

other cheese, 1 doz. to the dozen eggs 1.5, poultry, 2.0, 0.98, 3.45 lbs of lamb, 0.93, 7.44, 2.51, 3.52 lbs of lard, 1.5 lbs of lard, authorities of canned s of canned and canned

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St. Peters Bote,

the oldest Catholic newspaper in Saskatchewan, is published every Wednesday at Muenster, Sask. It is an excellent advertising medium.

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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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MUENSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 27, 1919.

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St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

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After the Signing of Peace

VIENNA, Aug. 17. — Czechoslovak forces on Thursday occupied the bridgehead at Pressburg, about 33 miles east of Vienna, on the border between Austria and Hungary. No resistance was offered.

ROME, Aug. 18. — The agreement reached between Italy and Greece concerning their interests in Asia Minor, according to comments by newspapers here today, provides that Italy shall have the valley of the Meandre river and a free belt in the port of Smyrna.

LONDON, Aug. 18. — Nearly the entire press of England welcomes the treaty signed between Great Britain and Persia as good for Persia and necessary for the safeguarding of India. A few Liberal newspapers criticise it, notably the Daily News, the Liverpool Post and the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Aug. 18. — Nothing in the nature of a protectorate over Persia is contemplated by the agreement between Great Britain and that country, Cecil B. Harmsworth, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, told the House of Commons today. "The policy of His Majesty's government is to assist Persia to re-establish herself on a sound basis. There is not the slightest foundation for a suspicion that the government proposes or that the Persian government would have consented to create anything in the nature of a protectorate."

BERLIN, Aug. 19. — The strike situation in Upper Silesia, though slightly improved in some sections, remained sufficiently serious to impel the commander of the sixth army of Breslau and the state commissioner of Silesia at West Posen to issue a martial law order, providing that offenders against law and order can be shot immediately. Striking is forbidden and all strikers and persons who have been prevented from proceeding with their labors, have been ordered to return to work at once. Polish uprisings continued yesterday beginning in half a dozen towns almost simultaneously. The revolutionaries were repulsed in some places after bitter fighting. At Schomburg the situation has become worse, the population being embittered by the discovery of the mutilated bodies of German soldiers.

PARIS, Aug. 19. — The Austrian peace delegation has sent a note to the supreme council asking that Austria's share of the Chinese Boxer indemnity be not waived because of the embarrassed financial condition of Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 19. — Sanguinary disorders in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, were reported in a despatch to the Daily Mail, stating that demonstrators had gathered at the front of the palace, demanding the abdication of King Boris and the establishment of a republic. French troops were involved in the efforts to maintain order.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19. — The reinforced British fleet which has been engaged with Bolshevik warships is now concentrated against Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd. Kronstadt is said to be burning. The Bolshevik depot ship Viatka is reported to have been sunk.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 19. — The Bolshevik battleship Andre Pervosvan, the battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, a transport, and a guardship are reported to have been sunk during an engagement with the British fleet in the Gulf of Riga. The British were said to have lost three motor boats and to have had eight officers and three men killed.

PARIS, Aug. 20. — The Austrian delegation told the supreme council today that it would be necessary for them to take the complete text of the treaty to Vienna and to submit it to the assembly for approval before the delegates can sign it. This suggestion brought expressions of surprise from members of the council as it had been thought the Austrian delegation had full powers. The council is urging the Austrians to make some arrangements to sign the treaty without taking it to Vienna. The signing of the treaty as a result of this unexpected development, it was said, may be postponed until well into September.

VIENNA, Aug. 20. — Budapest is a city of political turmoil and all the streets swarm with aimless hungry people, according to an Associated Press correspondent who has arrived in Vienna after having made the trip from the Hungarian capital by airplane. The Hungarians on all sides feel that a tragedy has fallen over them because of the fact that their frontiers are delimited for the first time in a thousand years. They also express resentment that their homes are occupied by soldiers of a nation for which they have the deepest hatred.

PARIS, August 20. — Italian troops are on their way into Hungary, according to reports received here today. No details of the movement were given.

PARIS, Aug. 20. — The Bulgarian delegation yesterday presented two notes to the peace conference. The first consisted of a long statement on "Western Thrace" by the rivers Mesta and Meritza, which Bulgaria claims should be given to Bulgaria for historical, ethnological and economic reasons. The second dealt with demands of a military character made by the inter-allied command, such as disarmament and the reduction of the number of officers and men of the Bulgarian army.

PARIS, Aug. 20. — It is learned authoritatively that Roumania will refuse to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty, owing to the fact that the new Roumanian frontiers have not been defined but left to the decision of the Council of Four. Roumania is reported to be seeking the creation of a new federation including Poland and Ukraina.

ROME, Aug. 20. — Severe fighting between Montenegrins and

Serbians, near Lake Scutari, was reported in News Agency dispatches received here today. Serbians were said to be evacuating what was formerly Montenegro and to have massacred inhabitants of the Carnizza region. It was said the Serbians burned houses and drove the fleeing inhabitants toward Beria, with the intention of interning them there.

WEIMAR, Aug. 20. — The Constitutional Committee of the German National Assembly today recommended the appointment of a commission of twenty-six to inquire into the responsibility for the war, its inception, its prolongation and why Germany was defeated.

PARIS, Aug. 20. — The question of raising the blockade of Russia will be taken up shortly by the supreme council, the Echo de Paris says it is informed.

PEKING, Aug. 20. — A mandate declaring war with Germany at an end will not be issued until the treaty with Austria is signed, it is announced. In the meantime the government is considering what measures will be taken when the mandate is issued, such as whether Germans will continue to enjoy the right of extra-territoriality. The government, it is declared, is still determined not to sign the German treaty. No decision has yet been reached as to the Chinese attitude toward proposals for mediation regarding the signing of the German treaty. The government, it is added, is determined not to negotiate with Japan concerning the peace treaty.

BERLIN, Aug. 21. — Chancellor Bauer addressing the assembly at Weimar on the Upper Silesia Polish revolt, said the situation was better than had been reported. The Polish government he asserted was in no way connected with the revolt and no regular Polish troops had been employed or encountered on German territory. The Germans were masters of the situation, Dr. Bauer added. He said from reports received the Polish insurgents had not occupied Myslowitz. The only region where the insurgent Poles had not been driven back or captured was east of the Beuian-Tarnowitz line and it was considered unnecessary to send more reinforcements to upper Silesia. Dr. Bauer declared that the defeat of the insurgents was all the more important because it meant also the defeat of the Spartacans.

BERLIN, Aug. 21. — Announcement that the evacuation of Lithuania has begun is contained in a note sent today to the entente powers by the German government.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21. — Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Hungary, says a Budapest dispatch, dated Wednesday.

BERLIN, Aug. 21. — The decision of the Polish delegates to break of negotiations which have been going on during the past few days in Berlin relative to the plebiscite over the ultimate frontier between Germany and Poland came in a nature of a complete surprise to the German officials

assigned to be present at the de-liberations, as well as the government, which evidently was wholly unprepared for action. While no official statement has been issued, it is asserted in competent quarters that the rupture in the proceedings was unexpected, especially as a day had been set for specific decision on the Upper Silesian situation. The question of the resumption of the conference will be taken up later between the Polish delegates and Under-Secretary von Haniel.

PARIS, Aug. 21. — The successful advance of General Denikine in southern Russia, taken in connection with the British naval attack on Kronstadt and the movement of the Poles and the northwestern Russian army against the Bolsheviks has attracted much attention in peace conference circles. The Russian political committee in Paris is hopeful that the general anti-Bolshevik movement will be successful before winter in spite of the reverse suffered by the forces of Admiral Kolchak in the east.

According to messages received by the Russian committee, the Denikine forces are marching on Kiev, after having taken Kherston and Nikolaiev. East of Kiev, the Denikine forces have occupied virtually all the important railway centres as far as the Volga, a distance of about 650 miles. Along the Volga they are moving north toward Saratov, having captured Zolotue. Denikine now controls a great section of European Russia and holds the sources of the chief coal and oil supplies.

BERLIN, Aug. 22. — The German national assembly's committee to investigate the matter of war responsibility was named today. Herr Petersen, a Democrat, was made president of the committee and Dr. Peter Spahn, a centralist leader, was named as vice-president. The sessions of the war guilt committee will be public, it was announced.

PARIS, Aug. 22. — The supreme council to-day sent instructions to the Inter-Allied mission at Budapest, to inform Archduke Joseph that he must leave the Hungarian government in the interest of European peace as Europe had suffered so much under the Habsburgs that there could be no confidence in any government with a Habsburg as member of it. The council also advised the mission that the council will deal only with a government supported by a constituent assembly.

LONDON, Aug. 22. — Ukrainian authorities here announce that an agreement has been reached between the Roumanian and Ukrainian governments under which the Ukrainians will be allowed to transport arms, munitions and other supplies through Roumania. It is announced also that the Ukrainian and Roumanian governments have pledged themselves not to take up arms against each other.

LONDON, Aug. 22. — Ukrainian troops have captured Odessa, the most important port on the Black Sea, it was announced here today by the Ukrainian mission. The capture was effected after severe

fighting north of the city. Bolshevik naval detachments from their Black Sea fleet, who were dispatched in great haste to oppose the Ukrainians were reported to have deserted. The soviet army on the right bank of the Dnieper river, was fleeing panic-stricken before the forces of Gen. Simon Petlura, Ukrainian commander-in-chief.

LONDON, Aug. 23. — A white paper dealing with recent events in Afghanistan, mentions that the peace treaty leaves the country officially free and independent, internally and externally. It contains no stipulation that the advice of Great Britain shall be followed in the matter of external relations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — The senate foreign relations committee today voted 9 to 8 to strike the word "Japan" from the provisions of the peace treaty, relating to the disposition of Germany's rights in Shantung, and insert the word "China." The effect of the amendment is to provide for the return of the territory to China. Senator Lodge made the motion. Senator Mc Cumber, Republican, voted with the democrats against it. Otherwise the vote was on party lines. This is the first amendment to the treaty made by the committee.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23. — The Bolshevik fleet in the Gulf of Finland, defending Petrograd, has been disabled completely, the newspapers here report. The defenses of Kronstadt, which were bombarded by British warships, it is added, have been destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 23. — A Bolshevik wireless communication received here says: "We captured 1,000 prisoners, including men from an enemy Astrakhan regiment, together with machine guns, in the fighting northeast of Lapshinskaya. Two enemy regiments were shattered. A group consisting entirely of officers was annihilated, 400 being killed and 160 captured. The report that two of our battleships were sunk at Kronstadt is untrue. One battleship was slightly damaged. Two thousand industrial establishments have been nationalized by the soviet. This is 82 per cent. of the total of such establishments."

LONDON, Aug. 25. — A Bolshevik wireless report received here claims that the Bolsheviks have occupied Tambov and recaptured Kamyshin, an important ship-building town on the Volga river southwest of Saratov.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 25. — The Ukrainian mission here has received a message from Gen. Petlura, dated Aug. 20, saying that the towns of Rovno, Dubno and Zhitomir have been handed over by the Poles to the Ukrainians, by arbitration. The message adds that the peasants everywhere are rising on behalf of the independence of the Ukraine. All national forces are united on a democratic and anti-Bolshevik basis. "We have excellent relations with the Entente, while our neighbors, particularly Roumania, are hostile," the message asserts.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 25. — Archduke Joseph and the cabinet of Premier Friedrich has resigned as a result of the refusal of the peace conference to recognize them.

PARIS, Aug. 25. — Belgian authorities today took official possession of the district of Malmédy which was ceded to Belgium by Germany, under article 34 of the peace treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 25. — Three hundred soldiers, belonging to Warwickshire, Berkshire and Gloucester regiments were arrested today at Southampton, for refusing to obey orders to embark for France. The ringleaders were driven away in motor lorries. The soldiers, who had been on leave, are for the most part veterans. They objected to embarking because they had heard they would be sent to the Black Sea after their arrival in France, whereas they had received promises that no one would be sent to Russia unless he volunteered. The men are quartered in a public park. Perfect order prevailed.

