to which the returning clerics are to be subjected Ordinaries, in whose diocese clerics belonging to another's jurisdiction have remained under military service for a considerable time or still remain, are instructed to transmit to the cleric's respective Ordinaries as soon and as accurately as possible the fullest information they can obtain regarding their conduct. This is a serious obligation incumbent on all such Ordinaries, the information thus received having furthermore to be completed by the cleric's proper Ordinary from other likely sources and persons by a personal examination.

Returning priests, secular and regular, must present themselves within ten days of their return before their Ordinary with testimonial letters from the military Bishop, or at least their military chaplain, and other documents describing their life and conduct while under service. They are bound to answer truthfully any questions the Ordinary may ask them about their external or public life in the camp, what they did or where they were stationed. Priests who do not comply with this requirement within the fixed time are "ipso facto" suspended, and can be released from censure only when they have complied.

All priests, secular or regular, must make a retreat at some religious house or institute within a moderate time, to be fixed by the Ordinary. The omission of this incurs the same censure as above. The Ordinaries are to provide for the retreats either in some house within the diocese or in a house set up by the Bishops of the province. All, without exception, must make fully eight days retreat, and those who in the Ordinary's judgment require it, make a longer one.

Considering present circumstances, faculties are given to Ordinaries for five years of placing several parishes under one priest where a sufficient number to supply each parish is not available, and of transferring a priest to a more central place for the government of several parishes.

For seminarians wishing to return to their old studies, the following regulations are laid down: They are to present themselves to their Bishop as above, and submit to an examination by him. If the seminarian's conduct, is found to have been unsuited to his state, the Bishop, after consulting the Superiors of the Seminary, will refuse him admittance. Those whom, after due consideration, the Bishop decides to admit once more are, first of all, to make a retreat according to his direction, after which he is to judge in each case what is best to be done—whether, namely, they are to live together with the other seminarians or be kept apart for some time under special vigilance. Each student is to take up his course once more where he has interrupted it.

With regard to ordinations, Bishops should be more mindful than ever of the Apostle's warning: "Impose not hands lightly on any man; neither be partaker of other men's sins." They must diligently prove their candidates for at least some months before promoting them to major orders.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL
(Special for St. Peters Bote.)
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!
LONGFELLOW.

—A single glance at the sheet music in the homes of many supposedly cultured Catholics is enough to make one wonder if the heads of households feel any responsibility whatever for the welfare of their children. Songs of the most vulgar, not to say sensual description, find a place upon the piano.

—Not to know them, they say, is to range oneself in the pariah class of the "out-of-date." Better have a clearing out, and while you're at it, do away with some of those vulgar, rag-time phonograph records.

—A Muenster boy in a correspondence to the Catholic Tribune says that the great national game of Canada is hockey. I suppose he meant to say hockey. To play "hockey" sounds very much like missing school without mother's knowledge. He also says that he's going to attend a moecasin dance;—there was one a short time ago in Humboldt. In my opinion a boy's place at night, especially a Catholic boy's place, is Home. Don't get angry, Johnny; he who courts publicity by writing a letter put in a newspaper, must be able and ready to stand some knocks. Your letter was otherwise well written.

—Parents should cultivate a taste for Catholic reading among their children. The sensation of the daily press, the kaleidroscope of crime and brutality, and the "movies" demand an antidote.

—Every Catholic should be familiar with such books as "The Imitation of Christ," or Spirago's beautiful Explanation of the Catechism.

—In winter time all members of the farmer's household can be present at the principal meals of the day. "Honest now!" Wouldn't it be a genuine Christian practice to introduce—have some member of the household, at the beginning of one of these meals read aloud, say for five minutes, from one of these books?

—When the late Leroy M. Bickford of Boston provided recently in his will that a copy of a Boston

Daily Paper be placed in every home in Newburg, Maine—his birthplace, he doubtless thought that he was conferring a "great boon" upon the community in which he first saw the light of day. Now here comes a Pittsburg paper and calls it placing a "Blight on his Hometown." To be afflicted with a Boston Daily it considers sufficient reason to move from any town. There are some newspapers that smell worse than anything labelled "poison."

—Beg your pardon! Mr. College-director, do you keep the Catholic papers, French and German, as well as English,—on your students' Reading-Room tables? Do your professors ever try to interest the boys in the Catholic papers of America?

—Dear Reader! This is the first and only Catholic paper published in the English language in this Province. To the historian this paper is the most reliable source of information about the progress of the Church in Central Saskatchewan during the last fifteen years. It is practically a complete history of all that occurred in the Humboldt District since the first settler put up his tent, sod shanty, or log house.