Foreign News

MEXICO CITY, Mexico. — Seventeen deaths were caused by a dynamite explosion in the Rosario mine, Pachuca. Two trains, one carrying 3,000 lb of explosives, crashed near the main entrance to the mine.

Vigorous representations were made to the Mexican government Aug. 18, by the state department of the United States concerning the capture and detention of two American army aviators by bandits, who demanded \$15,000 ransom. Lieuts. H. G. Peterson and P. H. Davis, after having been held captive for more than a week by the bandits, were rescued Aug. 19 by Capt. Matlack of the 8th Cavalry, who, according to agreement, made the journey into the Mexican rendezvous unaccompanied. The men are now safe in American territory. Capt. Matlack brought back with him half the ransom money. He said that after Peterson had been released, Davis was brought forward by the bandits and the two mounted Capt. Matlack's horses. "The bandits demanded the remainder of the ransom money and Capt. Matlack and Davis answered by riding away rapidly. — Four Mexican bandits were killed by U. S. troops in Mexico Aug. 20, Capt. Matlack reported. They were surrounded in a blockhouse that the Mexicans had constructed in a mountain pass. When the U. S. troops approached the blockhouse with the intention of searching it, the Mexicans opened fire from port holes. The bandits fought desperately when they found they were trapped and two escaped. — Immediate withdrawal of American troops now on the trail of bandits in Northern Mexico, was asked Aug. 21 by Mexican Ambassador Bonillas, who called at the State Department, to present a formal protest from the Carranza Government.

(Continued on page 8.)

BROTHER CELESTINE

(From the Portfolio of a Tourist.)

Translated by J. H. LEUCK from the German of
M. VON GREIFFENSTEIN.

Concluded.

For these reasons my friend Aristide was made to change his name. He gave it an Italian form, and went by the name of Bianco. Celestino was his name as a member of the III Order of St. Francis. If I have correctly construed utterances of my friend on different occasions, his motive for acting in a Passion Play was an expiatory one. This son of France wished to make reparation for the sins of his country. . . . Aristide had received an excellent education. His mother wished that he remain away from the stage, and for this reason she had sent him, when still very young, to a college conducted by religious. With his knowledge and education, he might have become a high official or an ambassador."

So he was Passion player against his inclination, I thought. The self-denial that he practiced, as well as the motive for the same, truly deserved admiration. However, this offered no explanation for the masterful way in which he played his part, and I expressed myself to this effect towards Arrigo.

"He was not an actor," replied he, to my surprise, "he was a penitent, a saint."

I bade the narrator to explain.

The young man, whose eyes at his last words had filled with tears, stepped to a corner of the room, and from a pile of costumes drew forth a penitent's iron shirt, on which traces of blood were distinctly perceivable.

"See," he said, "so has Aristide lived the Passion of Christ along with his acting—it never played it—never did he for show distort a single muscle. The people who saw him on the stage never could praise enough the naturalness with which his features gave expression to his every pain. They did not know that every stroke, every jolt, struck the penitent's shirt that was hidden under his tricot. At the Bearing of the Cross the heavy wood rested thereon; when he was hanging at the cross he leaned so firmly against it that the spines penetrated deep into his flesh. With other Passion players the strokes are wielded only for show. Not so with Aristide. He bade his hangmen not to spare him, and well did they fulfill his wish.

"But do not believe, Sir, that he did this in order to make his play appear more true to nature. No; I can assure you that he did it all out of pure love for Christ. On the days when he played he usually fasted so strictly that he would eat nothing until after the first performance, which seldom came off before evening, and then he took only a little bread and diluted wine. And see how he understood his role. For him it was an apostolate, for which he prepared by fervent prayer. He begged of God the grace that by his performance he might contribute to the remembrance of Christ's passion among men. And God heard his prayers. It not unfrequently happened that public sinners were converted while we were performing. When our padrone occasionally unexpectedly gave us orders to play, and we others were unwilling and would complain, my friend never showed or expressed the least sign of dissatisfaction. "Andiamo predicare!" (Let us go and preach), he would say, like unto St. Francis, for whom he practiced a special veneration. I am positive that he even bound himself to perform the Passion Play, to enter a Franciscan monastery as a lay Brother."

Arrigo undoubtedly would have told me of many another good trait of his friend, had I not been impatient to hear something of the latter's death. So I interrupted the narrator by a question as to the assassin.

"That miserable, unhappy man!" exclaimed Arrigo, trembling with pain and indignation. "That man is worse than a devil. . . . But the police have succeeded in getting him, even though he was already out on the ocean."

"Do you know the name of the murderer, and was he in any way connected with his victim?" I asked.

"His name is Lorenzo Cerutti, and he is the son of a wealthy Roman. He received his education at a Parisian college, where he learned to know Aristide and soon became intimately befriended with him. Cerutti must at that time have possessed many a good quality. However, he seems always to have been an exalted head and a passionate character. After he had attained to his baccalaureate, his father sent him travelling. He came to England, Germany, and Russia, and got in with the worst companions. In time he became a perfect infidel and at last a fanatical anarchist.

Returning to Italy and learning of the vocation his friend had chosen, he became exceedingly angry. We happened to be performing at Livorno at the time, when he one evening attended the play. With correct eye he at once perceived the extraordinary performance of Aristide and the powerful impression it produced. Yet that very evening there was a harsh scene between him and his erstwhile friend. He accused Aristide of making propaganda for Christ, whom he always designated as the "Nazarene," and towards whom he felt a most passionate hatred. He pleaded with Aristide, at first in good words, then with threats, to give up the Passion Play, even offering to pay the director a large indemnity. Aristide, however, was bound by his vow, and he would never yield to a demand arising from such motives. He would have looked upon it as a betrayal of Christ, the Lord. Cerutti finally departed with the most terrible curses. . . .

"Ah, Signor, I heard part of the conversation that time. The aving man yelled so loudly that one must understand it in the adjoining rooms, and that is why I told you that he is a devil. During the first months after this unpleasant scene we heard nothing more of him. But two weeks ago a threatening letter came from him, in which he stated that he would be revenged on the Nazarene for the trick the latter had played him. Presumably, an anarchistic plot had proved unsuccessful to him. Day before yesterday Aristide received a second letter, in which Cerutti expressed himself still more plainly as to his wicked intentions. He wrote that the iconoclasts had destroyed crucifixes of wood and stone; he, however, would destroy the 'living image of the Nazarene.'"

"But," I interrupted, "if your friend had been so plainly forewarned, why did you not make arrangements to have the police aid you? It would have been an easy matter to prevent the crime."

The narrator sighed deeply, and after looking for a while, as in a dream, before himself, said: "Yes, it would have been an easy matter if Aristide had wanted it. Of the last threatening letter, however, no one knew a word. I found the same only to-day after Aristide's death. . . . He has accomplished what he always wished: to give up his life for Jesus Christ. This desire is the one, only correct explanation of his death. You probably had noticed how he remained alone on the stage, when all the others had fled?"

"I did, in fact, and it seemed to me that you tried to persuade him also to leave."

"So I did, Signor, but, as you saw, all in vain." Tears again came into Arrigo's eyes, and after a short pause, he continued: "You see, I am a Christian; and as such I really ought not lament his death. Why, has he not truly died the death of a martyr? When Cerutti seized the pistol he called to Aristide to come down from the cross, as a sign that he would renounce the Nazarene. Aristide heard the request, and his answer was a jubilant prayer of thanksgiving to God for being allowed to die for the Saviour. He seemed to have expected all beforehand. Then he pleaded, just as our Lord had done: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Every other man would have been disarmed by these words. But not so this satan of a Cerutti. He took this as a sign to fire. Still hanging on the cross, the mortally wounded breathed his last. His death could not have been more beautiful. For us, however, it is most bitter."

"Did the departed ever express the desire to you that he wished to die for Christ?" I asked of Arrigo.

"Not once only but innumerable times," was his reply. "He often spoke of it with unbelievable enthusiasm, as none but a saint could do."

For a while we sat in silence.

"Do you wish to see him," finally asked Arrigo.

He had guessed my thought. We entered a small, half-dark apartment, in which a vigil lamp glimmered. On a poor bier lay the earthly remains of Aristide Blanchard, his entire figure wrapped in white cloths, an incomparable picture of the Saviour in the tomb. The long, dark-blond, somewhat curly hair lay like a frame round that face of unforgettable beauty.

This was the man who already as a child had wished to die for Christ. At that time I had doubted the truth of his feelings and had thought that the actor's art had part in them, and now even this art had become with him as true as life itself. The white bud of childhood had developed into a most beautiful "Christ-rose." Involuntarily I sank upon my knees.

On the grave of Aristide Blanchard is erected a simple marble cross bearing the following inscription:

"Here rests Aristide Blanchard, Brother Celestine of the III Order of St. Francis, born at Paris. . . . assassinated at Naples. . . . out of godless hatred against the Person of Jesus Christ, whom he represented in a Passion Play."

When, two years later, I was searching through different portfolios in my photographic atelier, I found an almost life size photo of Lorenzo Cerutti. Filled with surprise, I asked myself how I had come in possession of it, when with it I discovered a group picture of Italian students, with Cerutti in the centre of the group. I remembered now that I had made a model of Brutus for an artist friend of mine who was preparing a sketch for a "Murder of Caesar." For this Brutus I had taken an enlarged picture of the young Italian, Cerutti. The Roman type of the head simply was unmistakable.

Almost prophetic appeared to me now my conception at that time of the face whose bearer, like the murderer of Caesar, had aimed at the heart of a friend, father, and benefactor. For, the shot that pierced the breast of Aristide was meant, solely and alone, for the "living image of the Nazarene."

Blind Rosa.

BY HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)

A long time silence reigned till John Slaets had regained his calmness; the people of the house observed his emotion, and the husband had considerably resumed his work, only looking up from time to time that he might be ready to run to serve the stranger, if any occasion arose.

The latter had now taken Peerkon on his knee again, and said:

"Mother, has Rosa lived long with you?"

The mother prepared herself to give him the beginning and the end, and the short and the long of the whole matter, and moving her spinning-wheel to his side, she sat down, and began:

"I will tell you, sir, how it has come about. You must know that when old Meulinez died, the children divided what he left among themselves; and Rosa, who would not have married for all the money in the world—I need not tell you why—made over her share to her brother, on the condition that he should maintain her during her life. In addition to this, she was a dressmaker, and earned a considerable sum in this way, but did not give it to her brother. She devoted all her earnings to good works, visited the sick, and, when the people were very poor, paid the

doctor to attend them. She had always a word of comfort for everybody, and some reviving cordial in her pocket for those who were very weak. It so happened that my husband—we had been only half a year married then—came home one day with a dreadful cold; listen—he has had that cough ever since. Next to God, we have to thank the good Rosa that my dear Nelis does not lie in his grave. Ah, sir, if you had but seen what she did for us out of pure love and kindness! She brought warm coverings—for it was cold, and we were very poor. She fetched two doctors from other parishes to consult together about our Nelis; she watched by my husband's bedside, she lightened his suffering and my grief with her kind, loving words, and gave us all the money we required to pay for medicine and food—for Rosa was beloved everywhere; and when she went to Mevrouw Hall, or to the wealthy farmers about, a small gift for the poor was never refused her. And, sir, our Nelis lay sick in bed for six long weeks, and all that time Rosa took care of us, and helped us through, till my husband, by degrees, picked up his strength again, and was able to work."

"How you must have loved the poor blind Rosa!" sighed the traveller.

The man raised his head for a moment from his work, and with tears in his eyes, exclaimed with ardour:

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"Could my blood restore her sight, I would let it be drained to the last drop."

This fervent utterance of gratitude made a deep impression on John Slaets. The woman perceived this, and giving her husband an admonitory nod to be silent, she continued:

"Three months after, God sent us a child—it sits on your knee. Rosa, who knew long before of its coming, wished to be its godmother, and Peer, my husband's brother, was to be godfather. On the christening day, there was some conversation about the name which should be given to the child. Rosa begged us to call the child John, but the godfather—a good man, but rather obstinate—wished, and there was nothing to object to, that it should be called Peter after him. And so, after a long discussion, it was baptized John-Peter; and we call him Peerken, because his godfather—to whom he belongs more than to Rosa, being a boy—will have it so, and would be offended if we did not do it. But Rosa will not hear of Peerken—she will call the child nothing but Johnny; and the little fellow is accustomed to it already, and knows that he is called Johnny, because it is your name, sir."

The traveller pressed the child passionately to his breast, and kissed him warmly. Silently musing, he gazed intently at the boy's laughing countenance, while his heart melted with a sweet sadness. The woman continued:

"Rosa's brother had made an arrangement with some people in Antwerp, to buy up victuals of every kind, in all the places about, to send to England. He would soon grow rich with this trade, people said, for every week he took ten carts full of provisions to Antwerp. At first, all went well; but suddenly some one failed in Antwerp, and the unfortunate Tist Meulincz, who had been security, was ruined, and was made so very poor by it, that all his goods were not enough by half to pay its debts. He was not able to bear up under it all, and died, poor fellow! may our Lord receive his soul!—Rosa then went to live in a little room at Nand Flink's, in the corner yonder; but in the same year, Karel, Nand's son, who had been taken for a soldier, came home with inflamed eyes. He had not been a fortnight at home, when he lost his sight altogether. Rosa, who had felt great pity for him, and always did what her kind heart bade her, had nursed him during his illness, and now used to lead him about to keep up his spirits, and refresh him a little. But Rosa soon caught the same disease, and has never since beheld the light of day! Nand Flink is dead, and the children are scattered; the blind Karel is provided for by a farmer not far from Lier. We then begged Rosa to come and live here, and told her that we should be very much pleased to see her beside us, and would willingly work for her all our lives; and she came with pleasure.—And before God we can declare, that she has now been nearly six years here, and has never heard from us anything but words of kindness; but, then, she is all goodness and love; and if anything were to happen, which was to be pleasant to Rosa, I do believe our children would fight and tear each other's hair to be the first to—"

"And she begs!" sighed the traveller.

"Yes, sir, but that is not our fault," replied the woman with offended pride. "Do not think that we have forgotten what Rosa once did for us. Had it been necessary to yoke ourselves to the plow, and endure hunger for her sake, she would not have required to beg. What do you think of us, sir? No! we prevented it for more than six months; and that is the only wrong

we have done to Rosa. As our family increased rapidly, Rosa feared in her angel heart that she would be a burden to us, and she wished to assist a little. It was all in vain to oppose; she became quite ill with vexation; we saw this, and after half a year's entreaties, we were at last compelled to allow her to take her own way. But it is no disgrace to a blind woman. Though we are very poor, we are, thank God, not so needy as to require it; but she compels us for all that to take now and then a share of her gains, for we cannot be at variance with poor blind Rosa; but we give it back again in another way. For although she does not know it, she is better clothed than we, and the food which we prepare for her is much better than our own. A little pot is always devoted to her. See, there it is, two eggs with butter-sauce, in addition to potatoes! The remaining money she lays aside, if I understand her rightly, as a little portion to our children when they are grown up. We thank her from our hearts for her love; but, sir, we can do little else."

The traveller had listened with the deepest silence to this explanation; a quiet smile which beamed upon his countenance, and a slight occasional movement of the eyes, were the only indications of the feelings of intense joy which filled his heart.

The woman had ceased speaking, and had set her wheel in motion again; while the traveller remained for a time occupied with his own reflections. Suddenly he put the child on the floor, and turning to the man, who was busy with his brooms, said in a tone very like a command:

"Cease working!"

The broom-maker did not understand at first what he was after, and rose from his seat, astonished at the tone of the stranger's voice.

"Cease, I say—and give me your hand, farmer Nelis."

"Farmer!" muttered the broom-maker with surprise.

"Come, come," cried the traveller. "To the door with your brooms! I will give you a hide of land, four milch cows, a heifer, two horses, and everything else which goes to make up a comfortable farm-steading.—You do not believe me?" he continued, showing the broom-maker a handful of gold pieces. "What I say is true. I might give you this gold, but I love and respect you too much to put money in your hand. I will make you the possessor of a good hide of land, and even after my death, I will benefit you and your children."

The good people gazed at him with moist eyes, and appeared not yet quite to comprehend all he said. When the traveller was about to renew his promise, Peerken eagerly seized him by the hand, as if he would say something to him.

"What is it, my dear child?" he asked.

"Mr. John," replied the boy, "see!—the workers are coming from the fields. I know where Rosa is. Shall I run to meet her, and tell her that you have come?"

The traveller took Peerken's hand, and drew him towards the door:

"Come along; we shall go together!" he said; and taking leave of the family with a slight and hasty gesture, he accompanied the child, who led him toward the middle of the village. As soon as they had reached the first houses, the rustics came out of their barns and stables, and looked gaping after the traveller, as if they had seen a miracle. In truth, it was a wonderful spectacle to see the child in his shirt, and with his bare feet, laughing and talking merrily, as he skipt along by the side of this unknown stranger. The astonished villagers could not understand what

the rich-gentleman, who seemed to be a baron at least, meant to do with the broom-maker's little Peter. Still greater was their astonishment, when they saw him stoop and kiss the child. The only explanation of the matter which occurred to the wisest heads among them, and was soon pronounced before every house-door to be the true account of the matter, was, that the rich gentleman had bought the boy from his parents, and meant to adopt him as a son. This had often been done by city people who had no children of their own; and little Peter, with his great blue eyes and fair curly head, was certainly the prettiest boy in the village. But for all that, it was both strange and pretty to see the rich gentleman carry off the child in nothing but his shirt.

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 28 of St. Peter's Bote

The Catholic Settlement Society announces that it has resolved to start a new Colony 60-100 miles west of Saskatoon and about 150 miles south-west of Rosthern. There is no bush in the newly proposed Colony. The society itself is going to be reorganized. — Last Friday Mrs. Kopp and her two daughters Clara and Mary, returned from their trip to Switzerland and Germany. Tuesday Mrs. Kopp left with her husband for St. Peter's Colony. — Last Wed. Mr. Lange, the president of the C.S.S., left at the head of an expedition to inspect the land in the new Colony. He expects to be away about two months.

— A new elevator is being constructed in town and another will soon be begun. — Nic. Schuler and H. Lessmeister were in from the Colony and reported that the crops at St. Anne are looking fine. Mr. Schuler has put up 75 loads of hay and burned some excellent lime. — On Aug. 16th Mr. Honisch arrived from Manchester, O., having made the 2,000 mile trip by wagon with three horses. He started out on the first of June and claims to have saved about \$200 by not taking the railroad. — In Nebraska he had to pass over a fifty mile stretch of country that was under water. — Mr. Schultz of Dead Moose Lake brought in some oats Aug. 16 that was 4½ ft. long and wheat 4 ft., raised on new breaking. — Ludwig Walter of Lake Lenore reports that the crops there look promising for a good harvest.

The correspondent from Münster writes on Aug. 18 that about 30 teams are busy filling in the embankment of the creek for the C. N. R. roadbed. The bridge will be 200 ft. in length and 40 ft. in height. The Monastery has put up 75 tons of hay and the mower is still busy. — Monday Aug. 15 Father Chrysostom held services at St. Bruno in the store owned by Wm. and Nic. Smith. A church is to be erected this fall. There are now about 24 families residing in the settlement. — Last Friday the Monastery's people returned from Fish Creek where they had been occupied for the past two weeks with taking apart the rail-road bridge which the spring floods had swept away from Saskatoon. — The two brothers of Father Peter are at present working for the Monastery. — On the feast of the Assumption the first Solemn Religious Profession took place in St. Peter's Monastery — Frater Leo and Casimir pronouncing their Solemn Vows on that day.

ADDENDA:

There was a light frost in the Colony on Aug. 28th around three o'clock in the morning, slightly nipping the potato vines.

On Aug. 29th work on the new church at Schaeffer's was resumed.

Fruit of the Wild Rose.

FOR SAUCE:—Two pounds of the red fruit of the wild rose are cut up and cleaned. Then 30 grams of salt and 50 grams of sugar, a little wine-vinegar, a small quantity of onions, cloves and ginger are added and the fruit cooked till tender. Now force it through a hair-sieve and put the sauce thus obtained in glasses. Then sterilize by boiling the filled glasses for fifteen minutes at 100° Celsius.

FOR PRESERVING:—The fruit is likewise cut open and cleaned, boiled in water to which a tablespoonful of vinegar and half a teaspoonful of salt were added. When tender, the fruit is lifted out of the

water allowing all the water to drip off. In the meantime a pound of sugar is dissolved in some water and an equal amount of vinegar, boiled, and poured over the fruit. During three days the juice is poured off and reboiled and poured on again. On the 4th day the fruit is put in glasses and the juice added. When cool, close the glasses.

FOR MARMALADE:—Clean the fruit carefully and let stand for 2 days. On the 3rd day it is passed through a hair-sieve. To a pound of fruit add one pound of sugar; let stand for half an hour and then put in glasses which are left open till the marmalade is hard and dry on top.

SHE KNEW HER PLACE.

A woman, one of the 30,000 British workers for the Y.M.C.A., was assigned to scrub the Eagle hut floor in London. She had done little manual labor in her life, but accepted the job without protest, and went down on her knees with a pail of hot water, a cloth and a cake of soap. Soon the water in the pail was black. A man in uniform passed. The woman looked up and asked if he would mind emptying the pail and refilling it with clean water.

There was a pause, then this reply: "Dummit, madame, I'm an officer."

This time there was no pause, but like a flash the scrubwoman retorted: "Dummit, officer, I'm a duchess!"

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L.O.G.D.

St. Peter's Bote

L.O.G.D.

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

Deadly as the Bullet. Peace hath her victories no less than war—she also has means of reducing the population in a way to make Mars envious. Italy lost 400,000 men by bullets, shells and gas, and has buried 800,000 victims of the influenza. Strangely enough this horrible malady was usually more deadly in climates that are supposed to be particularly genial than in ruder climes. Italy, Australasia, the balmy isles of the South Sea, each saw its most vigorous sons and daughters go down before the fell reaper.

Of course, even such a superbly healthy land as this did not escape; in fact, Labrador had a terrible visitation, the northern settlements suffering cruelly, but taken by and large, Canada lost as small a percentage of her population as any country. May we be spared a visit from this captain of death during the coming winter.

Catholic Educational Rights Safeguarded in Socialistic Germany. The controversy between the Center Party and the Socialists of Germany on the school question has been settled, for the time being, by a compromise. The present arrangement provides that parents are to decide whether schools within a community shall be for all religious denominations in common, or separated according to denominations, or to have no religious teaching whatever. In order to enable the children or parents of small means to attend the grammar and high schools, assistance from the public funds is to be granted. The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" expresses the opinion that the compromise is a decided victory for the Center.

Religious News

EDMONTON, Alta.—Most Rev. Emile Joseph Legal, O.M.I., Archbishop of Edmonton, Canada, has been received in private audience by the Pope.

OTTAWA, Ont.—De La Salle College, Aurora, the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers of Ontario, was the scene of a simple, yet impressive, ceremony on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., when eleven young men were received into the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and clothed in the holy habit of St. John Baptist De La Salle. Rev. Brother Bernard, Provincial, presided and, after a brief address on the important significance of the ceremony and its association with the feast of Our Blessed Mother's Assumption, he admitted the postulants into the Institute in the name of the Superior General. The function concluded with Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, given by the Chaplain, Rev. E. Hodgkinson.

TRACADIE, N. S.—After a century of effort to make self-supporting and successful the Trappist Monastery of Notre Dame du Petit Clairvaux, at Tracadie, Nova Scotia, it has been decided by the Superior in France to dispose of the property and bring the members of the community to France. The monastery was established by Father Vincent Paul, who, with other Trappists had been expelled from France and came to the United States and thence to Nova Scotia, where he obtained permission from his superiors to found a

monastery. He bought a site at Big Tracadie in January, 1819, and four years later he went to France and brought back with him four religious, the first monks of the community.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Rev. P. Sylvester, O. S. B., the first priest of St. Cloud diocese and the last of the four chaplains to return from service has returned to St. John's Abbey, and will resume his position as teacher at St. John's College at Collegeville, Minn.