—Do you preserve the paper each week and read it through again at the end of the year? Do you, Mr. College Director, file the St. Peters Bote away, to be bound at the end of the year as a handy book of reference on the history of an important center of Catholic activity in Western Canada? You'll be sorry, dear readers, young and old, great and small, if you don't preserve each copy of this paper.

—This turned out to be a big spark; but then, you see, it takes some heavy blows on the anvil to impress some people with the importance of the Catholic press.

—And there are metals which improve in quality all the time you stamp and hammer them. Just the same is true of man, if he have the true heart, the true life, and make himself master of the circumstances instead of the slave.

Ragtime.

Mr. Moderwell, in a refreshing article on "Music in America" in *Vogue*, pays his respects to the glorifiers of ragtime as typical of the spirit of the American people. "Ragtime," he says, "is the musical expression of an attitude toward life only too familiar to us all, an attitude shallow, restless, avid of excitement, incapable of sustained attention, skimming the surface of everything, finding nowhere satisfaction, realization or repose. It is a meaningless stir-about, a commotion without purpose, and epilepsy simulating controlled muscular action. It is the musical counterpart of the sterile cleverness we find in so much of our contemporary conversation, as well as in our theaters and books."

"On the Index."

Catholics are forbidden to read or own books on the Index. Yet, through ignorance of the facts, many American Catholic homes harbor books on the Index. During the last few years there has been an enormous output of cheap sets of leading French novelists.

Let us cite some books "on the Index":
All the novels of Balzac, Dumas, George Sand, Sue and Zola.
Victor Hugo's Notre Dame and Les Miserables.

Obviously, at one time considerable attention was paid at Rome to English authors; and so we find on the Index John Stuart Mills' Political Economy, Hallam's Middle Ages, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Happily, we need not feel obliged to buy any of these books nowadays. Scholars consider them quite out of date. They have been superseded by better and later treatises.

We mention, in this connection a useful little volume: The Roman Index and Forbidden Books, by Francis S. Betten, S. J. (St. Louis: B. Herder, publisher. Price, 35c.)

Public Auction Sale of Valuable Farm Stock, Implements etc.

At the Farm of AUGUST LINS, N. E. 1 of Sec. 6-38-22, 2 1/2 miles north of HUMBOLDT, ON

Tuesday, March 4, 1919. Commencing at 12 o'clock sharp.

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Pair bay mares, 6 and 9 years old, about 1400 lb. each one in foal.
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CATTLE
Three yearlings
One fresh Milch cow
About 25 chickens.

MACHINERY
Binder, John Deere, 8 ft., used two seasons.
Single disc Press drill, 18 ft., Van Brunt, new.
Single disc drill, 20 ft., Kentucky.
Disc harrow, 16-16, John Deere.
Four sec. lever harrow
Mower, McCormick, 4 1/2 ft.
Two wagons, 3 in. tire, complete
Hay rake, Plano Harrow cart
Gang plow, 14 in. Sulky plow, 16 in.
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Democrat Wheelbarrow
Truck, 4 in. tire Incubator
Gray Gas engine, 1 1/2 H.P.
3 sets double work harness.

Iron forge, forks, shovels, picks, and numerous small articles used on the farm.

Also some Household Furniture.
TERMS: All articles up to \$25.00 cash; over that amount time will be given till Nov. 1, 1919 on good bankable notes with interest at 8% till due, and 10% after maturity. Discount of 5% allowed for cash on credit amounts.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON.
August Lins, Owner. H. Maney, Auctioneer.

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
Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

SHOW WHAT YOU CAN DO!
PRIZE CONTEST.
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. 28th:—
"What is the meaning of the word Saskatchewan?"
As there will, no doubt, be many correct answers, the names of these will be put in a box and one of them drawn, —THE WINNER OF THE BOOK.
A SECOND BOOK can be won under the same rules by the one who makes THE MOST ENGLISH WORDS out of the letters composing Saskatchewan.
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 c like e, nor the a like o, nor the e like l, nor n 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.
Address: ST. PETERS BOTE, Contest Department, MUENSTER, SASK.
N.B. Any one who is not a subscriber may take part in the contest by sending in, with the answer, One Dollar for a half year's subscription.

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United States News

WASHINGTON.—Total demobilization now stands at 1,163,310 men and 71,235 officers. A total of 1,501,000 men have been ordered demobilized, and 305,000 have already embarked for home. Of the latter, 227,000 have actually landed in this country.