—The cornerstone for the new Sacred Heart Church at Cashton, was laid recently.

—A new wing will be built to the House of the Good Shepherd at St. Paul, to serve as a house for the Magdalen community. The new building when completed will cost \$75,000, and is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Foley of that city.

—On Aug. 10 the new St. Marcus Church, Merriam Park, St. Paul, was dedicated by Archbishop Dowling. It cost \$185,000 and has a seating capacity of 1,200.

—Sister M. Demetria died at the Catholic Orphanage for boys at Minneapolis, where she had served for thirty-three years. She was seventy-one years of age and would have celebrated her golden jubilee in December.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—St. Anthony's Capuchin House of Studies at Marathon, was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Schwabach of La Crosse on Aug. 15. The Provincial is Rev. Benedict Mueller, O. M. Cap. The sermon was delivered by Most Rev. Archbishop Messmer.

—Rev. Father Richard Buytaert, of St. John's at Coleman, in an automobile attending a sick call, was run into by a train. He was thrown under the train and killed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The contract has been awarded for the erection of the new Joseph's Seminary and work on the excavation for the foundation has begun. The building will have a 182-foot front with wings 104 and 117 and a central wing of 166 feet. The cost is estimated at \$200,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—In September will occur the hundredth anniversary of the solemn consecration of the Cathedral of Bardstons, which is the original or first of the three cathedrals of the diocese of Louisville. As a diocese Louisville is now in its 112th year.

—The oldest Catholic Alumna in the United States, Mrs. Honor Frances Brown-Wise, "the grand old woman of the Diocese of Louisville," died recently in her 104th year at her century-long home, St. John, Hardin County, Kentucky. This is close by Bethlehem Academy, the oldest foundation of the Sisters of Loretto, of which she was a pupil about ninety years ago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rev. William Henry Jaegering died August 11th at St. Mary's Hospital, St. Louis. He was born in Weseke, Münster, Germany, January 6th, 1846. Ordained to the priesthood December 17th, 1870, he served almost continuously in St. Louis principally at St. Mary's Church. He was also the founder of St. Augustine parish and served the people with heroic devotion during the great epidemic of smallpox in the year of 1880. Of late years he was

the chaplain of St. Mary's Infirmary. The funeral was held August 14th, the solemn absolution being given by Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Marxist Society and the South Solomon Islands, Oceania, have sustained a great loss in the death of Bishop Bertroux. As missionary and Vicar Apostolic, Msgr. Bertroux had been in this difficult field since 1879. He first labored in the Fiji Islands and in 1912 became Vicar of the South Solomon Islands. He was born in France in 1853 and was consequently sixty-six years of age at the time of his death.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Bishop Glass of Salt Lake City has acquired the Pinecrest Inn, thirteen miles out of the city for the Holy Cross Sisters. They will conduct a sanitarium for nuns of all Orders who may come here to recuperate.

MEXICO.—Archbishops Leopoldo Rinz of Michoacan and Francisco Orozco y Jimenez of Guadalajara after an exile of several years have returned to Mexico. Reports from various parts of Mexico indicate that the persecution of the Church has practically come to an end in Mexico.

FRANCE.—Fifty seven Sisters of Charity of the Convent of Nevers, in which Bernadette Soubirous was a nun, have been decorated by the French government for their services during the war.

ROME.—Cardinal Carlo Andrea Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, one of the best loved prelates in Italy, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reception of the red hat, and a silver wedding, as it is called, in the Roman Curia, is a unique event. This Cardinal-priest was elevated to the dignity of Prince of the Church by Pope Leo XIII on May 18th, 1894. On June 21st occurred the anniversary of his entry into Milan, and a special function was celebrated in the churches of the city and archdiocese in thanksgiving for so great an Archbishop. The jubilarian is in his sixty-ninth year, and as far as reception of the red hat goes, he is the fifth or sixth oldest member of the Sacred College.

St. Peter's Colony

CARMEL.—The family of Peter Suchan has sustained the loss of their little child. It was buried by Father Benedict on Sunday last.

—The Rev. Father Joseph will hold services in Carmel next Sunday, Aug. 31st.

BRUNO.—The Bruno district is going to have a doctor again. His name is Dr. Saucier and he intends to locate at Bruno in the very near future.

—The nine months' old Baby of Mr. John Stahl died on the way to the hospital in the auto on Monday, Aug. 25th. Burial will take place to-day, Aug. 27th.

DANA.—John Budnar, who has been in the city hospital at Saskatoon for some time as a result of a blow alleged to have been dealt by Wasy Sokalski, has been discharged from the institution and is now ready to appear in court against his alleged assailant. Sokalski, who is held in provincial jail on a charge of assault with grievous bodily harm, was to be arraigned in provincial police court at Vonda, Monday.

CUDWORTH.—As has been reported here already, Nick Sabadash is in the hospital at Wakaw with shot wounds in his face and John Charniski is held in jail at Prince Albert on a charge of attempting murder. The latter has been remanded for preliminary hearing until Sabadash is discharged from the hospital. Ernest Gardner, agent for the attorney general at Humboldt, will conduct the case

for the crown. Charniski's defense is that on his arrival home from Cudworth his daughter informed him there was a wolf near the barn. The dogs were barking at an object in the semi-darkness. Charniski seized his shotgun, ran to the yard and fired. Sabadash sprang up with blood running down his face. Charniski gave himself up to the police.

—**DOGS FOR SALE.** The mother a registered St. Bernard crossed with a collie. Price \$10 and \$15 each. Write to

Pet. Kiefer, CUDWORTH.

ST. BENEDICT.—Prof. Berthold Imhoff, the renowned artist who decorated St. Peter's Church at Münster this year, was a visitor at St. Benedict last Sunday, and discussed with Rev. Father Rudolph the necessary preparations to be made for the decoration of St. Benedict's Church here. Work by the artist here will begin within about a week or so.

—Our parochial school was reopened on Monday of this week. Miss Mary Muench of Münster who has been teaching here, last year, has again been engaged as our teacher.

—The Rev. Father Rudolph paid a flying visit to the Abbey at Münster Sunday evening, Aug. 24.

—On Aug. 26th, there were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, at St. Leo's Church, Mr. Jacob Frey and Miss D. Reding.

LENORA LAKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mainzer of Strawberry Ridge, Pa. were visiting in St. Peter's Colony last week and took in the picnic at Lenora Lake last Sunday. They were so pleased with the prospects of the Colony that they decided to locate here, as soon as they will succeed in disposing of their property in the States. Mr. Wm. Mainzer who is a brother to Mr. John Mainzer of Münster has bought three quarters of land situated about 1½ mile from St. Anthony's Church, Lenora Lake. The visitors intend to leave again for Pennsylvania this week.

—Lenora Lake is certainly not doing things by halves. They have again broken all records in the line of this year's picnics. Never was there seen a larger gathering of people on a similar occasion than Lake Lenora was privileged to see last Sunday. The sum realized for the benefit of the church by far exceeds that taken in at any church celebration in the Colony before. The total sum taken in amounted to \$3700. Congratulations!

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The Rev. Father Theo. Schweers, O.M.I., of Allan, Sask., who is conducting the spiritual retreat for the Sisters of St. Elizabeth at Humboldt was a visitor at Dead Moose Lake last Saturday, August 23rd. Father Schweers was appointed canonical visitor for the Sisterhoods of St. Peter's Colony about half a year ago, and on Aug. 23rd he discharged the functions of his office for the first time, holding canonical visitation in the Ursuline convent at Dead Moose Lake.

HUMBOLDT.—Sportsmen of the district are already beginning to oil up their guns and the hardware stores are doing a record business in the sale of sporting goods, preparatory to the opening of the game season. The open season for ducks begins on September 15th and the bag limit per day is 50 and 250 for the season. The ducks this year are said to be quite plentiful. Many of the sloughs are dried up but they are to be seen in thousands on nearly all the lakes. It is still unlawful to hunt prairie chicken, partridge or grouse at any time. It was found necessary to extend the close season on these birds but reports are being received by the head game warden to the effect that they are increasing in many districts and it is believed that they will soon be plentiful

enough to warrant a short open season. The penalty for shooting these birds at the present time is \$100 for the first and \$25 for each additional bird unlawfully taken. The game bird license for residents of cities, towns and villages or hamlets is \$1.25. For non-residents of Saskatchewan, but domiciled in Canada, it is \$5; for others \$15. No license may be issued to any person under 16 years of age without the permission of his guardian.

It is unlawful to shoot game on enclosed or cultivated property without permission. It is unlawful to shoot between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunset. It is unlawful to carry a loaded gun in or on, or discharge the same from a carriage, rig, automobile or other vehicle.

—Mr. Louis Moritzer has commenced excavation for a new residence which he will erect on the corner of Cabot Ave. and Stanley Street.

—To-day, Aug. 27th, will be the last Wednesday half holiday as provided by town by-law.

—Work on the large addition to St. Elizabeth Hospital is progressing nicely. The walls are steadily going up higher. The second storey will soon be completed.

—Mr. Math. Kloss of St. Gregor was taken to the hospital last week. The patient is about 83 years of age and is suffering from bodily infirmities proper to such advanced years. His daughter who arrived recently from Minneapolis on a visit, is trying to assuage his illness.

MÜNSTER.—Mr. B. Imhoff who was putting the finishing touches to the grand artistic and decorative work in St. Peter's Abbey Church on Monday and Tuesday of this week, is to-day leaving for his home at St. Walburg, Sask. He expects to be home for about a week, and then he will set out to beautify St. Benedict's Church at St. Benedict. Prof. Imhoff is certainly a first-class artist and deserving of the highest commendation. We wish here to refer the kind reader to our special article entitled "Beautiful St. Peter's Abbey Church" on page 8.

—The Right Rev. Abbot-Elect Michael Ott, O. S. B. has informed Father Prior Peter that it is his intention to receive the abbatial benediction in St. Peter's Abbey Church at Münster in the midst of his dear confreres and the good people of St. Peter's Colony. The date for this solemn function, of course, has not yet been set, since his election must first receive papal recognition and approbation. A reply from the Holy Father, however, may now soon be expected.

—The Rev. Father Schweers, O. M. I., was a visitor at the Abbey on Sunday, Aug. 24th, and an admirer of the beautiful St. Peter's Abbey Church.

—The weather of past week was rather cool. On Sunday morning, Aug. 24th, the first slight autumn frost made its appearance, the thermometer registering 2½ degrees below the frost-line. Cucumbers were touched, but the leaves in the potato fields are still sound and green. The grain-crop is, generally speaking, cut and threshing will be the next in the order of work among the colonists. The warm and beautiful days of summer have practically passed and fall is coming on rapidly. The days are perceptibly shortening and the sun is gradually losing its vim and intensity. On a whole, God has been very kind to us and has blessed us once more with our daily bread for the next year, for which we ought all give thanks to our Heavenly Father, especially so, when we re-collect that many other farmers in the province had no crop and not even sufficient feed for their horses and cattle.

—St. Peter's Bote wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$10.00

for Rev. Father Egenolf, O. M. I., from a kind giver at Windthorst; \$1.90 for the orphans from a subscriber at Münster and \$1.00 and \$2.00 resp. for the new Ursuline Convent at Bruno from two readers at St. Gregor. God bless you!

WATSON.—The C.P.R. surveyors have the grade stakes all in and the limits of their right of way staked at Watson, but there is no grading outfit in sight yet.

—Mrs. T. F. Schindler of Saskatoon was a visitor at Watson. Mr. Schindler was looking after his real estate interests here as many prospective purchasers are now looking over land in this vicinity.

—The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch at Pleasantdale, about 16 miles north of Spalding.

WATSON, August 23rd, 1919.

Dear St. Peter's Bote:—

Among the young ladies who consecrated their lives to God as an Ursuline Religions at Dead Moose Lake, Aug. 20th, was Miss Mary Windschiegl of Watson, her name in Religion being Sister Joseph. Father Dominic of Watson was master of ceremonies.

I would like to call the attention of Catholic young ladies, who intend attending High School or taking up any work that will necessitate their residing in Saskatoon, to the fact that the Reverend Sisters (Daughters of Zion) are conducting a very home-like and up-to-date boarding house—Rosary Hall—at 605 Spadina Crescent, Saskatoon.

Mr. Cröttie of Regina, government inspector of neglected and destitute children, whilst passing through Watson in his official capacity paid a fleeting visit to Rev. Father Dominic.

The Watson farmers are all wearing a broad smile—Mr. Grouch excepted—; they are harvesting the best crop they have had for years.

The proposed cement sidewalks of Watson are fast becoming a reality, and will go far towards adding to the appearance of the town and the comfort of the pedestrians. —Corr.

Profession and Investment at Dead Moose Lake, Sask.

A beautiful celebration took place last Wednesday, Aug. 20th, at the Ursuline Convent at Dead Moose Lake. Two novices, Sister Josepha Windschiegl, formerly of Watson, a niece of Father Prior Peter, O.S.B., of Münster, and Sister Benedicta Plemel, formerly of St. Gregor, dedicated themselves to God in the Ursuline order and pronounced their simple triennial vows. At the same time two young ladies from Münster, Miss Alodia Muench and Miss Frances Weber were received into the order as novices.

The ceremonies began at 9.30 o'clock in the neatly decorated chapel of the convent. Long before the time for the sublime services had arrived, the relatives of the four happy virgins coming from Watson, St. Gregor and Münster were assembled in the chapel in joyful expectancy. Father Prior Peter, being delegated by the Vicar General of the diocese, the Very Rev. Father Jan, O. M. I., to perform the ceremony officiated, being ably assisted by the Rev. Fathers Dominic of Watson and Joseph of Engelfeld. After the psalm "Lactatus sum" had been sung by the "Ven. Sisters that comprised the choir for this occasion, the celebrant intoned the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" which was sung to the end. Then Father Prior being vested in his priestly robes and the cope delivered the sermon which was listened to with intense interest. This being ended and the prescribed questions having been put to and answered by the candi-

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dates, their religious garb was blessed and handed to them by the celebrant. Miss Alodia Muench was given the name Sister Mary Theresa of the Infant Jesus, while Miss Frances Weber received the name of Sister Mary Magdalene of the Blessed Sacrament. During the recitation of the Litany of All Saints the two new novices lay prostrate before the altar, when they were covered with the pall whereon two attending virgins were strewing flowers. This impressive ceremony should signify that the newly invested novices bade farewell to the world and its allurement and, that henceforth they ought to be dead to the world and its pomp and sensual enjoyments, having chosen the divine Saviour as their bridegroom. The attending virgins were Miss Muench, the eldest sister of Sr. Theresa and Miss Helen Kopp of Muenster. Nic. Muench, a brother to Sr. Theresa and Jos. Weber, a brother to Sr. Magdalene served at the altar.

After the investment of the two new Sisters was ended, the two other happy virgins who had satisfactorily completed their two years' novitiate, Sisters Josepha and Benedicta, in a loud and intelligible manner pronounced the formula of their profession, whereby they dedicated themselves to the service of God in the order of St. Ursula, promising to observe the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and of devoting themselves henceforth to the instruction and education of the children and young ladies in St. Peters Colony. Accordingly their white veils which they wore during the term of their novitiate were exchanged for the black which had specially before been blessed by the celebrant.

Then Holy Mass was celebrated before the Blessed Sacrament being exposed by Father Prior. At the Offertory the new professed Sisters offered their candles and after the Communion of the priest all four received Holy Communion. Mass being ended the celebrant intoned the hymn of thanksgiving "Te Deum" which was sung by the Sisters in Latin. This ended, benediction with the Blessed Sacrament was given. In conclusion the celebrant led the two new novices to the place of the superioress of the Sisters and charged her, in solemn words, with the care of them, saying that before the judgement seat of God she would be responsible for their souls and their spiritual advancement.

This was the first time that the ceremony of profession was held by the community of the Ursuline Sisters since their advent in St. Peter's Colony in the year 1913. The community which in the beginning consisted only of four Sisters, and which in 1914 had been augmented by new arrivals from Europe and Winnipeg to thirteen, numbers now nineteen members of whom four are novices. Though the beginning was hard and replete with difficulties of every sort, the community is now established on a solid and permanent basis. The small twig of their order which they planted in the fertile plains of St. Peter's Colony six years ago has taken root, is growing up, is blossoming, prospering and bringing forth fruit. The words of the psalmist are once more being verified with the good Sisters and their foundation: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Going they went and wept, casting their seeds. But coming they shall come with joyfulness, carrying their sheaves" (Ps. 125, 5-7).

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — Wheat cutting is practically completed in Saskatchewan with the exception of the eastern part of the province where

the grain is later than in other parts owing to the heavy rains that have fallen during the summer. The reports received by the provincial Bureau of Statistics indicate that threshing will start in many places this week and within ten days will be general all over the province. Notwithstanding the number of men that have come from the East and the large number of farmers from the dried-out districts who are helping with the harvest, labour is still scarce in many districts, fifty cents per hour being paid in some places for men to do stooking. Good rains have fallen during the past week in the western and northern parts of the province which will greatly help the feed situation and providing that no early frosts interfere with present conditions, the flax crop will be much better than anticipated.

SASKATOON. — At a recent meeting of Supt. Johnstone with Major O'Leary of Prince Albert and Mr. Ewart of Regina, discussion took place on the disposition of the Perigord and Kelvington lands which are now under Prince Albert jurisdiction. It was felt that Saskatoon was the better place from which to control this territory and the matter has now been taken up with the provincial authorities to have the transfer effected. Saskatoon offices of the G. W. V. A. and the S.S.B. were responsible for securing this territory for soldier settlement, and, besides, it is more accessible from this city. If the present plans are carried out, control of townships 39 and 40 will be transferred to the Saskatoon office. The district takes in a portion of the Porcupine Reserve. Following is the letter from Major Ashton, setting out the lands shortly to be thrown open: Dear sir: Re Indian lands in Saskatchewan. I am glad to be in a position to inform you that as a result of the efforts of the Soldier Settlement Board the following lands within the reserves shown will shortly become available for soldier settlement: Poor Man Indian Reserve 12 sections in Tp. 29, Rg. 18, W. 2nd Mer. and fractional sections 3 and 4, Tp. 30, R. 18, W. 2nd Mer., approximately 8,080 acres.—Piapot Indian Reserve 26 1-2 sections, 16,960 acres.—Big River Indian Reserve, 980 acres.—Cowessee Indian Reserve, 2,223.56 acres. Negotiations are also proceeding, and are nearing completion, 26 1-2 sections of Indian Reserve No. 71, commonly called Round Lake and also for some 21,000 acres in the Mistawasis or Snake Plain Reserve. In these two cases the board is at present awaiting the surrender from the Indians. This has in both cases been agreed to but in neither case has formal notification been received.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—What is claimed in financial circles as the first purchase of German marks since the beginning of the war took place here Aug. 19th when a financial firm handled an order for the transference of \$300 to Germany. This sum bought 6,000 marks at the rate of 20 marks for \$1.00, which means that the mark has fallen to five cents in Vancouver against the normal exchange value of 23½ cents. German-Austrian money is still lower.

Manitoba

MANITOBA. — Mennonites in this province have no educational privileges not extended to all citizens, according to a judgment handed down by the Manitoba court of appeal. The "rights" which Mennonites have heretofore claimed, to educate their children as they pleased, are based on "authority" from the federal government given in 1873, which the court declared are beyond the power of parliament to confer. The court refused an ap-

plication for permission to carry an appeal from this decision over the supreme court of Canada to the privy council. By the judgement the court decides that the Dominion government intended to give the Mennonites, as they claim, the right to their own schools, that even if this had been done, the Dominion government would have no such power, as the province of Manitoba has the exclusive right to deal with matters appertaining to education. It is decided by the judgement that the School Attendance act is binding on the Mennonites, and that they must attend the schools in accordance with the terms of the law.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—The following schedule of cash payments, representing the first instalment of the Canadian wheat crop which will be handled and marketed by the new wheat commission, has been approved by order-in-council. Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan: No. 1 hard, \$2.15; No. 1 Man. northern, \$2.15; No. 2 Man. northern, \$2.12; No. 3 Man. northern, \$2.08; No. 1 Alta. red winter, \$2.15; No. 2 Alta. red winter, \$2.12; No. 3 Alta. red winter, \$2.08. Above cash payments are the basis in store at public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. British Columbia: No. 1 wheat, \$2.10½; No. 2 wheat, \$2.07½; No. 3 wheat, \$2.03½; basis in store, Canadian government elevator, Vancouver, B. C. Ontario and Quebec: wheat, No. 1 grade, \$2.18; No. 2 grade, \$2.15; No. 3 grade, \$2.11, basis in store, Montreal.—Telegrams to the government from the west, following the official announcement of the price of wheat, indicate considerable dissatisfaction with the plan and an apparent belief that \$2.15 will be not only the initial but the final figure. A number of grain growers are asking the government why, having gone so far, it is not prepared to make the Canadian price equivalent to that of the United States and also of what was paid last year in this country. The explanation given is that the government, being uncertain as to the price in the world market, is not disposed to take any greater chances.

—Sir Robert Borden returned from his trip with the Prince of Wales walking with a considerable limp as a result of his recent accident in Halifax. Only some ligaments were strained, however and no permanent injury will result.—The cabinet had an all afternoon sitting on Aug. 22nd, considering the legislation to be presented at the coming session, and as a result of the views exchanged the weeding out process among the war measures is likely to be so extensive that very few of them as such will be presented. It is even possible that none of the orders-in-council passed under the war measures act will be ratified in that form though a number would be picked out and made into separate bills. Of several hundred of such orders-in-council the great proportion have accomplished their purpose with the end of the war and the termination of demobilization. This form of legislation was not very popular and it is believed that discussion will be abbreviated and controversy avoided if the greater part of them die a natural death and if entirely new legislation be initiated on such matters as really call for it.

JAPAN.—Local self-government for Korea and reforms looking toward home rule are announced in an Imperial rescript issued in Tokio on Aug. 19. The military gendarme army so much under criticism of late is to be replaced by a civilian police force entirely under civil control. A system of village and town government based upon popular suffrage also is to be

undertaken. Possibly most important of all from the Korean point of view, the rescript provides that Koreans shall have the same privileges and legal rights as Japanese. Heretofore, Japanese have been a privileged class. Baron Soto, former minister of state and one of the best known of Japanese statesmen, becomes governor general, succeeding Marshall Hatsegawa.

—Cholera has broken out on the island of Formosa and the government has declared a quarantine against the island as more than 200 cases of cholera are said to have been found.

For Sale

On account of old age I intend to sell my property, a half a section, 2 miles from Fulda church and Post office. Good well and plenty of water in the pasture for cattle. Apply to St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

For Sale ½ Section

not very far from Muenster and Humboldt. Price \$45.00 per acre. Apply to Geo. Billesberger, Box 12, CUDWORTH, Sask.

S. W. & N. E. 22-41-24, W. 2.

Having moved from Western Canada, I will sell the above land on half crop terms, no cash payment required, to a good man who will improve the property. Interested parties please write the owner, stating price prepared to pay.

G. A. Campbell, Manager, Union Bank of Canada, Peterborough, Ont.

Louis Schober General Blacksmith ANNAHEIM, SASK.

I WELD cast iron or any kind of metal by Oxygen - Acetylene - Process. No job too big - none too small All work guaranteed and done promptly. Telephone in Shop.

Watch This Space.

Remember that in trading at the Co-operative Store you are patronizing **Your Own Business.**

The following are some of the things we are doing to reduce the "COST OF LIVING":

We ship your live stock at the EXACT COST OF HANDLING. We do not raise the cost of handling by driving through the country, trying to induce you to sell when your stock is not ready for the market.

We sell all goods at the lowest possible price to you. Our methods of handling are VERY ECONOMIC, thereby reducing the price to you.

We do not peddle our goods.

We enable you to get all goods not carried in stock by us at wholesale prices.

We will ship Live Stock again on Sept. 2nd.