—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Wm. Graves Sharp as ambassador to France to take effect when a successor qualifies.

—The Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia has reported that \$16 a week is the least that will decently support a woman worker these days. W. F. Ogburn, statistician of the National War Labor Board, testified, before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor on January 28th, that \$1,500 is the minimum on which a family of five persons can now live.

—The Pastors Federation had a count made, on two recent Sunday nights, of the attendance at 47 Protestant churches and 35 theaters. The totals reported were 15,000 at the churches and 38,000 at the theaters.

—By only one vote the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution failed of passage in the U. S. Senate. The vote was 55 for it and 25 against it. It requires a two-thirds majority. Twenty-four Democrats and thirty-one Republicans voted for it, eighteen Democrats and seven Republicans against it.

—The railroad brotherhoods and allied unions of railway employees will submit to Congress a bill providing that the government purchase all the railroads valued by their owners at \$18,000,000,000, and turn the systems over to the employees to operate on a co-operative basis.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Fed by large quantities of resin and turpentine, fire burnt a swath three city blocks long and about two hundred feet wide through the terminals of the Seaboard Air Line railway on Hutchinson Island, with a loss estimated in millions of dollars.

NEW YORK.—According to a statement by union leaders some 300,000 workers in the building trades will go on a strike.

—Announcement that all the central labor unions of the country will be asked by the Central Federated Union here to vote on the question of a nation-wide "no beer, no work" strike, on July 1, was made here.

CHICAGO, Ill.—54 radical agitators passed through here on the way from Seattle and western mining centres to the east. They will be deported. This is believed to be the first deportation of this kind.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The government revoked the war ordinance prohibiting the importation of unset diamonds.

—The British import restriction control board has modified the proposed embargo on American products, which will be re-imposed on March 1, to allow the importation of American boots and shoes to the extent of 25 per cent. of the number imported in 1913.

—With transportation in London normal again, Britain faces a nationwide strike of electricians. In Manchester 30,000 men have voted to demand a forty-hour day.

—The Earl of Rosebery, former prime minister, is dangerously ill. His health for some time has been failing.

—In the two months that the British have occupied Cologne there have been 3,000 arrests of German citizens.

(Cath. P. A.) President Masaryk of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic is a fallen away Catholic and is a devotee of occultism. He is proposing to introduce into the Czech State the old heresy of John Huss, which was formerly the source of so many sanguinary conflicts. Msgr. Huyn, Bishop of Prague, is a prisoner in his palace, the national feast of St. John Nepomocene is abolished and replaced by the commemoration of Huss. The Bishops have received an imperious order to abandon the Roman Liturgy; and persecution has begun against all who do not obey. The religious congregations are broken up, the Sisters of Menzigen have already been driven away, and the Fathers and the Religious expelled. The Abbot of the Benedictines of St. Emmaus is interned. This is only the beginning of the work of Masaryk and Kramarz.

PARIS.—In an interview Premier Clemenceau said: "The French fortune invested abroad before the war was large, some 50, or 60,000,000,000 francs, or about \$12,000,000,000, of French stock."

LISBON.—Premier Relvaz has formed a supreme Republican council, which is composed of all the Republican parties. The monarchial uprising has been suppressed and the leader arrested.

AMSTERDAM.—There is a panic at Hamburg as a result of depredations by bands of thieves operating throughout the city, according to Berlin dispatches. The bands are said to travel in motor cars and to be heavily armed.

COPENHAGEN.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Bucharest, where the Roumanian anti-monarchical revolution is centred, according to dispatches received here. A new plot against King Ferdinand and Crown Prince Carl is said to have been discovered.

BERLIN.—A comparison of the vote cast in Berlin and surrounding districts for the German National Assembly and a few weeks later for the Prussian Diet shows that the Socialists (majority and independents) lost, 21,500 votes and the Democrats, 20,000. In Potsdam the two Socialist factions polled 42,600 votes less and the Democrats 24,000 votes less than they had polled a few weeks earlier for the National Assembly. The Conservative and National Liberal press hails the result as proof that the people are tired of the government set up by the revolution.

MUNICH.—The provisional government has announced that it will sell back those church bells which were requisitioned for copper and other metal but have not yet been cast into cannon.

MANY LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN IN DOMINION

War Savings Literature is Published in Many Tongues.

The literature issued in connection with the War Savings and Thrift Stamp campaign indicates that Canada is a land of many nationalities. Already pamphlets have been printed in English, French, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Ruthenian, Polish, and Yiddish, according to an announcement by the committee.