The St. Gregor Grain Growers' Ass'n. Ltd. E. A. Munkler, Mgr. ST. GREGOR, Sask.

CAMPION COLLEGE REGINA

Conducted by the JESUIT FATHERS. WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 11th.

For further particulars address:

Rev. T. J. MacMahon, S. J., 3136 - 13th. Ave., REGINA, SASK.

Campion College Drive
Sept. 21. — Oct. 5.

If is If and But is But

When You Deal with The Shapack & Wolfe Co. YOU KNOW WHAT IS WHAT.

A full assortment of General Merchandise, Ladies', Men's and Children's Ready-to-wear, also clearing out reasonable summer stock at reduced prices for the next few weeks, in order to make room for our big range of FALL STOCK which is due in a few weeks with prices never heard of.

The Shapack & Wolfe Co., Departmental Store
where your neighbors and friends deal.

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

Our Buyer has been fortunate in securing several lines of

PRINTS

at a price way below the present values and following our established principle of sharing up with our customers, we are offering these lines at

30c and 35c per yard.

BE SURE AND SECURE SOME OF THESE BARGAINS!

The Price of Coffees

has been going up right along and most merchants were compelled to raise their retail price accordingly. We expected this and have taken advantage of the lower prices some time ago, by buying heavy in advance. Our retail price is considerably below the wholesale price of today.

Buy Your Coffees From Us If You Want Quality.

A. J. RIES & SON.

The Prayer Humble.

My soul strives not to vision, Lord, the beauty, The loveliness and radiance of the place Where I may meet Thee, Lord, and Thy dear Mother, And all the saints and angels face to face.

Necessity of Prayer.

Prayer is necessary to preserve the supernatural life in our souls. The principles of the supernatural life in us are divine faith and sanctifying grace; but these gifts of God are exercised, developed and perfected by communion with their source and object—God. Without his communion, therefore, without prayer, they will decline and die.

A Remarkable Career.

LENOX, Mass.—Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, aged 84 years, died at his Lenox summer home "Shadowbrook" August 11th after an illness of less than three days with bronchial pneumonia. So sudden was his death that his daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, was unable to get to her father's bedside before he died.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

—Some people seem to be "awfully" afraid to tell the neighbor down the road that he has the best wheat, or the best garden for miles around. Puffs him up, you know. But how those same men and women do like to be puffed up just that way! Doesn't hurt them a mite, oh, no!

—The slowest of us can make a home run at dinner time. —It seems nowadays as if the more a woman spends on her clothes the fewer she has to put on. —The man who claims to be strictly honest should not steal a ride on the cars and think the company can stand it.

money to Switzerland, it being added that such transactions are being carried out through occupied territories. It is said that from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 marks are reaching Switzerland daily.

THE HAGUE. — A new flying machine, made entirely of metal, mostly aluminum, is being exhibited in Berlin, according to a news agency. The motor is capable of making 100 miles an hour, carrying six people. The machine is supposed to be imperishable by fire.

LUXEMBOURG. — Parliament buildings were stoned by a crowd of 7,000 workmen Aug. 13, during a demonstration caused by the fact that the indemnity voted by the chamber of deputies to meet the high cost of living was deemed insufficient. Some of the manifestants succeeded in entering the chamber, but were driven out when fired upon by gendarmes.

ROME. — The Italian government published a decree relating to the lifting of the embargo on German and Austrian importations. It provided also for the resumption of trade with Italy's former enemies.

LONDON, England. — A despatch to the Daily Mail from Suez reported Aug. 15, that the Italian warship Basilicata had been sunk at the entrance of the Suez canal by an internal explosion. Heavy casualties were reported. The Basilicata, a light cruiser, was completed in 1914 and had a displacement of 2,560 tons. Its length was 249.4 feet. The ship was intended for colonial service, its speed being inadequate for employment as a scout.

Seditious documents were seized by the police last week in a raid on London's western suburb of Acton. The papers taken dealt with a suggested seizure of arms and ammunition from the military stores by revolutionaries, and the establishment of a soviet government in London.

Viscount Grey, former British secretary of state for foreign affairs, has agreed to represent the British government at Washington, pending the appointment of a permanent ambassador.

The industries of Yorkshire, particularly textiles, have been seriously affected by the coal shortage arising from the strike of 200,000 miners, who voted Aug. 13 to return to work. More than 50,000 men and women are out of work because of the shortage of fuel. Steel and iron mills in Lancashire have begun to shut down because of lack of coal supplies.

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.

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.

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD. Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting. Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.

You Are Invited to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence.

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD. BOX 46 HUMBOLDT, SASK. Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US! We pay highest prices for butterfat during winter and summer.

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK. Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US! We pay highest prices for Butterfat during winter and summer.

Ship your Cream to the Rose Lawn Creamery ENGELFELD, SASK. You are paid highest market prices for Butterfat, according to quality, during summer and winter.

JACOB KOEP, Prop. L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask. Gen. Blacksmith and Horse shoer. Repairs on all kinds of Machinery satisfactorily done.

Dead Moose Safe Store Carl Lindberg, Proprietor. For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage.

Feed and Livery Stable If you want QUICK SERVICE, whether with AUTO or otherwise, call on St. Gregor's dependable FEED AND LIVERY STABLE.

A. V. LENZ, ST. GREGOR, SASK. All kinds of Meat can be had at Pitzel's Meat Market. The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market. Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Speciality. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.

Let Us Do Your Job Printing! St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask. I have taken over the Agency of the JOHN DEERE PLOW COMP. and handle all kinds of First Class Farm Implements from plowshare to farm tractor.

Dr. D. B. NEELY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office in Residence, (formerly Jno. Q. Brandon's residence), opposite Arlington Hotel.

Dr. R. H. McCutcheon Physician and Surgeon Office: Keykey Block — Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. A. S. GARNETT HUMBOLDT Office: Main Street, Phone 88 Residence: Livingstone St., Phone 78

Dr. Wilfrid J. Heringer, Physician and Surgeon MAIN STREET HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Veterinary Surgeon V. W. STEEVES, V. S., HUMBOLDT. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association.

Dr. F. R. NICOLLE, B. A. Physician and Surgeon, QUILL LAKE, SASK.

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OTTO SCHOEN FARM LANDS — LOANS INSURANCE. BRUNO, SASK.

Z. VON RAJCS, AUDITOR. Municipal, Commercial, etc. Books Balanced and Audited. Did you make out your Income Tax Declaration? If not, see me about it.

LIFE INSURANCE call on me for further particulars. I am agent for the GREAT WEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. L. J. Lindberg, Muenster.

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd. CUDWORTH, SASK. Come and see our new Stock before you build. We have the largest, the best, and the most complete Stock.

Land Market! Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District. VOSSEN & SCHINDLER REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE.

NOTICE. I have taken over the Agency of the JOHN DEERE PLOW COMP. and handle all kinds of First Class Farm Implements from plowshare to farm tractor. P. WEBER, MUENSTER.

VOL. 16 The Full Text Liberal C In vie ed by th which con the Libe ily conde and also l several da whole pla kept for I The Kin This con on record son and off jesty King its appreci forts durin harmony th and also its to the Brit own below And this sires to pla to the val its splendi tory, whic ings of pea desperate forces of at our gallan themselves courage an have earne of all Ca name of C future gen The Cap Resolve ed to cent and that Canadian the relatio pire ought after beip it has bee Canadian N Recogn Sir Wilfri the deaver the establ and natio Dominion Canada in sembled e attempts and natio hold up a Canadian of that Canada shall be o ing toget cord for t dize ment That t demand of the bu be made plishing highest i ishing th which p masses o dueing ti of produ on the Dominio ment of progress try. That, flour an the prin impleme tractors, mashing rough a gasoline and fue fisherme and ferti customs materia That the tari substan effected

The Liberal Platform.

Full Text of Resolutions Adopted by the National Liberal Convention held at Ottawa, Aug. 5, 6, 7, 1919

In view of the fact that the several resolutions adopted by the National Liberal Convention at Ottawa, and which constitute the platform of principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada, were in some cases necessarily condensed for telegraphic transmission to the West, and also because the publication of them was spread over several days, we reprint from the Regina "Leader" the whole platform in detail and in convenient form to be kept for future reference by Saskatchewan readers.

The King and the Army.

This convention desires to place on record its devotion to the person and office of His Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth and its appreciation of his untiring efforts during the war in promoting harmony throughout his Dominions and also its unalterable attachment to the British Empire and to our own beloved Canada.

And this convention further desires to place on record its gratitude to the valiant Canadian army for its splendid share in the great victory, which has brought the blessings of peace to the world. In the desperate struggle between the forces of autocracy and democracy our gallant soldiers have covered themselves with glory by their courage and devotion to duty and have earned the undying gratitude of all Canadians and made the name of Canada an inspiration for future generations.

The Canadian Constitution.

Resolved we are strongly opposed to centralized Imperial control and that no organic change in the Canadian constitution in regard to the relation of Canada to the Empire ought to come into effect until, after being passed by parliament, it has been ratified by vote of the Canadian people on a referendum.

National Unity.

Recognizing that the crown of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's life work and the dearest wish of his heart was the establishment of racial concord and national unity throughout the Dominion, the Liberal Party of Canada in national convention assembled emphatically condemns all attempts to create racial discord and national disunion and would hold up as a lasting example to the Canadian people the inspiring ideal of that great Canadian—a united Canada in which all Canadians shall be on equal footing, all working together in harmony and concord for the upbuilding and aggrandizement of their common country.

The Tariff.

That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: First—Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; Second—Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw materials entering into the same.

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing

apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries) as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50% of the general tariff.

And the Liberal Party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power.

Reciprocity with the United States.

That the Reciprocity Agreement negotiated with the United States by the Liberal Government of Canada in 1911 was a measure which realized the hopes that had been entertained and efforts made for better trade relations between Canada and the neighboring republic by the statesmen of both political parties in the Dominion from the beginning of the Dominion's history.

That the agreement was fair and just to both countries and well calculated to promote the good relations so desirable.

That the action of the Conservative Party under the leadership of Mr. now Sir, Robert Borden, in opposing and defeating the agreement was a sacrifice of the best interests of Canada for distinctly partisan ends.

That the insincerity of the movement of the Conservative leaders on that question has been abundantly evidenced by the fact that after coming into office they proceeded to make some of the very tariff changes, a denunciation of which was their chief ground in the elections of 1911.

That the action of the Conservative leaders in preventing the consummation of so excellent an arrangement between the two countries deserves and should still receive, whenever the opportunity occurs, the severe condemnation of the Canadian people.

That the reciprocity agreement was approved in 1911 by the Congress of the United States and the law giving such approval still remains on the American statute book.

That if the proposal lately made in the Congress to repeal the said law be carried out the people of Canada will have no cause to complain since the Americans have kept the law unimpaired for the long term of eight years during which Canada has made no move to avail herself of its provisions.

That, while, for these reasons, this convention can take no exception to the proposals so made at Washington, we, as Liberals, again place on record our appreciation of the object of the said agreement and our faith in the principles of friendly international relations underlying it, and we express our earnest hope that in both countries such principles will be upheld, and that a favorable moment may come when there will be a renewed manifestation by the two governments of a desire to make some similar arrangement.

Financial Condition and Taxation.

Whereas, the national safety demands that the serious financial position of the country should be

known and appreciated in order that steps may be taken to cope with the same, and:

Whereas, on March 31 last, according to the statement of the minister of finance, the net public debt was \$1,584,000,000, or roughly, \$220 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, involving an annual interest charge of about \$115,000,000, and thus imposing an annual burden for interest on debt alone of \$15 per head of the population, and:

Whereas, the estimated expenditure of the Dominion government for the present fiscal year is over \$800,000,000, or roughly, \$100 per head of the population, and:

Whereas, the estimated revenue is only \$280,000,000, thus creating an estimated deficit of over \$500,000,000—a sum equivalent to \$62.50 per head of the population—which sum the finance minister proposes to obtain by borrowing, and:

Whereas, national disaster will overtake this country should the present method of financing the country's affairs be continued, and:

Whereas, both Great Britain and the United States—at present raise more than 80 per cent. of their revenue by direct taxation, while Canada raises not more than 20%:

Be, and it is hereby resolved:

(1) That the serious nature of the country's financial situation calls for the profoundest consideration of all patriotic citizens, and the exercise of the severest economy by the government;

(2) That increase of revenue must be sought from an equitable and effective imposition and collection of graduated taxes on business profits and income applicable to all incomes above reasonable exemptions;

(3) Taxes on luxuries.

Enforcement of Income Tax Law.

This convention condemns the government because it has not enforced the Income Tax Law in such a manner as to make it produce the revenue which such a tax should produce if properly collected.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

(1) Whereas it is considered that the guiding principle for a permanent settlement of the problem of civil re-establishment should be equitable treatment to soldiers in all avocations, having regard to the length and nature of service.

Resolved that this convention declares that the adoption of a system of cash grants to the soldiers and dependents of those who have fallen is the most satisfactory and effective means of civil re-establishment—such grants to be in addition to the present gratuity and to any pension for disability resulting from service.

Further resolved that this convention further considers:

(2) That the whole matter of the education of the returned soldier be placed in the hands of competent educational authorities to provide for the co-ordination, improvement and extension of a system of educational training, both vocational and general.

(3) Insurance—That provision should be made whereby any increased cost of insurance in favor of the dependents of the soldier should be borne by the state, where such increase arises from disability incurred during the war.

(4) Pensions—(a) That such pensions and allowances be granted as shall enable soldiers or their dependents, as the case may be, to maintain a liberal standard of living sufficient to guarantee health, education, and all the necessities, comforts and amenities which go to make a standard of living worthy of Canadian citizenship.

(b) That soldiers permanently disabled should be trained for some useful occupation selected by themselves, and for which they are fit-

ted, or can be fitted, for such length of time as shall render them efficient in same, and after being so trained should be assisted by the government in obtaining employment adequate to the services rendered in such employment.

(c) That from the moment of discharge and until said training is completed and such employment is found, the soldiers permanently, partially disabled, as aforesaid, and their dependents, should receive pensions or allowances amply sufficient to enable them to maintain the liberal standard of living as aforesaid, and when employment has been found for said soldiers upon the completion of their training, if the remuneration received in such employment is not sufficient to maintain such standard of living the government should provide the deficiency.

(d) That soldiers who have returned, or shall hereafter return, partially or totally temporarily disabled and their dependents should receive during the period of such disability, pensions or allowances amply sufficient to enable them to maintain a liberal standard of living as aforesaid.

(5) Medical examination—That steps should be taken to secure uniformity in medical decisions as to disabilities by established permanent travelling medical appeal boards.

(6) That more effective employment agencies should be created, and the divergent efforts of the various organizations now in existence should be co-ordinated in a central authority.

(7) That reference to soldiers in this resolution is intended to include as well sailors, aviators and nurses whenever applicable, and Canadian soldiers serving with any of the Imperial or allied armies so far as the benefits hereunder have not been provided for by the Imperial or the allied governments.

Labor and Industry.

Resolved that the committee recommends that the National Liberal convention accept in their entirety as a part of the Liberal platform, in the spirit they have been framed and insofar as the special circumstances of the country will permit, the terms of the labor convention and general principles associated with the League of Nations and incorporated in the conditions of peace.

These methods and principles for regulating labor conditions so set forth in the treaty are as follows:

First—The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth—The adoption of an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

And further resolved:

(1) That the introduction into the government of industry or principles of representation whereby labor and the community, as well as capital, may be represented in industrial control, and their interests safeguarded and promoted in the shaping of industrial policies.

(2) That insofar as may be practicable, having regard for Canada's financial position, an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disability, which would include old age pensions, widows' pensions, and maternity benefits, should be instituted by the federal government in conjunction with the governments of the several provinces; and that on matters pertaining to industrial and social legislation an effort should be made to overcome any question of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the provinces by effective co-operation between the several governments.

(3) The representation of labor on federal commissions pertaining to labor matters.

(4) Effective legislation for the conservation of human life and health.

(5) The representation of labor on the board of directors of the Canadian national railways.

(6) That the system of re-training soldiers, unfitted for their past work because of physical injuries be extended to disabled workers in industry.

(7) More effective restriction of Chinese immigration.

(8) The federal incorporation of co-operative associations.

(9) The acceptance of the principle of proportional representation.

(10) Immediate and drastic action by the government with respect to the high cost of living and profiteering.

(11) Restoration of the control of the executive by parliament, and of parliament, by the people through a discontinuance of government by order-in-council and a just franchise and its exercise under free conditions.

Railways.

Whereas, the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway wholly upon Canadian soil including terminal facilities, and in the completion of the projected steamship connection with Europe and the Far East, thus affording the best possible transportation between the Orient and the Mother Country and opening up a large portion of Canada not before developed, and providing for lowering of the freight rates was undertaken by the Liberal government and parliament of Canada, and:

Whereas, the accomplishment of the purpose for which this transportation system was designed has been thwarted by the studied hostility of the Borden administration, this convention expresses its opinion that only by the defeat of the present government can the beneficial results which should accrue from the construction of this great national transcontinental route be secured, and:

Whereas, the government by its policy in dealing with the Canadian Northern Railway system, which, in addition to granting of subsidies and guaranteeing of bonds, also made large loans of the public moneys, and thus involved the Dominion of Canada in financial obligations which resulted in the government assuming the ownership of the said system, and:

Whereas, in addition to assuming the enormous liabilities incurred by the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway system the Bor-

den government forced through parliament in contravention of legislation already on the statute book, an act under which \$10,000,000 was paid to C. N. R. interests, the identity of whom has never been disclosed, this convention condemns with all possible vigor this entire unbusiness-like transaction, and demands full investigation into the conditions surrounding the purchase of the C. N. R., and the destination of the moneys paid. The government now owns and operates some 16,000 miles of railway; we believe that the present system of management by a board, the majority of the members of which devote but a small portion of their time to this work, is unwieldy, insufficient, and extravagant, and that under it and the present administration, public ownership and operation will not receive a fair trial.

Adequate facilities and tonnage for ocean traffic are a vital concern to the commerce of Canada, and the utter lack of foresight on the part of the government in neglecting to see that such facilities and tonnage were provided for the immediate after-the-war period is not only humiliating to the Canadian people, but is materially impairing our export trade.

At this time, when the country should be in a position to take full advantage of the opportunities to secure its proper share of the export business, on which the financial, industrial and agricultural future of Canada depends, we are confronted with the lamentable situation that no adequate provision has been made for the transportation of the products of the farm, the factory and the forest, to the markets of the world. With the knowledge of enormous destruction of tonnage by the havoc of war in its possession, the failure of the government to protect the trade of Canada against the condition that now confronts it shows an absence of business ability which merits the severest condemnation of the people of Canada.

This convention declares its fullest confidence in the future of Canada, believing that a wise and economical development of our national resources and a judicious and vigorous immigration and colonization policy, coupled with strict economy and efficient management in every department of government, will solve the transportation and other difficult problems now confronting the country.

Encouragement to Agriculture.

In the interest of agricultural production and development it is expedient to encourage co-operation and induce greater investment in farming; therefore, it is deemed expedient to utilize the national credit to assist co-operative agricultural credit associations to provide capital for agriculture at the lowest possible rates.

With the object of reducing the high cost of living by eliminating as far as possible the waste and expense in handling food products between the producer and consumer, it is expedient to extend the principle and system of Canadian government elevators and to provide interior and terminal cold storage warehouses equipped for the assembling, assorting, preparing, storing and grading of food products in order that co-operative organizations and others may have available reliable, modern equipment for the distribution of farm products in superior condition and at lessened cost either for domestic consumption or for export. And that cold storage transportation facilities should be provided at the cost of operation, for the shipment of food products throughout Canada and for the carrying to the markets of the world the surplus farm products of this country and

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delivering them in such condition that will make Canadian foodstuffs a standard of quality for the world's market.

That in the interests of agriculture, in aid of greater production on the land and for the conservation of the soil in Canada it is expedient for the government to arrange for the distribution of fertilizers at the lowest possible cost.

Your committee on agriculture begs to recommend that a special committee be appointed to prepare a resolution upon the banking system of Canada and the adapting of said system to satisfactory loans in connection with land and livestock, and to present such resolution to your committee.

Miscellaneous.

Natural Resources of the West.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, should be granted ownership and control of the natural resources within their respective boundaries on terms that are fair and equitable with reference to all other provinces of the Dominion.

Prohibition of Liquor Traffic.

Whereas, the regulation, restriction and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, within their several jurisdictions, are vested in the provinces, this convention is firmly of the opinion that when, for the effective enforcement of restrictive or prohibitive legislation enacted by any province, supplemental federal legislation is, by the legislature of said provinces, deemed necessary, such legislation should, on the request of said legislature, be enacted by the federal parliament.

Conservation of Life and Health.

Whereas, the Great War and the greater epidemic have taken an appalling toll of Canadian life, and:

Whereas, human life and physical efficiency are the nation's greatest assets, and:

Whereas, the conservation and improvement thereof should be the country's first care;

Therefore, this gathering of Liberals in convention assembled pledges itself to a vigorous prosecution of the measures best calculated to conserve the life and improve the physical standard of our Canadian citizenship.

Election Frauds.

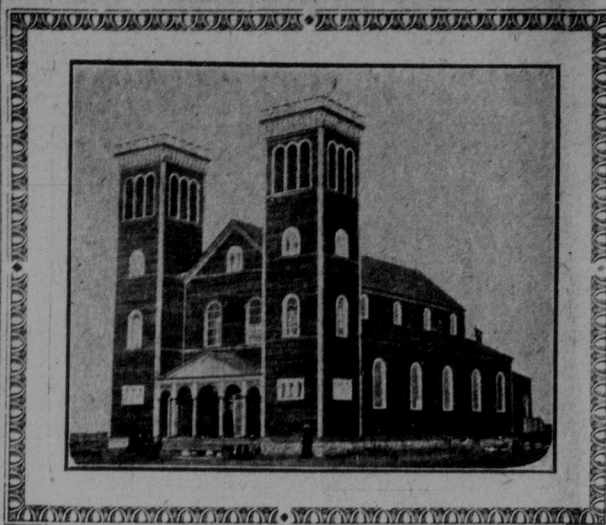
Whereas, it has been openly charged that there was a conspiracy to carry out an elaborate system of frauds in connection with the military voters' part of the War Times Election Act, for the purpose of overcoming the voice of the honest electorate of the Dominion, involving the voting of unqualified persons, double voting, personation, ballot stuffing, and the illegal switching or transferring of tens of thousands of votes to constituencies other than those in which the military electors were known to be entitled to vote;

And whereas, it has been openly charged that these frauds would have been impossible without large numbers of the appointees of the crown deliberately co-operating and committing perjury;

And whereas, it has been openly charged that these colossal frauds were perpetrated under the direction and connivance of cabinet ministers, military officers and civilian officials holding influential and responsible positions;

And whereas, it has been alleged that persons were officially known to be immediately implicated in the direction and control of these frauds, and were subsequently recommended by the prime minister for Imperial honors at the hands of His Majesty the King;

Therefore, this convention hereby demands the appointment of an impartial royal commission with unlimited power and authority to institute a full and exhaustive enquiry into the conduct of every phase of the illegal and other fraudulent practices in connection with the elections held under the aforesaid Military Voters' Act, and this convention also demands the punishment of every person, military or civilian, who may be proved to have been implicated in the before-mentioned election frauds.



Beautiful St. Peter's Abbey Church, Münster, Sask.

From times immemorial it has been the custom of man to beautify and decorate places of worship. In the Old Testament we read of the great care and pains exerted toward keeping the Ark of the Covenant in a polished and elegant state. We are amazed at the unheard of riches amassed by Solomon for the purpose of erecting the grand temple of Jerusalem. Gold, precious stones and costly woods were gathered from all parts of the then known world; innumerable vessels and statues were cast from the finest gold and set with priceless jewels; immense figures were hewn by skilled chisels from the rarest marble and expensive wood. If, then, all this was done by worshippers in the Old Testament when they had in their temples only symbols and prototypes of the real Presence, how much more does it become our Catholic churches of the New Testament instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ, to be most splendidly adorned and enriched by works of art. Shall we who have the sublime privilege of the Divine Presence within our midst, suffer ourselves in our want of the spirit of sacrifice and fervor, to be stripped and put to shame by the worshippers of the Old Testament, who had but signs and symbols of the Reality which we have the lofty privilege of beholding and adoring truly present in the Blessed Eucharist?