Nine-tenths of the French literature will, of course, be circulated in the province of Quebec, through some of it will go to practically all the provinces. The Italian, Yiddish, and Polish will probably find its way chiefly to the larger centres, and a great deal of Ruthenian will also go there. In fact, the large cities will get a little of almost everything.

To the rural districts of the Prairie Provinces large quantities of Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Ruthenian literature will be sent. Indeed, the War Savings and Thrift Stamps have been very heartily received in many communities settled by persons foreign-born many of whom had been, in the land of their birth, brought to realize the advantage of this method of saving. The Canadian War Savings plan has also been well supported by the foreign language press.

BOLSHEVISM.

What is known as Bolshevism seems to thrive among the unemployed workers and among the unorganized workers who are employed. Its cure therefore, would seem to be to secure employment for the unemployed and to organize the unorganized.

It will not do to put all the blame for Bolshevism on criminal labor agitators who pretend the destruction of the present social order and urge the workers to take possession of the industries of the world by violence. Were it not for the periodic unemployment of large groups of workers and the miserable state of existence of many who are employed the criminal agitators would not get a hearing for their doctrines of violence.

Those who have studied these matters appear to think that organized labor is partly responsible for the lack of organization among the unskilled workers. Thus Selig Perlman, in his History of Labor in the United States, avers that the American Federation of Labor has been too much occupied with other matters to organize the unskilled. In this regard he says: "It can not be doubted that litigation and political and legislative activity led to undesirable consequences in the fields of economic action proper. Litigation absorbed a considerable portion of the Federation's income. Legislative and political action while less costly from the financial standpoint, perhaps proved even a greater burden from the standpoint of organization. It diverted the attention of the active men in the Federation from the work of organizing new trades. The inevitable outcome of slackening economic activity of the Federation was the failure to spread out in the field where organization was most needed, namely among the unskilled. This was due in part to the conviction of many that the unskilled and foreign element would, for some reason, remain unresponsive to the kind of appeal which they were in a position to make, and further, that when organized such organizations would be short-lived. The unskilled were practically left alone by the Federation after 1904. Thus the field was clear for the revolutionary industrial movement of syndicalism."

But if organized labor has been remiss in gathering in the unskilled, the general public has been slow to insist upon labor legislation designed to protect the weaker among the laboring classes. The present rapid growth of revolutionary doctrines may serve to hasten much-needed remedial legislation.

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

Announcement.
A meeting of the shareholders of the FULDA RURAL TELEPHONE COMP., LTD., will be held in the City Hall at Humboldt, Monday, 24th of Feb., 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Business to be transacted: Increasing of the capital of the company, and election of officers.
By ORDER,
JOS. BURTON, Sec.-Treas.

Announcement.
I have opened a REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE at BRUNO, and handle LIFE, FIRE, HAIL, AND AUTO INSURANCE.
Can arrange for a LOAN or SELL YOUR FARM.
Before making a deal of any kind come in and see me, when in town, and your business transactions will be attended to in an expert manner.
Otto Schoen, Bruno, Sask.

FOR SALE: New House, six rooms, nearly completed. For sale together with lot in the village of Bruno. Sold cheap if sold at once. Call or write to Curt Hempel, BRUNO, SASK.

Wanted
German bricklayers, 2 men. Good wages and steady work. Apply: Curt Hempel, BRUNO, SASK.

FOR SALE: 1/2 Section of good Farm land, 1 1/2 miles from BRUNO, good House, 140 acres under plow, lots of hay. Possession immediately. If sold quickly \$6800. Call or write to W. F. Hargarten, Bruno, Sask.

St. Gregor Mercantile Company

ST. GREGOR, SASK.

THE BIG STORE

It will not be very long before your field work will require attention. Have you looked over your **Harnesses and Horse Collars** Our stock in these goods is **FIRST CLASS.**

Our \$65.00 Full Breaching Harness is a **WONDER** and will give you **BETTER SERVICE** and **MORE QUALITY** for your money, than any other harness sold either locally or through a **Catalogue House** at the same price.

Our UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE protects you. We sell **Horse Collars** which protect your horse, besides giving the best service. **You will trade with us EVENTUALLY WHY NOT NOW?**

The **MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA** has opened a Branch Bank at **ST. GREGOR** with offices in **OUR BUILDING**, until such time as suitable banking rooms can be procured.

A. J. RIES & SON.

We never conduct **FAKE SALES**. Your money cheerfully refunded if your purchase is not satisfactory and **YOU ARE THE JUDGE.**

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