Not only in the Old Testament, but also and even more so in the New Testament have worshippers erected monumental works of art at places of worship. Holy Mother Church and the faithful in general have expended millions upon millions in the erection, adorning and beautifying of the house of God and shrines of devotion. In England, Germany, France, Rome—in all the lands in which the Faith had gained an early foothold, there stand to this day to proclaim from generation to generation the Faith that inspired their execution—monuments and works of art that have been built centuries, aye, a decade of centuries ago.

It is hardly necessary here, nor is it within the scope of the present sketch to enter into a long discourse on the object and usefulness of works of art in general, much less should it be necessary concerning those that adorn the house of God. We know that every true work of art is and must be beautiful. It calls forth and awakens within us the nobler sentiments of the soul and tends to stir up devotion when other means remain unfruitful. When everything about one bespeaks devotion and an attitude of prayer, one is naturally carried along, mind and heart, to thoughts and desires above. We enter church to witness the holy Sacrifice and to pray in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament. When one's gaze, therefore, cannot meet an object of distraction, but is forced, no matter to what direction it tends, to look upon images

of venerated objects and persons, one can hardly refrain from being engrossed in pious sentiments, and prayer, the elevation of the mind and heart to God, flows from the soul as the natural result.

A work of art produces also a happy effect on one's disposition. As stated above, the soul is thereby roused to the noble and virtuous, and hence it is naturally kindly disposed, happy and pleased. Persons who cannot appreciate and have no taste for the beautiful and artistic are to be pitied—they are dead to half around them. A taste and appreciation of the beautiful can and should be cultivated; aesthetics constitute, furthermore, a necessary branch of a liberal education, by which is understood a thorough training and development of the faculties of the soul, the mind and the body.

Besides pleasing us and arousing us to the noble and virtuous, paintings, decorations and artistic designs in our churches are intended, above all, to beautify the house of God. They serve as an outward expression of our adoration, love and esteem of the Most High. We venerate, likewise, the Angels and Saints by making beautiful representations of them to adorn the dwelling of Him Who is their joy and reward in heaven. Nothing is too good for the house of God. Just as a soul and heart in which our Divine Saviour is to take up His abode must be beautiful and without stain, so every church in which the holy Sacrifice is offered ought to be beautiful and spotless as human means can make it.

It is the task of the artist or critic of aesthetics to describe fittingly works of art and to estimate their worth and value as such. We realize that for want of taste and feeling we hardly know and understand how to appreciate to their full value the beautiful paintings of St. Peter's church, as works of art, but can only admire in a wonder approaching awe, a work so beautiful, so true to nature.

We shall first consider the sanctuary. At first glance we notice two divisions: the upper part of heaven, and the lower part, which presents to the eye the Saints as the representatives of the Church on earth.

In heaven: In the center of the sanctuary is the Lamb of God. A little below (from left to right) God the Father, the Holy Ghost (in the form of a dove) God the Son to the right. At the extreme left, St. John the Baptist and at the extreme right, St. Joseph. Below the dove that represents the Holy Ghost, Who with wings extended, sheds His rays upon her, is painted the beautiful Immaculate Conception. At the feet of the Immaculate Conception, to the left, is an Angel with a lily, the emblem of innocence; to the right, an Angel offering the crown to the Queen of heaven. Below these are the four Evangelists, two to the left, two to the right. Right and left of the Evangelists are Angel musicians.

Having noted the respective positions of the various pictures in the heaven, one eye rests on the image of St. Peter, with a background of gold and blue, as the most distinct in the lower division. St. Peter, the patron of the church, is represented as seated on a throne of clouds. He extends his right hand in benediction while in his left he holds the keys of heaven. This picture signifies: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church..." (Math. XIV, 18, 19). Slightly beneath, to the right and to the left are a few of the more distinguished representatives of the Benedictine Order, St. Benedict, St. Scholastica, Sts. Maurus, Placid, St. Gregory the Great and St. Anselm. Besides Sts. Gregory and Anselm there are also represented St. Augustine, St. Ambrose and St. Jerome as Fathers of the Church. St. Bruno, the founder of the Carthusians, also holds a significant place. To the right and to the left of this immense center group are large groups enclosed and surrounded by exquisite Roman architecture. These groups, eight in number, of six to eight figures in each group, show forth the Church's representatives of every age, stage and station of life. Below these groups are six columns; between these and supported by these hangs a beautiful Romanesque drapery of a rich reddish brown.

The ceiling of the middle nave in the body of the church is laid out in three large panels in Romanesque style. The center panel is in the shape of a cross and the center picture is the Sacred Heart. The first panel towards the sanctuary measures 12 by 16 ft. and represents the Annunciation. The panel towards the back of the church measures the same as the Annunciation and represents the Ascension of our Lord. The remainder of the ceiling is laid out in symmetrical mouldings and golden ornamentations. The side walls of the middle nave are also of purely Roman architectural work. Above the pillars are paintings of the Apostles, the background of which is in gold leaf. Around the pictures there is architectural painting of exquisite beauty. The arches between the pillars are trimmed with pretty borders and golden ornamentations in gold and brown.

The side naves are laid out in five panels on either side. In the center of each panel is a painting representing an emblem of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. The outer side walls are in buff color and made to match elegantly with the stations in color and architectural design. They are of simple composition, thus allowing the stations of the cross, so rich in expression, to stand out conspicuously, and are bordered at the top and bottom.

Above each confessional is a painting 6 by 10 ft., one representing the crucifixion, the other Christ in his agony, in the Garden of Olives. Above the main entrance of the church is a lovely painting of the Good Shepherd extracting a sheep from a bush of thorns.

We have now a general idea of the interior of the church and can dilate upon its unique beauty as a whole and upon one or the other painting in particular. The groupings, which form a semicircle about the sanctuary, are excellent. Groupings in themselves are a test and a trial to the artist's skill. Masters often complain of the difficulty of producing with their brush a perfect group of figures, beautiful and true to nature. The popes are represented with their tiara, bishops and abbots with the mitre and crozier, peasants in the peasant's garb with their instruments of trade, virgins with lilies of innocence, martyrs with the palm of victory or the instruments of torture that won for them the crown of beatific immortality.

The outstanding features of the paintings and decorative work are, in the first place, the wonderfully pleasant blending of the most beautiful and brilliant colours; in the second place, the truthful representation of the figures. The exposition of every detail is perfect. The features of the figures are so pronounced, natural and scientific as to betray at a glance the nationality of each. In the features, e.g. of St. Chrysostom and St. Basil we immediately perceive that they are Greeks; St. Mauritius is at once known as an African, and above all, the Blessed Virgin as a Jewess.

The painting above the first pillar on the epistle side is a picture representing the great apostle of the gentiles, St. Paul. This picture, the first one Mr. Imhoff painted after good Abbot Bruno's death and demise, is really attractive and a genuine masterpiece of art. The effect is most happy. In the picture of St. Joseph (extreme right in upper division of sanctuary) we have a rare representation of the Foster-father. He is here represented as a gray-haired man with full flowing locks, whereas his usual appearance is that of a semi-bald laborer with brownish locks descending hardly half-way to the shoulders. Which may be historically more correct is probably open to personal judgement.

In our mind the most striking and beautiful pictures are those representing the Sacred Heart and the Immaculate Conception. The picture of Mary Immaculate is a most beautiful painting, and with the painting of St. Peter, undoubtedly occupies the most conspicuous place among all the paintings of the church. She is the picture of humility and purity. Enveloped in beautiful clouds, with head slightly bowed and eyes cast down; she stands upon the globe, crushing with her foot the revolting serpent. The facial expression of Mary is sweet beyond description. In depicting this face great art and skill are again exhibited: it is Jewish but at the same time exquisitely tender and beautiful. Around the figure of the Blessed Virgin stands the following Latin inscription in golden letters: TOTA PULCHRA ES, MARIA, ET MACULA NON EST IN TE ("Thou art all fair, O Mary, and there is not a spot in thee") [Cant. of Canticles IV, 7.]

To a more than casual observer it is clear that the whole sanctuary represents the foundation of the Church; there are God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the Mother of God, the Foster-father of our Lord, the Precursor of the Redeemer, St. Peter and the Evangelists, St. Benedict and later founders of religious orders.

The painting of the sanctuary is one grand and gorgeous production 28 ft. high, 58 ft. wide, and represents about eighty life-size figures. This superb grandeur, the princely and most bounteous gift of the artist, which was completed on the very day of the beloved Abbot Bruno's death, to whose memory this masterpiece is dedicated, is extremely rich, the largest, and one of the very finest paintings ever executed by Mr. Imhoff.

These paintings afford ample opportunity of study for art's sake. They are, furthermore, of great historical value and recall many an annal, story and legend. They excite to devotion, exercise a pleasing and happy influence on our disposition; they are a source of veneration to the Angels and Saints, and above all, they beautify the house of God.

Lay visitors, abbots and bishops have expressed their boundless admiration for these paintings, many testifying that they have never

seen them excelled even in foreign lands. In the name of the community and the parish of St. Peter, we extend to Mr. Imhoff, who has spared no pains to make the interior of our church one of his very finest productions, our sincerest thanks and heartiest congratulations, asking of all who pray in the church a memento for him who by his noble work has inspired and assisted us in prayer. His skill and genius have aroused our unbounded admiration; his unspeakable kindness and generosity have moved us to warm-hearted and deepest gratitude; his deep-rooted piety and religious turn of mind as betrayed in his graceful productions, have won our high regard, esteem and affection.

Foreign News

(Continued from page 1)

LONDON, England. — The decline in sterling, especially in the American exchange, is featured in the newspapers here. The sovereign fell on Aug. 20 to \$4.10, the lowest on record. Thus one pound sterling is only worth 17 shillings in the United States. Similar concern is expressed in Paris. Le Temps compares the position of France unfavorably with that of Great Britain, pointing out that the pound sterling is worth 34 francs in France. It urges an increase of cheaper production in order to sell goods abroad as the only remedy and concludes by stating "that it is unlikely the allies will resume a system of artificial stabilization of exchange." A telegram from the Berlin food department states that owing to the decreasing value of the mark, which is now worth two pence half penny, it is prohibited from buying certain goods abroad such as food supplies, mentioning Denmark and Holland particularly.

BERNE, Switzerland.—German exchange fell to a new low record on Aug. 15, selling from 27½ to 29 francs for 100 marks. There was a slight improvement the next day, the price being from 29½ to 30 francs. It is generally expected that the allies, in their own interests will grant some assistance to the economic life of Germany. There are still some hopes for Germany, but complete financial collapse and national bankruptcy are feared for Austria unless help or intervention arrives at the last moment. At present, 100 Austrian crowns are worth but 12 or 13 Swiss francs.

BERLIN, Germany.—A bill has been submitted to the Prussian cabinet which provides that 170,000,000 marks shall be handed over to former Emperor William as total settlement for the civil list he lost through forced abdication. The cabinet has not yet reached a decision, it is said, because the scheme is opposed by Herr von Braun, the minister of agriculture.

—With the permission of the Dutch government the former German crown prince has just spent several days with his wife and children at Soden, in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, and accompanied them part of the way back to Potsdam, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger. The newspaper adds that Friedrich Wilhelm has now returned to Holland.

WEIMAR, Germany.—Friedrich Ebert took the oath as Imperial President at the National theatre Aug. 22.

PARIS, France.—Serious damage to vineyards in the south of France was reported Aug. 19, as a result of the heat wave. At one point a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit was reported; the hottest in twenty years.

LISBON. — Antonio Almeida, former premier and minister of colonies, was elected president of Portugal, on August 6, by the parliament. The election took place on a third ballot. Senor Almeida receiving 123 votes to 31 for other candidates. 13 members abstained from voting.

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